### **ORDINARY MEETING**

### OF

### **GOVERNANCE, FINANCE AND PLANNING COMMITTEE**

### AGENDA

Time: 9.15am Date: Tuesday, 26 May 2015 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 (Chair) 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 <u>public.participation@wcc.govt.nz</u> 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.

# AREA OF FOCUS

The Governance, Finance and Planning Committee is responsible for long-term planning, setting the strategic direction for the city, agreeing outcomes, priorities, performance frameworks and annual budgets. The Committee is responsible for the long-term plan, annual plan, annual report, and quarterly reports. The Committee also makes sure residents are kept informed about what the Council is doing, are able to have their say, and feel confident that their views count.

Quorum: 8 members

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#### 2. General Business

2.1 2014/15 Third Quarter Report and Capital Expenditure Update

#### 2015-25 Long-term Plan Deliberations

- 2.2 2015-25 Long-term Plan Civic Precinct Revitalisation Project
- 2.3 2015-25 Long-term Plan Draft Wellington Waterfront Development Plan
- 2.4 Urban Growth Plan
- 2.5 2015-25 Long-term Plan Consultation Overview and Funding Considerations
- 2.6 2015-25 Long-term Plan Financial Strategy
- 2.7 2015-25 Long-term Plan Infrastructure Strategy
- 2.8 2015-25 Long-term Plan Funding and Financial Policies
- 2.9 2015-25 Long-term Plan Draft Final
  - Draft Long-term Plan, Project and Programme, Financial Impact Statement and Financial Statements

### 1 Meeting Conduct

#### 1.1 Apologies

The Chairperson invites notice from members of apologies, including apologies for lateness and early departure from the meeting, where leave of absence has not previously been granted.

#### 1.2 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.

#### 1.3 Confirmation of Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on 30 April 2015 and 5 May, 6 May, 7 May, 8 May and 12 May 2015 will be put to the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee for confirmation.

#### 1.4 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.

#### 1.5 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 Governance, Finance and Planning Committee.

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 Governance, Finance and Planning Committee.

No resolution, decision, or recommendation may be made in respect of the item except to refer it to a subsequent meeting of the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee for further discussion.

# 2014/15 THIRD QUARTER REPORT AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE UPDATE

#### Purpose

1. This report outlines progress towards the delivery of the 2014/15 Annual Plan as at 31 March 2015. It is also to update the Committee on the 2015/15 capital expenditure forecast position and to seek approval for some changes to budget and funding.

#### Summary

- 2. The quarterly report informs councillors of progress against the annual plan, and also ensures the annual report does not contain any unexpected and significant variances from performance.
- 3. The Business Units have reforecast the year-end expenditure position and as a consolidated position there are a number of projects that are forecast cost over-runs. While these are offset at whole of council level with underspends, some projects have indicated carry-forwards will need to be requested as well.
- 4. The forecast position, complete with variances from full year budget are outlined in the attached paper along with options for mitigations and approvals.

### Recommendations

That the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee:

- 1. Receive the information.
- 2. Note the 2014/15 Third Quarter Report.
- 3. Note the project changes summarised in clause 11 in attachment 3.
- 4. Agree the project changes summarised in clauses 10, 12 and 13 in attachment 3.

#### Discussion

#### 2014/15 Third Quarter Report

- 5. The attached quarterly report, with the accompanying appendix one, outlines the Council's progress against planned or budgeted performance for:
  - Income
  - Operational expenditure
  - Capital expenditure
  - Service delivery (KPI performance)
  - Compliance with Treasury Policy
  - Key programmes.
- 6. Significant variances are explained, by activity group, in appendix one to the quarterly report. This quarterly report explains variances greater than 10%.
- 7. Details relating to significant projects are highlighted, by relevant committee, on pages 2-4 of the quarterly report itself.

8. The forecast position, complete with variances from full year budget are outlined in the attached capital expenditure paper along with options for mitigations and approvals.

#### **Next Actions**

- 9. Officers propose to continue working with Council on the development of Council reporting organisational performance and outcomes (including the quarterly report).
- 10. A workshop with Councillors will be scheduled later in the year to develop this, in advance of changes to our systems and reporting through project Odyssey.

#### Attachments

Attachment 1.Third Quarter Report 2014/15Attachment 2.Appendix one - Q3 Report 2014/15Attachment 3.Capex forecast update

Authors	Shanan Smith, Senior Advisor Planning and Reporting Martin Read, Manager Financial Strategy and Planning
Authoriser	Andy Matthews, Chief Financial Officer

### SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Consultation and Engagement Not applicable.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations Not applicable.

**Financial implications** 

The third quarter report outlines progress against the planned projects, spending and service levels indicated in the Annual Plan.

There are no implications for the majority of Capex overspends, if approved, as they are mitigated with external funding or budget underspends.

Policy and legislative implications Not applicable.

Risks / legal

Not applicable. The third quarter report outlines progress towards the annual plan and annual report, which are legislative requirements.

There is a risk that the forecast for the year end Capex position changes, this could either be favourable or unfavourable compared to the forecast position outlined in this paper.

Climate Change impact and considerations Not applicable.

Communications Plan Not applicable.

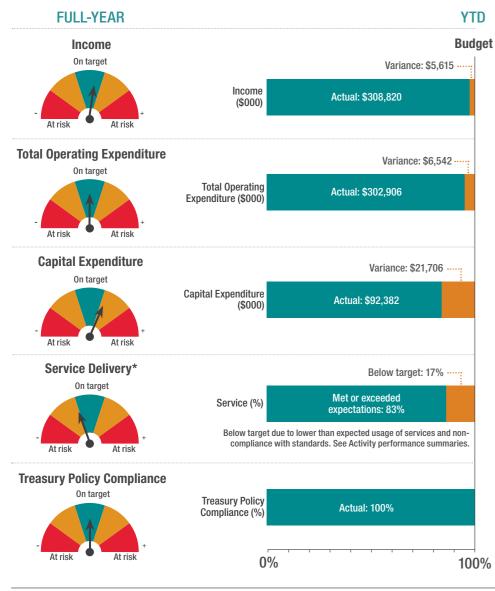
# **QUARTERLY REPORT** QUARTER THREE (1 JANUARY – 31 MARCH 2015)

This report summarises the Council's progress in the third guarter of 2014/15 towards fulfilling the intentions outlined in the Annual Plan. Quarterly performance is assessed against:

- income
- total operating expenditure
- capital expenditure
- Areas where there is a risk to or significant variance from budgeted expectations are discussed in the performance summaries for each of the Council's seven activity areas.
- service delivery (KPI performance) Treasury policy compliance.

Council is making good progress with the major projects it had planned for the year and is largely on track to meet year-end targets. Service performance exceptions are mainly due to lower than forecast use of services. See activity performance summaries for more information.

# HOW ARE WE PERFORMING?



Note: that the figures for service performance only include key performance indicators (KPI) that are measured on a monthly or quarterly basis, Annual KPIs will be incorporated at year-end (30 June 2015). In some areas, KPIs exceeded their targets by over 10%. These exceptional results are also outlined in the Activity performance summaries

# FINANCIAL SNAPSHOT STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The Council's consolidated financial performance for the period 1 July 2014 to 31 March 2015 is presented in this section. Positive numbers in the financial statements indicate a favourable variance from budget and negative numbers (represented by brackets) indicate an unfavourable variance from budget.

		YTD 2014/15		Full year 2	2014/15
	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Variance \$000	Forecast \$000	Budget \$000
Rates Income	191,509	191,450	59	254,667	255,267
Other Income	1,889	2,011	(121)	11,423	13,681
Lease Income	27,592	27,376	215	36,245	36,574
Interest Income	0	33	(33)	8	44
Income from Activities	86,185	80,835	5,350	129,765	123,20
Development Contributions	1,645	1,500	145	2,000	2,00
Total Income	308,820	303,205	5,615	434,108	430,77
Personnel Expenditure	73,318	73,248	(70)	96,907	97,67
General Expenses	141,711	142,333	622	200,378	200,24
Financing Expenditure	14,890	17,281	2,390	20,897	23,04
Depreciation & Loss/Gain on Sale	72,986	76,585	3,599	98,194	102,164
Total Expenditure	302,906	309,448	6,542	416,376	423,12
Net Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	5,914	(6,243)	12,157	17,732	7,64

The year-to-date net operating surplus of \$5.914m is \$12.157m better than the budgeted deficit of \$6.243m. This favourable variance is attributable to a combination of factors as outlined below.

#### INCOME

Year-to-date total income is above budget by \$5.615m:

Income from Activities is \$5.350m above budget mainly due to higher New Zealand Transport Agency funding (\$4.7m) for the capital roading programme and recognition of increased government funding from the housing upgrade programme (\$0.703m).

#### **EXPENDITURE**

Year-to-date total expenditure is under budget by \$6.542m:

- Depreciation & Loss/Gain on Sale is \$3.599m under budget largely due to savings as a result of lower infrastructure asset values at 30 June 2014 than forecast. These differences will be permanent.
- Financing Expenditure is under budget by \$2.390m due to lower levels of borrowings resulting from delays in the capital programme in the first nine months of the year.

#### FULL YEAR FORECAST

The forecast Net Operating Surplus for the year is currently \$10.1m more than budget. This includes \$4.0m of depreciation savings resulting from lower infrastructure asset values at 30 June 2014. \$6.1m additional funding from the New Zealand Transport Agency funding in respect of the capital roading programme, \$1.3m recognition of additional government grant income from the housing upgrade programme and \$2.1m of financing expenditure savings due to a more favourable borrowings position. Offsetting these favourable forecast variances is lower revenue from parking, pools and fitness centres, the ASB centre and building consents (\$3.1m), and Council-approved overspends for Community Events and the Events Development Fund (\$1.6m).

### NET OPERATING EXPENDITURE

		YTD 2014/15		Full Year 2014/15	
	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Variance \$000	Forecast \$000	Budget \$000
Governance	10,543	10,837	294	14,281	14,438
Environment	94,200	101,308	7,108	126,371	133,486
Economic Development	18,487	19,466	979	24,770	23,774
Cultural Wellbeing	15,575	14,975	(600)	18,047	17,190
Social and Recreation	37,852	38,319	466	49,945	50,228
Urban Development	15,121	14,413	(707)	20,346	19,270
Transport	17,149	18,536	1,387	24,405	25,028
Total Activity Area	208,927	217,854	8,927	278,166	283,414
Council	(214,841)	(211,611)	3,230	(295,897)	(291,058)
Total	(5,914)	6,243	12,157	(17,732)	(7,644)

### **CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

		YTD 2014/15		Full Year 2014/15	
	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Variance \$000	Forecast \$000	Budget \$000
Environment	18,116	26,645	8,530	33,122	33,216
Economic Development	1,339	2,030	691	2,471	2,471
Cultural Wellbeing	113	1,875	1,763	2,321	2,321
Social and Recreation	20,913	23,440	2,527	31,421	30,775
Urban Development	13,430	14,037	608	25,714	23,058
Transport	28,522	30,637	2,115	42,612	39,803
Total Activity Area	82,432	98,665	16,233	137,661	131,644
Council	9,949	15,423	5,474	19,297	20,369
Total	92,382	114,088	21,706	156,958	152,013

#### Year to date

Year to date underspend is due to several projects being behind schedule: Water and Sewer Network renewals \$7.4m; Earthquake Strengthening programme \$1.7m; Housing Renewal works \$1.6m; Zoo upgrades \$1.3m; and the refurbishment of the Museum of City and Sea \$1.2m.

#### Full year forecast

The full year forecast includes forecast overspends in three large projects: Johnsonville Triangle roading project \$5.1m offset by unbudgeted external funding \$4.8 m (net forecast overspend \$0.3m); Victoria Street upgrade \$4.9m offset by unbudgeted external funding \$2.2m (net forecast overspend \$2.7m); and the Housing Upgrade Programme (Kotuku project) \$1.4m (ahead of budget - to be brought forward from 2015/16). The forecast overspends are offset by forecast project underspends of \$11.0m.

### STATEMENT OF BORROWINGS

Forec	ast 30 June 2015 \$000	YTD 31 March 2015 \$000	30 June 2014 \$000	
Facilities at start of year	460,500	460,500	429,000	
New/matured facilities (net)	(9,000)	(9,000)	31,500	
Facilities at end of period	451,500	451,500	460,500	
Borrowings at start of year	348,000	348,000	341,000	
Change in core borrowing + (-)	22,457	16,843	6,638	
Repayment of loans + (-)	-	-	-	
Change in working capital requirement + (-)	(1,457)	(24,843)	362	
Net borrowings at end of period	369,000	340,000	348,000	
Plus unutilised facilities	82,500	111,500	112,500	
Total borrowing facilities available	451,500	451,500	460,500	
Note: 'Borrowing facilities' excludes \$5m of uncommitted funding lines. Facilities do not include short term commercial paper/deposits.				

## TREASURY POLICY COMPLIANCE

#### PRUDENTIAL TREASURY LIMITS

Prudential limits*	Policy limit (%)	Actual (%)	Compliance
Borrowings as a % of equity	<10	5.3	Yes
Borrowing as a % of income	<150	86.1	Yes
Net interest as a % of annual rates income	<20	8.2	Yes
Interest rate risk control limits (interest rate exposure)	Policy limit (%)	Actual (%)	Compliance
Fixed interest proportion	50-95	92	Yes
Broken down: 0-3 year bucket	20-60	20	Yes
Broken down: 3-5 year bucket	20-60	21	Yes
Broken down: 5-10 year bucket	20-60	59	Yes
Liquidity/funding risk (access to funds)**	Policy limit (%)	Actual (%)	Compliance
Liquidity/funding risk (access to funds)	>110	112	Yes
Broken down: 0-3 year bucket	20-60	52	Yes
Broken down: 3-5 year bucket	20-60	28	Yes
Broken down: 5-10 year bucket	15-60	20	Yes

Prudential limits*	Policy limit (%)	Actual (%)	Compliance
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Fixed interest proportion	50-95	92	Yes
Broken down: 0-3 year bucket	20-60	20	Yes
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Borrowing as a % of income	<150	86.1	Yes
Net interest as a % of annual rates income	<20	8.2	Yes
Interest rate risk control limits (interest rate exposure)	Policy limit (%)	Actual (%)	Compliance
Fixed interest proportion	50-95	92	Yes
Broken down: 0-3 year bucket	20-60	20	Yes
Broken down: 3-5 year bucket	20-60	21	Yes
Broken down: 5-10 year bucket	20-60	59	Yes
Liquidity/funding risk (access to funds)**	Policy limit (%)	Actual (%)	Compliance
Liquidity/funding risk (access to funds)	>110	112	Yes
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Broken down: 3-5 year bucket	20-60	28	Yes
Broken down: 5-10 year bucket	15-60	20	Yes

\* Equity is based on the 2014/15 annual plan. Net interest is actual. Annual rates and income are based on 2014/15 annual plan. \*\* Liquidity is defined as: Current borrowings + committed loan facilities divided by 12 month peak borrowings (for the purpose of measuring liquidity short dated Commercial Paper is excluded) 9

### Attachment 1

Total committed borrowing facilities are \$451.5m providing headroom of \$111.5m. Our liquidity ratio is at 112% compared to the policy minimum of 110%.

All of the core policy compliance requirements were achieved as shown below.

# **KEY PROGRAMMES**

Q1 Actual (1 Jul-30 Sep 2014)

Q2 Actual (1 Oct-31 Dec 2014)

#### Q3 Actual (1 Jan-31 Ma<u>r 2015)</u>

		Q1 Aotaal (1 our 50 50p 2014)			
Committee	Programme		Miles	tones	
		Annual Report adopted			
GOVERNANCE	ACCOUNTABILITY AND PLANNING	Long-term plan: • Workshop series commenced.	<ul><li>Long-term plan:</li><li>Financial strategy.</li><li>Infrastructure strategy.</li><li>Programme overview.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Long-term plan:</li> <li>Funding and financial policies.</li> <li>Performance framework.</li> <li>Adopt draft plan documents and consultation document.</li> </ul>	
		<ul> <li>Mid-term capex review – \$15m investment package adopted and to be implemented, including:</li> <li>Funding for Meet the Locals enclosure at Wellington Zoo.</li> <li>Expansion of City to Sea Museum.</li> <li>Victoria Street transformation in line with Central City Framework.</li> <li>Urban catalyst projects.</li> </ul>			
	/TH 8 BIG IDEAS	Region wide consultation on development of Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency (WREDA).	<ul> <li>WREDA established on 5 December 2014.</li> <li>WREDA Chair (Peter Biggs) and Board appointed.</li> <li>Recruitment process for WREDA Chief Executive commenced.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>WREDA transition and implementation.</li> <li>Continue recruitment process for WREDA C</li> <li>Developing draft business plan for 2015/16</li> </ul>	
		Convention centre: • Public consultation undertaken.	<ul> <li>Convention centre:</li> <li>Final commercial terms agreed for Council consideration and final decision on proposal.</li> <li>Developer subsequently indicated problems in finalising deal on proposed site.</li> </ul>	Convention centre: • Progress options for delivery of the project and the project of the projec	
ECONOMIC GROWTH		<ul><li>Tech hub:</li><li>Developed Expression of Interest (EOI) documentation.</li></ul>	<ul><li>Tech hub:</li><li>EOI process completed and preferred provider identified.</li></ul>	Tech hub: • Business case developed.	
AND ARTS		Airport runway extension: • Results of economic impact assessments received.	<ul> <li>Airport runway extension:</li> <li>Reports peer reviewed by council officers and external experts.</li> <li>Report back to Council and approval of additional funding to complete RMA approvals process.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Airport runway extension:</li> <li>Wellington Regional Mayoral Forum agreed principle to fund up to \$150 million towards project.</li> <li>Continue to develop business case for runw extension.</li> </ul>	
		<ul><li>Film museum:</li><li>Preliminary investigations and concept development concep</li></ul>	ntinue.		
MAJOR	MAJOR EVENTS	World of Wearable-Arts – 25 Sep to 12 Oct. Beervana – 22 to 23 Aug. All Blacks v South Africa Test – 13 Sep. LUX Light Festival – 22 Aug to 1 Sep. Oktoberfest – 19 to 20 Sep.	SkyShow – 8 Nov. Toi Māori Art Market – 14 to 16 Nov. Rugby League Four Nations Final – 15 Nov. Capital Christmas – 10 to 24 Dec. New Year's Eve Festival – 31 Dec.	IRB Sevens – 6 to 7 Feb. Homegrown Music Festival – 7 Mar. ICC Cricket World Cup – 14 Feb to 29 Mar. Cuba-Dupa – 28 to 29 Mar.	
		<ul><li>Berkeley Dallard and Etona:</li><li>Construction completed and buildings reoccupied.</li></ul>			
COMMUNITY SPORTS AND RECREATION	HOUSING UPGRADE	Arlington Site 1: • Business case under development.			
		Arlington Site 2: • RFP under development.	<ul><li>Arlington Site 2:</li><li>High-level brief issued to potential suppliers.</li></ul>	Arlington Site 2: • RFP issued.	



# **KEY PROGRAMMES**

Q1 Actual (1 Jul–30 Sep 2014)

Q2 Actual (1 Oct-31 Dec 2014)

### Q3 Actual (1 Jan–31 Mar 2015

Committee	Programme		Miles	tones
		Marshall Court: • Under construction.		Marshall Court: • Construction complete. • Units let to suitable occupants.
HOUSING UPGRADE	HOUSING UPGRADE	Kotuku: • Tender evaluation complete.	Kotuku: • Construction contract commenced.	Kotuku: • Under construction.
COMMUNITY SPORTS AND RECREATION				<ul> <li>Standalone properties renewal and upgrade programme:</li> <li>Programme planning and investigation underway.</li> <li>Commence procurement for first 15 properties.</li> </ul>
	RECREATION UPGRADES	<ul> <li>Keith Spry Pool:</li> <li>Teaching pool and children's pool tanks completed.</li> <li>Maintenance work started on existing pool.</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Keith Spry Pool:</li><li>Upgrade work on new pools and change rooms continued.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Keith Spry Pool:</li> <li>Upgrade work completed and pool opened to the public in February 2015.</li> </ul>
	WATER UPGRADES	<ul><li>Seismic strengthening:</li><li>Strengthening of Maupuia No1 and No2 reservoirs completed.</li><li>Melrose reservoir design work completed.</li></ul>	Seismic strengthening: • Melrose reservoir tender completed.	<ul> <li>Seismic strengthening:</li> <li>Melrose reservoir construction commenced. Completion due January 2016.</li> <li>Auto-shut valve (ASV) at Roseneath No 2 reservoir installed.</li> <li>Linden and Newlands reservoir design work completed.</li> </ul>
ENVIRONMENT	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	<ul> <li>Our Capital Spaces:</li> <li>Completed pre-engagement for review of Biodiversity Action Plan.</li> <li>Completed sediment reduction plan for Porirua Harbour Strategy.</li> <li>Established interagency planning group for the development of Watts Peninsula as a heritage park.</li> <li>Funding approved for Mountain Bike Economic Growth Initiative (MBEGI) to develop business plan for Wellington as a premier mountain bike destination.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Our Capital Spaces:</li> <li>Biodiversity Strategy approved by Environment Committee to formally consult.</li> <li>Consultation on draft Suburban Reserves Management Plan completed.</li> <li>MBEGI undertaking economic modelling for visitor mountain biking activity in Wellington.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Our Capital Spaces:</li> <li>Consultation completed on Our Natural Capital <ul> <li>Biodiversity Strategy. We received 52 detailed submissions and 26 oral submissions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Completed consultation on Mt Victoria Master Plan.</li> </ul>
TRANSPORT AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	CITY RESILIENCE	<ul> <li>Earthquake strengthening of Council buildings:</li> <li>Clarrie Gibbons Building strengthening completed.</li> <li>Network Newtown strengthening commenced.</li> <li>Truby King House chimney strengthening completed.</li> <li>Thistle Hall strengthening continues.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Earthquake strengthening of Council buildings:</li> <li>Network Newtown strengthening nearly completed.</li> <li>Portico demolition commenced.</li> <li>Band Rotunda design work commenced.</li> <li>Planning for strengthening chapel and crematorium at Karori Cemetery commenced.</li> <li>Thistle Hall strengthening completed.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Earthquake strengthening of Council builidings:</li> <li>Band Rotunda strengthening plan and tendering process complete.</li> <li>Thistle Hall contract maintenance period complete.</li> </ul>
		Application submitted to the Rockefeller Foundation's "100 Resilient Cities" programme.	Application to "100 Resilient Cities" programme successful.	Wellington City Council part of the New Zealand delegation to the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai Japan.
		Town Hall strengthening project is awaiting further inform	nation on options. Alternative use continues to be worked on.	

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# Attachment 1

Q4 Planned (1 Apr–30 Jun 2015)

de operties. ned to	<ul> <li>Standalone properties renewal and upgrade programme:</li> <li>Programme planning and investigation continues.</li> <li>First 15 properties completed.</li> </ul>
nced. 2 work	<ul> <li>Seismic strengthening:</li> <li>Linden and Newlands reservoir construction contract awarded.</li> <li>ASV installations at Montgomery, Mt Wakefield and Broadmeadows reservoirs commences.</li> </ul>
Capital detailed	<ul> <li>Our Capital Spaces:</li> <li>Final Biodiversity Strategy to Environment Committee for approval (4 June).</li> <li>Mt Victoria Master Plan finalised.</li> <li>MBEGI completed business plan for Wellington as a premier mountain bike destination.</li> </ul>
lings: endering d	<ul> <li>Earthquake strengthening of Council builidings:</li> <li>Band Rotunda remediation complete.</li> <li>Portico demolition completed.</li> <li>Planning for strengthening chapel and crematorium at Karori Cemetery completed.</li> </ul>
aland aster	Appoint Chief Resilience Officer to lead development of a city resilience strategy.

		01 Actual (1 Jul 20 Son 2014)	02 Actual (1 Oct. 21 Dec. 2014)	02 Actual (1. Jan. 21 Mar 2015)	Attachment 1		
CEY PROGRAMMES		Q1 Actual (1 Jul–30 Sep 2014)	Q2 Actual (1 Oct-31 Dec 2014)	Q3 Actual (1 Jan–31 Mar 2015)	Q4 Planned (1 Apr–30 Jun 2015)		
Committee	Programme		Milest	nes			
	CITY RESILIENCE	<ul> <li>Hataitai Bus Tunnel:</li> <li>Portal strengthening design and tender documents completed and issued.</li> <li>Public notification of works and stakeholder briefings.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Hataitai Bus Tunnel:</li> <li>Contract awarded and work to strengthen portals commenced in November 2014.</li> <li>Work is progressing on both sides of tunnel with 26% completed to date.</li> <li>Seatoun Tunnel:</li> <li>Received draft assessment report.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Hataitai Bus Tunnel:</li> <li>Work to strengthen portals continues with 90% completed.</li> <li>Seatoun Tunnel:</li> <li>Contract tender for strengthening work on hold due to request from GWRC to delay work until after the trolley buses are decommissioned in 2017.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Hataitai Bus Tunnel:</li> <li>Work to strengthen portals completed.</li> <li>Seatoun Tunnel:</li> <li>Complete detailed design for strengthening work</li> </ul>		
		<ul><li>North Kumutoto project:</li><li>Council decision on building, long-term lease and public space projects.</li></ul>	<ul><li>North Kumutoto project:</li><li>Application for resource consent submitted.</li></ul>	North Kumutoto project: • Resource consent application process continues. Cou	ncil planning report lodged with Environment Court.		
	WATERFRONT FRAMEWORK AND WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT PLAN	TSB Arena and Shed 6: • Investigations commenced.	<ul><li>TSB Arena and Shed 6:</li><li>Detailed planning completed and tender documentation prepared.</li></ul>	<ul><li>TSB Arena and Shed 6:</li><li>Work underway to renew exterior cladding.</li></ul>			
				<ul> <li>Waterfront Development Plan</li> <li>Agree and consult on draft three-year Waterfront Development Plan (WDP).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Waterfront Development Plan</li> <li>Consider submissions and adopt final WDP including the design of Frank Kitts Park.</li> </ul>		
	URBAN DEVELOPMENT	<ul><li>Parliamentary precinct:</li><li>Contractor appointed for Cenotaph upgrade.</li><li>Construction commenced 1 September.</li></ul>	<ul><li>Parliamentary Precinct:</li><li>All demolition and ground works completed.</li><li>Work commenced on new staircase and paving.</li></ul>	<ul><li>Parliamentary Precinct:</li><li>Work completed and space opened up for public use.</li></ul>			
		<ul><li>Memorial park:</li><li>Arras Tunnel opened and park construction commenced.</li></ul>	<ul><li>Memorial park:</li><li>Park construction underway. Australian Memorial construction commenced.</li></ul>	Memorial park: • Park construction complete.	Memorial park: <ul> <li>Park opening and Anzac day commemoration.</li> </ul>		
TRANSPORT AND IRBAN DEVELOPMENT		<ul><li>Kilbirnie town centre phase two:</li><li>Deferred pending confirmation of design brief.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Kilbirnie town centre phase two:</li> <li>Design brief still to confirmed following consultation.</li> <li>Concept design in progress.</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Kilbirnie town centre phase two:</li><li>Detailed design completed and contract awarded (subject to suitable design being confirmed).</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Kilbirnie town centre phase two:</li> <li>Construction underway (subject to suitable designed).</li> </ul>		
		<ul> <li>Victoria Street:</li> <li>Funding and concept design approved and detailed design commenced.</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Victoria Street:</li><li>Detailed design completed and construction commenced.</li></ul>	<ul><li>Victoria Street:</li><li>Full construction work underway with construction commencing in southern block.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Victoria Street:</li> <li>Major construction works to be completed by end of June.</li> <li>Minor additional works may continue.</li> </ul>		
		Lombard Lane: <ul> <li>Design brief being confirmed.</li> </ul>	Lombard Lane: <ul> <li>Concept design completed.</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Lombard Lane:</li><li>Project placed on hold subject to adjacent building ow</li></ul>	mer removing building and constructing a new one.		
		<ul> <li>Island Bay to City Cycle route:</li> <li>Section one (Shorland Park to Wakefield Park) design and consultation.</li> <li>Section two (Wakefield Park to John St) planning and preparation for public consultation.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Island Bay to City Cycle route:</li> <li>Section one (Shorland Park to Wakefield Park) design and consultation completed. Committee agreed to final design.</li> <li>Section two (Wakefield Park to John St) planning and preparation for public consultation.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Island Bay to City cycle route:</li> <li>Council vote deferred while cycling framework is developed in more detail.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Island Bay to City Cycle route:</li> <li>After adoption of a cycling framework, Councillo will consider the Island Bay cycleway.</li> <li>If approved by Council, construction is expected to commence in early 2015/16.</li> </ul>		
		Johnsonville road improvements: • Broderick Rd Bridge construction started.	Johnsonville road improvements: • Broderick Rd Bridge construction continues.	<ul> <li>Johnsonville road improvements:</li> <li>Broderick Rd Bridge construction continued.</li> <li>State Highway One off-ramp work commenced.</li> <li>Other work commenced: Signal works, street and crossing upgrades, and pedestrian and cycling improvements.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Johnsonville road improvements:</li> <li>Broderick Rd Bridge construction to be completed.</li> <li>State Highway One off-ramp work continues.</li> <li>Other work continues: Signal works, street and crossing upgrades, and pedestrian and cycling improvements.</li> </ul>		

#### **ATTACHMENT 2**

# **1. GOVERNANCE**

#### Pārongo ā-Tāone

We want to maintain confidence in our decision-making. We have an obligation to ensure the views of Māori and mana whenua are heard.

#### WHAT WE DO

- Governance, information and engagement
- Māori and mana whenua partnerships.

#### **HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS QUARTER**

- We equipped the council meetings rooms to enable elected members and the public to participate remotely in meetings via audio and audio-visual links.
- We interacted with over 78,000 customers through the Contact Centre.
- We co-hosted with Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust, the Waitangi Day celebrations at Waitangi Park.
- The Mayor selected her Tuia Rangatahi (Young Māori Leadership Development Programme) representative Māia Huriwaka, a Year 13 student nominated by Wellington East Girls College.
- 11 March we sponsored Te Rā Haka where 400 college students from across the region came together at ASB Sports Centre to learn local haka.
- 15 March we sponsored Te Rā o Kupe, which was hosted by The Kupe Charitable Trust, recognising local Māori music and food.

#### SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES TO PERFORMANCE<sup>1</sup>:

#### SERVICE DELIVERY

Measure	Actual	Target	Var	Variance explanation
Council, committee and	61%	80%	(24%)	Over 80% of agendas were with the elected members five
subcommittee reports that are				days before meeting and in the public domain four days
made available to the public five				before the meeting. We continue to achieve 100% for our
days prior to the meeting (%)				statutory target to make reports available to the public two
				days prior to meetings.

#### NET OPERATING EXPENDITURE

		YTD	Full Year					
Activity	Actual	Budget	Variance	Forecast	Budget			
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000			
1.1 Governance, Information & Engagement	10,444	10,669	224	14,057	14,213			
1.2 Māori Engagement (mana whenua)	99	169	70	225	225			
Year to date variance is due to timing of MOU payments.								
TOTAL	10,543	10,837	294	14,281	14,438			

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

No significant variances.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Areas where performance varied from budgeted expectations by more than 10%.

# **2. ENVIRONMENT**

#### Taiao

We aim to protect and enhance Wellington's natural environment.

#### WHAT WE DO

- Gardens, beaches and green open spaces
- Waste reduction and energy conservation
- Water
- Wastewater
- Stormwater
- Conservation attractions.

#### HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS QUARTER

Gardens and green open spaces

- We hosted the Kirsten Reynolds photographic exhibition at the Treehouse in the Botanic Garden.
- We completed the fit out of the Sextons Cottage in the Bolton Street Cemetery for public hire.
- Te Kopahou Reserve Visitors Centre won 2 awards in the NZ Institute of Landscape Architecture awards, the George Malcolm Supreme Award and an award for outstanding design.
- Otari-Wilton's Bush won an international Green Flag Award. Green Flags are awarded for excellent management of the environment, historical features, safety and as great places to play and relax.
- We completed renewals and upgrade work on the Blue Trail at Otari-Wiltons Bush.
- Victoria University Summer Scholars completed work on a range of topics including the Great Kereru Count, visitor use of mobile technology in the Botanic Gardens and pest monitoring in rural areas.
- We developed a new trail at Makara Peak Mountain Bike Park (Peak Flow).
- We completed a pedestrian bridge build on the community track Silversky in Crofton Downs, on behalf of the local community group. This was a project funded by Transpower.
- We completed a new entranceway and car park on Alexandra Road, Mt Victoria to assist with vehicle congestion at the SPCA (in the old Chest Hospital).
- The success of the Southwest Peninsula goat project was reported to stakeholders in the Makara community, with a 4,950 goats killed over the length of the project (2011–14).
- We continued to maintain infrastructure within gardens and green open spaces including maintaining and repairing furniture, carparks and fencing. We installed new bike racks at Princess Bay and an outdoor shower at Surfers Corner in Lyall Bay. We also installed ten commemorative seats in reserves and coastal areas.
- We completed regular garden and turf maintenance over the quarter. Weather wise it was very dry, which impacted on turf areas with no irrigation. Overall we averaged 90% for our operational (mowing, horticulture and sportsfields) maintenance audits which met our targets.
- We completed removal of 1.2 hectares of hazardous trees on Te Ahumairangi. This is part of our ongoing management of high-risk areas.
- We celebrated Parks Week (7 -15 March) with 27 events, located in 25 different open spaces with more than 6000 participants. It was our biggest Parks Week yet and

received good media coverage. The week was launched with a Pop Up Forest in Bond Street where 700 native trees were given away.

• 3 University students from Germany completed a 3 month internship working on a range of tasks across Council including a Parks User Survey, street tree data collection and learning about different aspects of local government in NZ.

Climate change, smart energy and waste reduction

- Smart Energy challenge five teams completed this year's Smart Energy Challenge, with one team, Switched on Bikes, already launching a new business, a crowdfunding campaign, and gaining media profile.
- Ninety-five homes received a sustainability assessment as part of the Home Energy Saver Programme.
- Forty low-income families received insulation retrofits as part of the Warm Up Wellington programme.
- National Food Waste Prevention Program a joint project involving all of the nine councils from the Wellington region identified organic waste (including food waste) as a key area to manage. A project was undertaken to understand exactly how much edible food is being thrown away and how people can be helped to reduce waste. A national promotional campaign was launched in March 2015, to publicise the results of the research and raise public awareness.

Water, wastewater and stormwater

- We renewed water mains in Knoll St, Drummond St, and Ranelagh St.
- We renewed sewer drains in Warwick St, Garden Rd, South Karori Rd and Fernlea Ave.
- Stormwater drains were replaced through Massey University out to Wallace St and in Braithwaite St. A section of culvert in Kent Tce was strengthened.

SERVICE DELIVERY	SERVICE DELIVERY								
Measure	Actual	Target	Var	Explanation					
Visitors to Botanic Garden	1,180,189	1,027,686	15%	We had an increase in cruise ship visitors, and good weather resulted in high attendance at the Summer City Gardens Magic shows.					
WCC Corporate energy use: main CCOs	5,487,118	7,327,696	25%	In previous years this measure included Wellington Waterfront Limited, which is now included in the WCC general result					
WCC Corporate energy use: WCC general	14,911,311	13,480,065	(11%)	This result now includes City Shaper (previously called Wellington Waterfront Limited), which was previously included in the main CCOs result.					
Freshwater sites (%) within acceptable faecal coliform counts	75%	95%	(21%)	Investigations are ongoing for the four areas where water quality is poor. We have corrected the faults we have found so far.					
Zealandia – education programme attendees	4,750	5.277	(10%)	The Trust expects to achieve its year-end target.					

#### SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES TO PERFORMANCE<sup>2</sup>:

#### NET OPERATING EXPENDITURE

		YTD	Full Year					
Activity	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Variance \$000	Forecast \$000	Budget \$000			
2.1 Gardens, Beaches and Open Space	20,012	20,796	784	27,646	28,176			
Under budget due to the timing of the grant funding for the Lyall Bay Surf Club and savings in rates for the Town Belt. This is partly offset by additional street cleaning costs.								
2.2 Waste Reduction & Energy Conservation	392	833	441	118	280			
Year to date variance mainly due to timing of general expenditure. Forecast variance relates to increased revenue from rubbish bag sales and waste minimisation activities, which is offset by lower volumes of waste to the landfill.								
2.3 Water	27,456	29,907	2,452	36,994	39,879			
Year to date and forecast variance mainly relates to savings on insurance costs and depreciation, following the revaluation of infrastructure assets.								

<sup>2</sup> Areas where performance varied from budgeted expectations by more than 10%.

# Attachment 2

		YTD	Full Year					
Activity	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Variance \$000	Forecast \$000	Budget \$000			
2.4 Wastewater	29,049	30,284	1,235	38,897	40,377			
Year to date and forecast variance relates to savings on wastewater treatment due to reduced flows through Moa Point and savings on electricity.								
2.5 Stormwater	11,849	13,985	2,136	16,611	18,647			
Year to date and forecast variance mainly relates to savings on insurance costs and depreciation, following the revaluation of infrastructure assets.								
2.6 Conservation Attraction	5,442	5,503	60	6,104	6,126			
TOTAL	94,200	101,308	7,108	126,371	133,486			

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

		YTD	Full Year		
Activity	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Variance \$000	Forecast \$000	Budget \$000
2.1 Gardens, Beaches and Open Space	2,132	1,968	(164)	3,079	3,073
Programme is ahead of schedule.					
2.2 Waste Reduction & Energy Conservation	316	467	152	979	979
2.3 Water	5,751	10,991	5,240	12,904	13,004
Several projects started later than expected but	are scheduled to	be completed b	y year-end.		
2.4 Wastewater	4,502	6,824	2,231	7,420	7,745
Several projects started later than expected but	are scheduled to	be completed b	y year-end.		
2.5 Stormwater	3,986	3,524	(462)	4,580	4,255
Some projects have been completed ahead of so	hedule.				
2.6 Conservation Attractions	1,429	2,872	1,443	4,160	4,160
Zoo upgrades and renewals are behind schedule	but are expecte	d to be complete	ed by year-end.		
TOTAL	18,116	26,645	8,530	33,122	33,216

# **3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

#### Whanaketanga ōhanga

By supporting city promotions, events and attractions, we underscore Wellington's reputation as a great place to live and visit.

#### WHAT WE DO

• City promotions and business support

#### **HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS QUARTER**

#### Events

- Wellington hosted four Cricket World Cup matches that attracted more than 80,000 fans, with 30-35% of attendees coming from outside the Wellington Region. The matches were complimented with a full activation programme including twilight concerts, a quarter final harbour fireworks show, the village green fan zone, street entertainers and fan trails.
- The inaugural CubaDupa transformed Cuba Street into an immersive festival of light, sound and taste. This celebration of Wellington's unique creative energy and cultural diversity attracted thousands to explore the Cuba Quarter as it was filled with food, music, dance and live street art.
- The Homegrown music festival was again a sell-out event and a great success despite some challenges. For the first time in the event's 8 year history the event was postponed a day due to gale force winds. Homegrown then morphed into two days of celebrating Kiwi Music.
- Summer City 2014/15 more than 90 events showcased the talents of over 500 performers to an audience of over 400,000. We supported this with a marketing campaign that included the 'Our Wellington' Summer brochure and a strong Social Media campaign.
- We welcomed Meridian Energy as a sponsor of Gardens Magic, and presented a stellar line up of over 100 local musicians to more than 50,000 people. Students from Massey University College of Creative Arts designed and built the lighting installations.
- Approximately 20,000 attended the biennial Southeast Asian Night Market, which for the first time ran across two nights.

#### Innovation

- The Local Heroes speaker series for staff continued with speakers presenting to staff in February and March.
- Following successful response to ICT Grad school request for expression of interest, consortium submitted response to Request for Proposal.
- Supported a second civic hack-a-thon in Miramar.
- Supported Venture-Up, New Zealand's first youth accelerator.
- Provided support to NZ's first Open Source, Open Society conference to be held in April.

#### Wellington Museums Trust

- The Great Anniversary Weekend Scavenger Hunt attracted 1,800 visitors to the waterfront to experience activity presented by Capital E in partnership with all our Trust institutions, and selected other institutions and precinct businesses.
- Capital E launched their 2015 Schools programmes in OnTV and MediaLab including a new format, Across the Trenches, which is already proving to be the most popular of the script offerings in the OnTV Studio this year.

- Nearly 1,000 people attended City Gallery Wellington's February Tuatara Open Late with a performance by Lawrence Arabia.
- The Yvonne Todd: Creamy Psychology exhibition at City Gallery Wellington closed on 15 March with total attendance for the exhibition of 42,767 and 316 copies of the Yvonne Todd book sold in our shop.
- A major upgrade/replacement of the Planetarium at Carter Observatory was completed.
- The Museum of Wellington City & Sea launched their public fundraising campaign for the Development project with their *What Year Are You?* campaign.
- The Capital E 2015 National Arts Festival ran in March across 14 days, showcasing 11 New Zealand and international productions, four world premieres, one mini Film Festival, and 196 performances.

#### SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES IN PERFORMANCE<sup>3</sup>:

SERVICE DELIVERY							
Measure	Actual	Target	Var	Explanation			
Estimated attendance at Council supported events	497,723	330,000	51%				

#### NET OPERATING EXPENDITURE

		YTD	Full Year					
Description	Actual	Budget	Variance	Forecast	Budget			
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000			
3.1 City Promo & Business Support	18,487	19,466	979	24,770	23,774			
Council approved a \$0.8m overspend in relation	on to Events (C	581) on 30th Sept	tember 2014. The	heavy events calen	dar this year,			
has led to an additional forecasted overspend.								
TOTAL	18,487	19,466	979	24,770	23,774			

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

		YTD	Full Year					
Outcome Description	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Variance \$000	Forecast \$000	Budget \$000			
3.1 City Promo & Business Support	1,339	2,030	691	2,471	2,471			
TSB Arena work is behind schedule.								
TOTAL	1,339	2,030	691	2,471	2,471			

 $<sup>^{3}</sup>$  Areas where performance varied from budgeted expectations by more than 10%.

# **4. CULTURAL WELLBEING**

#### Oranga ahurea

Supporting arts activity adds vibrancy to the city as well as promoting inclusive, tolerant and strong communities.

#### WHAT WE DO

• Arts and cultural activities

#### **HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS QUARTER**

Public Art

- The Public Art Panel selected three light box exhibitions for a year's exhibition programme, from December 2015. One public art proposal for a photographic poster project from Newtown through the city was also selected.
- The Public Art Fund supported two innovative digital arts projects, Rainscape and Time Machine, which were presented in February as part of The Performance Arcade.
- In March, a Public Art Fund project took 400 passengers by ferry to the quarantine limit of Mokopuna Island for an artist's vocal performance that revisited the fate of a sick man who died there in 1904.
- Joe Sheehan's major sculpture and soundscape Walk The Line, commissioned by the Wellington Sculpture Trust, for the newly developed Cenotaph precinct, was successfully completed.
- A new exhibition, The Colour of Courtenay Place by artist Gary Peters was installed in the Courtenay Place Park light boxes.
- The international contemporary artists Sasha Huber and Petri Saarikko took up residence at Te Whare Hēra, the live-and-work space dedicated to the Wellington International Artist Residency programme.
- We purchased new artworks by Lucien Rizos, Shannon Te Ao and Shaun Waugh for the City Art Collection.
- Conservation of a number of historic works being presented as part of the upcoming Portrait Gallery exhibition, Capital Characters, was undertaken.
- Toi Pōneke delivered three exhibitions Black Dog Failure by Mark Antony Steelsmith, Low Noise 2 curated by Jason Wright, and In Response by Connah Podmore and Maria O'Toole.
- The Toi Poneke 2015 Whitireia NZ artist-in-residence moved into her studio.
- Work continues on repairs to the Zephyrometer and Kereru Sculptures. Both are scheduled for reinstatement next quarter.

Supported projects

- The inaugural Upstream Art Trail in Central Park, which was held from 5–8 March, showcased installations from emerging artists and local schools. It was supported by the Creative Communities Scheme and the Arts and Culture Fund.
- The second Putahi Festival of contemporary Maori Theatre was held at Victoria University from 24–28 February. The event was supported by an Arts and Culture Grant.

Community arts

- Artist Ellen Coup completed a series of murals at the corner of Mandalay Terrace and Cashmere Ave in Khandallah on a bus shelter, electricity substation and two service boxes.
- Artist Ash Sisson completed a mural on a bus shelter at Luxford Street, Berhampore.

• We partnered with the Goethe Institute and Toi Whakaari to welcome Berlin performance artist Uta Plate to Wellington for three months as the artist in resident at the Bolton Street Cottage.

#### SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES IN PERFORMANCE<sup>4</sup>:

SERVICE DELIVERY							
Measure	Actual	Target	Var	Explanation			
				Highest quarterly attendance this year, but still well			
Te Papa visitors	863.995	1,052,500	(18%)	below budgeted numbers. Five exhibits have ended			
Te Papa visitors	805,995	1,052,500	(18%)	this quarter, including Tyrannosaurus which has the			
				2nd highest opening weekend.			
Arts and cultural festivals	560.955	684.000	(18%)	Figures exclude CubaDupa attendance of 50,000,			
estimated attendance	500,955	084,000	(10%)	which was funded through the WEID fund.			
				Capital E and Museum of Wellington City & Sea have			
Total visits to museums and	542,648	452 670	20%	already achieved their full year targets. Other			
galleries	542,040	452,670		institutions are also performing well. However, visits			
				to Carter Observatory are below target.			

#### NET OPERATING EXPENDITURE

		YTD	Full Year					
Outcome Description	Actual	Actual Budget		Forecast	Budget			
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000			
4.1 Galleries and Museums	15,575	14,975	(600)	18,047	17,190			
Council approved a \$0.8m overspend in relation to Community Events (C130E) on 30th September 2014.								
TOTAL	15,575	14,975	(600)	18,047	17,190			

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Outcome Description		YTD	Full Year					
	Actual	Budget	Variance	Forecast	Budget			
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000			
4.1 Galleries and Museums	113	1,875	1,763	2,321	2,321			
Work on the Cable Car precinct and Museum of City and Sea is behind schedule.								
TOTAL	113	1,875	1,763	2,321	2,321			

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 4}$  Areas where performance varied from budgeted expectations by more than 10%.

# **5. SOCIAL AND RECREATION**

#### Pāpori me te hākinakina

We provide a wide range of services throughout the city to encourage quality of life and healthy lifestyles.

#### WHAT WE DO

- Recreation promotion and support
- Community support
- Public health and safety.

#### **HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS QUARTER**

#### **Recreation promotion and support**

- Our facilities hosted New Zealand Basketball Association (NZBA) Camps, Central Pulse v Melbourne Vixens Netball Match, College Sport Wellington Volleyball Regional Champs, College Sport Wellington Futsal Regional Champs, College Sport Wellington Athletes with a Disability Day, National Secondary Schools Futsal Champs, Wellington Regional Long Course Swimming Championships, New Zealand National Junior Swimming Championships, North Island Diving Championships and the Weetbix Tryathlon.
- We started the field preparation for the two training grounds for the FIFA U20 World Cup, Newtown Park and David Farrington Park.
- Summer sport ended and we began the transition of our sportsfields to winter layouts.
- We hosted the Colgate Games, Capital Classics, McEvedy Shield and the NZ Track and Field Championship at Newtown Park, National Lacrosse Tournament at Wakefield Park and PK Softball Tournament at Hataitai Park.
- We provided training fields for the International Rugby 7's competition.
- We converted the old bowling club at Terawhiti in Karori into a football training field for Waterside Karori Football Club.
- We delivered 23 Push Play Events, with 1274 people participating.
- We promoted recreation and programmes delivering four Pop-up Park events, focusing on Mountain Biking, Golf, ASB Programmes and PARKing Day.
- We continued to work with Alex Moore Park Sport and Community Inc. on their proposal for a new indoor sport building at Alex Moore Park, Johnsonville.
- We completed playground upgrades at Tui Park and Lyndhurst Park.

#### **Community support**

- We launched a Korean Corner in the Central Library in January. It provides a significant expansion of the Central Library's Korean collection and is the first of its kind in Oceania. It includes customer PCs, DVDs and K-pop music CDs as well as books.
- In March we launched a Chinese Corner at the Central Library. The corner is made up of 300 books including 200 Chinese Language teaching books. The initiative is a joint undertaking between China Hanban, the Confucius Institute and the China Educational Publications Import and Export Corporation.
- We completed the construction of 27 one-bedroom apartments at Marshall Court (Miramar) which has been shortlisted for a NZIA Award.
- We vacated Kotuku Apartments (Kilbirnie) and handed the site over to the construction company for upgrade.
- We presented at the construction industry's national conference on the housing upgrade programme and Council's social housing service.

- We engaged over 100 tenants in the first phase of the social housing policy review process.
- In partnership with the Police and Community Patrols New Zealand, Pasifika Community Patrol and Western Community Patrol have been set up and a work plan is being developed.
- Successful Neighbours Day Aotearoa 2015 Summer of Neighbourliness, including various programmes and events at summer community fairs and festivals, community gardens, libraries, retirement homes and streets and neighbourhoods.
- The Neighbours Day Aotearoa campaign, #wellynextdoor, was very successful with nearly 7,000 visits from people all over the world. Our partnership with NEC enabled the #wellynextdoor videos to be incorporated into the videowall at Wellington International Airport.
- We facilitated the completion of the Johnsonville Mural and the Bee/community orchard bus stop mural in Khandallah.
- We continued to deliver the Urban Agriculture Programme and coordinated the Heritage Fruit Tree programme, with many volunteers waiting to adopt trees.
- We are partnering with Enviroschools, to enhance our environmental programmes in schools including coordinating bee programmes into schools to enhance our Beefriendly City programme. This includes providing bee-friendly flower seeds, and putting together Bee Guidelines for the public.
- We further delivered on the Positive Aging Policy with more SeniorNet programmes, and a pictorial emergency resource for older or disabled persons. We also provided more Neighbours Cards to the CCDHB for their Health Passports and facilitated Neighbours Day activities with various retirement homes across the city.
- Wellington City was registered as a Child & Youth Friendly City and as part held a joint forum with UNICEF, to promote and foster child-friendly initiatives to progress accreditation.

#### Public Health and safety

- We have developed CCTV guidelines which formalise the role of CCTV in the safe city programme and guide future consideration for further cameras.
- We are piloting (in Cuba Street) the Eyes On theft prevention communication network in Cuba St in partnership with the police and local retailers. Critical information regarding shoplifting is shared via text and email in real time. 37 stores have signed up to be part of the programme.
- Worked with the police and the universities to ensure a presence at the students Oweeks. Liquor ban flyers and posters distributed at events and to university halls to raise awareness amongst students. Used social media to promote "The Pack" app during O-week events.
- A dedicated Graffiti Volunteer Coordinator has begun to work with local communities to develop volunteer programmes that will reduce graffiti vandalism, develop community ownership, restoring community pride and responding to the zero tolerance approach to the management of graffiti in the city.

#### SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES IN PERFORMANCE<sup>5</sup>:

#### SERVICE DELIVERY

Measure	Actual	Target	Variance	Variance Explanation
Visits to facilities: ASB Sports centre (off peak)	237,779	268,522	(11%)	Off peak variation is due to reduced basketball training prior to school.
(on peak)				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Areas where performance varied from budgeted expectations by more than 10%.

## Attachment 2

Measure	Actual	Target	Variance	Variance Explanation
Visits to facilities: ASB Sports centre (peak)	206,016	234,862	(12%)	Weekday evening and Saturday usage was strong. We are implementing initiatives to increase Sunday bookings.
ASB Centre courts utilisation (peak)	42%	71%	(41%)	Weekday evening and Saturday usage was strong. We
ASB Centre courts utilisation (off- peak)	36%	35%	4%	are implementing initiatives to increase Sunday bookings.
Libraries website visitor sessions	2,747,316	900,000	205%	In 2012/13 we changed the measurement methodology. We expected results to decrease and we reduced the target accordingly. The expected decrease has not occurred and we will increase the target in the next long-term plan.
Number of uses of Leisure Card	92,878	73,759	26%	Use is consistent with the same period last year.
Occupancy rates (%) of Wellington City Council Community Centres and Halls	36%	45%	(21%)	We changed the methodology for this measure, which now combines community centres and community halls. We also set a new stretch target that we will struggle to meet by year-end.
Dog control – complaints received (% of registered dogs)	2.0%	2.6%	23%	
Percentage of planned inspections carried out for high-risk premises (category 3)	83%	75%	11%	After a slow start to the year, we are on track to achieve this target at year end.
Percentage of inspections carried out for high-risk premises (category 3) carried out during high trading hours.	31%	25%	23%	After a slow start to the year, we are on track to achieve this target at year end.

#### NET OPERATING EXPENDITURE

		YTD	Full Year					
Outcome Description	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Variance \$000	Forecast \$000	Budget \$000			
5.1 Recreation Promotion & Support	20,144	19,260	(885)	26,799	25,126			
Revenue is unfavourable mainly in the fitness centres and the ASB Sports centre. Also labour costs are over budget partly due to the introduction of the Wellington Wage. This has meant a higher allocation of corporate overheads to this activity.								
5.2 Community Support	11,385	12,841	1,455	14,586	16,821			
Under budget primarily due to Social Housing. The key variances are the timing of the recognition of the Crown grant for the Housing Upgrade Project and savings in interest, insurance and depreciation.								
5.3 Public Health and Safety	6,323	6,218	(104)	8,560	8,281			
Over budget due to additional cleaning, depreciation and labour costs.								
TOTAL	37,852	38,319	466	49,945	50,228			

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

		YTD	Full Year						
Outcome Description	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Variance \$000	Forecast \$000	Budget \$000				
5.1 Recreation Promotion & Support	5,048	5,629	581	7,243	7,243				
Some projects have started later than anticipated but are expected to be completed by the end of the year.									
5.2 Community Support	14,895	16,902	2,008	22,987	22,222				
Under budget mainly due to housing renewal works behind budget. The Housing Upgrade Project is currently expected to be ahead of schedule by year end.									
5.3 Public Health and Safety	989	909	(79)	1,191	1,310				
Programme is ahead of schedule.									
TOTAL	20,913	23,440	2,527	31,421	30,775				

# 6. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

#### Tāone Tupu Ora

Our focus is on enhancing Wellington as a compact, vibrant, attractive and safe city that is built on a human scale and is easy to navigate.

#### WHAT WE DO

- Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development
- Building and development control.

#### **HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS QUARTER**

- An application for a new air traffic control tower has been received. This will be sited in a new location adjacent to the airport retail park.
- An application for the demolition and replacement of BP House on Customhouse Quay has been received. The building has been vacant since the 2013 Seddon earthquakes.
- The Council's planning report for the Site 10 Direct Referral application has been submitted to the Environment Court.
- The Karori and Tawa communities have been consulted regarding the prospect of medium density residential areas (MDRAs) being established. A draft plan change and town centre plan will now be prepared following this consultation. A full plan change will be notified later in the year.
- Detailed designs for the Masons Lane and Eva/Leeds Streets projects have been completed.
- The first tranche of special housing areas approved by Council in the first quarter have now been approved by Government as part of the implementation of the Wellington Housing Accord.
- Retailers on Bond Street launched a website <u>bondstcollective.co.nz</u> to complement the activation project.
- Enabling works for the Transmission Gully project have begun.

SERVICE DELIVERY								
Measure	Actual	Target	Var	Variance Explanation				
Land Information Memorandums (LIMs) issued within 10 days	74%	100%	(26%)	Performance was affected by continued high work volumes and training of new staff, which was undertaken this quarter.				
Earthquake strengthened council buildings: programme achievement	Partially- Achieved	Achieved	n/a	Partially achieved due to delays in work on the Town Hall and Portico.				

#### SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES IN PERFORMANCE<sup>6</sup>:

#### NET OPERATING EXPENDITURE

		YTD	Full Year					
Description	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Variance \$000	Forecast \$000	Budget \$000			
6.1 Urban Planning and Policy	8,887	8,792	(95)	12,011	11,951			
6.2 Building & Development Control	6,234	5,622	(612)	8,336	7,319			
Building and Resource consent volumes and income lower than budgeted.								
TOTAL	15,121	14,413	(707)	20,346	19,270			

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 6}$  Areas where performance varied from budgeted expectations by more than 10%.

# Attachment 2

		YTD	Full Year					
Description	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Variance \$000	Forecast \$000	Budget \$000			
6.1 Urban Planning and Policy	10,050	8,931	(1,119)	21,531	17,500			
Victoria Street and Parliamentary Precinct pr	ojects - externa	I funding received	d not included in o	riginal budgets.				
6.2 Building & Development Control	3,379	5,106	1,727	4,183	5,558			
Under budget as the Earthquake Strengthening programme is behind schedule.								
TOTAL	13,430	14,037	608	25,714	23,058			

# 7. TRANSPORT

#### Waka

We manage the transport network so it is sustainable, safe and efficient.

#### WHAT WE DO

- Transport
- Parking.

#### **HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS QUARTER**

#### Parking

• The parking sensor trial commenced in Blair and Allen streets with sensors embedded into the pavement. Customers can now enter their parking space number at the pay machine with no need to go back to their car to place a ticket on their dashboard. The trial will conclude in June 2015.

#### Transport

This quarter we:

- completed 5.4km footpath renewal against a target of 6.5km. The planned annual total for footpath renewal is 25km.
- completed 2.9km kerb and channel renewals against a target of 3.0km. The planned annual total for kerb and channel renewal is 12.0km.
- repaired or replaced nearly 6,000 signs and poles and 1.6km of handrails.
- undertook repairs at 18 of our bus shelters and maintained Lambton Interchange.
- installed and repaired 24 items of street furniture (seats, bins, cycle racks)
- maintained and/or renewed 41 'Give Way' triangles, 117 turning arrows, 6km of centre lines and 662 cats-eyes.
- replaced 14 faded accessibility parking symbols
- approved 1,730 Corridor Access Requests for utility network maintenance and other temporary activities on the transport network, monitoring activity as appropriate.
- provided nearly 600 approvals for significant temporary traffic management plans.
- completed lighting design work for the Cuba Mall lighting upgrade.

#### SIGNIFICANT VARIANCES IN PERFORMANCE<sup>7</sup>:

SERVICE DELIVERY							
Measure	Actual	Target	Var	Variance Explanation			
Quarry – legislative compliance	Not- achieved	Achieved	n/a	This quarter, there were two non-compliant events. The first incident, which occurred on 17 February, was an environmental breach of consent relating to the quality of water discharged to the stream. This breach resulted in a warning only from GWRC (no formal enforcement action was taken). The quarry operator responded to the incident by installing an additional valve which will prevent a similar incident from occurring again in the future. The second incident occurred on 16 March, when heavy rainfall resulted in significant surface run-off and floodwater entering the stream. The quarry operator tested the water entering the stream and identified that the suspended solids concentration was 209g/m3 (120g/m3 is permitted). GWRC was notified and took no action as the event was deemed to be beyond the quarry operator's control.			

NET OPERATING EXPENDITURE		
Outcome Description	YTD	Full Year

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Areas where performance varied from budgeted expectations by more than 10%.

## Attachment 2

	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Variance \$000	Forecast \$000	Budget \$000			
7.1 Transport	27,652	29,009	1,357	38,449	39,114			
Year to date and forecast variance mainly relates to savings on insurance costs and depreciation, following the revaluation of infrastructure assets.								
7.2 Parking	(10,503)	(10,473)	29	(14,044)	(14,086)			
TOTAL	17,149	18,536	1,387	24,405	25,028			

#### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

		YTD	Full Year		
Outcome Description	Actual \$000	Budget \$000	Variance \$000	Forecast \$000	Budget \$000
7.1 Transport	28,478	30,564	2,086	42,492	39,623
Delays in several projects, including the Karo	ori Road wall and I	sland Bay Cyclew	ay network		
7.2 Parking	44	73	29	120	180
TOTAL	28,522	30,637	2,115	42,612	39,803

### Attachment 3

### **Governance, Finance and Planning Committee**

26 May 2015

#### 2014/15 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FORECAST UPDATE

#### MARTIN READ: MANAGER FINANCIAL STRATEGY AND PLANNING

An addendum to the Quarterly Report paper regarding the 2014/15 capital expenditure forecast, approval of the overspend requests and mitigations in each project is to be sought from the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee.

#### Purpose

1. This report is to update the Committee on the 2014/15 capital expenditure position. To maintain total programme funding through mitigation factors. It is also to seek approval for some changes to budget and funding.

#### Summary

- 2. Wellington City Council delivers a capital expenditure programme of approximately \$150m each financial year. This programme delivers amongst other things roads, water network pipes, parks infrastructure, library resources, and social housing stock and recreational assets.
- The 2014/15 Annual Plan capital expenditure budget was set by Council at \$152.0m. During Quarter two 2014/15, revisions were made to the work programme through the Capital Expenditure Review and approved by Council. The revised level of budget was set at \$152.0m. Budgets and projects were re-programmed to ensure a constant delivery of the capital programme.
- Quarter three re-forecasting has resulted in several requests from business units to increase their budget over and above approved 2014/15 Annual Plan budgets. These situations have been created by a number of factors;
  - Change in project management of work programme
  - Change in work programme phasing
  - Reprioritisation of project funding with no level of service impact
  - Re-forecasted cost of approved work programme
- 5. 2014/15 Annual Plan forecast underspends \$11.0m
  - Carry-forward requests \$8.8m
  - Savings \$2.2m

Net overspend requests \$5.35m

- Offset by new unbudgeted external funding \$7.5m
- Gross overspend requests \$12.85m
- 6. Mitigations of \$11.3m against project overruns have been identified, and are broken down as follows;
  - Increased external funding, not already planned \$7.8m
  - Savings within other projects \$2.1m

- Bringing funding from the 2015-25 LTP into 2014/15 \$1.4m
- 7. Overall project increases equate to \$6.8m (after additional unbudgeted external funding) with the 2014/15 capital programme forecast at March month end at \$157.1m on \$152.0m total budget.
- 8. Approval for overspends of capital budgets are delegated to the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee. This is to approve capital expenditure exceeding the budget level for an Activity Area with no commensurate savings elsewhere, up to \$500,000 and recommend to Council amounts exceeding \$500,000.

#### Discussion

- 9. Officers have worked to identify potential mitigations for the overspends. Officers have categorised these overspends and potential corresponding mitigations as below;
  - transfers of funding from projects within the same Activity Area
  - funding from external sources
  - bringing funding forward from the 2015-25 Long-term Plan
  - project overspends that are within Governance, Finance and Planning Committee delegation to approve
  - transfers of funding from projects outside of the original project Activity Area
- 10. The following list of projects has been identified as requiring additional 2014/15 budget. These amounts are planning to be funded through budget transfers from projects within the same activity area forecast to underspend in 2014/15. The following table shows these projects with the corresponding project transfer;

Project	Project Name	Description	2014/15 Unbudgeted	2014/15 mitigations	Mitigations description
			Funding requests (\$000s)	(internal & external funding)	
CX084	Southern Landfill Improvement	Carbon credits offset	330		For purchase of carbon credits to comply with our 2014/15 obligation. This will be offset against Stage 4 Landfill development funding which will not be utilised in 2014/15.
CX112	Cycling Improvements	Johnsonville Triangle contribution	500		Additional funding offset within the project against unutilised 2014/15 Island Bay cycleway funds.
CX151	Stormwater - Network renewals	Tasman St renewal	325	(325)	Additional funding is via an internal transfer from 2014/15 AP CX334 Sewer Network Renewals. A contra transfer between the two projects will be made in 2015/16, with no level of service impact.
CX101	Service Lane Improvements	Property purchases - Ohariu Valley, Cleveland Rd, Drummond St service lane	149		Additional funding via internal transfers from CX089 Reseals Renewals (\$50k) and CX094 Pedestrian Network Footpath Renewals (\$100K), with no level of service impact on these projects.
CX406	Central City Framework	Victoria St	781	(781)	Additonal funding provided by a transfer from CX406 (\$376) for the Eva Leeds laneway project and CX448 (\$405) for the Kilbirnie phase II town centre upgrade.
Total			2,085	(2,085)	<i>i i</i>

11. The following list of projects have been identified as requiring additional 2014/15 budget, these amounts have been or are planned to be funded through external sources. The following table shows these projects with an explanation of the external funding;

Project	Project Name	Description	2014/15 Unbudgeted Funding requests (\$000s)	2014/15 mitigations (internal & external funding)	Mitigations description
CX377	Roading Capacity Projects	Johnsonville Triangle	4,800	(4,800)	Project management of the work programme moved from NZTA to WCC in Sept/Oct 2014. External income of \$4.8m will compensate for WCC project management of the work programme.
CX406	Central City Framework	Parliamentary Precinct	315	(315)	Looteries Grant funding and Crown funding has been secured for the project.
CX406	Central City Framework	Victoria St	2,545	(2,545)	The total budget approved for the project was \$8.6m (14/15), this was net of \$2.545m of external funding.
CX436	Parks Infrastructure	Halfway House refurbishment	123	(123)	Lotteries Grant funding of \$123k has been secured for the refurbishment project.
Total			7,783	(7,783)	

12. The following list of projects have been identified as requiring additional 2014/15 budget, this amount is proposed to be funded through bringing funding forward from 2015/16. The following table shows this project;

Project	Project Name		Funding requests	2014/15 mitigations (internal & external funding)	Mitigations description
CX370	Housing upgrades	Kotuku project	1,429		The 2014/15 work programme was incorrectly phased during the budgeting process. The project is on budget, but requires approval for \$1.429m of Deed funding to be brought forward into 2014/15.
Total			1,429	(1,429)	

13. The following list of projects have been identified as requiring additional 2014/15 budget, these amounts have no commensurate savings with the same Activity Area, but can be offset with

savings in other Activity Areas. As the overspend in these areas is valued at less than \$500k they can be approved by the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee. The following table shows these projects;

Project	Project Name	Description	2014/15 Unbudgeted Funding requests (\$000s)	2014/15 mitigations (internal & external funding)	Mitigations description
CX258	Disaster Recovery Assets	TROVE migration	175	0	No mitigation. Can offset overspend against other activity area underspends.
CX348	Botanic Garden	Otari Wilton Curators House (CF)	100	0	No mitigation. Can offset overspend against other activity area underspends.
CX349	Coastal	Evans Bay boat ramp renewal (CF)	41	0	No mitigation. Can offset overspend against other activity area underspends.
CX359	Branch Libraries renewals	Newtown skylights renewal	70	0	No mitigation. Can offset overspend against other activity area underspends.
CX366	Public Convenience and pavilions	Newtown Park grandstand roof replacement	52	0	No mitigation. Can offset overspend against other activity area underspends.
CX377	Roading Capacity Projects	Johnsonville Triangle	330	0	No mitigation. Can offset overspend against other activity area underspends.
CX406	Central City Framework	Victoria St	153	0	No mitigation. Can offset overspend against other activity area underspends.
CX430	Water - Network renewals	Overspend	360	0	No mitigation. Can offset overspend against other activity area underspends.
CX436	Parks Infrastructure	Halfway House refurbishment	272	0	No mitigation. Can offset overspend against other activity area underspends.
Total			1,553	0	

#### Conclusion

Officers recommend that the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee should consider approval of project overspends and relevant mitigations in categories 10-13, within the delegations of the Committee.

### 2015-25 CIVIC PRECINCT REVITALISATION PROJECT

#### Purpose

- 1. The 2015-25 draft Long-term Plan (LTP) included a proposed development scheme to strengthen the Town Hall and various other buildings within the Civic Square precinct and to create a national music hub through a potential collaboration between Wellington City Council, the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra and Victoria University of Wellington School of Music. The development proposition also included the modernisation of Council office buildings and potentially the Public Library, and for some significant public space improvements to Civic Square. It is also proposed the development of some sites via long-term lease with appropriate design and scale controls.
- 2. The purpose of this report is to:
  - i. report on the feedback received during the consultation process;
  - ii. recommend that Council proceeds with the Civic Centre revitalisation programme as proposed in the draft LTP.

#### Summary

- 3. The Civic Precinct revitalisation programme has the potential to deliver significant economic, social, resiliency and cultural benefits to Wellington. These include:
  - A re-purposed and seismically strengthened Town Hall.
  - Retention of an important heritage building.
  - Creation of a major and nationally significant centre for education; musical performance, recording, broadcasting, technology and innovation; culture and the arts.
  - Ongoing use of civic buildings by the community.
  - Seismic strengthening of buildings that are of considerable community importance and merit including the Wellington Central Library.
  - Public space improvements achieved by increasing interaction by users of the various precinct buildings with the rest of the City, the waterfront and Civic Square.
  - Economic stimulus and improvements to Wellington's sense of place via the development of underutilised sites on the periphery of the Civic Precinct.
  - Making more efficient use of Council office space with consequential financial and workplace benefits.
- 4. Feedback resulting from an extensive public consultation programme is generally supportive of the revitalisation proposal.
- 5. The combined cost of this capital programme is estimated at \$100 million. In order to mitigate this significant cost, the scheme proposed that Council grant long term leases, in return for substantial single advance rental payments, enabling the development of Jack llott Green, the Michael Fowler Centre car park and the Municipal Office Building. The positive financial impact of this leasing programme has been estimated to reduce the total capital expenditure requirement from \$100m to \$77.6 million.

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- 6. Revitalising the Civic Square precinct, Item 4 within the sustainable growth agenda of the draft long-term plan consultation document, asked:
  - Should the Council invest in strengthening the Town Hall and other earthquake buildings? and
  - Should we lease out land and office space to help offset the costs?
- 7. Officers recommend proceeding with all elements of the programme as proposed in the draft LTP. The Town Hall lease, detailing the terms and conditions of occupancy of the building(s) including provision for public and Council access /use of space, will be subject to specific Council approval. Development proposals for the Michael Fowler Centre car park and Jack llott Green will also be presented to the Council for specific approval.

#### Recommendations

That the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee:

- 1. Receive the information.
- 2. Note the feedback received from the public consultation on the Civic Precinct revitalisation project.
- 3. Recommend to Council that it:
  - a. Approves funding for the Civic Precinct revitalisation programme in the 2015-25 Long-term Plan as proposed in the Draft Long-term Plan; and
  - b. Make specific provision in the Long-term Plan as required by section 97 of the Local Government Act 2002, for the disposal of sites by way of long-term lease, noting that any such decision will be subject to further decision by Council.
- 4. Agree, subject to Council approving recommendation 3 above, to instruct Officers to commence work on each of the projects within the programme noting that:
  - i. the proposed lease of the Town Hall (and possibly the Municipal Office Building) will be subject to specific Council approval and will be subject to a separate report to Council.
  - ii. the proposed long term leasing of the Jack Ilott Green and Michael Fowler Centre car park sites (and possibly the Municipal Office Building) will require specific Council approval. These transactions will be the subject of separate reports to Council.
- 5. Note that the funding in recommendation 3(a) and the provision in the Long-term Plan in recommendation 3(b) will be included in the final 2015-25 Long Term Plan which will be considered for adoption by Council on 24 June 2015.

### Background

- 8. Revitalising the Civic Square precinct featured as one of eleven projects identified as important contributors to Wellington's sustainable growth agenda. Key aspects of the proposal were summarised in the consultation document on the 10-year plan as follows:
  - Earthquake strengthening the Wellington Town Hall, the Wellington City Library, the office buildings currently occupied by the Council and possibly the Capital E space;

#### GOVERNANCE, FINANCE AND PLANNING COMMITTEE 26 MAY 2015

- The potential to establish a national music hub in the Wellington Town Hall and Michael Fowler Centre;
- Upgrading Civic Square and improving links with surrounding streets;
- Leasing Jack llott Green and the Michael Fowler Centre car park to allow construction of new buildings with capital income used to offset earthquake strengthening costs; making the Municipal Office Building available for lease; and
- Making more efficient use of Council office space.
- 9. Further, a full statement of proposal as required by section 97 of the Local Government Act 2002 was included as an appendix to the consultation document. Of the more than 1,000 submissions received on the long-term plan overall, 217 provided a response to survey Question 7, which reads 'Should Council strengthen its Civic Square buildings, and offset cost where possible?'

#### Consultation

- 10. A report on the feedback received during consultation is appended (attachment 1).
- 11. The feedback is summarised as follows:
  - Overall, the majority of respondents (60%) that directly addressed Question 7 selected either support or strongly support in relation to the strengthening and cost offsetting proposal, with one-third of those respondents being strongly in support
  - Twenty-one respondents (10%) were directly in opposition to the proposal
  - Notwithstanding the above, in observing the comments that were provided it is apparent that some respondents (seven in total) were unclear that support or opposition was sought in relation to the combined proposal of strengthening and offsetting.
  - Excluding these seven responses results in a minor adjustment; the supportive responses comprise 57% overall, while opponents comprise 12% and the neutral figure remains unchanged at 30%.
- 12. The above quantitative analysis provides valuable insight into the feedback received from a wide range (217) of submitters directly responding to Question 7.
- 13. Fifty-nine (59) responses were received which made comment or had relevance to the Civic Precinct. Of these:
  - Thirteen supported the approach promoted in the revitalisation plan
  - Ten supported the strengthening of the Civic Precinct buildings, but opposed the proposal to fund this work through long term lease and development of Jack llott Green and the Michael Fowler Centre carpark; and
  - Support for a music hub / arts hub was twice as high as opposition. Opposition was generally based on this use monopolising the Town Hall and/or other parts of the Precinct that might benefit from a mix of other uses.
- 14. It is also important to consider the qualitative analysis which highlights specific comments made in submissions that are relevant to the Civic Precinct. They can be grouped into four general topic areas:

#### Support Strengthening

- 15. A number of submitters cited the heritage values of the Town Hall in particular as justification for strengthening and repurposing work. The continued use of the Town Hall for performance purposes was regarded as important to the central City's vitality;
- 16. 17% of respondents (ten in total) support the strengthening of the Civic Precinct buildings, but not via the offsetting funding proposal.

#### **Oppose Strengthening**

- 17. Of those submitters that were in opposition to the strengthening proposal, about half cited excessive cost as the reason for opposition;
- 18. Some questioned whether it might be more prudent to replace the earthquake prone buildings with well-designed modern buildings.

#### Music Hub

- 19. Supporters of the music hub cited that the proposal would revitalise the Civic Precinct, benefit Wellington-based institutions and be positive for future events and festivals;
- 20. Some opponents expressed that a music hub would not be an effective use of space citing other music facilities available at Wellington's Universities;
- 21. Other opponents suggested a better outcome may be achieved if the Precinct isn't limited to music/arts activities

#### Building at Jack llott Green and Michael Fowler Centre carpark

- 22. Eighteen responses indicated opposition to offsetting strengthening costs and/or development of these sites.
- 23. Overall, there were relatively high levels of support for the revitalisation programme, and particularly in relation to the notion of strengthening/preserving the existing buildings in the Civic Precinct (especially the Town Hall).
- 24. Of the 276 combined responses received, forty-five (16%) did not support the proposed offsetting of strengthening costs in one way or another.
- 25. A small number of respondents proffered that a more cost-effective solution would be to demolish the earthquake prone buildings and replace them with well-designed modern facilities.
- 26. The proposal to re-purpose the precinct as a national music hub was strongly supported, though some residual concerns were raised about ensuring that additional ancillary uses are provided to enhance the range of activities and services available for users of the precinct.

#### **Other Issues Raised During Consultation**

27. Two further issues were raised by elected members and the media that are relevant to the Civic Precinct revitalisation project. The first is that the Town Hall should be reopened and used up until the time that the strengthening work commences. The second is that the Civic Administration Building and the Central Library do not require strengthening as they are not earthquake prone. Addressing these issues in turn:

#### Re-opening the Town Hall

28. There are a number of factors that are relevant to this issue:

- Expert reports prepared by Council's engineers give a clear picture of the actual risk to life that would be posed if the Town Hall was to be re-opened prior to strengthening
- The risk assessment undertaken by Council's engineers was a significant factor taken into account when deciding to close the Town Hall and this has not changed
- Decommissioning the building and subsequent works undertaken in readying the Town Hall for strengthening has included the removal of the organ, artworks, furniture, IT facilities, the commercial kitchen, audio-visual equipment and the relocation of the Mayoral suite and security control room. Temporary propping of the underfloor structure of the auditorium (which needs replacing) has been put in place
- Practicable steps to mitigate the risk and address the hazard have been taken and include the closure of the building, accommodating the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Mayoral office staff outside of the Town Hall and the establishment of an alternative temporary venue
- As there is foreseeable harm and the nature and severity of the potential harm is assessed as high and the Council has commenced preparatory works that have already included a number of physical interventions to avert the risk, officers advise the threshold to enable the reopening of the Town Hall prior to strengthening has not been met.

#### Strengthening the Civic Administration Building and Wellington Central Library

- 29. The seismic assessment undertaken by Council's engineers indicates that while neither building are earthquake prone, both CAB and the Library have structural vulnerabilities that should be addressed. Both buildings have local elements with performance limits estimated at being between 30-55% New Building Standard (NBS).
- 30. CAB vulnerabilities are:
  - Absence of column ties to building plate <40% Design Basis Earthquake (DBE)
  - Potential unseating of precast floor units 30-55% DBE
  - Potential failure of hollowcore unit leading to collapse of the lower half of the floor unit 30-55% DBE
  - Precast façade panel connections 30-55%
  - Engineering advice is that Council implements 'seismic securing works throughout the building' to raise its performance rating
- 31. Library vulnerabilities are:
  - Central stairs connected over 2 levels 35-40% NBS
  - Precast floor seating 35-40% NBS
  - Precast façade panel connections 40% NBS
- 32. Due to the importance of these buildings from the perspective of public and staff safety and (through their accommodation of Council staff) the need to be available to suitably respond to city-wide emergencies, it is recommended that these buildings be strengthened.

#### Discussion

- 33. Council approval to include the Civic Precinct revitalisation programme in the draft LTP was agreed in February 2015. In the intervening months, preliminary and preparatory discussions with representatives from the School of Music and New Zealand Symphony Orchestra have advanced. Positive interest has been expressed by both of these organisations for the potential development of a cultural precinct of national and international significance. These positive discussions have informed the analysis of options following the extensive public consultation that has now been completed.
- 34. There are two options:

#### Option 1: Retain the status quo

- 35. This option assumes a continued 'mothballing' of the Town Hall and Capital E, terminating (or deferring) discussions with the School of Music and the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra, and continued inefficient occupancy of seismically deficient office accommodation by Wellington City Council.
- 36. This option fails to address a number of significant issues not least of which are the Council's responsibilities around its stewardship of the heritage-listed Town Hall and the lost opportunity to re-purpose the building and create a unique and significant music and cultural hub in the heart of the city.
- This option fails to meet the pre-established criteria tests of economic development, social benefits, seismic strengthening, Council resilience and improved efficiency of Council workplaces.
- 38. This option is NOT recommended.

## Option 2: Proceed with all elements of the Civic Precinct revitalisation programme as proposed in the Draft LTP.

- 39. The proposed lease of the Town Hall (and possibly the Municipal Office Building) will be subject to specific Council approval. This transaction will be the subject of a separate report to Council.
- 40. The proposed long term leasing of the Jack llott Green and Michael Fowler Centre car park sites will require specific Council approval. These transactions will be the subject of separate reports to Council.
- 41. This option IS recommended.

#### **Financial Impacts**

42. Overall the indicative capital programme for the Civic Precinct proposal is \$100m in the 2015 -25 LTP. The table below shows the make-up of this funding:

Civic Precinct Capital Programme	15/16 to 24/25		
	(\$m)	Notes	
Earthquake Strengthening			
Town Hall	\$58.5	А	
Central Library	\$10.5		
Civic Administration Building (CAB)	\$ 6.3		
Earthquake Strengthening Total	\$75.2		

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Resilience & Efficiencies		
Separation of Services	\$ 3.5	В
Workplace Efficiency	\$10.6	С
Resilience & Efficiencies Total	\$14.1	_
Civic Square Public Space Improvements	\$10.7	D
Central Library Modernisation	\$ 0.0	Е
Total Capex Requirement	\$100.0	

Notes to the capital table:

- A. The capital amount shown is the current estimate of required spend in the 2015/16 to 2024/25 Long Term Plan period to achieve seismic strengthening to 77% of NBS. It excludes any costs either incurred or expected to be incurred up until the end of 30 June 2015.
- B. Across the Civic Precinct the essential building services such as electrical, telecommunications, emergency power generation, boilers, chillers and water services are integrated within the structures and shared across the buildings. Separating these services will provide a much greater level of resilience and provide for any change in use or occupancy of the buildings as a result of the Civic Precinct project. The overall cost estimate to provide bespoke services to each building is \$3.5m.
- C. To improve workplace efficiency our current plan assumes a reduction in floor space requirements, resulting in the MOB becoming surplus to requirements. The estimated cost of this workplace redesign and modernisation is \$10.6m.
- D. The Civic Square public space improvements have been included at a high level to occur alongside other development projects on the precinct.
- E. While no capital budget has been included in the Civic Precinct programme consideration for the alignment of the modernisation of the Central Library operations, this work along with the earthquake strengthening of the Central Library, must be considered. Therefore it is anticipated that planning works on library modernisation will be completed in 2015/16.
- 43. The borrowings impact of the capital programme above is \$77.6m. The table below shows the make-up of this movement in borrowings:

Civic Precinct Borrowings Impact	15/16 to 24/25		
	(\$m)	Notes	
Total Capex Requirement	\$100.0		
Less: Indicative Long Term Lease Sales	\$ 20.6	Α	
Less: External Capital Funding	\$ 1.8	В	
Total Borrowings Impact	\$ 77.6		

Notes to the borrowings table:

- A. The value included for long term leases is based on initial market assessments for the Michael Fowler Centre carpark, the Jack llott Green and the Municipal Office Building.
- B. External funding relates to secured and potential lotteries funding relating to works to be completed on the Town Hall.

#### GOVERNANCE, FINANCE AND PLANNING COMMITTEE 26 MAY 2015

- 44. The proceeds of the long-term leases would be used to reduce debt required to fund development, and as such it has been estimated that this reduces the interest cost to Council across the LTP by \$9.3m. Across 30 years the anticipated interest savings is \$36m.
- 45. To complete the Civic Precinct programme of works, one off operational costs, which are funded by rates, are expected to be incurred. The table below details these costs:

One-off Operational Expenditure	15/16 to 24/25		
	(\$m) Notes		
Civic Precinct Project Opex			
Separation of Titles	\$0.1		
Relocation Costs	\$0.5		
Rental Costs	\$3.7	А	
Total Civic Precinct Project Opex	\$4.3	В	

Notes to the operating table:

A. Rental costs are required for the displacement of staff during earthquake strengthening.

- B. These costs are spread across the first three years of the long term plan (2015/16 to 2017/18) in line with the work programme.
- 46. The net impact on rates will fluctuate during the seven years as the project is staged. The impact on rates funding at the completion of the project in 2022/23 (when the full impact of depreciation occurs) is shown in the table below:

Ongoing Annual Rates Impact		
Lease income and opex reductions	-\$0.5	
Depreciation & Interest	\$6.8	A
Total Rates Implication	\$6.3	
<i>Less</i> : Rates paid by new development on leased sites	-\$1.8	В
Total Additional Impact on Existing Rate Payer Base	\$4.5	С

Notes to the operating table:

The depreciation and interest impact of the capital developments in the Civic Precinct project peak in 2022/23 at \$6.8m. This cost would gradually reduce overtime as debt incurred by the project is repaid.

Developments on the MFC car park and Jack llott Green would result in new ratepayers (adding to the rating base). Once completed it is estimated the annual reduced rates burden on existing rate payers would be approximately \$1.8m.

Note this is an indicative ongoing cost that continues beyond the 10 years of the Long Term Plan. The total impact over the ten years of the plan is \$36.4 million

Attachment 1. Consultation Process and Results

Author	Ian Pike, Manager City Shaper
Authoriser	Greg Orchard, Chief Operating Officer

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Consultation and Engagement Full details are included in attachment 1.

#### Treaty of Waitangi considerations

Our Mana Whenua partners were included in our consultation and engagement processes for the LTP

Financial implications The financial implications are outlined in this paper

#### Policy and legislative implications

The proposal involves disposal (by way of long-term leases) of strategic assets as defined by the LGA 2002. The consultation processes and statement of proposal have complied with the requirements of section 97 of the LGA 2002

Risks / legal As above

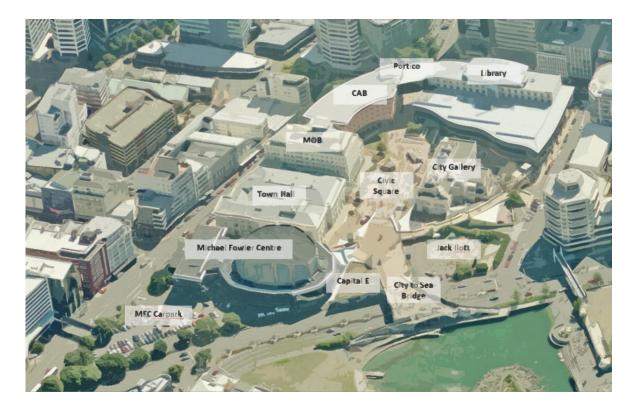
Climate Change impact and considerations  $\ensuremath{\mathsf{N/A}}$ 

#### **Communications Plan**

The next steps are outlined in the paper. There will be appropriate communications during each stage of the project.

## **Civic Precinct Revitalisation Proposal 2015**

# **Consultation Process and Results**



Prepared for Wellington City Council **May 2015** 



1

#### INTRODUCTION

This report provides a summary of consultation outcomes on the proposed revitalisation proposal for the Civic Precinct (**CPRP**) contained in the Draft Long-term Plan 2015–25 (**LTP**). It describes the public consultation process undertaken by the Council and the methodology adopted for processing and reporting on the submissions received, before presenting a summary of the feedback provided.

#### **SCOPE OF CONSULTATION**

Public feedback on the LTP and the CPRP was sought through a formal public consultation process that ran from 13 March 2015 to 24 April 2015, which comprised the following:

- Print media advertising for the LTP consultation process commenced on 12 March 2015 in the Wellington, with the formal public notice going to print in the Dominion Post on the following day.
- Further print advertising was provided in the Independent Herald, the Dominion Post and the Wellingtonian (on 1<sup>st</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> of April, respectively)
- Information relating to the LTP and the CPRP, including an online submission form were placed on the 'Have Your Say' page of the Council website, and Council social media outlets were also utilised to increase awareness and engagement.
- A 60-page consultation document was produced and made available at all 12 libraries, at reception in the main Council Offices and at the Council Service Centre (a few hard copies were mailed out to residents who requested a hard copy and on the Council Website). The consultation document identified the revitalisation of the Civic Precinct as one of 11 focal elements of the Council's sustainable growth agenda. It also included an appendix which set out a detailed description of the revitalisation proposal (including a financial summary) and the suite of options considered.
- Hard copies of submission forms were made available at the above locations.

### FEEDBACK QUESTIONS

The submission forms<sup>1</sup> included 18 survey questions designed to gauge levels of support for the LTP at a general level, and on specific components of the LTP, including the CPRP. The survey question of most relevance to the CPRP was Question 7, which asked "*Should Council strengthen its Civic Square buildings, and offset cost where possible*". Respondents could select one of five answers to the question, being:

- Strongly support
- Support
- Neutral
- Oppose
- Strongly oppose

The forms also sought to obtain demographic information about each submitter, and included space for respondents to provide general feedback and expand upon answers provided to the survey questions. The demographic questions sought to determine submitters' gender, age, ethnicity and residential status.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The online forms and hard copy forms used identical question formats

#### FEEDBACK SURVEY METHODOLOGY

More than 1,000 submissions were received on the LTP overall. Of those responses, 217 provided a response to survey Question 7, and a further 40 provided specific feedback that was relevant to the CPRP. For the latter group of respondents, 59 specific submission points of relevance to the CPRP were identified (following collation and culling of duplication).

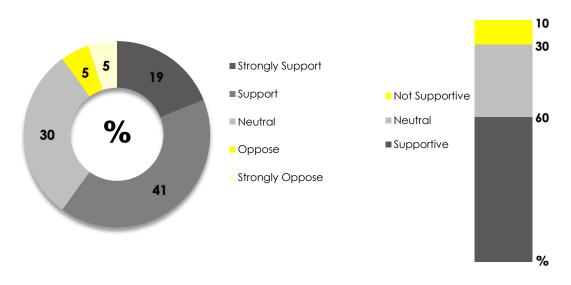
Responses ranged in length and detail from a single word or sentence through to several specific outcomes sought. Reponses were organised into a database structure for collation and analysis.

#### SUMMARY OF RESPONSES

The summary below focusses on the results of responses to survey Question 7 (see **Figure 1**), along with some general, high-level comments regarding the nature and trends seen in the feedback. The summary of Question 7 responses is quantitative, whereas the summary of other feedback provides both quantitative and qualitative outputs.

Question 7:

Should Council strengthen its Civic Square buildings, and offset cost where possible?



**Figure 1**: Levels of support expressed from 217 respondents to Question 7. Figure at right combines the 'strongly' responses with the respective supportive and non-supportive responses.

#### General Observations:

- Overall, the majority of respondents that directly addressed Question 7 (60%) selected either support or strongly support in relation to the strengthening and cost offsetting proposal, with one-third of those respondents being *strongly* in support.
- Only 10% of respondents were directly in opposition to the proposal.
- Notwithstanding the above, in observing the comments that were provided underneath the survey question on the forms received, it became apparent that *some* respondents were unclear that support or opposition was sought in relation to the combined proposal of strengthening *and* offsetting in this respect, the following 'anomalies' were identified:
  - Six respondents selected either 'support' or 'strongly support' but mentioned in the comments that they were opposed to the offsetting proposal; and

- One submitter selected the 'oppose' option but commented that he/she was in support of the strengthening with funding by other means.
- In an evaluative sense, the 7 submissions referred to above should not be considered as 'supportive' of the proposal for which Question 7 is seeking feedback on, as they do not satisfy *both* criteria considered under the question – nevertheless, the overall *quantitative* effect of adjusting the levels of support and opposition to account for this is relatively minor in that:
  - the overall number of 'strongly supports' would be reduced by 3, resulting in a net loss of 1% (or a final tally of 18% of all responses);
  - the proportion of 'supports' would drop from 41% to 39% with the loss of 3 responses; and
  - with the net addition of 6 *further* responses, the 'oppose' respondents would increase from 5% - 7% of all responses.
- With the above adjustments made<sup>2</sup>, the supportive responses would comprise 57% overall, while opponents comprise 12% and the neutral figure remains unchanged at 30%.

#### Other quantitative results

The 59 additional responses of relevance to the CPRP are presented by category in **Figure 2** below. Four of the responses have been combined for the purposes of the figure, and labelled as 'other.' These responses featured only once each in the series of responses, and included the following:

- Investing in the completion of the City-to-Sea Bridge.
- Questioning of the robustness of the financial summary presented in the CPRP.
- More planning / consultation should be undertaken before implementing the CPRP.
- A proposal that any capital gain realised from the long term lease / development of the Jack llott Green and Michael Fowler Centre carpark be reinvested in new/upgraded open spaces in the Central City, rather than in offsetting the costs of strengthening existing buildings in the Civic Precinct – this was secondary relief expressed by the submitter, who otherwise preferred that no building development occur on those sites.

All others results presented in Figure 2 were provided by (at least) two or more respondents.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Due to rounding, these figures do not equate to 100%

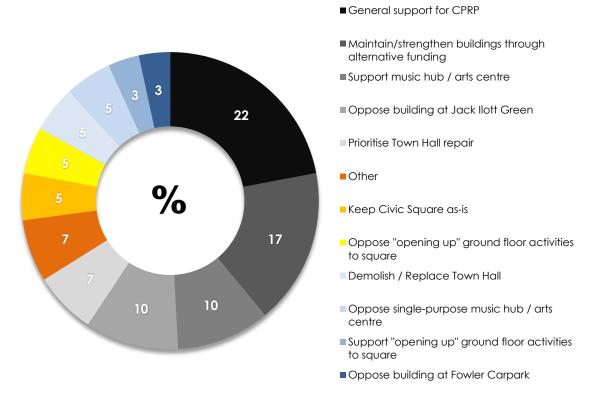


Figure 2: Non-survey based responses of relevance to the CPRP by topic (% of 59 responses)

#### General observations:

- The largest portion of respondents (22%) supported the approach promoted in the CPRP.
- The second largest group supported the strengthening of the Civic Precinct buildings, but opposed the proposal to fund this work through long term lease and development of Jack lott Green and the Michael Fowler Centre carpark.
- Support for a music hub / arts centre was twice as high as opposition. It should also be noted that opposition was generally based on this use monopolising the Town Hall and/or other parts of the Precinct that might benefit from a mix of other uses.

#### Qualitative summary

As noted previously, some respondents who directly responded to Question 7 also provided comments in the space available. A selection/summary of these comments is provided below. The summary also incorporates the reasons cited by the 40 submitters whose responses have been distilled in Figure 2 above.

In the interests of brevity, some editorial license has been exercised by the compiler. To this end, any omission of specific matters within this summary is not intentional – rather, it is a consequence of attempting to distil key themes for high-level analysis.

For navigation purposes, the discussion below has been broken down into general topic areas.

#### Support Strengthening:

- A number of submitters cited the heritage values of the Town Hall in particular as justification for strengthening and repurposing work.
- As indicated in **Figure 2** above, a moderately high proportion of respondents support the strengthening of the Civic Precinct buildings, but not via the offsetting funding proposal.
- Some noted that strengthening works will enable the continued use of the Town Hall for performance art, which in turn is important to the Central City's vitality.

#### Oppose Strengthening:

- Many submitters that oppose the strengthening proposal cited excessive cost as the reason for opposition.
- Some questioned whether it might be more prudent to replace (rather than repair) the earthquake prone buildings with well-designed modern buildings.

#### Music School / Arts Centre

- Again, some supporters of the music and arts precinct cited that the proposal would revitalise the Civic Precinct.
- Other supporters noted that a revitalised Town Hall will be to the benefit of Wellingtonbased performance artists (NZSO, Wellington Orchestra, etc) and for future events and festivals.
- Some opponents expressed that a music/arts centre would not be an effective use of space in the Civic Precinct, citing other music facilities available at Wellington's Universities.
- Other opponents suggested a better outcome may be achieved if the Precinct isn't limited to music/arts activities.

#### Buildings at llott Green and Michael Fowler Centre carpark

- Though a high proportion of submitters supported the CPRP (which adopts the strengthening plus offsetting strategy), more submitters *expressly* stated opposition to new development and long term leases at the llott and Fowler sites than those that deliberately supported new built development there.
- The above finding should be borne in mind when considering the high levels of support for the strengthening and offsetting proposal gauged in responses to Question 7 (and summarised above).

#### DISCUSSION

Overall, there were relatively high levels of support for the CPRP, and particularly in relation to the notion of strengthening/preserving the existing buildings in the Civic Precinct (especially the Town Hall). That said, some submitters consider that alternative funding mechanisms should be preferred to the long term lease and development of the llott Green and Fowler Centre carpark. More often than not, these submissions offered no specific alternative funding solution, though some suggested the use of Council rates. It should also be noted that a higher proportion of respondents signalled opposition to the llott Green than for the Fowler Centre carpark.

A small number of respondents proffered that a more cost-effective solution would be to demolish the earthquake prone buildings and replace them with well-designed modern facilities.

Notwithstanding that it was a matter receiving a low response rate, support for the notion of "opening up" the ground floor uses of buildings towards the Civic Square interface was fairly evenly divided. Those that were opposed to this notion generally cited the potential for poor weather protection to be achieved as reasons not to promote opening up ground floor activities.

The proposal to re-purpose the precinct as a music hub/arts centre was strongly supported, though some residual concerns were raised about ensuring that additional ancillary uses are provided to enhance the range of activities and services available for users of the precinct.

Prepared for Wellington City Council by:

Resource Management Group Ltd 14 May 2015

## 2015-25 LONG-TERM PLAN DRAFT WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT PLAN

#### Purpose

- 1. This report recommends the adoption of the Waterfront Development Plan (WDP) for 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2018.
- 2. It outlines the three year work programme of public space and development enhancements including priority seawall and wharf maintenance.

#### Summary

- 3. The WDP sets out what the Council wants to achieve each year towards delivery of the Wellington Waterfront Framework. The plan, once adopted by Council, will be implemented by City Shaper and other business units within Council.
- 4. The proposed WDP aims to build on the significant enhancements that have transformed the waterfront over the past decade. These have included access to the harbour edge, public space, the addition of cultural and civic spaces, and high quality commercial and residential developments that contribute to the funding of public space and maintenance of the wharves and development of high quality public spaces.
- 5. Key initiatives over the next three years include:

The Promenade & North Kumutoto	Ongoing development of the promenade as the spine that connects the waterfront. The redevelopment of the north Kumutoto public space at the same time as the development of a building on site 10 will significantly improve the promenade for pedestrians and cyclists and also improve connectivity with CentrePort, ferry terminals and Westpac Stadium to the north.
Seawall and wharf maintenance	Ongoing maintenance of seawalls and maintenance and renewal of wharf structures many of which are over 100 years old.
Frank Kitts Park	Redevelopment of Frank Kitts Park. The three main components of the design include the children's playground, the main lawn and the Chinese Garden.
Queens Wharf precinct	The external refurbishment of the TSB Bank Arena and shed 6 will be completed in the 2015/16 year. A new helicopter facility at the southern end of the Queens Wharf outer-T is proposed.
Movie Museum	Investigations into the feasibility and development of an international film museum on the waterfront as a major Wellington attraction are ongoing and if this progresses on the waterfront, there will be public consultation as required by the Wellington Waterfront Framework.
Other minor projects	<ul> <li>Other minor projects including:-</li> <li>an ongoing programme of repairs and maintenance</li> <li>capital expenditure and renewals relating mainly to addressing seismic and resilience issues</li> <li>public space lighting</li> </ul>

#### GOVERNANCE, FINANCE AND PLANNING COMMITTEE 26 MAY 2015

<ul> <li>bridge painting and historic wharf crane painting</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>investigations into proposed changing facility at the</li> </ul>		
Taranaki St Wharf jump platform		
<ul> <li>relocation of the motorhome park concurrent with the</li> </ul>		
redevelopment site 10.		
Delivery of an ongoing asset management programme		
including place management (markets and events),		
management of leases, licences, insurance, projects and		
contracts. Ongoing monitoring and reporting on the above.		

6. The draft WDP was consulted on at the same time as the draft LTP and public submissions were sought as a part of that process.

#### Recommendations

That the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee:

- 1. Receive the information.
- 2. Agree to the Waterfront Development Plan for 2015-18 (attachment 1).
- 3. Agree to include the Waterfront Development Plan for 2015-18 (attachment 1) in the 2015 25 Long-term Plan for adoption by Council on 24 June 2015.

#### Background

- 7. The waterfront is a significant asset for the city. It provides residents and visitors with a connection to the harbour and is a cultural, recreational, residential and commercial destination.
- 8. The development of the area is guided by the Wellington Waterfront Framework. Each year the Council consults on a draft plan, obtains landscape and urban design advice and adopts a plan that sets out the initiatives and works it will deliver on the waterfront. These include commercial developments that assist in the funding of public space projects as well as other improvements and important maintenance. The plan is implemented by City Shaper and other business units within WCC.
- 9. The Council adopted the draft WDP 2015–18 at its meeting of 25 February 2015. At that time, the Council noted that the consultation process would specifically seek feedback on the redevelopment of Frank Kitts Park.
- 10. Also included in the public consultation process was a proposal for a new helicopter facility on the Queens Wharf outer-T following the successful conclusion of a competitive process to select a commercial helicopter operator to replace HeliPro which went into receivership in late 2014.
- 11. A total of 240 submissions were received which was considerably up on 30 submissions for the 2012–15 WDP. Also, over 80% of the submissions came in the form of the hard-copy questionnaire as opposed to the on-line version of the same questionnaire. The relatively high number of submissions and high proportion of hard copy (as opposed to on-line) responses appears to be directly attributable to a new initiative which was the use of a branded public information kiosk in a converted shipping container located on the waterfront from 30 March to 24 April 2015.

#### Discussion

- 12. The majority of responses relate to the proposed redevelopment of Frank Kitts Park (FKP).
- The outcome of the public consultation is reported on in detail in attachment 2. Technical Advisory Group (TAG's) review of feedback from the public consultation is reported on in detail as attachment 3.
- 14. The main findings from public consultation on the draft WDP are summarised as follows:
  - Significant support for the WDP.
  - There was also strong support for the redevelopment of the children's playground and proposed retention of the iconic lighthouse.
  - General support for the Chinese Garden in FKP with a significant proportion of those submitters who opposed the Chinese Garden opposed its location, (some recommending alternative locations such as the Botanic Gardens or Waitangi Park) rather than being opposed to a Chinese Garden per se.
  - While many respondents did not specify the frequency with which they visit FKP, over half of the respondents (58%) visit the park at least monthly. This group expressed notably higher rates of satisfaction and support for the proposed design over the current park with 79% of this group liking the proposed design.
  - The features of FKP (proposed) liked most by respondents were the playground and proposed Chinese Garden, while the qualities of the park enjoyed most included its green character, its versatility, and the views afforded to the sea. The proposed redevelopment seeks to enhance these features and qualities most valued by respondents.
  - The public consultation process did not indicate any appetite for a suggested name change to Frank Kitts Park. A small group of respondents expressed support for the retention of the park's current name.
  - A significant proportion (44%) of respondents did not specify an answer to the question "what do you think about the proposed helicopter base [on the southern end of the outer-T of Queens Wharf]." Of the respondents who expressly provided either support or opposition to the proposal, the majority of these (70%) were in support.
  - Other issues/matters or general comments were generally wide ranging in their scope and few in number (3%) and broken down into the following broad areas:
    - Recreation a desire for alternative recreational activities for children (eg water play) and fixed outdoor exercise equipment.
    - Buildings both support for and opposition to a movie museum; retention of the motorhome park; a new or upgraded TSB Bank Arena; no additional buildings on the waterfront.
    - Chinese Garden concerns that the design will create unsafe spaces and that admission charges may be imposed; desire for a more multi-cultural, Maori or NZ-centric focus design garden.
    - FKP retention of memorial plaques and opposition to re-naming the park.

 Other – desire for further consultation through future design and development process; more shelter for Waitangi Park; support for maintenance of seawalls.

#### **Key Issues**

#### Redevelopment of Frank Kitts Park – including Chinese Garden

- 15. The Waterfront Framework 2001 signalled the need to re-orient FKP to face the harbour. The desire to achieve this and other improvements, together with a request from Council for a Chinese Garden, culminated in a major design competition in 2007.
- 16. Design proposals were assessed by an Australasian design jury under convenor Dr Catherin Bull of Melbourne University with input from WCC's Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and officers of WCC and Wellington Waterfront Ltd, the WCC Accessibility Advisory Group and the Wellington Chinese Garden Society. The public commented on an exhibition of short-listed schemes. Feedback and evaluations informed the final selection by a competition jury. The Council approved the design in December 2007.
- 17. The proposed location and development of the Chinese Garden in Frank Kitts Park has been the subject of several formal Mayoral delegations from Wellington to its sister cities Beijing and Xiamen. Based on Council's previous decisions, the Council has recorded its commitment to the proposed Chinese Garden in FKP within three separate memoranda of understanding between Wellington and its sister cities.
- 18. The Chinese Garden is considered to not only fit well into the wider context of waterfront public space but also activates an otherwise under-utilised space at the elevated southern end of FKP. The enclosed and sheltered nature of the Chinese Garden is compensated by (and contrasts with) the expansive openness of the proposed main lawn.

#### Main Lawn

- 19. The main lawn will deliver the major benefit of the proposed re-design of FKP, that is the re-orientation of the park to the harbour and help to maximise the benefits of the playground and Chinese Garden by linking them and simplifying their edge design.
- 20. The development of the lawn will not only significantly improve city to harbour connections including the opening up of views and better pedestrian linkages but the increased space and flexibility of that space will result in a much improved space for public events.
- 21. A small number of submitters expressed concern at the potential loss of shelter resulting from the main lawn replacing the amphitheatre and promenade wall.
- 22. The current FKP affords little in the way of weather protection or protection from the prevailing north-westerly wind. Opportunities to address this matter without compromising the integrity of the proposed design (which brings considerable other benefits) are limited but will continue to be investigated during further development of the design. Potential options could include:
  - Shelter trees
  - Mounds around the park perimeter
  - Perforated metal screens.
- 23. It is noted however that the current shelter of any note from the prevailing northwesterly wind is that afforded by the FKP promenade wall to pedestrians on the seaward side of the wall. The urban and landscape design advice we have received is

that the benefit of re-designing and re-orientating of the park to the sea outweighs the more limited benefit of the shelter from the wall. It was also noted that the southern part of the wall/structure (that contains the boatshed, shops and carpark) remain as part of the redevelopment.

24. Further, while the small sheltered spaces provided at the base of the promenade wall will be removed there will be shelter within the Chinese Garden which will have its own contemplative spaces with a unique sense of intimacy.

#### Funding

- 25. The WDP allocates WCC funds of \$5.50M over the 2015/16 and 2016/17 financial years. This excludes the cost of the Chinese Garden which will be met by a combination of significant gifting of authentic materials by sister city Xiamen and fundraising by the local Wellington Chinese Garden Society (WCGS).
- 26. Successful fundraising by the WCGS is crucial to the construction of the Chinese Garden proceeding which in turn will be the catalyst to the redevelopment of FKP as a whole. There is a fundraising plan in place and support from sister/partner cities in China.
- 27. It is important to confirm Council's commitment to the project and commence the resource consent process so there is momentum for the project and completing the fundraising.

#### Frank Kitts Park Developed Design

- 28. The next stage is to proceed to developed design. Officers recommend that the issues identified by TAG are addressed in the next stage of the developed design as follows:
  - Continue to maintain the principles of the FKP design in design development;
  - Explore opportunities in detailed design for intimate spaces and shelter at the lawn edges;
  - Continue investigation of exercise equipment in the park or on the waterfront;
  - Continue liaison with the Accessibility Advisory Group to ensure good access is provided; and
  - Seek and integrate expert Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) advice on the layout of the Chinese Garden.

#### Partial Delivery of Design

- 29. A question has been raised outside of the WDP public consultation process as to whether it is possible to deliver part of the FKP design (Chinese garden and children's playground) without the inter-connecting lawn. This has been considered by officers and is not recommended based on landscape design and urban design advice:
  - It would significantly compromise the integrated nature of the proposed design and would not meet the expected quality of planning and design as established by the Waterfront Framework.
  - The outcome would not meet required levels of quality of design to achieve a resource consent. The redevelopment of the park would require a total re-design.
  - The main lawn is a key aspect of the design which will deliver the major benefit of re-orienting the park to the harbour and help maximise the benefits of the playground and the Chinese Garden by linking them and simplifying their edge design.

#### GOVERNANCE, FINANCE AND PLANNING COMMITTEE 26 MAY 2015

- It would be contrary to the original design brief approved by Council which required full integration of the Chinese garden with the rest of the park.
- Retention of a portion of the existing amphitheatre would partially marginalise the setting for and exposure of the Chinese garden. It would also preclude the main lawn complementing the children's play area.
- It would compromise the quality and capability of the space for the staging of public events.
- Even if the design issues that arise from partial delivery could be overcome there would be considerable cost in addressing the edges in an attempt to blend the old (amphitheatre) with the new (playground and Chinese garden).
- 30. Officers' advice is that if the partial delivery option was to be pursued and the Council does not wish to proceed with the overall concept design, then a full redesign would need to be commissioned commencing with a new design brief agreed by Council.

#### Site 9 North Kumutoto

- 31. A past proposal for the establishment of a Citizenship Education Centre and combined kids hotel re-emerged during public consultation on the LTP.
- 32. This proposal was previously considered as part of the selection process for Sites 9 and 10. A proposal was submitted for site 9 at north Kumutoto and rejected due to an insufficiently developed business case and considerable concerns over building design and build-ability.
- 33. Willis Bond won the competitive selection process for the development of sites 9 and 10 during 2013/14 and currently has a two year option on the site until December 2016. While this does not preclude the Council proposing non-commercial opportunities for the site; this particular proposal however, has been rejected for the reasons stated above.

#### Helicopter Facility on Queens Wharf outer-T

- 34. Helicopters have been coming and going on Wellington waterfront's Queens Wharf outer-T for more than 20 years. In that time they have made a significant contribution to the life, vitality and activity of the precinct as well as the CBD, inner harbour and the wider city.
- 35. The WDP proposed the detailed investigation of a relatively small purpose-built facility immediately adjacent to the existing heli-pad at the southern end of the outer-T as contemplated by one of the selected submissions in the 2009 Blue Skies Ideas competition for Queens Wharf.
- 36. The proposal is currently being jointly explored with Garden City Helicopters which recently won a rigorous competitive selection process to replace the previous long-standing commercial helicopter operation HeliPro which went into receivership in late 2014.
- 37. A fully developed design proposal and business case will be presented to Council in late 2015 for consideration and approval prior to application for resource consent being lodged.

#### Conclusion

38. The use of a high profile public information kiosk in a specially branded and converted shipping container on a busy public thoroughfare on Frank Kitts promenade proved to be a highly successful means of conducting public consultation on the draft WDP. The 240 submissions received were 8 times that for the 2012 – 15 draft WDP.

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- 39. Feedback was highly supportive of the proposed programme of work over the next three years.
- 40. The Council had previously noted that the public consultation process would specifically seek feedback on the redevelopment of Frank Kitts Park. That feedback has identified a number of areas that can usefully be taken forward to the next design phase.
- 41. The WDP (attachment 1) as consulted on has been amended to reflect officer advice in this report.

#### **Next Actions**

- 42. Include the WDP in the Long-term Plan.
- 43. Complete developed design for FKP and lodge the resource consent application.
- 44. Council approval to the developed design and commercial terms for the helicopter facility prior to lodging the resource consent application.

#### Attachments

- Attachment 1. WDP Draft 2015-18 Context
- Attachment 2. WDP Consultation Process and Results
- Attachment 3. WDP TAG Review of proposed WDP Consultation

Authors	Michael Faherty, Project Director, Waterfront,
Authoriser	Sally Dosser, Director Governance

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Consultation and Engagement Full details are included in attachment 2.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

Our Mana Whenua partners were included in our consultation and engagement processes and previously had extensive input in the framework.

Financial implications The financial implications are set out in the Waterfront Development Plan.

Policy and legislative implications The Waterfront Development Plan is a requirement of the Wellington Waterfront Framework.

Risks / legal None

Climate Change impact and considerations None

**Communications Plan** 

The next steps are outlined in the paper. There will be appropriate communications during each stage of the plan.

# Wellington Waterfront Development Plan – 3 years (2015/16–2017/18) – Proposed for Adoption

## Context

The Waterfront Development Plan (WDP) outlines the Council's work programme to implement the objectives of the Wellington Waterfront Framework (2001)<sup>1</sup>. 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. The Council consult on the draft WDP (alongside the 2015-25 draft LTP) to obtain community feedback and views on its plans for the waterfront and associated funding, before agreeing this plan.

For projects that are at an early or investigative stage, there will be further opportunity for consultation and obtaining feedback and views prior to the Council making a final decision on whether the project will proceed. In addition most applications for resource consent are publicly notified so that provides a further opportunity for public engagement and input.

Implementation of the WDP is the responsibility of City Shaper (and other Council business units). City Shaper is a Council business unit, which was established following the decision by the Council in December 2013 to bring the implementation of the waterfront project in-house from 1 July 2014. This was given effect by terminating the management agreement the Council had with Wellington Waterfront Ltd (WWL) and transferring the staff of WWL to the Council.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Wellington Waterfront Ltd remains a Council controlled organisation and owns the Waterfront assets which it holds on trust for Wellington City Council

This WDP covers the three-year period from 1 July 2015. This 3 year plan will be reviewed annually (ie in years 2 and 3 as part of the 2016/17 and 2017/18 Annual Plans).

## What is planned for the next 3 years

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 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 the next 3 years.

**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 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 of the next three years with an allocated budget sum of \$2.839M

Capex Budget (\$000):	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	\$ 329	\$ 829	\$1,579

*Waitangi Precinct:* The redevelopment of Clyde Quay Wharf and public space will be all but complete as we enter the 2015/16 financial year.

*Taranaki Street Wharf Precinct:* The provision of a public toilet and change facility is proposed in 2015/16 to complement the popular jump platform.

Capex Budget (\$000):	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	\$ 400	\$0	\$0

*Frank Kitts Park Precinct:* Successive Waterfront Development Plans since 2007 have signalled the 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 including redevelopment of the children's playground, the main 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. The project did not progress due to the global financial crisis affecting commercial proceeds and delays in the WCGS's fundraising.

The Council will implement the Garden of Beneficence concept design which redevelops Frank Kitts Park with three key components – the Chinese Garden, the main Lawn and the Children's Playground. We will first move to developed design and apply for resource consent. Developed design will incorporate and address the feedback from consultation on the design in March/April 2015, the issues highlighted below, and the recommendations from Council's Technical Advisory Group.

#### 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 resulting suggested improvements are being incorporated at the detailed design stage.

#### The main lawn

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.

Resource consent for the redevelopment of Frank Kitts Park will be applied for in the first half of the 2015/16 year and construction is likely to be undertaken over the 2015/16 and 2016/17 years.

Capex Budget (\$000):	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	\$3,500	\$2,000	\$0

*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 will be completed in the 2015/16 financial year.

Capex Budget (\$000):	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	\$2,300	\$0	\$0

Investigations into the establishment of more recreational activities in the Shed 6 harbour basin are ongoing.

Appropriate opportunities to breathe new life into shed 1, the north end of shed 6 and the outer-T of Queens Wharf will be sought.

The long established 'Helipro' commercial helicopter business based in Shed 1 and the outer-T was placed in receivership in November 2014. Following a competitive selection process in early 2015, Council has selected Garden City Helicopters as the operator from the Outer-T. We are proposing a purpose built helicopter facility on the southern end of the outer-T along the lines of what was proposed in the 2009 Blue Skies Ideas Competition. Prior to proceeding with this proposal, the Council will approve the design, lease and commercial terms.

*Kumutoto Precinct:* Following Council's approval of the development and lease agreement for sites 9 & 10 and subject to the successful outcome of the resource consent application, detailed development of the design of the public space will commence in 2015/16. Construction of the public space is likely to commence in 2016/17 approximately 6 – 9 months after the proposed commencement of construction of the site 10 building.

During the developer selection process, no proposals for site 9 were recommended to Council by the previous WWL board and TAG. As a consequence, in conjunction with the development agreement for site 10, Willis Bond has a two year option to submit a suitable development proposal for WCC consideration. However if, the Council wishes to progress development plans for site 9 before the end of the two year period, there is a mechanism to do this. All future proposals for site 9 will be subject to public consultation and Council approval.

Capex Budget (\$000):	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	\$ O	\$3,000	\$2,000

*Motorhome Park:* The proposed relocation of the Wellington Waterfront Motorhome Park to adjacent CentrePort owned land to enable redevelopment of site 10 has been allowed for in the 2015/16 year.

Capex Budget (\$000):	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	\$ 350	\$0	\$0

*Movie Museum:* Investigations into the development and feasibility of a movie museum on the waterfront as a major Wellington attraction are ongoing and if this progresses, there will be public consultation as required by the Wellington Waterfront Framework.

*Other Capital Renewals & 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 our Asset Management Plan.

Capex Budget (\$000):	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	\$ 560	\$ 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.
- Significant heritage buildings are protected on the waterfront.
- Activities on the waterfront are integrated with those on the harbour.

Periodic independent 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 WCC's Technical Advisory Group, 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 space<sup>3</sup>.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 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.

## Proposed Waterfront Development Plan 2015-2018

# **Consultation Process and Results**



Prepared for Wellington City Council **May 2015** 



#### **INTRODUCTION**

This report provides a summary of the consultation outcomes on the Proposed Waterfront Development Plan 2015-2018 (**WDP**). It describes the public consultation process undertaken by the Council and the methodology adopted for processing and reporting on the submissions received, before presenting a summary of the feedback provided.

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Council sought public feedback on its Draft WDP through a formal consultative process in March-April 2015. The consultation involved the installation of a public information kiosk in a converted shipping container at Frank Kitts Park, and further engagement with the public via the Council website, print media and through direct correspondence with stakeholders.

A formal survey was provided for respondents to give feedback on the WDP as a whole, and on various components of the WDP (including the proposed upgrade of Frank Kitts Park and the proposed helicopter base). The majority of responses utilised this survey format, though many respondents did not respond to all questions. Other respondents elected to use a completely different format.

In summary, the main findings from public consultation on the draft WDP are as follows:-

- General support for the WDP exceeded general opposition by a ratio of 6:1 where respondents addressed the Plan as a whole.
- A wide range of reasons were cited for opposition to the WDP or its components, including disapproval of the waterfront being privatised and a general desire for no additional buildings on the waterfront.
- General support for the proposed redevelopment of Frank Kitts Park exceeded opposition by 3:1.
- General support for the Chinese Garden in Fran Kitts Park only marginally exceeded opposition although it should be noted that many respondents in opposition only oppose its location, with some opponents recommending alternative locations such as the Botanic Gardens or Waitangi Park.
- While many respondents did not specify the frequency with which they visit Frank Kitts Park, over half of the respondents (58%) visit the park at least monthly. Interestingly, this group expressed notably higher rates of satisfaction and support for the proposed design over the current Park, with almost 80% of this group liking the proposed design.
- The features of Frank Kitts Park (existing and proposed) liked most by respondents were the playground and the proposed Chinese Garden, while the qualities of the Park enjoyed most included its green character, its versatility and the views afforded to the sea. Notably, the proposed redevelopment seeks to enhance these features and qualities valued most by respondents.
- A significant proportion (44%) of respondents did not specify an answer to the question "what do you think about the proposed helicopter base" which is proposed on the southern end of the outer-T of Queens Wharf." Of the respondents who expressly provided either support or opposition to the proposed helicopter base, the majority of these (70%) were in support.

#### **SCOPE OF CONSULTATION**

The Council adopted the draft WDP for consultation at its meeting of 25 February 2015. At that time, the Council noted that the consultation process would specifically seek feedback on a proposal for the redevelopment of Frank Kitts Park.

Public feedback on the WDP and the park redevelopment was sought through a formal public consultation process that ran from 20 March 2015 to 24 April 2015.

The public consultation process was led by the Council and facilitated by the City Shaper, Democratic Services, Web Design and IT teams. The process comprised the following:

- A detailed information kiosk was set up in a converted (and branded) shipping container located at the southern end of Frank Kitts Park, including several A2-sized panels showing perspectives, plans and sections of various elements of the WDP and Park redevelopment. Submission forms and a deposit box were also on prominent display.
- Print media was also utilised by the Council, including associated public notices and advertorials relating to the WDP and the wider Long Term Plan consultation process.
- Information relating to the WDP and Park redevelopment, together with an online submission form, was placed on the 'Have Your Say' page of the Council website.
- Hard copies of the submission forms were made available at the Central Library, and at the Council reception on the ground floor of the Wakefield Street building.
- Individual letters were sent to over 100 stakeholders, including local iwi and local interest groups.

#### FEEDBACK QUESTIONS

The submission forms<sup>1</sup> included questions designed to gather feedback on the WDP at a general level, and on specific components of the WDP. The forms also sought to obtain demographic information about each submitter. The specific questions were organised as follows:

#### Waterfront Development Plan

1) Do you have any comments about the Waterfront Development Plan?

#### Frank Kitts Park

- 2) How often do you visit Frank Kitts Park?
- 3) Overall, how satisfied are you with the current Frank Kitts Park?
- 4) What do you like about the current Frank Kitts Park?
- 5) Overall, how much do you like the proposed design for Frank Kitts Park?
- 6) What do you think could be done to improve the current Frank Kitts Park?
- 7) What do you like about the proposed design for Frank Kitts Park?
- 8) How do you think the proposed design for Frank Kitts Park could be improved?

#### Helicopter Base

9) What do you think about the proposed helicopter base?

#### **Demographic Information**

- Gender
- Age
- Household Type

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The online forms and hard copy forms used identical question formats

- Ethnicity
- Residential Status (i.e. ratepayer, renter, etc)

#### Other

Other issues/matters or general comments

## FEEDBACK SURVEY METHODOLOGY

As noted above, an online submission form was established, and a drop box was set up in the converted shipping container to allow respondents to deposit hard copy responses. The submission form requested that respondents supply their name and address, and respondents were asked to make only one response per person. Eleven duplicate submissions were detected and consolidated for analytical purposes. Several submissions were signed by, or were on behalf of, two people; however these were treated as a single submission.

Overall, 240 submissions<sup>2</sup> were received as follows:

- 194 hard copy submission forms were deposited in the drop box, returned to the reception area at Council or mailed in to the Council;
- 28 electronic submissions were made on the Council website; and
- 18 submissions used an alternative format<sup>3</sup>.

Overall, the responses ranged in length and detail from a single word or sentence through to several specific outcomes sought. Some respondents used the form as a cover sheet, attaching further pages with feedback set out in narrative form. Wherever possible, narrative responses have been correlated with the feedback form questions for comparative purposes.

Each response was individually numbered and the results were collated. Reponses were organised into a database structured to compile results for the specific questions provided in the submission forms. Additional fields were also used for general comments and feedback which extended beyond the scope of the direct questions on the submission forms.

The compiler has exercised some discretion for the purposes of tabulating the data into defined categories as follows:

- for the 18 submissions which adopted an alternative format:
  - themes which were applicable to specific questions on the feedback forms were combined with responses to those specific questions made by respondents using the hard and online forms;
  - where themes were not applicable to the specific questions, these were summarised as 'general comments';
- where a response to a particular question was not relevant to the question asked, but was relevant to one of the other questions, the response was 'moved' to the applicable field for collation purposes for example, where a submitter indicated something he/she liked about the *proposed* redevelopment concept for the park in the field for what was liked about the *current* park, the response was tabulated under the proposed park field;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> A small number of additional submissions were received but were ruled invalid for various reasons.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> These ranged from a single sentence on a piece of paper, to detailed narrative across multiple pages.

 where more than one response was given for demographic data fields, the *first* option selected was utilised for collation purposes.

The tabulated output is the compiler's best assessment of wording to accurately reflect each submission, and to group like submissions.

## SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS

Overall, the 240 submissions received during the course of the consultation process represent a strong uptake compared to other Waterfront consultations. With over 80% of the submissions coming in the form of the hard questionnaire provided, it is considered that the overall high uptake is largely attributed to the converted Frank Kitts Park shipping container.

As the questionnaire sought both positive and negative feedback, there is little merit to be derived from making general statements about the *overall* spectrum of support and opposition to the WDP. Rather, the usefulness of the feedback is more attributed to consideration of:

- the specific matters that were well-received, versus those that were not; and
- the additional suggestions of how the WDP (and its component parts) could be improved.

The summary set out below focusses on the results of responses to the form questions, along with some general, high-level comments regarding the nature and trends<sup>4</sup> seen in the feedback. The summary also includes a list of some of the wider responses provided in the 'other comments' section of the form, and in the bespoke submissions which did not adhere to the form format. The summary is followed by a brief discussion of trends observed, including comparative analysis of responses to multiple feedback fields.

#### Question 1:

Do you have any comments about the Waterfront Development Plan?

Feedback (out of 176 responses)	Total	%
General support for WDP (or unspecified elements) <sup>5</sup>	76	43
General support for Frank Kitts Park redevelopment (and/or specified park elements)	33	19
General support for Chinese Garden	16	9
General opposition to WDP	13	7
Opposition to Chinese Garden in Frank Kitts Park	13	7
General opposition to Frank Kitts Park redevelopment	10	6
General support for playground redesign	5	3
More pedestrian/cycle facilities desired	4	2
Other	3	2
Further consultation desired	2	1

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> NB – some rounding has occurred for percentages below, such that some compiled results may not equal 100%.
 <sup>5</sup> NB – results for Frank Kitts Park and Chinese Garden support/opposition not included in general support/opposition, unless general <u>and</u> specific support/opposition was specified (in which case, both were counted). Some forms simply said support (or similar), though it was unclear whether this related to the whole plan or some component(s).

Feedback (out of 176 responses)	Total	%
Support for consultation process	1	1

#### General observations:

- 75% of the responses to this question provided positive observations that complimented the WDP on the whole or on its components.
- Feedback on the Chinese Garden (at this general level) was divided fairly evenly, though it should be noted that many respondents in opposition to the Chinese Garden only oppose its location in Frank Kitts Park in many instances those submitters recommended alternative locations for that facility, including the Botanic Gardens and Waitangi Park. It should be noted that support and opposition to the Chinese Gardens are addressed elsewhere in the report.
- A wide range of reasons were cited for opposition to the WDP or its components, including:
  - disapproval of the waterfront being privatised;
  - general desire for no further buildings on the waterfront;
  - that the WDP is not exciting/interesting enough (some suggested more graphic information be incorporated into the WDP itself);
  - preference for more of a New Zealand cultural focus;
  - preference for public expenditure to be dedicated to other causes (i.e. housing); and
  - concern over the potential loss of memorials currently contained in Frank Kitts Park.
- Some respondents suggested other uses for the Waterfront and/or at Frank Kitts Park, including:
  - more recreational /fitness/exercise equipment around the Waterfront;
  - live music installations to attract more visitors and international artists;
  - more vehicle parking and/or less expensive vehicle parking;
  - separation of pedestrian and cycle facilities for improved safety and efficiency;
  - increased amounts of native planting;
  - more retail/commercial offerings; and
  - information panels at the Outer T about Phar Lap and his linkages to Wellington and the Waterfront.

#### **Question 2:**

How often do you visit Frank Kitts Park?

Feedback (out of 240 responses)	Total
Not specified	79
Once or twice a week	53
Once 2-4 weeks	45
Most Days	41
Once every 2-6 months	18

Feedback (out of 240 responses)	Total
Once a year	3
Never in the last 12 months	1

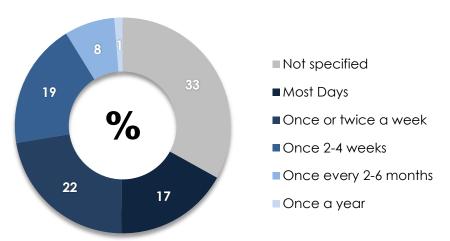


Figure 1: Use of Frank Kitts Park (% of all respondents). Less than 1% did not visit in last 12 months.

#### General observations:

- Though the largest proportion of respondents did not specify the frequency with which they
  visit the park, it is notable that over half of the respondents (58%) visit the Park at least
  once per month.
- For the 94 respondents who use the park at least once per week, all but 10 provided feedback on the hard submission form provided at the converted Frank Kitts Park shipping container and other limited locations.
- All 18 respondents that provided feedback via bespoke format did not specify frequency of visitation to the Park.

#### **Question 3**:

Overall, how satisfied are you with the <u>current</u> Frank Kitts Park?

Feedback (out of 240 responses)	Total
Not specified	80
Satisfied	60
Neutral	46
Dissatisfied	28
Very Satisfied	16
Very Dissatisfied	10

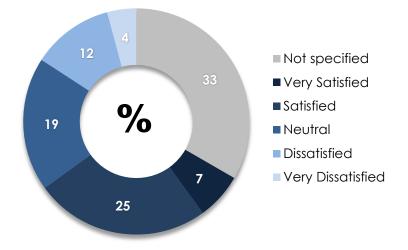


Figure 2: Level of satisfaction with existing Park (% of total respondents)

#### General observations:

- As with the visitation rates (Question 2), the 'not specified' category was the dominant response for the satisfaction level survey.
- Only 32% of respondents expressed positive feedback on satisfaction of the existing Park facilities.
- Levels of dissatisfaction were even lower, with only 16% of respondents falling into this category.

#### Question 4:

What do you like about the current Frank Kitts Park?

Feedback (out of 385 <sup>6</sup> specific response points)	Total	%
Not specified	62	16
Playground / Lighthouse	44	11
Versatility / multi-purpose / events	39	10
Design / multilevel / amphitheatre	34	9
Greenspace / Landscaping	32	8
Location	27	7
Shelter / wind protection	19	5
Views / outlook	19	5
Seating / furniture	14	4
General	13	3
Vibrancy / family friendly	12	3
Open Space	12	3
The Promenade	11	3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Many respondents provided more than one response to this question.

Feedback (out of 385 <sup>6</sup> specific response points)	Total	%
Nothing (i.e. don't like)	10	3
Sculptures / memorials	9	2
Retail outlets	8	2
Accessibility	8	2
Park's Name	7	2
Peacefulness / relaxation	5	1

# General observations:

- Again, a large proportion of respondents did not specify an answer for this question.
- Of the remaining matters, the elements of the existing park that were attributed the highest value from respondents included (comprising 45% of responses collectively):
  - the playground and lighthouse;
  - the ability of the park to provide for a number of active and passive recreational uses;
  - the park's design, including its split levels and amphitheatre setting;
  - its green space and landscaping; and
  - its location.
- A small group of respondents expressed support for the retention of the Park's name.
- Comparing the Park's physical qualities (i.e. openness, green space, usability, location) versus the physical features it contains (i.e. playground, promenade, seating, retail outlets) the breakdown of responses *excluding* the 'not specified' and 'nothing' responses was as follows:
  - 227 responses (73%) valued the Park's physical *qualities*; and
  - 86 (27%) valued the Park's *features*.

# **Question 5**:

Overall, how much do you like the proposed design for Frank Kitts Park?

Feedback (out of 240 responses)	Total
Not specified	99
I love it and wouldn't change the proposed design	55
I really like some of the proposed design	52
I like one or two aspects of the proposed design	24
I don't care either way	3
I don't like it at all	7

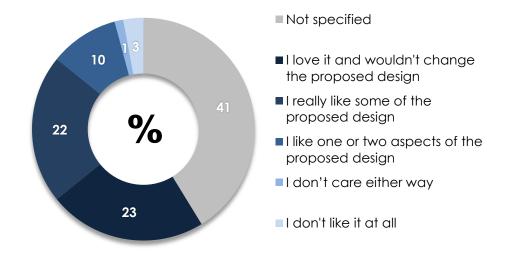


Figure 3: Degree to which respondents 'like' the proposed Park redesign (% of all respondents)

# General observations:

- Again, a large proportion of respondents did not specify an answer for this question.
- Of the 141 respondents that directly addressed the question, the overwhelming majority (93%) were favourable<sup>7</sup> of the proposed redesign.
- A small group of respondents (3% overall) did not like the proposed design at all.

## **Question 6:**

What do you think could be done to improve the current Frank Kitts Park?

Feedback (out of 307 <sup>8</sup> responses)			Total
Not specified			93
Implement the proposed plans			25
Better/more Views/Outlook to the sea			24
	more	22	24
Play/Recreational opportunity	less	1	
	other	1	
Creenenese (Lendssening	more	23	24
Greenspace / Landscaping	less	1	24
Connectivity / Safety from Jervois Quay	,		21
more		2	17
Concrete/Wall	less	15	17
Shaltar	retain	1	4.6
Shelter	more	15	16
More maintenance			12

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> This collates the 'I love, 'I really like' and 'I like' responses (131 out of 141). Of the entire respondent sample set, this group represents 55% of responses.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Many respondents provided more than one response to this question.

Feedback (out of 307 <sup>8</sup> responses)			Total	
Seating/furniture	retain	1	11	
Seating/Turniture	more	10	11	
More facilities/toilets			8	
Retain the existing park			7	
Other redevelopment			6	
Retail opportunities	more	4	5	
Retail opportunities	don't like	1	J	
More open space			4	
More colour / brighter			4	
Increased tourist attractions			3	
Improved wayfinding			1	
Different name			1	
More public art			1	

## General observations:

- The largest portion of respondents (30%) did not specify any improvements to be made to the existing design of Frank Kitts Park.
- The second most prominent response (8%) expressed that implementing the proposed redevelopment plans would improve Frank Kitts Park.
- A large portion of responses (35%) proposed improvements to the Park's features (including some features contained in the Park redevelopment proposal), namely:
  - More opportunity for play and recreational activities, which included water park features, more play equipment and adult gym equipment;
  - More greenspace and/or landscaping, with a portion of these respondents expressing a preference for native planting;
  - More opportunities for shelter from the weather;
  - Less use of concrete and wall structures; and
  - More facilities, including toilet, barbeque and picnic facilities.
- Respondents also commented on improvements that could be made to the physical qualities of the Park, which included:
  - Opening the views/outlook to the harbour; and
  - Increasing safety and connectivity between the city and sea.
- A small group of respondents considered that the park should be either partially or fully retained in its current state, with a level of support (12 responses) also seeking improved maintenance.

# **Question 7:**

What do you like about the proposed design for Frank Kitts Park?

Feedback (out of 361 <sup>9</sup> specific response points)	Total	%
Not specified	68	19
Chinese Garden	56	16
Greenspace / Landscaping	39	11
Playground / Lighthouse	37	10
Views / outlook to ocean	33	9
Open Space	31	9
General support	24	7
Versatility / multi-purpose / events	17	5
Shelter	15	4
Nothing	11	3
Accessibility / connectivity	10	3
Modern / fresh design	10	3
Cultural aspects	3	1
Peacefulness / relaxation	3	1
Promenade	2	1
Retail outlets	1	0
Stormwater mitigation	1	0

# General observations:

- Excluding the respondents that did not answer this question, the most prominent response was support for the Chinese Garden (16% of all responses).
- Other responses that featured prominently (collectively accounting for 39% of responses) supported the proposed:
  - landscaping and green/open space;
  - playground and recreational facilities (and including retention of the lighthouse); and
  - views from the Park towards the sea;
- As per the comparison of physical qualities with physical features under Question 4, responses to this question were as follows:
  - 182 responses (62%) supported the proposed physical *qualities* addressed in the redevelopment proposal; and
  - 111 (38%) supported the proposed *features*.
- The above result illustrates greater emphasis on the physical features proposed in the Park redevelopment relative to the features in the existing Park (38%, which is up from 27% in Question 4) – this is likely to be attributable (at least in part) to the focus on the Chinese

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Many respondents provided more than one response to this question.

Garden, Playground and lawn upgrades features mooted in the redevelopment proposal and displayed in the converted Frank Kitts Park shipping container information centre.

# **Question 8:**

How do you think the proposed design for Frank Kitts Park could be improved?

Feedback (out of 317 <sup>10</sup> responses)			Total
Not specified			88
	no	38	
	yes	3	46
Chinese Garden	bigger	2	
	other	2	
	neither	1	
More shelter			26
	yes	12	
Implement proposed design	no	7	23
	in part	4	
Connectivity / accessibility	more	17	18
	less	1	10
	yes	15	
Proposed playground recreation upgrades	no	2	18
more 1			
Introduce alternative features			17
	more	14	17
Green space / landscaping	proposal	2	
less 1			
Retain Wahini mast / memorials			11
Retain amphitheatre seating			8
More seating / furniture			7
More visual screening from TSB Arena / Roa	d		7
Other improvements (not specified)			7
More retail / commercial			5
Open Space	less	4	5
Open space	more 1		J
More facilities / toilets		5	
Name	don't like	3	4
	like	1	-7
Consultation	more	2	3
	other	1	
Wayfinding / signage	more	2	2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Many respondents provided more than one response to this question.

## General observations:

- 15% of specified responses focussed on the Chinese Garden, and of these, more than 80% indicated opposition to the Garden in its proposed location, with many suggesting alternative sites.
- Again, a large proportion of responses focused on improvement to the features of the park, with popular improvements being:
  - more shelter from weather (26);
  - the proposed playground and recreational opportunities (16), with a desire for an increase in the amount and type of equipment provided;
  - alternative features (17), such as winding paths or water features;
  - increased landscaping and green space (16); and
  - more facilities, including seating (7) and toilets (5).
- 16 responses called for a full or partial implementation of the park redevelopment design.
- 7 responses did not like the proposed redevelopment design.

## Question 9:

What do you think about the proposed helicopter base?

Feedback (out of 240 responses)	Total
Not specified	106
like	53
No view expressed (more information sought)	42
don't like	23
neither	12
Other	4

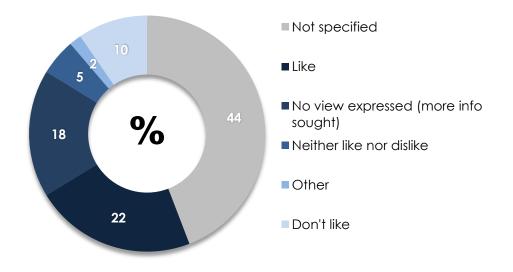


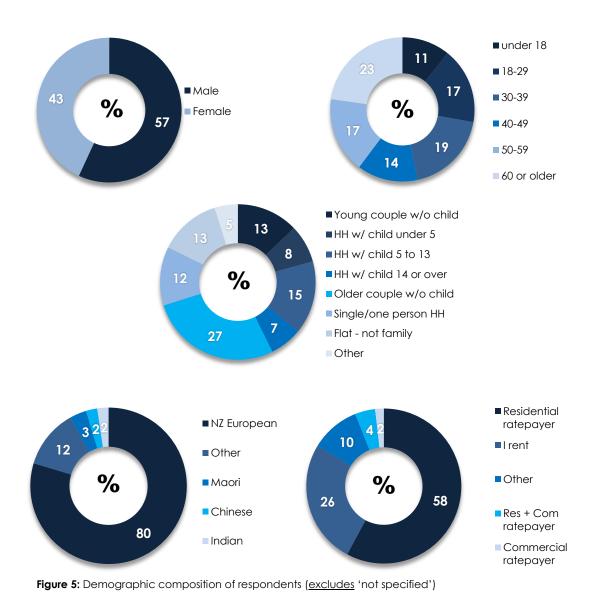
Figure 4: Feedback on proposed helicopter base (% of all respondents)

# General observations:

- In addition to the respondents that did not specify an answer to this question, a further portion (18%) expressly cited that they were not clear on the nature of the helicopter base proposal as the reason for not providing a response. The number of these responses dissipated shortly after the commencement of the consultation process, following the inclusion of information panels about the base in the converted Frank Kitts Park shipping container.
- Of the 76 respondents who expressly provided either support or opposition for the helicopter base, the majority of these (70%) were in support.
- Multiple reasons were cited for opposition to the helicopter base proposal, including that the activity:
  - is noisy and/or disruptive;
  - should use less of the Outer T if it is to be located there;
  - should only be located on the Waterfront on a temporary basis;
  - is not aligned with the 'Blue Skies' competition from 2009;
  - amounts to privatisation of the Waterfront; and
  - could introduce an inappropriate new building in a visually prominent area.

#### **Demographics**

As with the preceding questions, a large proportion of respondents did not provide responses to the demography questions included in the submission form. These generally accounted for between 25-30% of the responses for each demographic question. Given this large 'omission' from the dataset, and given the methodology for processing responses with multiple / compound answers explained earlier in this report, the statistics presented below should *not* be considered a fulsome snapshot of the overall demographic composition of respondents. Rather, it relies on those parties who expressly responded to the demographic questions as a proxy to provide an indication of the demographic breakdown. In considering only the respondents that specified responses to the demography questions, the composition of responses is as follows:



#### General observations:

- The most well-represented group is older people, living in households without children.
- Families with young children/teenagers living in the household were also prominent, making up almost one third of all respondents.
- NZ Europeans and residential ratepayers were the majority representative for the ethnicity and residential status questions (respectively);

# Other Matters

In most instances, respondents used the 'Other issues/matters or general comments' section to amplify (or justify) feedback provided elsewhere in the submission form. For collating purposes, this is also the category where the more in depth responses (usually adopting alternative formats to the submission form) were organised. As these matters are generally wide-ranging in their scope and few in number, it is considered a more appropriate response for this portion of the summary to adopt a more qualitative approach than the preceding sections.

Adopting a more qualitative approach has necessitated some editorial license to be exercised by the compiler for the sake of brevity. To this end, any omission of specific matters within this

summary is not intentional – rather, it is a consequence of attempting to distil key themes for high-level analysis.

For navigation purposes, the discussion below has been broken down into general topic areas.

#### Recreation:

- Alternative recreational activities for children were sought, including water play (such as the Marine Gardens in Raumati).
- Several respondents mooted fixed outdoor exercise equipment/facilities at Frank Kitts Park and/or across the Waterfront.

#### **Buildings** (General)

- Both support and opposition were given for a potential movie museum on the Waterfront.
- Several submissions preferred the retention of the motorhome carpark at North Kumutoto to the proposed new mixed use building.
- A suggestion for new/upgraded arena at the TSB Arena site.
- Several submissions seeking no additional buildings on the Waterfront, or only modest buildings (such as toilets at Taranaki Street Wharf).

#### Chinese Garden

- Alternatives to the Chinese Garden, including a more multi-cultural focus, Māori focus or a more NZ-centric cultural focus.
- Concerns that admission fees will be required for the Chinese Gardens.
- Concerns that the design of the Chinese Garden will create unsafe spaces.
- Concerns that the Chinese Garden will disrupt the navigation / connectivity through the wider Park area.

#### Frank Kitts Park

- Reinforcement of the desire for retention of memorial plaques and/or the Wahine Mast.
- A desire for a brighter, more colourful design aesthetic.
- General opposition to renaming of the Park however, some suggestions for alternative names were put forward, including the retention of Frank Kitts Park with the addition of an appropriate Māori name.
- Enhancement of the Promenade was supported, and some sought changes to the bridge across the Lagoon to improve city-to-sea views.
- Improved accessibility for disabled people.

#### Other matters

- A desire for further consultation through future design and development processes.
- More shelter sought for Waitangi Park.
- Support for upgrading of the historic seawall.

# DISCUSSION

In addition to the general presentation of the responses received on the question topics above, the opportunity has been taken to further analyse some aspects of the data and to illustrate some correlations between topic areas.

# Chinese Gardens

Firstly, in reviewing the feedback on the Chinese Garden across the various question fields, both support and opposition are evident. In this respect, viewing the responses to each question in isolation does not provide a clear picture of the overall support (or otherwise) for this feature in a quantitative sense. For example, under Question 1, the feedback is almost equally divided, with supporters only marginally outweighing opponents.

Questions 7 and 8 are perhaps more telling. When asked what respondents liked about the proposed park development, the Chinese Garden ranked highest of all responses provided (56 responses). When asked how the proposed redevelopment plan could be improved, the Chinese Garden was again the most prominent focus of respondents; however, those that oppose the Garden in Question 8 are outnumbered by a rate of 3 to 2 by those that favour the Garden under Question 7. This is corroborated by the high number of submitters that supported the park redevelopment proposal in Question 5, with the largest group of respondents (excluding 'not specified') supporting the *entire* design (23%), and a further 32% of respondents signalling support for at least one part of the design. This is in stark contrast to those who responded they did not like the park design at all (3%).

In addition, a substantial portion of the opponents to the Garden (in Question 8 and elsewhere) signalled that their opposition was only in relation to the Garden's location at Frank Kitts Park. Again, several submitters suggested that Waitangi Park or the Botanic Gardens would be a more appropriate location.

In the above context, it is considered that the Chinese Garden received more support than opposition overall (*quantitatively* speaking). That said, this finding should be considered within the broader *qualitative* context, including the reasons underlying the opposition to the Garden (location, safety, connectivity, etc).

# What did high-frequency Park users think?

A second matter considered in more depth here relates to high-frequency users Frank Kitts Park, and the views they expressed on the *current* and *future* design of the Park. For this exercise, a selection was created which collated those respondents that indicated they visit the Park at least once a month under Question 2. The responses to Questions 3 and 5<sup>11</sup> were then compared for the selection set to determine how high-frequency users feel about the current Park and about the proposed changes to the Park. As shown in **Figure 6** below, these users expressed notably higher rates of satisfaction or support for the *proposed* design over the *current* Park. Also notable is the large drop in those who are 'neutral' about the proposed design compared to the existing.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> For Question 3, this including combining the 'very satisfied' and 'satisfied responses' together, and the 'very dissatisfied' and 'dissatisfied' responses together. For Question 5, the 'l love,' 'l really like' and 'l like' responses were combined into the 'Like the design' descriptor.

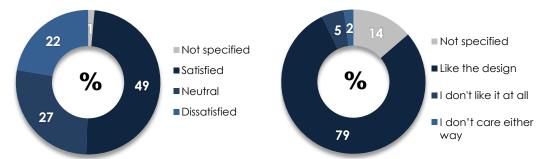


Figure 6: Levels of satisfaction expressed by high frequency Park users – existing park (L) and proposed (R).

## What do respondents value about Frank Kitts Park?

The final analytical exercise undertaken is an assessment of the features and qualities of the Park of most value to respondents. To measure this, responses to Questions 4 and 7 were correlated to produce a compound set of the things respondents like about the current and proposed Park. These were then divided into two datasets, with all responses addressing the physical features of the Park (182 in total) being considered separately to the responses addressing the Park's qualities (375 in total). The results of this exercise are presented in **Figure 7** below.

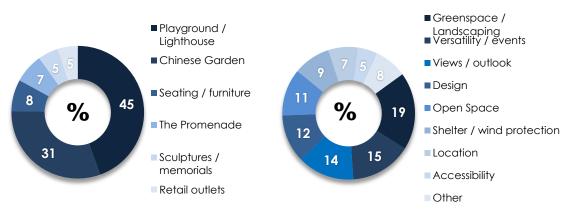


Figure 7: What respondents like about Frank Kitts Park – features (L) and qualities (R)<sup>12</sup>.

It is firstly worth noting that there was more than double the number of responses relating to the Park's *qualities* than there were about its *features*. The proportion of 'favourite' qualities was relatively evenly distributed, whereas two features comprised the overwhelming majority cited.

Interestingly, the two features that were favoured most – the Playground and the Chinese Gardens – are both key focal points of the redevelopment proposal for the Park. Likewise, the redevelopment proposal seeks to enhance the greenspace in the Park and its city-to-sea views, which were prominent qualities favoured by respondents.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> The qualities contained within the 'other' category include 'family friendly', 'peacefulness', 'cultural aspects' and the Park's name. These were combined to improve legibility of the figure, and each quality comprised no more than 3% of the overall responses.

Some further thought may be useful in considering the redevelopment proposal's impact on other qualities valued by respondents, including the Park's versatility and capacity to cater for a range of events, and its ability to provide shelter and weather protection to users.

Prepared for Wellington City Council by:

Resource Management Group Ltd 14 May 2015

# Review of Proposed Waterfront Development Plan 2015-2018 Consultation

## 18 May 2014

## INTRODUCTION

The Waterfront Technical Advisory Group (TAG) has been requested to comment on the results of public consultation regarding the Proposed Waterfront Development Plan 2015-2018 (WDP) including consultation on the proposed development of Frank Kitts Park This was undertaken by Wellington Waterfront Ltd from 20 March 2015 to 24 April 2015.

The Survey questions asked were;

#### Waterfront Development Plan

1) Do you have any comments about the Waterfront Development Plan?

#### **Frank Kitts Park**

- 2) How often do you visit Frank Kitts Park?
- 3) Overall, how satisfied are you with the current Frank Kitts Park?
- 4) What do you like about the current Frank Kitts Park?
- 5) Overall, how much do you like the proposed design for Frank Kitts Park?
- 6) What do you think could be done to improve the current Frank Kitts Park?
- 7) What do you like about the proposed design for Frank Kitts Park?
- 8) How do you think the proposed design for Frank Kitts Park could be improved?

#### **Helicopter Base**

9) What do you think about the proposed helicopter base?

In addition information was requested on;

#### **Demographic Information**

- Gender
- Age
- Household Type
- Ethnicity
- Residential Status (i.e. ratepayer, renter, etc.)

This review comments on the design issues raised by the respondents and discusses each issue.

These notes are written on the assumption that the process undertaken was a valid process and that the recording and collation of responses was accurate. Discussion of scope, methodology, assumptions and recording method indicate the validity of the process. In addition, TAG role is to comment and advise on design issues raised, rather than quantitative analysis. Comments will be made on this basis.

TAG comments have been made after a brief review of copies of submissions collated as Submissions Received; Proposed Waterfront Development Plan 2015-2018 Submissions 1-251 as well as the Proposed Waterfront Development Plan Consultation Process and Results May 2015 Prepared for WCC by RMG. All feedback was made readily available to TAG should this have been required.

TAG Comment on Public Engagement for Proposed Waterfront Development Plan 2015-2018 May 2015

# COMMENT ON METHODOLOGY

WWL displayed images and requested feedback on the WDP and Frank Kitts Park (FKP) from a shipping container on the Park itself. The process undertaken was appropriately wide ranging and a valid process of engagement, both in providing information about the proposal and in enabling feedback. The public have been able to refer to physical displays in the container as well as online information, and use both personal and remote techniques to submit feedback.

WWL collated and tabulated the consultation feedback, grouping like responses to each question. As can be expected in such processes, variation occurred in length, language and focus of feedback due to the range of submitters' backgrounds. In order to group responses, TAG accepts that some interpretation is required by the reader. Different readers could be reasonably expected to vary in a minor way in this interpretation. However for the general issues identified, and for the process undertaken, TAG considers this to be a valid process.

#### **OVERALL RESPONSE**

Total submissions	240	
	Submissions	% of submissions
General support for WDP	76	43
General opposition to WDP	13	7

This is a relatively high number of respondents, and it appears that with 80% of submissions being hardcopy submissions, that the container exhibition on the waterfront site elicited a good number of responses. In addition those visiting tended to be Waterfront and FKP users.

General support for Frank Kitts Park redevelopment	33	out of 176
General support for Chinese Garden	16	out of 176
Opposition to Chinese Garden in Frank Kitts Park	13	out of 176
General opposition to Frank Kitts Park redevelopment	10	out of 176
General support for playground redesigns	5	out of 176

The general response is of a majority of support for the WDP. 76 of the 240 (32%) of submissions expressed general support for the WDP while 13 of the 240 (5%) expressed general opposition.

The responses which specified opposition or support for the redevelopment of Frank Kitts Park were also weighted towards support i.e. 33 of 240 (14%) supported and 10 of 240 (4%) opposed. The response to the suitability of building on this site has been decided through previous Council processes and decisions.

# DISCUSSION OF RESPONSES AND IDENTIFICATION OF DESIGN ISSUES

## Question 1) Do you have any comments about the Waterfront Development Plan?

#### Consultation results

0	General Support for WDP	76 out of 176 responses
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- General opposition to WDP 13 out of 176 responses
- General support for Frank Kitts Park redevelopment 33 out of 176 responses

• General opposition to Frank Kitts Park redevelopment 10 out of 176 responses

TAG Comment on Public Engagement for Proposed Waterfront Development Plan 2015-2018 May 2015

- General support for Chinese garden
- General opposition to Chinese garden in FKP

16 out of 176 responses 13 out of 176 responses

## Relevant policy

The proposals contained within the WDP are consistent with The Waterfront Framework which signals improvements to Frank Kitts Park, completion of the Promenade, buildings on Sites 9 and 10 and development of quality public spaces accessible to a diverse range of users.

#### TAG review comment

TAG notes the strong support for the overall plan. The number of respondents who support the Plan is six times larger than the number of respondents who oppose it.

There were a very small number of responses, five, to the WDP proposal for a public toilet and change facility in the Taranaki Wharf Precinct. These covered a mix of support, opposition, and design suggestions. This proposal does not appear in the Water Framework and TAG questions the necessity of such a facility particularly in this location. A pivotal location such as this, on an important axis between the Civic Centre and Te Papa, would not normally be considered for public toilet facilities. (These would normally be located in less prestigious places.)

Under this question, feedback was volunteered specifically on the redevelopment of FKP, inclusion of the Chinese Garden in FKP and redesign of the playground in FKP. More detailed feedback is provided to later specific questions. However the general response indicated here shows a good level of support for the redevelopment of FKP in general.

The support for the Chinese Garden is notable. However there is also a notable number of respondents who oppose the <u>location</u> of the Garden within the Park (they are not opposed to the Garden itself). TAG has reviewed responses and discussed different locations for the Chinese Garden over many years. This location was requested by Council to be included in the 2007 design competition, from which this is the winning scheme. The TAG Report August 2014 *Urban Design Advice on Frank Kitts Park Design Proposal 2014,"* TAG continues to support the location of the Chinese Garden within FKP. The proposed garden will showcase Chinese culture in Wellington, reinforce Sister City relationships and diversify visitor attractions and experiences." This support continues. It also offers significant open space benefits increasing the diversity of outdoor spaces on the waterfront and within the FKP itself. One of the Chinese Garden's benefits is the positive handling of the transition between the lower and upper levels of Kitts Park.

A small number, 5 out of 176, volunteered a positive response to the redesign of the playground. More detailed feedback is provided in response to Q4-8 and will be commented on then.

A similar small number of submitters, 5, commented on the Movie Museum. These covered a mix of support, support but opposition to the location, opposition, and funding suggestions. This is too small a number to be considered meaningful feedback.

# Question 2) How often do you visit Frank Kitts Park?

#### Consultation results

• The largest group of respondents visited 1 /2 times per week TAG Comment on Public Engagement for Proposed Waterfront Development Plan 2015-2018 May 2015

- The second largest visited
- The third largest visited

1 time per week/month 1 time per day

# TAG review comment

This is a positive response. The waterfront is identified in the Waterfront Framework as accommodating differing visitation patterns. User surveys form a useful body of information on which to base informed decisions and evaluations.

# Question 3) Overall, how satisfied are you with the current Frank Kitts Park?

## Consultation results

•	Satisfied or very satisfied	72 out of 240
•	Dissatisfied or very dissatisfied	36 out of 240
•	Neutral	46 out of 240

#### Relevant policy

FKP redevelopment has been discussed since 2008 after an international competition was held. The winning scheme forms the basis of the proposals for redevelopment with some changes due to changed priorities or decisions made over time.

## TAG review comment

Large numbers of each response resulted from this question. The Framework has a set of seven objectives, the first being "The waterfront is locally and internationally recognised for its design." The greater number indicating a neutral or dissatisfied response indicates the current design does not achieve this goal.

# Question 4) What do you like about the current Frank Kitts Park?

# Consultation results

Consultation results indicate the elements and aspects most liked about the current Park are;

- Playground/lighthouse on FKP redevelopment
- Multipurpose events
- Level changes and amphitheatre
- Greenspace & plantings
- Location

44 out of 385 specific items mentioned 39 out of 385 specific items mentioned 34 out of 385 specific items mentioned 32 out of 385 specific items mentioned 27 out of 385 specific items mentioned

#### TAG review comment

All of these elements are included and improved in the proposed FKP redesign. The Lighthouse is retained and integrated into the proposed play area; the playground is expanded and provides a wider diversity of play experiences.

The central lawn is more useable as an events space, accommodates a wider range of sizes of events and is opened up to the Promenade. Whilst the amphitheatre is proposed to be replaced by a flat events space and larger lawn, the benefits for event management and opening of views to the harbour are seen as outweighing the retention of a relatively infrequently used amphitheatre.

Greenspace is increased in area with the proposed lawn being the second largest on the waterfront after Waitangi Park, and a significant amount of planting is included. This has a native plant focus and fulfils roles of runoff collection and creating distance between the paly area and moving vehicles near the Hunter St entry.

• Location remains unchanged although access is improved by opening the lawn to the promenade.

# Question 5) Overall, how much do you like the proposed design for Frank Kitts Park?

## Consultation results

Consultation results indicate the elements and aspects most liked about the current Park are;

- Strongly like all 55 out of 240Strongly liked some 52 out of 240
- Liked 1or 2 aspects 24 out of 240
- Disliked 7 out of 240

# TAG review comment

This demonstrates a strong level of support for the overall design with 107 out of 240 strongly liking at least some of the design compared to a 7 out of 240 disliking it. TAG has previously noted in minutes the importance of achieving a cohesive result even if the whole scheme is not implemented. Previous proposals to built components of the proposed design only i.e. the playground and the Chinese garden would have resulted in a pastiche of styles and have been uneconomical given the need to make good edges.

# Question 6) What do you think could be done to improve the current Frank Kitts Park?

## Consultation results

The largest number of respondents identified that the current design could be best improved by implementation of the proposed plan. Consultation results indicate that the elements and aspects to improve were;

•	Views/outlook to the sea	24 out of 307
•	More recreational opportunity	22 out of 307
0	Greenspace /landscaping	23 out of 307
٠	Connectivity/safety from Jervois Quay	21 out of 307

# TAG review comment

See comments under question 4 regarding how the proposed plan improves these areas. Views and outlooks have been extensively discussed and TAG has previously provided information to inform Council decisions on FKP. These have been outlined in *Frank Kitts Park View Shaft Analysis, Frank Kitts Park Resource Consent Application, Design review advice following 22 July 2008 pre-application meeting,* prepared by TAG 5 August 2008. "After viewing simulations, TAG found that the proposal increased and decreased views in equal measure. In particular, TAG considered the impact of the Chinese Garden on the Willeston St view shaft and determined that this view would be improved in terms of both content and quality. The quality of the Hunter St view shaft was also enhanced." TAG concludes that overall views of the harbour are increased by removal of the wall and installation of the Lawn.

Opportunities for shelter have been raised as an issue. TAG sees that the edge of the Lawn area provide many opportunities for intimate spaces and shelter to be developed in the design development stage. The Chinese garden itself provides unique opportunities for shelter from the wind with its structure of walls and sequence of small spaces. Early advice by TAG still stands that "consideration should be given to protection for wet-weather crossing of Jervois Quay and changes to wind effects following removal and modification of existing FKP features such as the wall along the Waterfront Promenade."

The Lawn is a key component of the scheme that opens the park to the harbour and promenade thus enhancing connectivity on the harbour side. Early assessments regarding connectivity remain valid, including the importance of easy access from the City-to-Sea Bridge. Good at-grade crossings occur at both the Hunter St and Willeston St. Vegetation and rain gardens create a clear separation between park spaces and the edge of Jervois Quay.

# Question 7) What do you like about the proposed design for Frank Kitts Park?

# Consultation results

• Like the Chinese garden TAG review comment

56 out of 361 specific items mentioned

The largest number of respondents identified that the Chinese Garden as the most liked part of the FKP proposal. Consultation results indicate that the 4 elements and aspects next most liked were the same as the above i.e.

- Greenspace/landscaping
- Playground
- Views/outlook to the sea
- More recreational opportunity

See the comments above on these design issues. In addition "open space" was identified as an element that was liked. This is also fulfilled by the increased openness provided by the Lawn.

# Question 8) How do you think the proposed design for Frank Kitts Park could be improved?

## Consultation results

- Chinese garden
   46 (majority opposed) out of 317 responses
- More shelter
- Implement proposed deign
- Connectivity/accessibility
- Proposed playground upgrade
- Alternative features
- Greenspace/landscaping
- 18 out of 317 responses18 (majority supported) out of 317 responses

23 (majority supported) out of 317 responses

17 out of 317 responses

26 out of 317 responses

17 (majority support increase) out of 317 responses

# TAG review comment

This question appears to have attracted more general comments, particularly on the Chinese Garden, the proposed playground and the implementation of the proposed design. In all these areas, feedback that is both in support of, and in opposition to that aspect has been submitted.

Responses to the Chinese Garden have been discussed under Question 3.

The desire for more shelter is reflected in responses to earlier questions. TAG considers that the edge of the Lawn area provides many opportunities for intimate spaces and shelter to be developed in the design development stage. The Chinese garden itself provides unique opportunities for shelter from the wind with its structure of walls and sequence of small spaces.

# Question 9) What do you think about the proposed helicopter base?

# Consultation results

- Like the proposed helicopter base 55 out of 106
- Dislike the proposed helicopter base 23 out of 106

# TAG review comment

TAG Comment on Public Engagement for Proposed Waterfront Development Plan 2015-2018 May 2015

The largest number of respondents liked the proposal although a significant number commented that there was insufficient information to give a response. This is understandable given the early stages of design investigation. TAG believes it to be important in developing a brief for the facility that the public space requirements and parameters of the site itself are clearly understood and defined prior to furthering the facility design. Issues of circulation, continued use of the wharf for berthing and qualities of transparency and simplicity of any building are important.

## CONCLUSION

The consultation provides robust information in particular on the proposed redevelopment of FKP. This weighting of information on FKP, most likely reflects that the bulk of the questions related to the Park, and outnumbered the questions on the Waterfront Development Plan as a whole, as did the number of exhibition panels in the container.

There is adequate response though to demonstrate an overall positive response to the Waterfront Development Plan, The Helicopter facility and the proposed redevelopment of Frank Kitts Park.

A number of issues have been identified particularly for Frank Kitts Park that can usefully be taken forward to the next design phase should the project proceed. These are:

- 1. Continue to maintain the principles of the FKP design in design development
- 2. Explore opportunities in detailed design for intimate spaces and shelter at the lawn edges
- 3. Continue investigation of exercise equipment in the park or on the waterfront
- 4. Continue liaison with the Accessibility Advisory Group to ensure good access is provided
- 5. Seek and integrate expert CPTED advice on the layout of the Chinese garden

# WELLINGTON URBAN GROWTH PLAN

# Purpose

1. The purpose of this report is to inform the Committee of the outcome of the consultation on the draft Wellington Urban Growth Plan – Urban Development and Transport Strategy (the **Strategy**) and associated Implementation Plan, and to recommend minor amendments to the documents.

# Summary

- 2. The draft Strategy and Implementation Plan were consulted on as part of the 2015-25 Long-term Plan (LTP) consultation. The Strategy was one of 12 'sustainable growth agenda' ideas featured on the LTP website. The Strategy had been subject to a first round of consultation in September/October 2014.
- 3. The direct submissions on the Strategy and relevant submissions on the LTP generally support the broad direction of the Strategy. Officers do not recommend any major change to the document. Minor amendments are recommended to address the concerns of specific submitters (see below).
- 4. Some submitters have challenged the level of priority or funding of specific projects: the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT); walking, cycling and public transport; suburban centres; and the earthquake strengthening of heritage buildings. Funding for these projects is yet to be finalised through the LTP deliberation process.

# Recommendations

That the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee:

- 1. Receive the information.
- 2. Recommend to the Council that it adopt the Wellington Urban Growth Plan Urban Development and Transport Strategy (the Strategy) and Implementation Plan with the following changes:
  - a. Amend the project budgets in the Implementation Plan to align with the Longterm Plan budgets adopted at this meeting.
  - b. Update the list of cycle routes in the Implementation Plan and references to the Cycle Network Plan in the Strategy, consistent with the Cycling Framework (to be agreed by Council on 24 June 2015);
  - c. Remove the action to "address the impacts of port office development on the central city" from the Strategy;
  - d. Remove references to the 'review of the Biodiversity Action Plan' in the Strategy and Implementation Plan as the review is now complete;
  - e. Amend maps in the Strategy to address omissions and inaccuracies; and
  - f. Amend the Implementation Plan so that it covers only projects in Urban Development and Transportation Activity areas (nothing that the projects that will be removed are covered in the 2015-25 Long-term Plan under the Economic Activity Area).
- 3. Delegate to the Chair of the Transport and Urban Development Committee and the Chief Executive the authority to approve the changes to the Wellington Urban Growth Plan Urban Development and Transport Strategy and associated Implementation Plan to give effect to the changes in recommendation 2 and any editorial or minor word

changes.

4. Agree that the final Strategy will be included in the agenda for the Council meeting on 24 June 2015.

# Background

- 5. The draft Strategy and associated Implementation Plan were consulted on between 17 March and 17 April 2015 as part of the LTP consultation. The Strategy had been subject to a first round of consultation in September/October 2014.
- 6. The Strategy was one of 12 'sustainable growth agenda' ideas featured on the LTP website.
- 7. In addition, individual urban growth and transport projects from the Strategy were covered under other LTP ideas, as follows:
  - Idea 3 Inner city regeneration, including:
    - Transforming Victoria Street
    - Redeveloping the city end of Adelaide Road
    - Redeveloping Kent and Cambridge terraces
    - Strengthening heritage buildings
  - Idea 5 Reigniting our sense of place, including:
    - Improving laneways
    - Redeveloping Frank Kitts Park
  - Idea 6 Strengthening town centres, including:
    - Johnsonville
    - Karori and Tawa
  - Idea 9 Improved management of key infrastructure, including:
    - Understanding key infrastructure
    - Real-time stormwater monitoring
    - Understanding the impacts of climate change
  - Idea 11 Real transport choices, including:
    - Cycling network
    - Bus priority and vehicle network
- 8. A public forum focussing specifically on the Strategy was held on 1 April and was attended by about 40 people.

# Discussion

- 9. Direct submissions on the Strategy and Implementation Plan were received from:
  - New Zealand Transport Agency;

# GOVERNANCE, FINANCE AND PLANNING COMMITTEE 26 MAY 2015

- CentrePort and subsidiaries Harbour Quays A1, Harbour Quays D4 and Harbour Quays F1F2;
- The Architectural Centre Inc.;
- Wellington Civic Trust;
- Cycle Aware Wellington;
- Living Street Aotearoa;
- Mt Victoria Historical Society; and
- Nancys Stitch Studio
- 10. In addition to these, formal and informal comments were received on the LTP which are relevant to the Strategy and Implementation Plan.
- 11. A full summary of the consultation can be found in attachment 1.

# Key themes raised by submitters

- 12. Inner city regeneration there is general support for projects which improve the CBD and encourage more people living in the Central Area. Submissions support a Council review of land use intensification in Te Aro, including a review of the District Plan settings and elements which contribute to the amenity of the area for residents (public spaces, laneways, walkability, etc). There is general support for the Adelaide Road and Kent & Cambridge Terraces projects.
- 13. **Strengthening town centres** there is general support for improving the quality and accessibility of our suburban centres. There is qualified support for residential intensification around existing centres where public transport and community facilities are available. Some submitters have concerns over the capacity of the infrastructure (roads, public transport, drainage, schools, etc) to cope with a potential rise in population in these centres. Some submissions point to the low proportion of funding in suburbs compared with the CBD (Note: \$1 million each is currently allocated to Tawa and Karori town centres for amenity improvements. No other suburban centres are covered for the LTP period).
- 14. **Transport hierarchy** there is general support for improving walking, cycling and public transport. There are mixed opinions on expanding the road network or increasing road capacity. Some submissions point to an imbalance in funding between our stated transport hierarchy which encourages walking, cycling and public transport, and our proposed projects which are perceived as favouring the private car. Some cycling submissions highlight the importance of cycling within suburban centres (especially for children travelling to school) and not just between these centres and the CBD. Some are concerned that walking has no specific funding allocated in the LTP.
- 15. **Bus Rapid Transit** The NZTA considers that greater prominence should be given to bus rapid transit (BRT) within the Plan, and that the project should be funded separately from bus priority measures. NZTA recommends BRT is included in the Implementation Plan under 'on-going programmes'.
- 16. **Parking management** there are mixed views from the community on the need to discourage commuter parking in the CBD. The NZTA would like the plan amended to reflect the need for a region-wide approach to travel demand management, potentially including commuter parking restrictions.

- 17. **Northern Growth Area** there are mixed opinions on the need for greenfield growth in the northern part of the city. Some submissions point to a conflict between our stated goal of remaining a compact city and our support for urban expansion on greenfield sites.
- 18. Improving public spaces such as laneways there is general support for these projects, especially the smaller ones (North Lambton Quay, Lombard Lane, etc) which are seen as less financially risky than large projects such as Victoria Street. A number of submissions on public health and child-friendly cities also support investment in our public spaces and streets.
- 19. Port office development CentrePort and its subsidiaries (Harbour Quays A1, Harbour Quays D4 and Harbour Quays F1F2) oppose an action in the Strategy under the Port Precinct project which aims to "address the impacts of port area office development on the central city". The Strategy states that "there has been concern that further port area office developments could adversely affect the vitality of the central city. We [Council] will work to ensure that this is not exacerbated."
- 20. **Urban Development Agency (UDA)** there is qualified support for this idea. Some submissions point to the lack of funding associated with the UDA. Some submitters support an agency for land amalgamation and facilitation but would be concerned if the Council took the role of developer.
- 21. **Strengthening heritage buildings** there are mixed views on the need for Council to fund the strengthening of private heritage-listed buildings but there is greater support than opposition to this idea. Some submitters have commented that the proposed funding (\$1 million per year for 3 years and \$400k for years 4 to 10) is insufficient.

# Conclusions on the consultation

- 22. The submissions and comments received show a good level of support for the Council's strategic approach to managing urban growth, namely:
  - land use intensification along the growth spine including regeneration and residential intensification in the central area, in sub-regional centres and along Adelaide Road;
  - residential intensification around established suburban centres with good transport and community facilities;
  - integration of land use and transport planning, including directing intensification along bus priority routes and around areas of high accessibility (central area, suburban centres);
  - enabling transport choices through investment in all transport modes, including walking, cycling and public transport; and
  - enhancing the attractiveness and liveability of the central area as the key centre of employment, economic activity, art and education for the region.
- 23. We note some concerns from submitters in the specific suburban areas identified for growth (Tawa and Karori). These reflect the potential direct impact of change in these areas as opposed to the more indirect impact of long-term CBD projects (eg Kent and Cambridge Terraces). Separate consultation exercises in Tawa and Karori ran in parallel with the LTP consultation. The specific concerns of these communities are best addressed through these separate processes.

# Proposed amendments to the Strategy and Implementation Plan

- 24. Amendments to the documents are recommended to address the concerns of specific submitters, as follows:
  - Remove the action to "address the impacts of port office development on the central city" from the Strategy. Harbour Quays is an existing activity zone within the District Plan with established development rights for commercial activities, including offices;
  - Amend maps in the Strategy to address omissions and inaccuracies highlighted by the NZTA; and
  - Remove references to the 'review of the Biodiversity Action Plan' in the Strategy and the Implemntation Plan as the review is now complete.
- 25. Amendments are also required to align the documents with the Cycling Framework. This will involve updating the list of cycle routes in the Implementation Plan and references to the Cycle Network Plan in the Strategy.
- 26. Changes in the funding of urban development and transport projects from the LTP will need to be reflected in the Implementation Plan.
- 27. We recommend removing those projects falling under the 'economic development' category of the Implementation Plan, namely the Convention Centre, the airport runway extension and the Venues Review. These projects are better captured in the LTP which is the key document for our economic growth agenda.

# **Next Actions**

- 28. The documents will be amended as per recommendation 2.
- 29. It is suggested that authority be delegated to the Chief Executive and the Chair of the Transport and Urban Development Committee to approve the changes contained in recommendation 2 and any editorial or minor word changes.
- 30. The final Strategy and Implementaion Plan will be taken to Council when the GFP recommendations are considered by Council on 24<sup>th</sup> June 2015.

# **Attachments**

Attachment 1. Summary of Consultation on the draft Wellington Urban Growth Plan

Authors	Lucie Desrosiers, Senior Spatial Planner
Authoriser	Anthony Wilson, Chief Asset Officer

# SUPPORTING INFORMATION

# **Consultation and Engagement**

The Urban Growth Plan has been subject to public consultation on two separate occasions: in September to October 2014, and in March to April 2015. A summary of the first consultation is available on the Council website (http://wellington.govt.nz/~/media/have-your-say/public-input/files/consultations/2014/09-wellington-uban-growth-plan/summary-of-submissions.pdf). A summary of the second consultation is appended to this report.

# Treaty of Waitangi considerations

The Urban Growth Plan was presented to Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust and Ngati Toa Rangatira for comments early in the process. No submissions were received or issues raised that require the Urban Growth Plan and Implementation Plan to be changed.

# **Financial implications**

This report highlights potential areas of LTP funding which could be re-examined in light of the consultation responses.

# Policy and legislative implications

The Urban Growth Plan will replace the Council's Transport Strategy (2006) and Urban Development Strategy (2006).

The Urban Growth Plan recommends reviews of aspects of the District Plan. These have been included in the District Plan team's work programme and will follow the normal regulatory process.

# Risks / legal

No specific risks have been identified.

# Climate Change impact and considerations

The Urban Growth Plan is aligned with the projects and objectives contained in the Climate Change Action Plan.

# **Communications Plan**

The adopted Urban Growth Plan and Implementation Plan will be published on the Wellington City Council website.

# Summary of Consultation



on the draft

# Wellington Urban Growth Plan

May 2015, City Planning and Design





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# 1. Introduction

The draft Wellington Urban Growth Plan and associated Implementation Plan were consulted on between 17 March and 17 April 2015 as part of the Long-term Plan (LTP) consultation. The Urban Growth Plan had been subject to a first round of consultation in September/October 2014.

The Urban Growth Plan was one of 12 'sustainable growth agenda' ideas featured on the LTP website.

In addition, individual Urban Growth Plan projects were covered under other LTP ideas, as follows:

- Idea 3 Inner city regeneration. Key projects under idea 3 include:
  - o Transforming Victoria Street
  - o Redeveloping the city end of Adelaide Road
  - o Redeveloping Kent and Cambridge terraces
  - o Strengthening heritage buildings
- Idea 5 Reigniting our sense of place. Key projects under idea 5 include:
  - o Improving laneways
  - o Redeveloping Frank Kitts Park
- Idea 6 Strengthening town centres. Key projects under idea 6 include:
  - o Johnsonville
  - o Karori and Tawa
- Idea 11 Real transport choices. Key projects under idea 11 include:
  - o Cycling network
  - o Bus priority and vehicle network

The consultation material, including the Draft Wellington Urban Growth Plan, the Implementation Plan and a Summary document were available on the Long-term Plan (LTP) website. Paper copies of the documents were sent to all of the Council's libraries and contact centres, and copies were also mailed out on request.

The Council publicised the consultation through its e-mail notification system, its information webpage, and through traditional and social media (Facebook, Twitter) releases for the Long-term Plan.

A public forum focussing specifically on the Urban Growth Plan was held on 1 April and was attended by about 40 people.

Organisations, such as the New Zealand Transport Agency and Greater Wellington Regional Council, were e-mailed links to the documents and invited to provide feedback.

Direct submissions on the Urban Growth Plan were received from:

# SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION

Draft Wellington Urban Growth Plan

- New Zealand Transport Agency;
- CentrePort and subsidiaries Harbour Quays A1, Harbour Quays D4 and Harbour Quays F1F2;
- The Architectural Centre Inc.;
- Wellington Civic Trust;
- Cycle Aware Wellington;
- Living Street Aotearoa;
- Mt Victoria Historical Society; and
- Nancys Stitch Studio

These submissions are summarised in section 2 below.

Formal submissions and informal comments were received on the Long-term Plan. The formal submissions relevant to the Urban Growth Plan are summarised in section 3. The informal comments are covered under section 4.

# 2. Urban Growth Plan submissions

# NZ Transport Agency (NZTA)

NZTA's second submission on the Urban Growth Plan focuses on key issues that were not addressed following their October 2014 submission. These are:

- **Bus Rapid Transit**: An indicative business case for bus rapid transit (BRT) is currently being prepared and should provide a clear pathway for moving from bus priority to implementation of a full rapid transit system. The NZTA considers that greater prominence should be given to bus rapid transit within the Plan, as a separate project from bus priority.
- **Roads of National Significance**: The Plan should include greater recognition of the enabling benefits the upgraded the State highway will play in delivering integrated transport solutions and urban growth for the City such as helping with bus rapid transit, pedestrian movements and cycling.
- **Parking management**: A business case is expected to commence soon looking at travel demand to Wellington CBD. Commuter parking restrictions are a potential measure to curb travel demand, amongst a range of solutions. The Plan should be amended to reflect the NZTA's flexible and region-wide approach to travel demand management.
- Maps: The NZTA highlights a number of inaccuracies or omissions in the maps, including the lack of specific reference to the Inner City RoNS, duplicate Mt Vic Tunnel and BRT spine.

# CentrePort

CentrePort and its subsidiaries (Harbour Quays A1, Harbour Quays D4 and Harbour Quays F1F2) **oppose** an action under the Port Precinct project which aims to "address the impacts of port area office development on the central city". The Plan states that "there has been concern that further port area office developments could adversely affect the vitality of the central city. We [Council] will work to ensure that this is not exacerbated."



# The Architectural Centre (AC)

# AC supports:

- high-quality medium- and high-density residential developments;
- the growth spine;
- new residential and mixed-use development along Kent and Cambridge terraces and Adelaide Road;
- the cycle network;
- the Council's commitment to improving public transport use;
- discouraging the provision of commuter car parking in the CBD;
- the completion of the Great Harbour Way;
- energy- and water-efficient buildings, and water-sensitive urban design;
- car share schemes;
- the earthquake strengthening of buildings, especially heritage buildings; and
- strategic land acquisition for potential inner-city parks and sites for other community amenities.

AC **opposes** greenfield development as it does not support a compact city and leads to long-term commitments to operating and maintaining expensive infrastructure.

AC suggests:

- Residential development in the port area is considered.
- High quality prefabrication may have a role in Council's commitment to increasing the city's housing stock.
- A minimum percentage of affordable housing is required in new residential developments (eg 20%).
- The Council works with central government to establish a regulatory context to require green standards for buildings.
- There is an imbalance between the Council's stated transport priorities and its persistent commitment to increasing road space.
- Cycle priority street are introduced.
- Better bus shelters rather than more bus shelters are provided.
- Motorbikes and taxis could contribute to reducing car ownership in Wellington.
- Council develops a strategy addressing big box retail and encouraging less car-dependent shopping.

# Wellington Civic Trust

The Trust's second submission includes issues stemming from their public seminar held in October 2014. The Trust highlights the crucial role of the city's north-south road corridors in improving walkability, and providing sunlit, sheltered open spaces for the growing number of people living in



apartments in the central area. The Trust urges the Council to conduct a review of the District Plan provisions applicable along these major corridors.

# The Trust supports:

- Improvements to the public spaces along Kent and Cambridge terraces;
- Investigations into improvements to Taranaki Street; and
- Walkability improvements along the north-south corridors of the city, including sunlit and sheltered open spaces.

# The Trust suggests:

- That a District Plan review is conducted for the major north-south corridors in the inner-city;
- The District Plan should also be reviewed to include the Basin Reserve and Memorial Park precincts, and offer them greater protection; and
- Both District Plan reviews should be conducted simultaneously and co-ordinated.

# Cycle Aware Wellington

Cycle Aware Wellington is strongly supportive of actions making cycling more attractive.

# CAW supports:

- The implementation of a cycling network; and
- The redevelopment of Kent and Cambridge terraces and Adelaide Road, where they provide high quality cycleways.

# CAW suggests:

- Funding and timeframes are added to projects, particularly the cycle network.
- Aro Street and Roads of National Significance projects should include cycle improvements, such as separating cyclists from the high-use state highway.
- A cycle lane should be part of any changes to Lambton Quay.

CAW highlights that \$45 million over 10 years is modest investment in cycling infrastructure. It is also noted that this money is for the entire city, not just the CBD; that there is an extra \$100 million available through central government; and that the Council is spending \$433 million on the vehicle network (not including NZTA spending).

# **Living Streets Aotearoa**

Living Streets believes that the goals of their organisation are consistent with the principles in the Urban Growth Plan.

Living Streets supports:

• Walking improvements in the following areas:



- o suburban centres are pedestrian-focused;
- schools and child care centres connected to communities via walkways (especially the Basin Reserve precinct);
- o a focus on children and adults of all ages and abilities;
- o walking routes to all parts of the city;
- o well-designed footpaths;
- o better pedestrian crossings;
- o varied walking environments that are well signposted;
- o good connections to and along the waterfront; and
- o strong connections to public transport modes.
- Projects including:
  - o Lombard Lane;
  - o North Lambton Quay;
  - o qualified support of Shelly Bay redevelopment;
  - o Te Aro regeneration,
  - o Kent and Cambridge terraces,
  - o Taranaki Street,
  - o activation of laneways,
  - o bus priority measures;
  - o cycle network;
  - o Aro Street changes (noting a wish to be involved from the outset);
  - o new housing in Special Housing Areas and medium density areas; and
  - o maintaining and supporting our existing heritage buildings.

Living Streets suggests:

- There needs to be walking projects integrated within the LTP;
- Greenfield development must be the last priority for development;
- Wellington aims to be known as 'the walking capital';
- That every project should include performance measures, targets and minimum footpath standards;
- That changes are made to projects:
  - o greater pedestrian focus for the North Kumutoto sites;
  - o Shelly Bay redevelopment should have a lower priority;
  - Cambridge and Kent terraces should undergo pilot testing before full work is undertaken; and

# SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION

Draft Wellington Urban Growth Plan



- o design and consultation for Adelaide Road are brought forward.
- The following projects should be listed as **priority one** projects in the Implementation Plan:
  - o town centre improvements in Johnsonville, Kilbirnie, Tawa and Karori;
  - o infrastructure modelling;
  - o planning for supporting facilities;
  - o venues review, to be completed before new investment is committed;
  - o Pedestrian Accessibility Plan; and
  - o continuing pedestrian safety improvements.
- The following projects are **missing** from the WUGP:
  - o safer speeds of 30km/h in the CBD, around schools and in some suburban areas;
  - o increased walkability of Great Harbour Way;
  - o promotion of walking events such as Walk2Work Day;
  - o continued 'walk map' series;
  - minimum standards for walking, wayfinding and funding to enforce the Footpath Policy; and
  - o improved interface with public transport.
- Specific sites need improvements including:
  - o Wellington Railway Station;
  - o Interislander Ferry Terminal;
  - o the waterfront;
  - o Johnsonville train station;
  - o Kilbirnie to Evans Bay; and
  - o Kilbirnie bus stops.

Living Streets **do not support**:

- Petone to Grenada link road;
- Inner-city Roads of National Significance; and
- Northern Growth Area link roads.

# Mt Victoria Historical Society

The Historical Society supports:

- Protection and enhancement the special character of suburbs;
- Initiatives which improve Wellington's sense of place;
- Strengthening of earthquake-prone buildings, including Art Deco apartment blocks in Mt Victoria;

# SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION

Draft Wellington Urban Growth Plan



- The introduction of a Warrant of Fitness for rental properties;
- Improved transport connections to the airport based on public transport solutions;
- Improvements to Kent and Cambridge terraces; and
- The implementation of water sensitive urban design features, including the daylighting of Waitangi Stream.

The Historical Society opposes:

- Taking land from the Town Belt for road purpose; and
- The Basin Reserve flyover.

# Nancys Stitch Studio

Nancys Stitch Studio supports:

- Thorndon Quay developing as an 'activity street' as defined under the RLTP;
- The smart motorways plans of NZTA;
- Bus priority measures, noting they should continue to Aotea Quay;
- Improved pedestrian access to the InterIslander;
- North Lambton Quay project, noting that this should also include Bunny Street in front of the Wellington Railway Station; and
- The Port Access Plan and Port Precinct Plan as a way to clarify the roles of State Highway 1, Aotea Quay and Thorndon Quay.

Nancys Stitch Studio suggests:

- Thorndon Quay should be a 30km/h street;
- That the cycleway connection through Thorndon Quay, if it is a temporary only measure, will cause detriment to the local businesses; and
- That the roles of State Highway 1, Aotea Quay and Thorndon Quay should be clarified so that heavy vehicles (HPVMs) accessing the port do not use all three routes.



# 3. Formal LTP submissions relevant to the Urban Growth Plan

# 3.1 Statistics by question

A number of the LTP formal submission questions were directly relevant to the Urban Growth Plan. The level of support for these ideas (as indicated by respondents ticking the 'strongly support' or 'support' boxes) is as follows:

- Question 6: Do you believe Council should support private owners with the strengthening of heritage buildings? – 52% of the 217 submitters who answered this questions support this idea, against 14% who either 'oppose' or 'strongly oppose' it.
- Question 14: Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journey? 80% of the 214 submitters who answered this question support this idea.
- Question 15: Do you support the Council and taking action to regenerate inner-city precincts? – 67% of the 213 submitters who answered this questions support this idea, against 9% who either 'oppose' or 'strongly oppose' it.
- Question 16: Do you support our proposal to **improve public spaces** such as laneways? **73%** of the 216 submitters who answered this questions support this idea.
- Question 17: Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa? 59% of the 214 submitters who answered this questions support this idea, against 10% who either 'oppose' or 'strongly oppose' it.
- Question 18: Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the **Urban Growth Implementation Plan?**– **51%** of the 196 submitters who answered this questions support this idea, against 11% who either 'oppose' or 'strongly oppose' it.

# 3.2 Key themes from the formal consultation comments

Overall, some 1,017 submissions were received from individuals or groups during the formal LTP consultation process. The comments relevant to urban growth, transport or projects included in the Urban Growth Plan are summarised below.

# Transport

- Current LTP funding does not reflect the claimed priority given to public transport, cycling and walking.
- Concern at level of funding for road projects which primarily benefit private car use.
- Numerous comments in support of cycleways, cycle safety improvements and reduced speed limits.
- Support for public transport improvements, including bus-only lanes, integrated ticketing and electric vehicles.
- Various suggestions to increase pedestrian priority, slow vehicular traffic down and improve crossing facilities such as 'countdown pedestrian lights'.
- Oppose Council's support of NZTA Roads of National Significance projects, including Petone to Grenada link road and Basin fly-over, as these will encourage more cars to come into the CBD.

# SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION Draft Wellington Urban Growth Plan

• Support Petone to Grenada and Transmission Gully to Kenepuru Drive connection to reduce through traffic in Tawa town centre.

Attachment 1

Absolutely

POSITIVELY

ME HEKE KI PÖNEKE

• Would like to see the nine councils in the Wellington region work with the NZTA to create a similar model to Wellington Water for transport investment, renewals and maintenance.

# Central area / Te Aro regeneration

- Support for residential intensification within the CBD.
- Support initiatives that make the inner city a more attractive place for people to visit.
- Te Aro has become a thriving area and has enough momentum to double its population within 10 years.
- Some 3,000 students reside in Victoria University's halls of residence, the vast majority of these are located in and around the inner city. This number continues to expand. Students benefit from the vibrancy of Wellington's inner city.
- Council should upgrade Pigeon Park (corner of Victoria and Manners streets), the Oaks (corner of Cuba and Manners streets), Manner Street, Dixon Street and Cuba Mall.

# Kent and Cambridges terraces

- Support for residential intensification in this area.
- This area is unsuited for medium density housing.
- Expect to see walkability improvements as part of the upgrade.
- The Canal Reserve is protected and governed by Trust Deed. A Reserve Management Plan, as required under Reserves Management Act, should be developed before planning on any redevelopment gets underway. This is a very important part of the Wellington landscape.
- Would like to see a formal review of the District Plan provisions for this area before any redevelopment.

# Adelaide Road

- Support the upgrade in preparation for residential intensification in the area.
- Expect to see walkability improvements as part of the upgrade.
- Would like to see the consultation and design on this project brought forward.

# Strengthening town centres

- Support the intensification of medium-density housing areas in suburban centres.
- Support development along the growth spine and improved transport connections for Johnsonville, Tawa and Karori.
- Council should make it easier for people to live, work, shop and play as close as possible to where they live and reduce the need to commute. This means encouraging truly 'mixed-use' communities, and providing effective public transport systems.

#### SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION Draft Wellington Urban Growth Plan



- Physical and social infrastructure, including schools, playgrounds, open spaces, libraries and community facilities, must be provided in areas identified for growth.
- Increased residential density will require rigorous protection of green spaces and better walkability.
- Lack of funding for upgrades in the Miramar Peninsula, an area identified for growth.

#### Johnsonville

- Improvements to the mall would reduce the need for people to travel to the CBD.
- References to Johnsonville's community 10 years strategy.
- Need to balance the planned intensification with protection of the diminishing green spaces.
- The new library building may be redundant within a decade due to changing needs / technologies.

#### Tawa

- Council must endeavour to facilitate housing for all ages and tastes.
- Any development needs to be sensitive to the existing character of the surrounding area.
- Support improvements to Tawa town centre to make it a more attractive place for the local community and to support its commercial viability.

#### **Urban Development Agency**

- More investigations are needed before deciding whether this is the right model to follow for Wellington.
- Potentially a good idea but depends on the sort of control envisaged by Council.
- Concerns over the UDA having the authority to buy and develop land and buildings in the inner city.
- Could help cohesively manage urban development.
- The UDA could acquire Swan Lane car park for use as an inner-city green space.
- The UDA should not trump the Right of First Refusal of Crown properties being disposed of under the Public Works Act.

#### Greenfield growth

- A number of submissions oppose greenfield developments where there is no existing infrastructure or facilities, and where people would be reliant on private cars to access work and services.
- Greenfield developments must maximise residents' sustainable choices.

#### Public space improvements

• Such improvements are of paramount importance to the city.

#### SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION Draft Wellington Urban Growth Plan

• Support review of Te Aro to improve planning, maintain its heritage character and improve its walkability.

Attachment 1

Absolutely

POSITIVELY

ME HEKE KI PÖNEKE

#### Heritage buildings

- Historic heritage is irreplaceable.
- Heritage and character neighbourhoods near city centres are increasingly being valued as economic and social assets. They attract young entrepreneurs, new skills and people who seek walkability, compactness and safety.
- Support for Built Heritage Incentive Fund and rates remissions.
- Heritage retention is associated with economic benefits but these do not accrue to the building owners.
- Pleased to see funding provided for strengthening heritage buildings, but \$1million per year is insufficient.
- Support efforts to maintain our heritage areas.
- Council should not be involved in private properties.
- Unsafe heritage buildings should be removed.
- Request a heritage audit is conducted for Mt Victoria.

#### Water-sensitive urban design

• Support the idea to reduce erosion.

#### Watts Peninsula Reserve

• Support the idea.

#### 4. Informal LTP comments relevant to the Urban Growth Plan

#### 4.1 Statistics by question

The LTP website allowed anyone to indicate their level of support on the ideas and projects contained with the LTP, including the Urban Growth Plan and associated projects. The level of support for these ideas or projects (as indicated by respondents ticking the 'strongly support' or 'support' boxes) is as follows:

#### Wellington Urban Growth Plan

- Question: How do you feel about the idea of managing future population growth sustainably? 97% of the 32 respondents who answered this question support this idea.
- Question: Do you generally agree with the priority projects identified in the Urban Growth Implementation Plan? – 80% of the 32 respondents who answered this question support this idea.
- 89% of respondents considered the Urban Growth Plan should be either a very high or high priority for Council.



#### Cycling network

- Question: How do you feel about the idea of a cycling network? 90% of the 318 respondents who answered this question support this idea.
- Question: Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journeys? 92% of the 318 respondents who answered this question support this idea.
- 89% of respondents considered the cycling network should be either a very high or high priority for Council.

#### Bus priority and vehicle network

- Question: How do you feel about the Council helping to implement the Wellington Regional Transport Plan and supporting NZTA's state highway improvement plan? – 63% of the 73 respondents who answered this question support this idea, with 14% neutral and 23% opposed.
- Question: Do you support proposed improvements to transport that will allow for safer, faster and more reliable journeys? – 79% of the 73 respondents who answered this question support this idea.
- 83% of respondents considered bus priority and the vehicle network should be either a very high or high priority for Council.

#### Kent and Cambridge Terraces

- Question: How do you feel about the idea of redeveloping Kent and Cambridge Terraces? 91% of the 42 respondents who answered this question support this idea.
- Question: Do you support the Council funding and taking action to **regenerate inner-city precincts**? **90%** of the 42 respondents who answered this question support this idea.
- 78% of respondents considered Kent and Cambridge terraces should be either a very high or high priority for Council.

#### Streets and laneways

- Question: How do you feel about the idea of cheering up the streets and laneways? 90% of the 44 respondents who answered this question support this idea.
- Question: Do you support the Council funding and taking action to **regenerate inner-city precincts**? **91%** of the 44 respondents who answered this question support this idea.
- 73% of respondents considered improved streets and laneways should be either a very high or high priority for Council.

#### Adelaide Road

• Question: How do you feel about the idea of **redeveloping the city end of Adelaide Road**? – **86%** of the 50 respondents who answered this question support this idea.

#### SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION Draft Wellington Urban Growth Plan

- Question: Do you support the Council funding and taking action to **regenerate inner-city precincts**? **90%** of the 50 respondents who answered this question support this idea.
- 74% of respondents considered Adelaide Road should be either a very high or high priority for Council.

Attachment 1

Absolutely

POSITIVELY

ME HEKE KI PÖNEKE

#### Karori and Tawa

- Question: How do you feel about the idea of medium-density residential zones in Karori and Tawa? – 30% of the 39 respondents who answered this question support this idea, with 11% neutral and 59% opposed.
- Question: Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa? 46% of the 39 respondents who answered this question support this idea, with 10% being neutral and 44% opposed.
- This topic received priority ratings of 21% for medium priority and 58% for very low priority.

#### Johnsonville

- Question: How do you feel about the idea of **improving the Johnsonville town centre**? **87%** of the 30 respondents who answered this question support this idea.
- Question: Do you support Council's plan for strengthening suburban town centres including work in Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa? 87% of the 30 respondents who answered this question support this idea.
- 72% of respondents considered improvements to Johnsonville around town centre should be either a very high or high priority for Council.

#### Strengthening heritage buildings

- Question: How do you feel about the idea of strengthening heritage buildings? 68% of the 23 respondents who answered this question support this idea, with 27% neutral and 5% opposed.
- Question: Do you believe Council should support private owners with the strengthening of heritage buildings? **64%** of the 23 respondents who answered this question support this idea, with 22% being neutral and 14% opposed.
- This topic received priority ratings of 30% for high priority and 30% for medium priority.

#### Redeveloping Frank Kitts Park

- Question: Do you support the redevelopment of Frank Kitts Park? –70% of the 53 respondents who answered this question support this idea.
- This topic received priority ratings of 32% for high priority and 25% for medium priority.



#### Climate Change

- Question: How do you feel about the idea of assessing the impact of increased storm intensity and rising sea levels on the stormwater network? – 96% of the 24 respondents who answered this question support this idea.
- Question: Do you support Council's activities to optimise infrastructure to realise saving and better cope with adverse events? –100% of the 24 respondents who answered this question support this idea.
- 79% of respondents considered climate change should be either a very high or high priority for Council.

#### 4.2 Key themes from the informal consultation comments

Overall, 1,864 comments were received from individuals or groups during the informal LTP consultation process. Of these, 638 are relevant to urban growth, transport or projects included in the Urban Growth Plan. They are summarised below.

#### Managing urban growth

- The Urban Growth Plan is a key document for the success of Wellington in the future.
- The key principles of the Plan are supported.
- Wellington should remain a compact city.
- Urban growth management has important social and environmental benefits, as well as supporting infrastructure and transport savings.
- Urban growth should not be directed to known hazard areas, such as Kilbirnie.
- The integration of transport and urban growth planning is important.

#### Transport

- Active transport (walking and cycling) should be prioritised over private vehicles.
- More inner-city streets could have limited vehicle access.
- A walkable city is attractive for visitors and residents.
- Given the transport, environmental, economic and lifestyle benefits, the cycle network should be prioritised for immediate construction.
- Separated cycleways will make it safe for people of all ages to cycle.
- The cycle network should connect with Wellington's mountain biking tracks.
- There are concerns over the loss of car parking associated with cycleways and bus priority improvements.
- Support for increased capacity and service along the bus network.
- There are concerns the funding associated with public transport improvements is insufficient.
- There are concerns public of transport fares are too high.
- Some submitters support light rail.
- Support for 'low emission' public transport options.
- Support for improving the state highway through the city.

#### SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION Draft Wellington Urban Growth Plan



#### Central area / Te Aro regeneration

- The inner-city is an important, distinctive and valuable part of Wellington.
- Support for regeneration and growth in the inner city.
- Regeneration in the central area should be a high priority.
- The inner-city should be greener, with more parks and trees.
- Character and heritage make the CBD unique.

#### Strengthening town centres – Johnsonville, Karori and Tawa

- Council needs to reduce its focus on the central area and improve suburban centres.
- Improving suburban centres will reduce the need to travel and congestion.
- Housing options are important both in the inner city and suburbs.
- Support for residential intensification around suburban centres.
- Growth areas need good public transport and cycling improvement to lessen the impact of population growth on the transport network.
- Support for improvements to Johnsonville town centre.
- Concerns and some opposition to intensification in Karori primarily because of existing infrastructure constraints.

#### Kent and Cambridge Terraces

- Support for the regeneration of these streets.
- A future residential area with high transport connectivity and green spaces.
- Improvements should be linked to planning for Adelaide Road and the Basin Reserve.

#### Streets and laneways

- Support for laneway improvements and activation (eg Bond Street).
- These projects could involve local businesses, artists and students, and incorporate cultural influences, native planting and local history.
- Support for making laneways active and safe.

#### Adelaide Road

- Support for redevelopment linked with transport improvements.
- Some concerns over heritage and impact on commercial rates.

#### Strengthening heritage buildings

• Heritage buildings contribute the character of the city.

#### Redeveloping Frank Kitts Park

- Support for improving Frank Kitts Park, allowing it to connect better with the harbour and surroundings.
- Some concerns over the design and cost.



#### Climate Change

- Support for modelling and assessing the impacts of climate change.
- Support for further measures to reduce greenhouse gases emissions.

## 2015-25 LTP CONSULTATION OVERVIEW AND FUNDING CONSIDERATIONS REPORT

#### Purpose

- 1. This report provides the following information in four separate sections included in Attachment 1.
  - Part A: a summary of how council communicated and engaged.
  - Part B: a summary of community views on the draft long-term plan.
  - Part C: a summary of community funding requests
  - Part D: budgetary changes that require decisions.
- 2. Parts A and B are for information. Parts C and D require decisions. Attachments 2 and 3 provide advice on of Cycling Funding and the Living Wage.
- 3. The full list operating expenditure and capital expenditure budgets incorporated in the provisional budget are included as Attachment 4.

#### Recommendations

That the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee:

- 1. Receive the information.
- 2. Note the process and engagement tools used to support consultation on the 2015-2025 Draft Long-term Plan as outlined in Part A of Attachment 1.
- 3. Receive the formal submissions that were lodged as part of the special consultative procedure for the 2015-2025 Draft Long-term Plan (previously distributed).
- 4. Note that the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee heard 164 oral submitters over a five day period.
- Note the community feedback on Council's proposals as outlined in Part B of Attachment
   1.
- 6. Note that a formal written response will be provided to all submitters once the final 2015-2025 long-term plan is adopted.
- 7. Note that submissions of an operational nature have been provided to relevant business units for consideration against existing work programmes and these will be actioned as appropriate.
- 8. Note the additional community funding requests made through submissions as outlined Part C of Attachment 1.
- 9. Note the additional proposed budgetary changes outlined in Part D of Attachment 1.
- 10. Note the additional officer advice in Attachment 2: Cycling Funding and Attachment 3: Living Wage.

#### GOVERNANCE, FINANCE AND PLANNING COMMITTEE 26 MAY 2015

- 11. Agree that new funding requests and budgetary changes from the Draft Long-term Plan as outlined in:
  - a) Items 1 to 7 in Part C of Attachment 1
  - b) Items 33 to 60 in Part D of Attachment 1

be included in 2015-2025 Long-term Plan presented to Council for adoption [note for item 58 refer to recommendations in Attachment 3: Living Wage]

- 12. Agree to the full list of operating & capital expenditure projects and programmes included in Attachment 4 subject to any changes arising from recommendation 11, for inclusion in the 2015-25 Long-term Plan presented to Council for adoption.
- Note that any changes made at this meeting to provisional budgets and/or levels of service will be reflected in the final budgets and activity statements presented to Council for adoption.

#### Background

- 4. Consultation on Council's draft long-term plan occurred from 13 March to 17 April 2015.
- 5. A wide variety of communication and engagement techniques were used to ensure Wellingtonians were informed and had a variety of different ways to provide feedback.
- 6. Feedback was received in the form of 1017 formal written submissions, 164 oral submissions and the website recorded feedback from 2413 individuals.
- 7. Of particular note was the website it received around twice the number hits of previous long-term plan websites. It also engaged with a younger demographic and meant that the overall demographics of those who fed back on the draft plan was more reflective of the Wellington community than has traditionally been the case.
- 8. Opinions on the draft plan were generally positive. Responses to questionnaire items on the overall approach of investing in the pursuit of economic growth, in addition to providing current levels of service had 70% support, with 20% neutral and 10% opposition.
- 9. This positivity was generally reflected in feedback to the 11 individual areas of the 'sustainable growth agenda' set out in the draft plan. Specific feedback on each of these areas is addressed in part B of this report.
- 10. Submitters also commented on items not specifically addressed in the consultation document, such as current levels of service. These are also addressed in part B of this report.
- 11. A number of new funding requests were also made, and these are addressed, along with officer advice in attachments C and D.

#### Discussion

12. This report provides for consideration of the new funding requirements and savings included in the draft long-term council community plan, prominent issues, and new funding requests that were raised during, and part of the consultation process.

#### **Attachments**

Attachment 1. Consultation Overview and Funding Considerations

Attachment 2.	Cycleway Funding
---------------	------------------

- Attachment 3.
- Living Wage Project and Programme Budgets Attachment 4.

Authors	Martin Read, Manager Financial Strategy and Planning
	Andy Matthews, Chief Financial Officer
	Baz Kaufman, Manager Strategy
Authoriser	Andy Matthews, Chief Financial Officer

### SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Consultation and Engagement

This report responds to feedback and submissions following the special consultative procedure on the 2015-25 Long-term Plan.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

All relevant parties consulted as part of the special consultative procedure.

Financial implications Included within the report.

Policy and legislative implications This report follows the procedure for development of a Long-term Plan as set out in the LGA.

Risks / legal Specific risks covered within the report.

Climate Change impact and considerations Climate change issues are considered in the development of the Long-term Plan.

Communications Plan As covered in previous reports to the Committee.

#### **Governance Finance and Planning Committee – 26 May 2015**

Report 2.5 Attachment 1 – Consultation overview and funding considerations

## Part A

### How we communicated and engaged

This section outlines the communication and consultation techniques used to support the 2015 draft long-term plan consultation phase.

## How we communicated and engaged

The following tools and techniques were used to communicate the draft plan – and capture feedback – from stakeholders and the wider community. The consultation ran from 13 March through to 17 April 2015.

#### **LTP** launch

Council launched the draft long-term plan on 11 March 2015 with a gala event at the City Gallery to around 50 stakeholders, entrepreneurs and ratepayers and special interest group representatives.

#### **Consultation document**

In accordance with amendments to the Local Government Act 2002, the 'stand-alone' consultation document was prepared that highlighted the major matters for consultation. This was made available online, in our libraries and in the council service centre.

The draft long-term plan, activity statements and associated strategies and policies were made available on council's website and selected libraries in in accordance with the requirements of legislation.

#### Website

A purpose built consultation website was set up to communicate and engage with residents. This was a huge success with unprecedented traffic throughout the consultation period. The website

Page | 1

highlighted the 28 major matters for consultation, and captured both quantitative and qualitative feedback in a highly interactive way – it encouraged participants to engage with each other rather than simply state their position to council.

The website had 12,872 visits from 7,568 people. Pages on the website were looked at 54,195 times and 2,191 pieces of feedback were left.

#### Advertising

Several channels were used to raise awareness and encourage engagement with the draft plan. Traditional print media included the Wellingtonian, Dominion Post, Cook Strait News and Independent Herald between mid-march and early April.

Two stories were included on the Our Wellington page – 16 Sep 2014 and 13 Mar 2015 – promoting the draft long-term plan and directing people to the website to get more information. There was also an advertisement in the Autumn brochure (released on 1 April) which was delivered to every household (170,000 copies).

Additional advertising was carried out through council's social media channels.

Posters were printed for each Ward and provided to Councillors for use via their independent social channels and a number were put up in each ward.

All of these channels have promoted both the physical ward meetings and the opportunity for people to comment via the website.

#### Meetings with residents and stakeholders

In addition to the above consultation tools, council five wards meetings were held with the Mayor and local councillors presenting the key issues of the draft long-term plan to residents and ratepayers. Attendance varied from as few as ten residents in Onslow-Western Ward to as many as 45 from the Southern Ward.

Additional meetings were held with special interest groups and city stakeholders. This included:

- the Pacific Advisory Group
- the Accessibility Advisory Group
- the Environmental Advisory Group
- our Māori partners
- the Youth Council

The Mayor also hosted a business breakfast to introduce the Consultation Document to Wellington's business sector.

#### Virtual meetings

The council also held two 'virtual ward' meetings between 7pm and 9pm during the consultation period. The virtual ward meetings operated by bringing together Councillors and Council officers into a room to answer questions as they came through on Twitter and Facebook.

We had more 'virtual' attendees than the average number of attendees at our 'real world' ward meetings. Our analytics tell us that:

- 5,700 people saw a link to the Virtual Ward event on Facebook
- 294 viewed the Facebook event page
- 87 engaged with the virtual ward event page
- 9,800 impressions about the Virtual Ward were seen in people's twitter feeds
- we had 233 engagements with council's tweets about the Virtual Ward

The questions and answers were all public, and as far as we know, Wellington City Council's virtual wards were the first of their kind in New Zealand.

#### **Submissions**

Council received 1017 submissions – 597 by email, 232 online, and 188 through the mail. A total of 6,961 individual comments are recorded from those submissions across a wide variety of topics.

Form submissions (largely similar submissions on a single topic) and petitions were received on the topics of cycling, living wage and bus fares for students.

While the overall consultation has been a success, it is worth noting that the quantitative feedback in section B reflects the views of those that chose to complete the questionnaire – and cannot be said to be representative. Importantly, it often does not include the views of businesses and organisations – they traditionally do not complete online questionnaires but make submissions via email, letters and through oral presentations. The written commentary in section B is taken from written submissions and comments made online.

Oral hearings were carried out over a five day period and a 164 submitters were heard.

# Part B

## What the community thinks of our plans

This section of the report outlines what the community said about Council's draft plans for the city.

The information in this section of the report is taken from both formal written submissions, and informal feedback made on our draft long-term plan website.

Both the formal and the informal engagement pathways provided exactly the same questionnaire for people to answer – and the website also offered supplementary questions. Results were very similar across both questionnaires and so for simplicity we have aggregated the results into one graph for this report

It is important to note that separate reports on this agenda – the Civic Precinct and the Urban Growth plans – also contain detailed analysis of community feedback. The focus of those analyses has been on formal submissions and consequently questionnaire results will vary slightly from what is presented in this report.

#### A note on the questionnaire results and submitter feedback

The quantitative data in this section of the report is taken from the formal and informal questionnaires and represents the views of those that chose to complete the questionnaire.

The only section that includes survey results – and therefore reflects the views of Wellingtonians within a 5% margin of error, are the sections on 'Invest to Grow'.

Also, in all areas, there were more responses to questionnaire items than there were written comments – essentially, a subgroup of those that responded to questionnaire items went on to comment in a more fulsome way. This explains why sometimes there is an indication of support from the questionnaire results, but the tone of written comments may be less positive, and vice versa.

## Broad 'Invest to Grow' approach of the plan

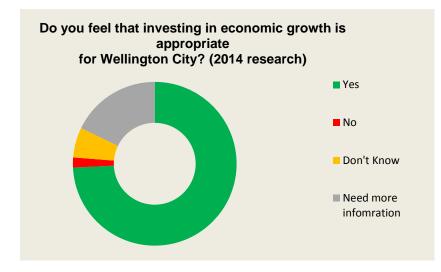
The broad premise that underpins the 2015 draft long-term plan is to 'Invest to Grow'. This approach was developed in recognition that the city's economic performance has not been achieving its potential and that the capital rating base has been near static for a number of years impacting on Council revenue streams.

#### **Previous research**

Before developing the detail behind the 'Invest to Grow' approach, Council sought to understand the wider community's views – and overall level of support – of this broad approach to the 2015 long-term plan.

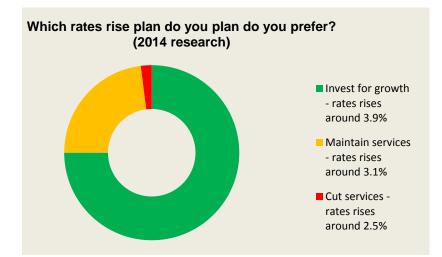
In 2014 a representative sample of Wellingtonians was asked whether they believed pursuing economic growth initiatives to grow the economy and the city's capital base was the appropriate path to be taking – 75% said it was.

#### **Survey results**



They were further asked about whether they would be willing to accept a higher level of rates increases (3.9%) to fund these initiatives, and again a large majority said they would (75%).

#### **Survey results**



#### Current support for our approach

The support of residents for investing to grow found in last year's survey has been mirrored by submitters to the plan. In response to the query: "*Do you support the broad approach taken in this plan of investing for growth, in addition to providing current levels of service?*", 70% of submitters said they support the approach.

## Do you support the broad approach taken in this plan of investing for growth, in addition to providing current levels of service? Support (70%) Neutral (20%)

#### Questionnaire results: combined formal and informal

This view was mirrored by written comments from submitters. Key stakeholders including the Wellington Employers Chamber of Commerce (WECC), residents associations, the Property Council and key commercial tenants in the city all supported the general approach.

Opposed (10%)

"We commend the council on recognising that Wellington's economy needs support and on thinking outside the square to develop the ideas expressed in the LTP to help reinvigorate growth in the city to more acceptable levels" (Deloitte)

"We encourage council to promote and facilitate growth..." (Property Council)

"(We) support sustainable growth through people focussed activities and projects." (Mt Cook Mobilised)

"The Chamber, as a whole, is positive about the 10-year plan." (WECC)

"Victoria believes that the challenge for Wellington is to develop and successfully implement an ambitious growth strategy...it is in this context that Victoria supports the broad principle of 'invest for growth." (Victoria University of Wellington)

A small minority of submitters supported a 'back to basics' approach for the Council and did not see investment in economic growth as a priority for the Council.

Specific feedback on the projects outlined is covered in the remainder of this document.

## Screen and tech industries

#### Supporting smart and sustainable economic growth

The majority of submissions were supportive of Council involvement in the development of the screen and tech industries in Wellington. This support was consistent across individual submitters, large corporate entities through to representative groups.

The majority of the submissions focussed on the tech hub and the economic growth it will deliver to Wellington.

Educational organisations had a particular interest in both the screen and tech industries which can provide career opportunities to their graduates.

"A major challenge for Wellington is providing sufficient career opportunities to retain our highly skilled and sought-after graduates in the city." (VUW)

The large commercial entities were supportive of this initiative but noted that the sectors themselves should lead the development of these industries, with Council playing a supportive role.

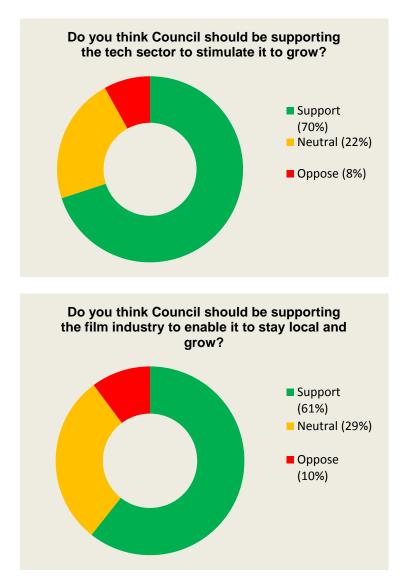
"We are inclined to the view that any hub supported by the Council should find its natural home through the activities of the private sector, as we have reservations that the Council is the best entity to determine location." (Kensington Swan)

A clear theme of the submissions was the idea of collaboration and developing partnerships to deliver economic growth. Collaboration with the key players in the sector particularly with educational institutions was a focus.

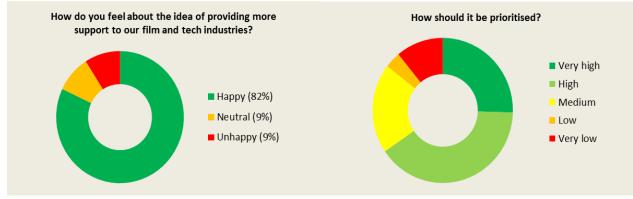
"Wellington does not do enough to leverage off its high calibre educational institutions and we would like to see much greater emphasis on partnerships between these institutions and local employers – fostered by the Council – to encourage graduates to stay in Wellington and help grow the economy." (Deloitte)

Some submissions discussed where the tech hub should be located and whether the central city is the ideal location. Some were clearly in support noting Wellington's unique and compact size. Other groups suggested that developing a tech sector outside of the central city provides an opportunity to energise other areas.

#### Questionnaire results: combined formal and informal



#### Web feedback



## **Inner city regeneration**

Promoting housing and a vibrant inner city

The majority of submissions were supportive of inner city regeneration. The focus of most submissions was on specific elements of this part of plan and a high level summary is included below. A more detailed overview of these plans – and the community's views on them – are outlined on a separate report on this agenda.

#### Redeveloping city end of Adelaide Rd

Submissions on this were generally supportive of this area being upgraded, with emphasis placed on how busy the area is as a transport route, and the benefits of making this space more attractive to both residents and visitors. Issues frequently raised or requested included:

- That plenty of 'green space' is provided and that this be achieved through planting trees, practical use of vegetation, and Water Sensitive Urban Design solutions.
- Making the area more 'walkable' and address safety concerns for pedestrians and cyclists.
- Keeping any building development low-rise.
- Ensuring the area remains mix-use.
- Consulting and communicate with businesses regarding road widening.

"It is currently a neglected area that is ideally suited to redevelopment. It's close proximity to the city, Massey Uni and hospital make it ideally placed for housing. It needs to be a pedestrian and cycle friendly area connecting Newtown and the Southern suburbs." (Individual)

#### Redeveloping Kent and Cambridge Terraces

The majority of submitters were supportive of the initiative. However, some qualified their responses with a number of requests. They included the development of a Reserve Management Plan, a formal review of District Plan provisions for the area, piloting new design options and opening up the underlying stream.

*"Fully supportive of regenerating this area which (together with the Basin Reserve and Adelaide Rd) seem under developed and underutilised."* (Individual)

Other suggestions included consideration of walkability as a key priority; ensuring improvements to transport, ensuring the area remains low rise and mixed use, and building an evaluation component into any intervention.

Mention was also made of the renewal of the New World Chaffers lease, and the opportunities that affords.

#### Establishing an Urban Development Agency

Analysis of submissions on this topic is covered in a separate paper on this agenda – Wellington Urban Growth Plan.

#### Strengthening heritage buildings

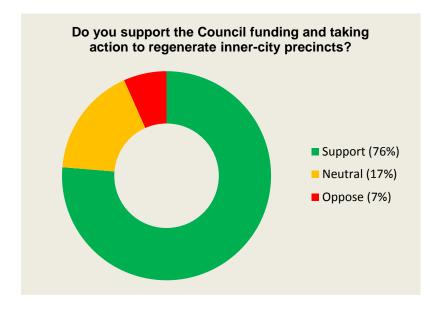
The majority of submitters who commented on this area were supportive of this initiative. In general, they were in favour of strengthening but also felt Council could go further. Reasons cited for this support was the intrinsic benefits of heritage (including 'sense of place') as well as perceived economic benefits.

"Wellington is leading the country in its forward-focused attitude towards strengthening heritage buildings. We are one of the few places actually doing something... The hard part is next: actually paying for it. Individual building owners can't afford to do this for the good of the city - it needs to be a collective effort between central government, local government, and the local building owners." (Individual)

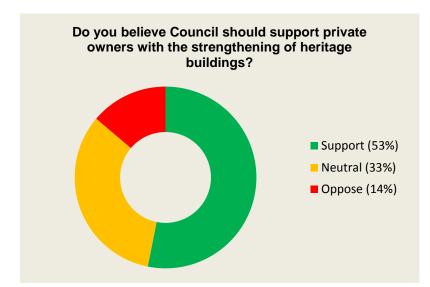
Submitters that were more neutral thought that heritage was a 'nice to have' and that Council could help more through resourcing the building consent and review process. Some also thought that strengthening should occur only if the owner wants it to.

Those that were unsupportive thought that property ownership is an investment with risks associated. Some felt that benefits are not shared with the public, so costs should not be either. Some also felt that such building were not worth protecting at all.

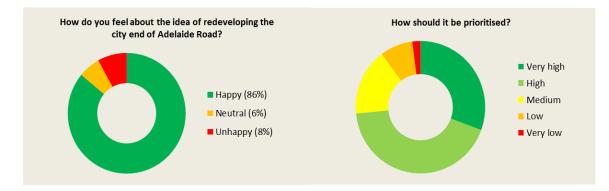
#### Questionnaire results: combined formal and informal



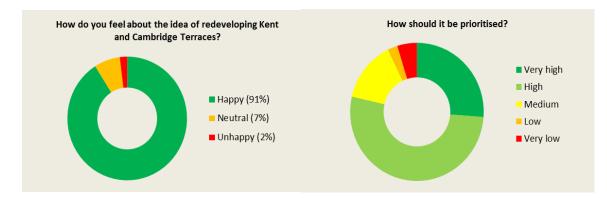
#### Questionnaire results: combined formal and informal



#### Web feedback: Adelaide Rd

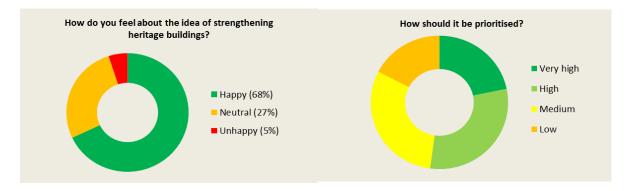


#### Web feedback: Kent and Cambridge Tce



## Attachment 1

#### Web feedback: Heritage Buildings



## **Revitalise the Civic Square precinct**

A national music hub, more activity, and a strengthened Town Hall

#### Civic square redevelopment

Where submitters addressed the Civic Square development as a whole, submitters were generally positive. The area was seen as having lots of unrealised potential and the proposed development was seen as enhancing that.

"It's a beautiful space and design and I'd like to see it utilized to the full. It's a space I take my international visitors to." Individual

The only opposition to this development project focussed on protecting Jack Illott Green as a valuable green space in the central city.

#### National Music Hub

The proposal for a new music hub based in the Civic Square precinct received a high level of support. Submissions from the music performance community, including NZSO and Chamber Music NZ, enthused about the acoustics of the Town Hall and its use as a prestigious performance venue.

A music hub was seen as a 'quick win' which reinforces Wellington as a cultural capital. Having this located in the Civic Precinct was reflective of our position as the arts capital.

"(the hub would be) physical expression of the importance of the arts to Wellington." (Creative NZ).

A few submissions noted that the hub provides a solution for advanced music education in Wellington, making it more competitive with Australia, and suggested Massey and Victoria Universities should be closely involved. Leasing out land and office space to fund the investment was viewed as sensible, so long as control over development remains with the Council. Chamber Music NZ expressed a desire to be based in the hub, and believed similar organisations would also benefit from this opportunity.

#### **Town Hall**

The vast majority of submitters supported the strengthening of the town hall and believed the project should be made a priority by Council.

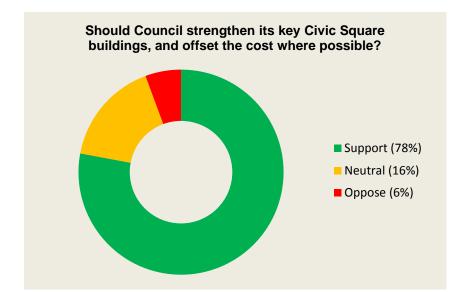
"Grew up going to concerts at the Town Hall. Turning it into a music centre is smart. Very keen to see that happen." (Individual)

Where submitters disagreed with the proposed strengthening the overwhelming reason cited was cost, and a fear that actual costs may have been under-estimated potentially resulting in a 'blow out' in the future.

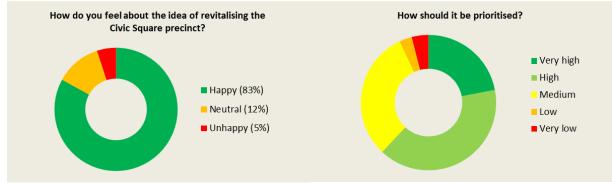
"Any earthquake prone buildings should be strengthened but if the costs are extreme (such as with the Town Hall) then a moderate level of strengthening should be aimed for eg. 67%. The \$ talked about for the Town Hall seem excessive." Individual

Some submitters expressed a preference for option 4 (earthquake strengthening to 77% of NBS) given the current negotiations with the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra and Victoria University whilst others felt the Council should be leading by example and strengthening to 100% of NBS.

#### Questionnaire results: combined formal and informal\



#### Web feedback



## **Reigniting our sense of place**

#### Enlivening the city through creative events and public space improvements

#### Increased funding for major events

Feedback on increasing the events development fund allocation was almost universally positive. There was recognition from submitters as to the value that events offer and that other cities are competing harder to develop and attract events. The value events have for the city were viewed in many ways, from increasing tourism dollars in off peak times, to assisting in building a vibrant creative sector. Where qualifications did exist, they asked for more transparency on how funds were spent, and getting the balance right between retaining past events and securing new ones.

"In order to continue to expand on Wellington's excellent reputation as the creative and arts capital, more investment is needed." (Kensington Swan)

#### The New Zealand Festival

There was support from submitters on the additional annual grant for the NZ Festival. The general tone of submissions was that this funding helps keep Wellington's arts and events offering vibrant and improves liveability.

"The festival demonstrates and reinforces the city's cultural credentials and ensures the presentation of high quality events and artists appropriate to a capital city." (NZSO)

The NZ festival submitted that this grant should be increased by an additional \$150K per annum for an annual ideas and writers festival for the City.

#### Cheering up the streets and laneways

Overall, support was near unanimous for this proposal. Submitters cited safety and vibrancy as reasons to proceed and many cited recent interventions such as Bond St as a successful implementation.

A minority of submitters offered some caveats – that all laneways should not be gentrified, and don't limit interventions to the Central City.

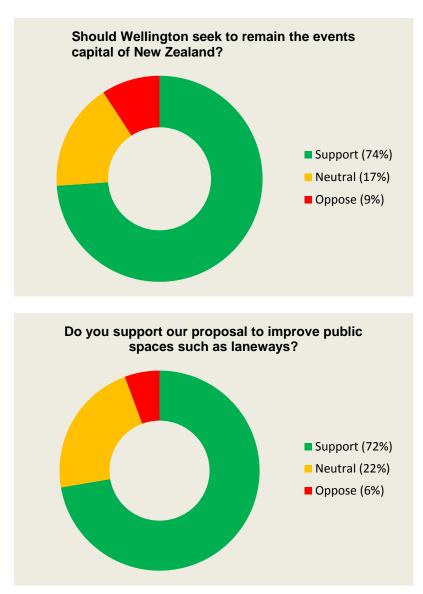
"Wellington can improve its position as a student friendly city by increasing the vibrancy of its inner city spaces." Individual

#### Redeveloping Frank Kitts Park

Sentiments around the redevelopment of Frank Kitts Park were mixed. There was, overall, guarded support for the upgrade, but many commented on aspects they would like to see (or not see). The most dominant of these was that the waterfront is not the best location for the proposed Chinese Garden, and other locations, such as the Botanic gardens should be considered.

There were several comments regarding the playground, suggesting various changes, with the general approach that the offering should be enhanced. There was also a desire expressed to keep much of the present open space to enable current usage (e.g lunchtime exercise).

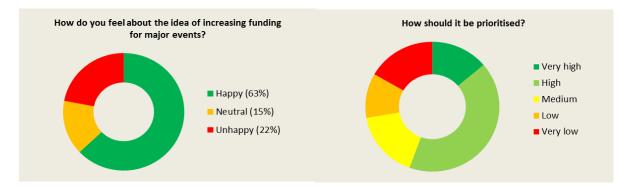
Despite not being specifically referred to in the consultation document, several submitters stated they did not wish to see the name of the park changed.



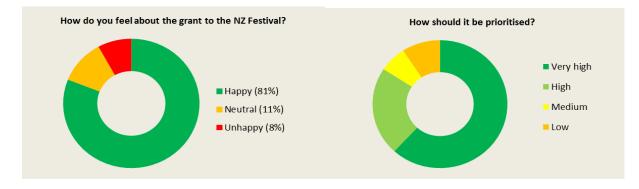
#### Questionnaire results: combined formal and informal

## Attachment 1

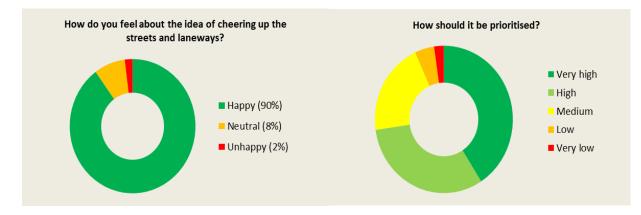
#### Web feedback



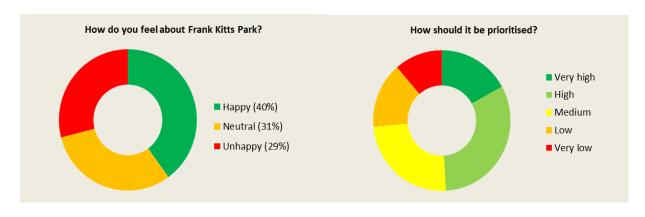
#### Web feedback



#### Web feedback



#### Web feedback



## **Strengthening town centres**

Creating liveable communities and accommodating growth

#### Johnsonville

There is strong support for the strengthening of town centres and in particular Johnsonville. Many submitters believed development in Johnsonville was well overdue and commended the Council's proposed commitment to Alex Moore Park and the Johnsonville Library. Reasons for the support stated further investment is required given the significant level of growth that has occurred and further growth anticipated in the Northern suburbs.

Many submitters noted that they were happy to see the development of the Johnsonville town centre but would like green space protected where possible.

*"Johnsonville redevelopment needs to balance the planned intensification with protection of the diminishing green space."* (Environmental Reference Group)

Some submitters believed that the ongoing support and funding to Alex Moore Park doesn't go far enough.

"It is pleasing to see the inclusion of \$1.45 million towards Stage 2 of the Alex Moore Park but we do not consider it goes far enough, leaving a significant gap in funding which will have to be met by the local community should we wish to see this development become a reality". (Property Council)

Other organisations thought that anymore development to Alex Moore Park would take away valuable, flat playing space.

"We oppose the proposed \$ 1.45 million contribution to the sportsville complex, because the benefit it offers Johnsonville residents is both insufficient for our high and growing needs, and unjustifiable in terms of the associated loss of sports field space "playable" space, and greenspace on Alex Moore Park." (Johnsonville Community Association)

#### Karori

Overall there was some support for the development of the Karori town centre but this support came with clear caveats, and others were outright opposed.

The majority of concerns revolved around the current infrastructure, and how this would cope with an increase in population. Examples of this were the busy main road, poor bus lanes and limited schools with full rolls. Public transport and cycling infrastructure was put forward as a way to mitigate congestion and the intensification.

"In theory it's fine. But Karori will struggle with its infrastructure if more people are added. There is currently one main access route which is jam packed at peak hours, crowded buses, ridiculous supermarkets and few schools with high roles." (Individual) It was also suggested that erosion of green spaces in suburban centres needed to be considered alongside further development. There is support for the development of the Karori Events Centre as a community facility.

#### Tawa

There is broad support for improving the Tawa town centre. There is a desire for inclusion of the Tawa community in the process of the development, leading to stronger buy in and a better outcomes.

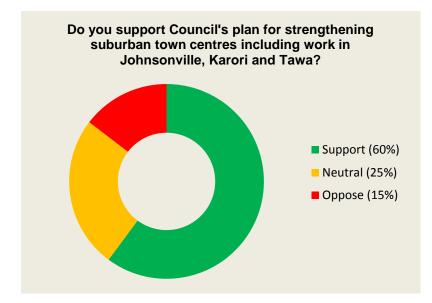
"If the Tawa community participates in this project, the outcome will not only be better, it will be one that the community is proud of." (Tawa Community Board)

Organisations as well as individuals supported the proposed development in Tawa, and suggested that the development should accommodate the forecast population growth in Wellington. Submissions also recommend that a variety of housing types and sizes should be considered in greenfield areas.

"We recommend that WCC centre their development on demographic and socioeconomic factors that reflect current trends. We encourage the Council to use case studies that incorporate, sustainable, warm and energy efficient housing as a benchmark of what is to be expected from construction." (Regional Public Health)

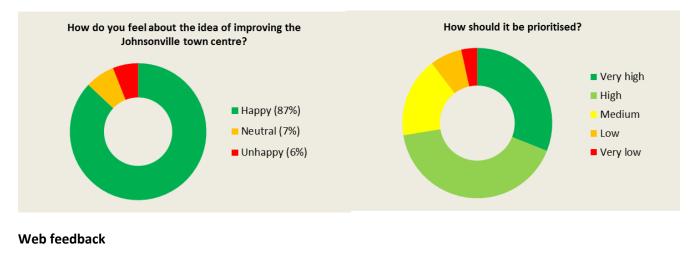
Other submissions noted that with development there needs to be a balance with local infrastructure, particularly road and transport infrastructure to fully capitalise on the opportunity for growth in Wellington's outer suburbs.

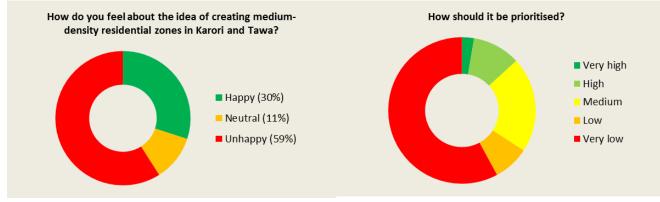
#### Questionnaire results: combined formal and informal



## Attachment 1

#### Web feedback





## New and improved venues

Improved music, sport, and convention facilities

#### An indoor arena

Overall, there was considerable support for the building a new indoor concert arena. Submitters who support the proposal say a new 8000-12,000 seat indoor concert arena is a must so Wellington can host international acts and large scale musical performances. They also believe it will help the city grow, increase vibrancy, strengthen the city's reputation as the country's cultural and events capital and allow Wellington to compete with other world class cities.

*"It is clear that such a venue will produce the three stated benefits of more music presentation, more visitors and increased city vibrancy"* (New Zealand Symphony Orchestra)

"A larger indoor facility primarily for concerts is a must. We currently have a gymnasium that is hopeless for concerts." (Individual)

Submitters opposed to a new concert arena mostly argued that Wellington already has adequate facilities and building a new facility would be a waste of ratepayers money. Some submitters argued that the Council, rather than investing in new facilities, should spend on improving and better utilising existing facilities, such as the regional stadium.

"Wellington is already well served with venues – both publicly and privately owned – for conferences and events" (Individual)

#### Wellington Convention Centre

Submitters overall were positive about the Council's proposal to invest in a new convention centre. Those who support it believe a new convention centre will attract more visitors and business and ensure Wellington remains competitive.

"Victoria is supportive of the Council's proposal to improve venues around the city, particularly the establishment of a new convention centre" (Victoria University of Wellington)

Some submitters that were opposed to the Council investing in a new convention centre argue that the city already has adequate facilities and if the city does need a new conference venue, it should be built and operated by the private sector without any investment from the Council.

"It is not the role of Council to be funding or subsidising private sector investments" (Individual)

The tone and balance of submissions received closely resemble those received in the previous consultation on this project.

#### Basin Reserve redevelopment

Of the submissions received for the proposed upgrade of the Basin Reserve, the vast majority were supportive. Many commented on the ground's "iconic", "world-class" status and said it was a "much loved" and valuable Wellington landmark. Some submitters supported redeveloping the Basin on the condition that the 1924 Pavilion was earthquake strengthened and refurbished. Many submitters agreed with the proposal to enhance the ground's "village green" feel. Others welcomed the proposal and said it was long overdue and urged the Council to get on with it. A couple of submitters asked that surrounding suburbs and communities – Mt Victoria, Mt Cook, Newtown and schools – have input into the plan. Another agreed to the proposal in principle but asked that a reserve management plan be prepared before development plans proceed. The few submitters opposed to the proposal said it was not worth the investment because the ground was under-utilised.

"The Basin is a sporting venue of national and international significance. It is an iconic ground that, in terms of its history, charm, performance and popularity, is a strategic asset for cricket in Wellington and New Zealand" (New Zealand Cricket)

"Cricket Wellington notes and fully supports the Council's proposed investment in the Basin Reserve. We know that our many cricket clubs, colleges, schools, volunteers and fans all feel likewise, given the very positive anecdotal feedback we have received to the proposal" (Cricket Wellington)

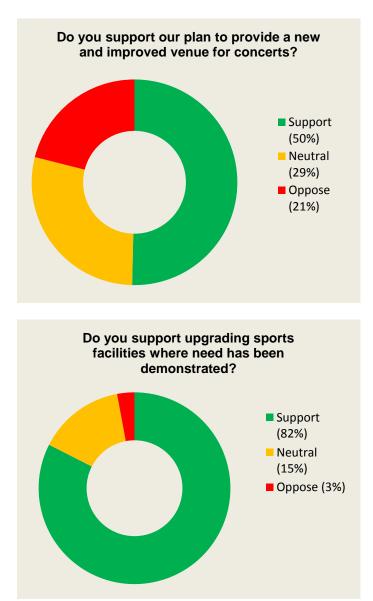
*"The Basin is an important part of Wellington, it's not just a cricket ground but a recreation facility"* Individual

#### National Hockey Stadium

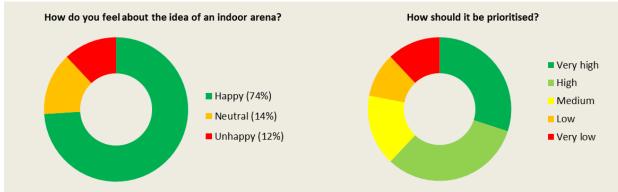
Of those who submitted on the proposed third turf at the National Hockey Stadium, the majority were supportive, the main argument being one of demand.

"Demand has clearly indicated a need for a third hockey turf at the National Hockey Stadium." (Sport Wellington)

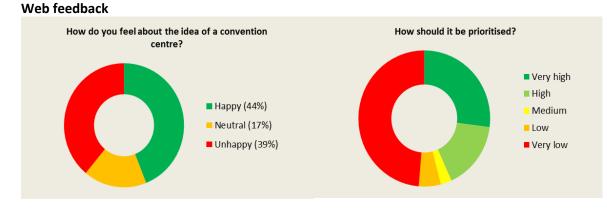
#### Questionnaire results: combined formal and informal



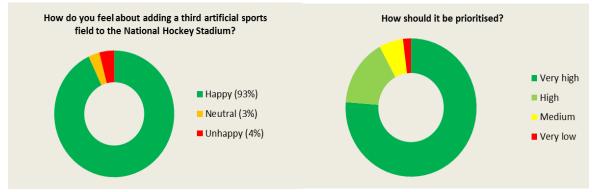
#### Web feedback



## Attachment 1



#### Web feedback



# New visitor attractions

## Celebrating Wellington's culture and environment

### International film museum

Overall, submitters were positive about the proposed new International Film Museum and believed it would enhance Wellington's status and reputation as the cultural capital. Some submitters believed the museum was a worthy idea but wanted to see the business case and said it should be a partnership project to spread the cost burden. Those opposed to the idea felt it was something that Te Papa, or Sir Peter Jackson himself, should do, without council funding.

"Adding to Wellington's visitor attractions, such as the proposed International Film Museum, and enhancing existing facilities such as the Museum of City and Sea will build the critical mass of arts and cultural institutions and experiences available in Wellington. This will contribute to the growing reputation of Wellington as a key New Zealand destination in its own right" (New Zealand Symphony Orchestra)

"The prospect of an international film museum for the capital was ... described by Sir Ian McKellen as a 'living museum on the scale of the great exhibitions in Hollywood.' An attraction of such scale and quality would surely draw more visitors to Wellington" (Tourism Industry Association of NZ)

## Museum of Wellington City & Sea expansion

Of the submissions received about the proposal to expand the museum, most were supportive, commenting that it was an excellent asset for the city, with an international reputation, and was deserving of further investment.

"The Museum of Wellington City & Sea is one of the best museums in the world., Council's proposal to invest capital in its development over the next five years will enhance its world class reputation" (Wellington Museums Trust).

"Additions or enhancements to the city's cultural landscape are always welcome." (Creative NZ)

## World War I commemorations

Submitters on the whole were supportive, commenting that a permanent museum dedicated to fallen servicemen and women would add to the cultural richness of the city and Wellington's status as the national capital. Submitters who were opposed questioned the demand for such a facility while others were against it for ideological reasons, ie they were against any war exhibitions.

"It is important that Wellington maintains its attractiveness as a destination for visitors, both international and domestic. Providing a range of visitor attractions is a crucial part of maintaining the city's point of difference" (Victoria University of Wellington)

"We believe that council has struck a good mix or balance between competing artistic and cultural projects" (Kensington Swan)

## **Ocean Exploration Centre**

A number of submitters also supported the idea of an Ocean Exploration Centre, arguing that it fits with the city's strong connection to and identity with natural assets. They also say it would complement Wellington's existing natural attractions such as Zealandia, the zoo, the coastline and marine reserves and the city's Town Belt and parks and gardens.

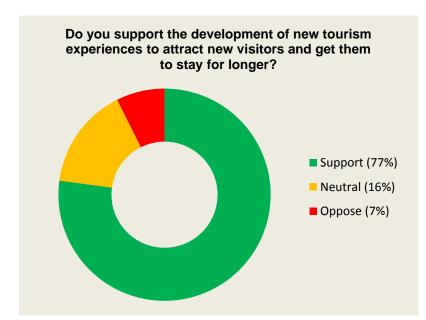
Some submitters in favour of the proposal say it deserves more funding than the \$6 million that has been allocated.

*"I think the Ocean Exploration Centre is a great idea ... Great for visitors and great for residents"* (Individual)

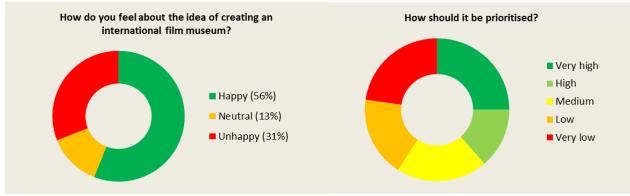
Some submitters were wary of the Council investing in the Ocean Exploration Centre which they said could become a financial burden for ratepayers in the same way Zealandia (formerly Kaori Wildlife Sanctuary) had.

"... I do support it in principle but at the same time I wonder whether it will turn out to be another Zealandia with ongoing major rescue costs to the city. A rigorous business case is needed." (Individual)

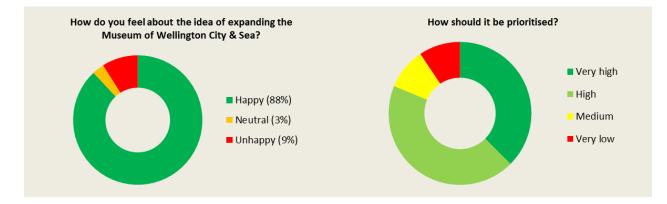
#### Questionnaire results: combined formal and informal



#### Web feedback

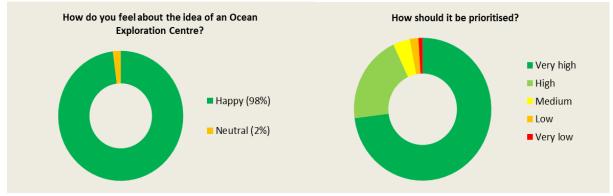


#### Web feedback



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#### Web feedback



# Improved management of key infrastructure

Improve efficiency, and better environmental and social outcomes

## Understanding key infrastructure

There was strong support for improving management of key infrastructure to increase efficiency and resilience and to improve environmental and social outcomes. However, nearly all submitters stressed the importance of being realistic about the costs and funding required to ensure adequate maintenance of key infrastructure particularly in light of the plans to attract more residents, businesses, and tourists to the city.

Some submitters questioned the \$101 million savings from infrastructure renewals, questioning how the figure was obtained. Concerns were raised in light of what was seen as previous failures to adequately fund key infrastructure for end of life costs to ensure maintenance of service levels. It was suggested that contingency funding be allowed for in the plan until the new asset renewal modelling tool has been proven reliable.

## Real-time stormwater monitoring

There was broad support for real-time storm water monitoring, but a similar level of concern about the \$9 million cost involved. Other approaches were suggested, including a modelling approach rather than monitoring.

*"If the Council has a calibrated model and monitors the network on occasions, it does not need real time monitoring."* (Environmental Reference Group)

Some submitters called for a more holistic approach including the use of integrated catchment management plans and water sensitive urban design plans.

"It's not just what goes in and comes out of the pipes that impacts the receiving environment, but also the land use and activities in the entire catchment." (Friends of the Taputeranga Marine Reserve Trust)

# Understanding the impacts of climate change

There was a high level of support for better understanding the impacts of climate change, and strong support for the development of a hydraulic model to assess the impact of increased storm intensity and rising sea levels on the stormwater network.

A number of submitters stressed that a lot more needed to be done and the development of this modelling system should not delay or supplant immediate action on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

*"Early mitigation of emerging risks will best manage future costs of adaptation to a changing environment."* (Kensington Swan)

Some submitters went further stating an urgent need for identification and prioritisation of at risk coastal areas and restriction of development in these spaces.

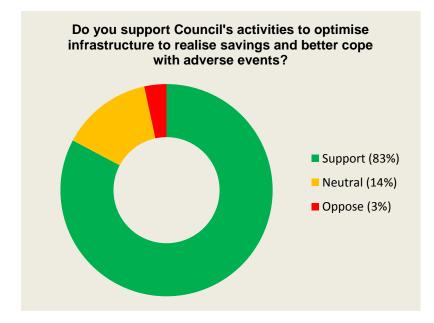
"Property owners should be advised now what to expect with 1m of sea level rise, and this information should be added to all property LIM reports." (Individual)

Victoria University supported the Council's proposal to better understand the impacts of climate change on the city and said it presented "...an obvious collaboration opportunity between Wellington Council and Victoria." This was supported by some submitters who felt there was already a lot of modelling work being carried out globally, including by Victoria University, and all efforts should be made to maximise the value of existing data.

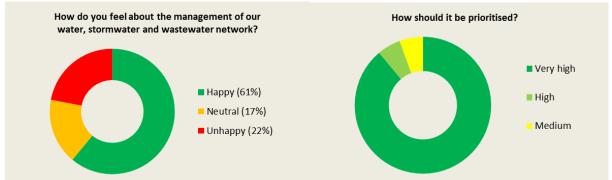
There was also a desire to see the Council advocate for greater action from central government.

"I strongly support the Council putting pressure on central government to support a consistent nationwide approach to climate change adaptation, rather than leaving it up to individual councils." (Individual)

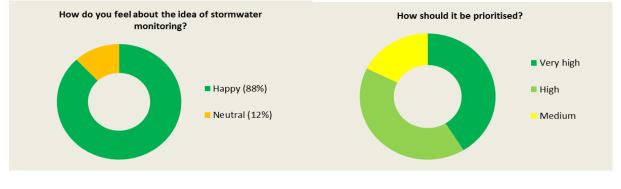
#### Questionnaire results: combined formal and informal



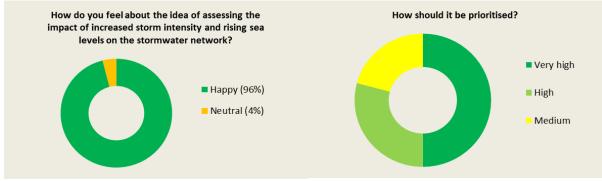
#### Web feedback



#### Web feedback



#### Web feedback



# Increase use of smart technology

This will reduce energy use, make streets safer, and make parking easier

### Installation of wireless car park sensors

Overall sentiment on the installation of wireless sensors was slightly negative. These comments were characterised by a variable understanding from submitters on what this technology was and how it would be used.

Support was generally qualified, and at times accompanied by some suspicion. Some felt that if the technology was to be used, it could lead to benefits (such as ease of finding a park and cost savings) but these must be weighed against the possibility of negative outcomes, such as encouraging more cars in the city:

"(We) support this initiative provided trials come back successful." (Individual)

One line of support was from arts organisations who felt that the technology could remove barriers for people attending events while others recognised the benefits from variable pricing and increased turnover:

"The wireless parking sensors project...will vastly improve the CBD making it easier for people to attend events" (NZSO)

Negative sentiments revolved around the proposal having questionable value, it being a form of mass surveillance and a possible increase in enforcement. Also, some felt this would lead to an increase in cars in the city.

## Installation of LED street lighting

Overall sentiment to the introduction of LED lighting was strongly positive. Submitters cited environmental, safety and cost benefits, as well as the possible reduction in light pollution, which has benefits for wildlife as well as liveability.

(We) fully support ... LED street lighting. We have seen the dramatic difference is has made to several streets in Tawa" (Tawa Community Board)

Some submitters offered support, but with some caveats – mainly to do with light pollution and cost/benefit.

Yes to LED streetlights, installed in a way to minimise light pollution. (Individual)

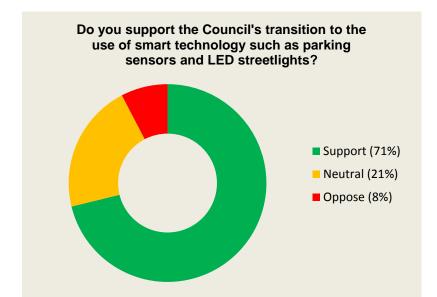
Some submitters, however, felt that there was insufficient information as to the cost/benefit of the scheme to offer support. Among those with this sentiment was the Chamber of Commerce. Others felt that it was 'too soon', with the costs of technology such as LED's dropping so rapidly.

We question the idea of immediate investment in LEDs if the technology may reduce in price considerably over the next few years. (Trademe)

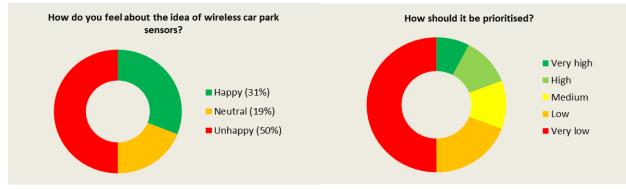
There was also some discussion about how LED rollout may be phased, with some seeking no upgrade until failure of the current infrastructure.

Wellington Electricity supported the rollout, but encouraged better complete project costing, including control systems that provide additional electricity savings.

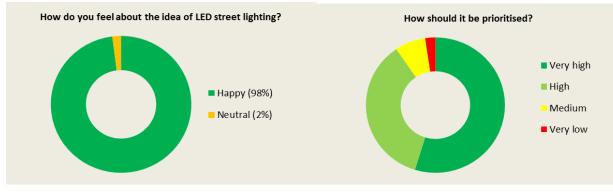
#### Questionnaire results: combined formal and informal



#### Web feedback



#### Web feedback



# **Real transport choices**

Development of a more efficient, sustainable and safe transport network

#### A cycling network

The overwhelming majority of submitters who commented on this area supported investment in cycling infrastructure and the cycling network. The majority of feedback focused on making cycling safer and the need for dedicated, protected cycle-lanes. Many submitters indicated that residents (including children) do not cycle because it is unsafe. Several submitters provided personal examples of cycling accidents as evidence of the need to make cycling safer.

I currently either walk or catch the bus, but would like to start biking to university; however, I currently do not feel safe on the roads as a cyclist, and I believe something can be done about this, not just for me, but for current cyclists, and people wishing to, like me, opt for a greener mode of transport." (Individual)

Submitters also commented on the benefits of increasing cycling rates in Wellington including improving health outcomes, reducing air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions and reducing congestion.

Several submitters commented that improved cycling infrastructure was necessary to make Wellington a modern, competitive city and that good cycling infrastructure is necessary to attract young talent.

"Cycling is cheap, fun, practical, healthy, clean, safe (apart from those horrible collisions when cars run into bikes), and a high priority for the smart creative young talent we want to attract to our city." (individual)

Another key theme focused on developing a transport system and city that prioritised public transport, cycling and pedestrians over personal car use and on-street parking. Several submitters commented that cycleways should be prioritised over on-street parking and other submissions focused on the need for car-free parts of the central city.

Over 150 rote submissions were received where submitters supported the following key points:

"I want Wellington to be safe for people on bikes. I want the Council to:

- Commit the funds support the cycle network plan and the next 10 year funding proposal.
- Get building start work on the Island Bay cycleway and look at more quick wins including separated cycleway trials in other locations.
- Reduce speeds in the inner city streets to make the CBD safe and more relaxed for everyone."

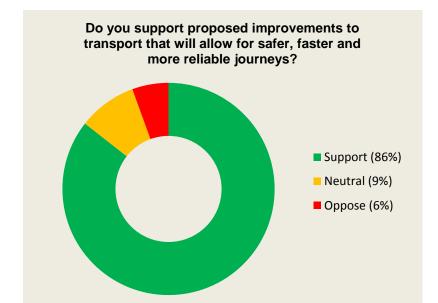
### Bus priority and vehicle network

Submitters who commented on this area were strongly supportive of increased investment in bus priority infrastructure – particularly dedicated bus lanes to make them more reliable.

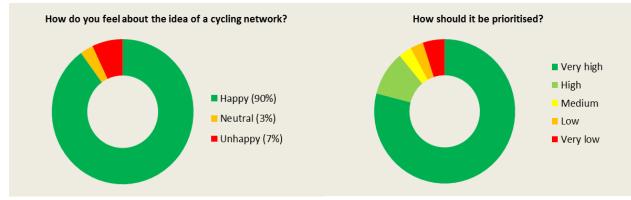
There were also several submissions advocating for a transportation system prioritising pedestrians, cyclists and public transport and reducing reliance on private car use.

A petition (signed by 366 individuals) was submitted advocating for reduced fares for university students. There were also a number of submissions that advocated for Wellington to maintain its electric bus network.

#### Questionnaire results: combined formal and informal



#### Web feedback



#### Web feedback



# A longer airport runway

Bringing in more international visitors, and enhancing business and education connections.

Submitters who commented on the airport runway extension proposal were mixed. In general, commercial organisations were supportive of the proposal and individuals and community groups were generally less supportive.

Reasons for support were many and varied. They ranged from business attraction and retention, improved travel times, ability to compete with other cities in the Asia-Pacific region to the wider economic benefits and the project being a catalyst for growth.

"Wellington must be internationally accessible if it is to be competitive as a commercial centre. New Zealand needs a second major gateway; the entire country will benefit." (Individual)

"We know that direct flights will make Wellington and its educational institutions considerably more attractive to international students and staff." (VUW)

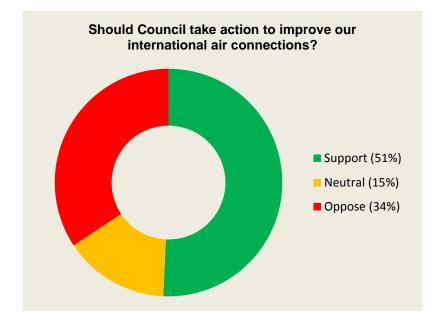
In general, where support for the proposal was offered, it was qualified – the most common of which was the requirement for further analysis and debate to ensure that the proposal stacks up on economic, commercial, environmental and resilience grounds. Impact on ratepayers and residents was also a common theme. This desire for further information came from both sides of the argument and was by far the most common theme. In particular, there was the view that the current economic impact assessment was either inadequate or just the first step.

Submitters also sought assurance that if an airline committed to Wellington for a long haul route, it needed to do so for a reasonable amount of time.

Those in opposition to the proposal felt that the current arguments were incomplete, that the proposed \$90M investment was either too much, and that it may be squandered if projections do not pan out or an operator pulls out of being a long haul provider.

Environmental impacts were also discussed by a number of submitters. Issues raised included impact on the coastal environment as well as increasing carbon emissions. Some felt that this was contrary to Wellington's brand and goal of being a modern, low environmental impact city.

"It's a waste of money. Air travel is bound to decrease, not increase as oil becomes more expensive. Wellington is too small of a town to warrant such an expense, at the detriment of the environment. Coming to Wellie via Auckland is not onerous in the least, the city is well served by that hub." (Individual)



#### Questionnaire results: combined formal and informal

#### Web feedback



# Submissions by strategy area

#### Governance

A small number of submitters mooted some changes to the governance arrangements for the city – the Property Council advocated for a central city board to oversee how the downtown levy is spent while the Johnsonville Residents Association advocated for a community board for the northern suburbs. There was also a call for oral hearings to be held outside business hours to facilitate more engagement.

Some submitters felt that the plan overall was lacking a Maori 'voice' but this view was not expressed by Treaty partners.

#### Consultations

Many positive comments were received in terms of the consultation process, the virtual ward meetings and the Long-term Plan website. Some submitters expressed frustration that the information they did receive was difficult to understand and increasingly had a "marketing" tone.

Most submitters felt all supporting information, including financials, should be readily available both on the website and in hard copy at the Council. Some submitters felt the questions in the consultation document were too general and there was broad agreement that not enough information, including detailed business cases, was provided.

#### Environment

Submitters who commented on this area of activity had a strong focus on pest control and maintaining tracks and walkways. Many submitters recommended increases in the funding for the control of pest plants and other invasive plant species, and the control of pest animals throughout the city's reserves and the town belt. Submitters noted that many reserves and parts of the town belt are being overwhelmed by plant and animal pests, which inhibit the natural regeneration of native plant species

Some submissions have argued that the draft Long-term Plan does not go far enough in acknowledging the important role that the natural environment plays in attracting visitors and businesses to Wellington, and encouraging residents to remain here.

The low profile of biodiversity and open space is particularly disappointing given Council's ongoing investment in preparing management plans and strategies to guide decision-making. (Wellington Botanical Society)

In terms of energy efficiency, submissions were generally in support of smart energy projects such as the LED lights but noted that such projects are a small part of an overall picture. Investment in infrastructure is necessary to promote resilience and support growth in Wellington.

Community infrastructure was also deemed important in this space with projects such as the Enviroschools Programme. This programme is seen as an effective approach for engaging schools and communities in environmental and social action.

#### **Economic Development**

In addition to the projects referred to above, some submitters referenced other economic development issues. Most of these submissions concerned themselves with the formation of WREDA. Overall, there was strong support for WREDA. It was felt that it is the best approach in order to get economies of scale and take an integrated approach to economic development in the region.

#### BID funding

The submitters who commented on this area were grateful for the funding support from Council but some concerns were raised that as the policy gathers pace funding and staffing constraints will limit the number of BIDs and their ability to deliver benefits such as economic growth to the city.

## **Cultural Well-Being**

Submissions that focused on this area supported the ongoing funding of Te Papa, and the funding of the Iwi in Residence programme was cited to be of particular value. The strengthening and updating of the Museum City and Sea and City Gallery received support, with a call for modernising the entrance to City Gallery also made.

Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust pointed out that the plan is silent on Maori cultural celebration.

#### Social and recreation

Submitters who commented on this area raised a variety of different points. Matters raised included support for more funding for Community Centres and Halls, increased investment in the provision of social housing, and an increase in the Council libraries' budget

Johnsonville submitters supported upgrade of the Johnsonville library. Some felt that the Central Library does not need any further 'design and build' changes.

Submitters from public health organisations expressed a strong desire to support Council in planning for environments that reduce exposure to tobacco and facilitate access to healthy food and increased physical activity. There was also considerable support for a more child friendly city.

Some submitters wanted Council to continue to ensure public events are managed in such a way that they promote health and safety, minimise the harm from alcohol and tobacco, promote sunsafety and have venue food policies that promote access to affordable healthy food and drinks.

Sport Wellington noted there are a number of increased charges proposed that have the effect of making sport and recreation less affordable and result in less participation; meanwhile entry into libraries, and art spaces remain free.

Some submitters expressed concerns about a lack of focus on aquatic facilities in the draft plan given many existing facilities are already at or beyond full capacity. Concerns were also raised that the draft plan proposes a number of increased charges for aquatic programmes that will make access less affordable and could negatively affect participation.

Some submitters proposed new and improved sporting facilities across the city and some advocated for more infrastructure support for the arts - in particular better music venues. There were a number of submissions calling for improved dog exercise facilities which are dedicated for dog walking and securely fenced or away from main roads. There was also a number of submissions supporting the positioning of wellington as the 'Mountain Biking Capital'.

## Urban development

Please see the 'Inner City Regeneration' and 'Town Centre Development' sections of this paper and the Urban Growth Plan report on this agenda for more information on community views on urban development initiatives.

#### Accessibility

In terms of infrastructure and urban design, a number of submitters stressed the need for Council to engage with accessibility experts in the early stages of project planning as this can improve the overall quality, longevity, and save expensive alterations down the track.

The main areas of concern raised by submitters was the need to include accessibility principles in all areas of Council work and lack of accessible housing in both the social housing sector and the private rental market.

## Transport

Submitters gave a range of views on transport issues. Issues of congestion, poor reliability, safety and environmental concerns were seen as key drivers for change. There was however, some divergence on solutions for the city. Several submitters were supportive of roading improvements in the regions and supported council facilitating the Roads of National Significance projects and beyond. Others, however, felt that roading improvements needed to be deprioritised, and the focus should be on active modes and public transport.

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Town centres were seen as needing particular attention, and the focus on them was more urgent considering the desired increase in population density in these areas. Submitters desired better collaboration with Greater Wellington Regional Council on transport issues as it was felt that the two organisations often communicated at cross purposes.

The submission from Greater Wellington itself requested further detail on a number of issues, specifically funding for cycling, road corridor reallocation and how Bus Rapid Transit would be supported.

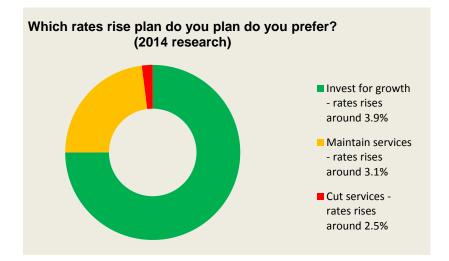
# **Other Themes**

#### Rates

The overall approach to the plan and community views on level of rates was surveyed prior to the draft Long-term Plan being developed.

The survey results showed that Wellingtonians would accept a rates increase of 3.9% over ten years to fund the growth agenda and business as usual work programme of the 2015 long-term plan. The margin of error for this survey was under 5%.

#### **Survey results**



Some submitters that commented on this area were concerned about the proposed rates increase. They felt rates increases should not exceed the Consumer Price Index and that Council should live within its means by sticking to essential services and not funding projects that should be funded by the private sector or central government. Some submitters on low and fixed incomes were particularly concerned about their ability to absorb further rates increases.

#### Service levels and service performance

There was broad agreement that value for money when it comes to Council services should be ensured by efficient and effective expenditure not through cuts in services. Some felt that functions carried out at the service delivery level were not living up to the broader vision espoused by Council particularly in the areas of environmental sustainability and climate change.

Many submitters proposed new and improved sporting facilities across the city and some advocated for more infrastructure support for the arts - in particular better music venues. There were many submissions calling for improved dog exercise facilities which are dedicated for dog walking and securely fenced or away from main roads.

## Fluoride

Of those who submitted on fluoridation of Wellington's water supply nearly all opposed the practice because of concerns about safety and the perceived existence of viable alternatives. However the Wellington branch of the Public Health Association of NZ submitted that

"There is overwhelming scientific evidence showing that community water fluoridation protects against tooth decay, promotes optimal oral health and is safe. We strongly support the continued fluoridation of WCC water supplies and discourage any reconsideration of this policy."

#### Living wage

A significant number of submissions were received that supported the extension of the living wage to council controlled organisations and contractors. Submitters felt this would give families more choice and would have a positive flow on effect resulting in stronger communities. There was a strong feeling that the Council should lead by example encouraging other Wellington businesses to adopt a living wage policy.

"The LTP says Wellington needs to grow and focusses strongly on job creation. Good growth can't happen on the back of low wages and Council needs to lead by example." (Living Wage Wellington)

"We urge the Council to maintain its core services in house, and continue its commitment to paying its staff a living wage rate to reduce poverty and inequality, and also because it means there is more money to support local businesses." (Mt Victoria Residents Association)

"Everyone deserves a chance to live, not just survive." (Individual)

However the Wellington Chamber of Commerce did not support the broader adoption of a living wage and expressed concern that it was being done for ideological reasons. They were disappointed at the lack of detail around costings and lack of evaluation of the 2013 living wage changes to ensure they were having the intended impact.

"The Chamber knows families have had it tough in the last few years. Many of our members who operate businesses have also had it tough – it has been hard for some to stay afloat. But we do not believe the living wage is the answer. It is not the way to achieve higher wages which we absolutely want to see. We want to work with Council and other local government agencies to achieve higher wages for all Wellingtonians, and in order to do this we need to grow the Wellington economy." (Wellington Chamber of Commerce)

## Fees and charges

Some sporting groups expressed concern at the potential impact of increases in charges as cost has been identified as one of the biggest barriers to participation.

"Whilst user chargers to pools, indoor courts and sports fields have steadily increased over the past five years entry into many libraries, galleries and museums remains free. All of these community facilities provide significant benefits to the quality of life and wellbeing of residents yet there is a significant barrier placed on sport and active recreation activities". (Sport Wellington)

## **Financial**

Feedback was mixed on the Council's financial position. While some submitters were encouraged to note the forecast surpluses over the next 10 years others thought this should result in rates reduction. Similarly the issue of debt also evoked mixed responses with some submitters expressing concern at the proposed increase in debt levels while others thought the proposed increases were prudent and compared well to other councils around the country. There was also a desire expressed to ensure any increase in borrowings result in inter-generational benefit.

"Debt increases will require greater increase to service borrowings. We are also concerned that it may have an impact on the Council's future ability to make decisions if new capital opportunities were to arise, or unexpected crises were to incur significant cost or create revenue loss." (Wellington Chamber of Commerce)

Some submitters suggested that where Council was funding proposals where private individuals or businesses would benefit, care needed to be taken to ensure that ratepayers were also benefitting equally from the initiatives.

Concerns were raised about the lack of financial information provided for key proposals and stressed that in order for any of them to be progressed there must be a robust business case, cost benefit analysis, and a clear return on investment articulated.

## Strategic Assets

While some submitters supported the sale of "non-essential" or underperforming assets most opposed the sale of any strategic assets to fund initiatives in the draft plan.

# Part C

# Additional funding requests

This section of the report summarises the specific requests we received from submitters to the Long-term Plan consultation document for additional expenditure and/or funding to be added to the 2105-25 LTP.

#### Introduction

As part of feedback on the consultation document a number submitters made requests for additional funding to be included in the Long-term Plan.

The majority of separate funding requests were for projects that if provided for, would sit in either the Community Sport & Recreation or Cultural Wellbeing strategy. Many of the organisations contributing to these funding requests have had an existing funding relationship with Council, or have previously accessed Council grant funding pools within these Strategy areas.

A number of submitters that supported cycling and the 'living wage' also requested more funding for these areas without being specific about the amount being sought.

Funding requests relating to the above are summarised in the tables that follow. The tables indicate those funding requests that have been included in the provisional budget incorporated in Report 2.9 to be considered by the Committee later in this meeting agenda.

The recommendations to this report provide the opportunity for the Committee to decide whether to confirm the incorporation of these projects into the LTP and/or whether it wishes to reprioritise other funding requests not included in the provisional budget.

A number of submitters proposed that funding for projects included in the plan should be removed, but as the previous section of this report indicates, this was offset by submitters who supported the same projects. Accordingly these have not been included within tables that follow.

# Additional funding requests

#### The following additional funding requests **are** included in the provisional LTP budget incorporated in Attachment 3.

11 -	ative / submitter	Strategy 🔽	Description of request	Current Status	2015/16 Opex \$			Potential Opex 10 yrs \$	2015/16 capex \$ 👻			Potential capex 10 yrs \$ _
1	Additional funding for NZ Ballet	4. 4. Cultural wellbeing	Economic Growth and Arts Committee request extra funding for the RNZ ballet to subsidise venue hire by 25% (\$37k aprox) and contribute to funding their operating costs(\$85k)	Additional funding request included in proposed LTP Potential for proposal to be amended to include as increased funding in Cultural Grants pool, rather to specific organisation	,	118,300	118,300	1,186,300				0
2	Additional funding for Wellington Orchestra	4. 4. Cultural wellbeing	Requested through the Economic Growth and Arts Committee	Additional funding request included in proposed LTP Potential for proposal to be amended to include as increased funding in Cultural Grants pool, rather to specific organisation		99,000	99,000	297,000				0
3	Museums Trust	4. 4. Cultural wellbeing	Increase in funding to enable implementation of the living wage	Additional funding request included in proposed LTP In addition to inflationery increase to grant funding already incorporated in LTP	100,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000				0
4	St Johns Hall sales proceeds	5. Social and recreation	Sale of the St Johns hall in Karori. The proceeds of which have been committed to contribute to the funding for the proposed new Karori events centre	Funding included in proposed LTP See above			610,000	610,000				0
5	Karori events centre funding	5. Social and recreation	Proposed development of a new community facility in Karori	Funding included in proposed LTP Trust have not yet funding target of \$1.3m. Funding and proceeds of asset sale included on basis fundraising target will be met by 2017			260,000	260,000				0
6	Amendment to cycling expenditure	7. Transport	As per seaprate report to GFP deliberations	Impact of revised programme included in proposed LTP Impact of proposed increased and changes to timing of investment in strategic cycling routes	694,17	9 667,542	703,718	2,583,167	1,262,462	7,392,282	12,018,757	14,181,823
7	Amendment to cycling revenue	7. Transport	As per seaprate report to GFP deliberations	Impact of revised programme included in proposed LTP Increased revenue from UCF an NZTA	(1,125,982	) (5,407,218)	(8,509,378)	(9,181,822)				

Note: the funding requests above reflect direct uninflated costs only. They exclude allocations, interest and depreciation impacts.

# The following additional funding requests **are not** included in the provisional LTP budget incorporated in Attachment 3. For presentation purposes numbers are uninflated and exclude any potential allocations, interest and depreciation impacts.

In 8	itiative / submitter	Strategy 4. Cultural	Description of request Wellington College proposal to fund	Current Status Not funded in proposed LTP		2016/17 Opex \$	2017/18 Opex \$	Potential Opex 10 yrs \$ 2,000,000	2015/16 capex \$	2016/17 capex \$	2017/18 capex \$	Potential capex 10 yrs \$ 0
Ũ	Centre	wellbeing	a performing arts centre on Wellington College grounds		2,000,000			2,000,000				0
9	Circa Theatre	4. Cultural wellbeing	Operating grant increases. Circa applied for \$75k pa from the Arts and Culture fund, and were given \$60k p.a. for 3yrs. This request is for the balance of a further \$15k p.a. top up		15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000				0
1(	) Circa Theatre	4. Cultural wellbeing	Capital funding. Circa has requested additional funding above the \$250k already approved	Not funded in proposed LTP	250,000			250,000				0
1'	I NZ Festival	4. Cultural wellbeing	festival as part of the NZ Festival.	Not specifically funded in proposed LTP Increase of \$500k per annum already included in LTP, briing total funding to \$1.45m per year, noting festival held every second year.		150,000		750,000				0
12	2 Citizenship Trust	4. Cultural wellbeing	the citizenship trust at site 9 - To construct, establish and operate a citizenship centre on the site. This is	Not funded in proposed LTP Existing alternative develop right over the land for a further 18 months. Potential issues of access to balance of funding required for proposal to be viable.	1,500,000			1,500,000				0
13	3 Karori Park	5. Social and recreation	Request to put the Karori Park synthetic turf back into the plan and WCC fund half the turf and lights	Not funded in proposed LTP Note proposal is focused around training needsrather than competition				0	650,000			650,000
14	Sportsville Partnership     Fund - Kilbirnie Park	5. Social and recreation	Feasibility study for a new pavillion/clubrooms for a number of sports clubs at Kilbirnie Park (does not include Poneke Rugby club)	Not specifically funded in proposed LTP Was funded from rates through internal resouces in 14/15 but funds will not be spent. Note \$4ok opex from 15/16 and 500k capex from 18/19 already included in LTP. Criteria could be reviewed to allow flexibility to fund existing facilities, such as requests from Renouf Cente, BMX proposal, mountainbiking or Karori turf				40,000				0

# The following additional funding requests **are not** included in the provisional LTP budget incorporated in Attachment 3. For presentation purposes numbers are uninflated and exclude any potential allocations, interest and depreciation impacts.

Ini	iative / submitter	Strategy	Description of request	Current Status		2016/17 Opex \$	2017/18 Opex \$	Potential Opex 10 yrs \$	2015/16 capex \$	2016/17 capex \$	2017/18 capex \$	Potential capex 10 yrs \$
15	Lyall Bay Surf Club	5. Social and recreation	Seeking additional funding from Council due to cost escalation on their building development proposal	Additional funding request not included in proposed LTP. Request in addition to the \$350k already incorporated in the LTP and previously funded but not distributed.	350,000							
16	Tennis Centre	5. Social and recreation		Not specifically funded in proposed LTP Has merit given have been totally self funding to date. Could be funded from Sportsville	50,000		87,500	750,000				0
17	Re-introduce School Pools funding	5. Social and recreation	Re-start the funding for upgrades of existing school pools - not owned by the Council. Note separate submission from Rongotai College requesting \$491k to upgrade their pool	Not funded in proposed LTP Analysis indicates sufficient learn to swim capacity in WCC pools. Risk of over-capacity until we can review impacts of the three recently funded pools yet to be completed. Potential negative impact on WCC learn to swim revenue requiring an adjustment to R & F policy and additional rates impact		500,000		1,000,000				0
18	Team Wellington - Football	5. Social and recreation	Team Wellington are a representive football team and are requesting grant funding of \$56.5k for debt relief (unpaid ground fees) and current ground fees	If this is approved the revenue and financiang target would need to be reconsidered. Note the Phoenix development team are in the same competition.	56,500			56,500				0
	Deep water facilities	5. Social and recreation	Funding proposal to deepen three existing pools to create more deep water space for canoe polo and other deep water sports (hockey, rugby etc)	Not funded in proposed LTP				0	6,000,000			6,000,000
20	Capital BMX club	5. Social and recreation	Request for partial (balance of) funding for a new track. Consent approved.	Not specifically funded in proposed LTP Note \$40k funding provided in 2014/15 for drainage. Could consider funding from sportsville partnership fund, but not budgeted until 2017/18	79,500			79,500				0

# The following additional funding requests **are not** included in the provisional LTP budget incorporated in Attachment 3. For presentation purposes numbers are uninflated and exclude any potential allocations, interest and depreciation impacts.

Ini	iative / submitter	Strategy	Description of request	Current Status	2015/16 Opex \$	2016/17 Opex \$	2017/18 Opex \$	Potential Opex 10 yrs \$	2015/16 capex \$		2017/18 capex \$	Potential capex 10 yrs \$
21	Sport Wellington	5. Social and recreation	regional sport strategy. Also seeking \$10k p.a. for the Wellington	Not specifically funded in proposed LTP WCC provide officer time already to the strategy work. Could apply to the venues subsidy for the sports awards.	30,000	30,000	30,000	300,000				0
22	Surf Lifesaving NZ	5. Social and recreation	Funding for the extension of the regional lifeguard service at Oriental Bay and Lyall bay and a new service at Scorching Bay	Not funded in proposed LTP. Currently recieve \$40k per year from Council and request an increase to \$85k. Lyall Bay Surf Lifesaving building project considered higher priority	45,000	45,000	45,000	450,000				
23	Additional dog parks	5. Social and recreation	Environment Committee recommendation: In regards to an ePetition on dog exercise areas, an amendment was passed "Note the distribution of fenced dog parks around the city and that parks in the inner city can be considered at a later date as part of the Long Term Plan."	Additional funding not included in proposed LTP. Note the LTP already has 3 additional dog parks planned and funded within the LTP				0				0
24	Skate park upgrades	5. Social and recreation	Seeking funding to develop skate parks across the city	Not funded in proposed LTP Insufficient research to identify demand. Possible future Annual Plan consideration - may require more significant single project than multi-year minor investment				0	30,000	30,000	30,000	300,000
25	Wellington Mountain biking	5. Social and recreation	Seed funding for Wellington Mountain Biking Economic Growth Initiative Business Case. Project Manager for trail network development (\$200k), signage (\$50k) and marketing (\$50k). Seeking private sector funding of \$5- \$10m	Not funded in proposed LTP Note Council have previously provided funding for development of business case. Indicative split of request: Opex: Staff costs and marketing of \$350k less \$100k funded privately = \$200k WCC contribution. Capex: \$350k Trail network development and signage (one off)	200,000			200,000	350,000			350,000
26	Artificial river project	5. Social and recreation	Feasibility study for an artificial river for kayaking	Not funded in proposed LTP Suggested site not feasible. Question need and viability of proposal	50,000			50,000				0

The following additional funding requests **are not** included in the provisional LTP budget incorporated in Attachment 3. For presentation purposes they exclude any potential allocations, interest and depreciation impacts.

	Strategy	Description of request	Current Status	2015/16 Opex \$			Potential Opex 10 yrs \$		2016/17 capex \$	2017/18 capex \$	Potential capex 10 yrs \$
27 Wellington Free Ambulance funding request	5. Social and recreation	Request to double funding from \$0.5 to \$1 per head of population	Not funded in proposed LTP				0				0
28 Bikes in schools	5. Social and recreation	project which purchases bikes for school to use in bike skills	Not funded in proposed LTP Council has already made significant contribution to Bikes in Schools. Funding could be prioritised within broader cycling programme, although the structure of this project mean it is opex. Some question around the financial efficiency of the increased investment	250,000	250,000	250,000	2,500,000				0
29 Street Community Project	5. Social and recreation	Project to investigate emerging issues for the street community. Suggested outcomes include Street begging; rough sleeping; youth homelessness; street outreach; Te Mahana opportunities; impact on city safety, businesses and communities. Asimilar report was completed in Auckland earilier this year	Not funded in proposed LTP Council already making significant investment into addrssing related issues through Te Mahana project	50,000			50,000				0
30 Boys and Girls institute	5. Social and recreation	BGI are seeking partial funding to assist with the fit out of Troup House as a youth project / community kitchen		190,000			190,000				0
31 Kaka Project	5. Social and recreation	Funding to cover the costs of feasibility studies and concept designs for a Brooklyn Hub and the Vogelmorn precinct	Not funded in proposed LTP	85,000			85,000				0
32 Makara Ohariu CB - Minor road safety fund	7. Transport	Minor rural road improvements	Not funded proposed LTP				0	100,000	102,500	105,100	1,137,500

# Part D

# Impact of changes to provisional budget

This section of the report summarises the impact of the proposed changes to the provisional budget since the Consultation Document was prepared. This includes the impact of those projects identified in Part C of the report as being added to the provisional budget and a range of other proposed changes due to information updates.

#### Introduction

The provisional budget included in the detailed Project and Programmes listing, includes a number of changes from the budget on which the consultation document was based:

- i) New funding requests identified as being 'included in provisional LTP budget' in Part C of this report
- ii) Responses to newly identified cost pressures
- iii) Changes to timing of capital investment and major external grants
- iv) Increased efficiency & savings

To explain the reason for and impact of these proposed changes on the 2015-25 LTP budget compared to the Consultation Document the impacts of ii) to iv) are shown in the tables in following pages. Unless explicitly indicated, these changes are uninflated and exclude interest and depreciation impacts.

There are also a number of new initiatives and funding pressures which have been identified by officers and/or Councillors that are not included in the provisional LTP budget.

The total impact of the changes included in the provisional LTP budget are then consolidated to show the impact on total rates, capex and borrowing.

# Additional changes included in provisional LTP budget

								Potential				Potential
					2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Opex 10 yrs		2016/17		capex 10 yrs
-	iative /project	Strategy	Description of proposed change		Opex \$	Opex \$	Opex \$	\$	capex \$	capex \$	capex \$	\$
33	Funding for Councillor meeting catering	1. Governance	Re-instate catering budget for Council meetings to facilitate efficient use of meeting times	Funded in proposed LTP	20,000	20,000	20,000	200,000				0
34		2. Environment	Funding for increasing costs of carbon credit purchases are required to offset landfill emissions. Carbon credits previously cost less than \$50k and now budgeted. With increase in cost of carbon credits it is now expected to increase by \$22k to a total cost of \$300k per year.	Funding included in proposed LTP Council are legally obliged to purchase landfill offset carbon credits.	C	22,000	22,000	198,000				0
35	Carbon asset monitoring costs	2. Environment	Funding is required for the cost of monitoring carbon unit producing assets (forestry).	Funding included in proposed LTP Required by legislation at least five yearly.		50,000		100,000				0
36		2. Environment	Redesign and staging of Southern landfill expansion solution	Net changes included in proposed LTP Results in lower capex costs than originally planned.				0	(3,613,619)	(1,598,886)	2,104,515	(5,616,838)
37	3 waters reactive maintenance	2. Environment	Increase in budget by \$500k p.a. to fund increasing reactive maintenance requirements.	Increased funding requirement included in proposed LTP Required to address existing budget shortfalls. Offset by anticipated savings from Wellington Water restructure	500,000	500,000	500,000	5,000,000				0
38	Wellington Water management agreement	2. Environment	Forecast savings from Wellington water restructure	Reduction in funding requirement included in proposed LTP	(500,000)	) (900,000)	(900,000)	(8,600,000)				0
39	Ocean Exploration Centre	2. Environment	Change in timing of potential grant funding for OEC	Change in funding requirement included in proposed LTP	(6,000,000)	)	6,000,000	0				0
	Convention Centre	3. Economic development	Centre funding	Change in funding requirement included in proposed LTP			(2,046)	(1,337)				0
41	Earthquake strengthening St. James Theatre, Opera House, Zoo, Michael Fowler Centre.	4. Cultural wellbeing	Request for funding the earthquake strengthening of St James Theatre. \$3m is the estimated cost to bring St James up to 34% of NBS. The balance of \$2.8 is for a range of other Council owned buildings.	Additional funding included in proposed LTP This is an officer lead proposal in response to new information on earthquake resilience of Council buildings. Necessary to ensure ongoing availability of key venues.				0	3,000,000	2,800,000		5,800,000
42	Museums Trust - removal of WMCS	4. Cultural wellbeing	This assumes the deferral of a decision to include Stage 2 and 3 of Museum of City and Sea capital upgrade. It incorporates a correction of the gross capex from \$11m to \$8.975m and the subsequent removal of this budget subject to a further review of the business case for the project.	Funding removed from proposed LTP Pending preparation and review of business case to clarify cost /benefit of Stage 2 & 3 of upgrade in conjunction with the broader funding requirements to support the existing Musuem Trust offering.				0	(1,050,000)	(700,000)	(5,500,000)	(11,100,000)

Note: the funding changes above reflect direct uninflated costs only. Unless specifically stated, they exclude allocations, interest and depreciation impacts.

## Additional changes included in provisional LTP budget (continued)

		ative /project	Strategy	Description of proposed change	Current Status	2015/16 Opex \$	2016/17 Opex \$	2017/18 Opex \$	Potential Opex 10 yrs \$	capex \$	2016/17 capex \$	2017/18 capex \$	Potential capex 10 yrs \$
Social and Community	43	Kotuku	5. Social and recreation	The redevelopment of the Kotuku site is part of the Housing Upgrade Programme and is funded by the Crown.	Additional capex budget included in proposed LTP					3,700,000			3,700,000
Internal & Infrastructure	44	Eva / Leeds streetscape	6. Urban development	Project requires Opex funding as Council does not own the land	Additional funding included in proposed LTP Additional funding of \$176k on the assumption that balance of project funded from existing Urban Activation opex project	176,000			176,000				0
Internal & Infrastructure	45	Waterfront depreciation	6. Urban development	Increase to level of depreciation on investment in waterfront assets	Additional funding included in proposed LTP Non-discretionary	106,930	256,360	315,790	5,588,018	8			0
Internal & Infrastructure	46	Stormwater	6. Urban development	Re-phase upgrade projects with increased emphasis on first three years of LTP	Additional funding included in proposed LTP				(	457,000	3,461,000	3,461,000	0
Internal & Infrastructure	47	Urban growth plan	6. Urban development	Add Te Aro regeneration, shelley Bay redevelopment planning, Cambridge & Kent terraces, District Plan change	Additional funding included in proposed LTP Opex funding impacts of Urban Growth Plan not included in draft LTP	550,000	461,000	210,000	1,221,000				0
	48	Weathertightness provision	6. Urban development	Adjustment to phasing of rates funding of leaky homes provision to reflect revised claim forecasts	Reduction in rates requirement included in LTP	(898)	(898)	(898)	(4,490)	)			0
Internal & Infrastructure	49	Budget for Street-lighting project	7. Transport	Budget for planning LED street lighting	Additional funding included in proposed LTP Necessary to complete the scoping for this project which is expected to result in significant efficiency savings for Council	200,000			200,000	0			0
Internal & Infrastructure	50	Reduced NZTA funding cap for capex projects	7. Transport	NZTA have indicated the total funding cap will be lower than currently forecast. This will reduce revenue forecast and increase the borrowing requirement	Revenue reduction included in proposed LTP The reduction primarily relates to the funding of capex projects. The impact of the reduction of NZTA revenue is on borrowing (debt) rather than rates	2,070,847	(309,883)	(1,657,697)	17,133,916	5			0
	51	Reduction in NZTA non- funded depreciation	7. Transport	Council does not fund depreciation on assets where it expects NZTA to fund renewal. A reduction of the NZTA funding cap, lowers the level of depreciation it is prudent not to fund	Increased funding requirement included in proposed LTP Non-discretionary	1,031,000	5,400,000	680,000	13,399,000				0

Note: the funding changes above reflect direct uninflated costs only. Unless specifically stated, they exclude allocations, interest and depreciation impacts.

# Additional changes included in provisional LTP budget (continued)

Intia	ative /project	Strategy	Description of proposed change			2016/17 Opex \$	2017/18 Opex \$	Potential Opex 10 yrs \$	2015/16 capex \$	2016/17 capex \$		Potential capex 10 yrs \$
52	Funding for IT infrastructure shared services	Corporate	Change in opex and capex funding and spread as a result of the proposed shift to a shared service provision for IT infrastructure	Funded in proposed LTP Favourable impact over 10 years	1,129,097	1,336,899	599,831	(641,863)	(927,429)	(2,360,838)	(4,672,850)	(34,233,012)
53	Digitisation	Corporate	Digitisation of Council archive documents of city-wide properties	Additional funding included in proposed LTP Implementation of programme necessary to ensure ongoing integrity of city records & increase efficiency of access to docoments	295,000	345,000	345,000	3,400,000				0
54	Health and safety initiative	Corporate	Further funding for H&S initiative due to an upcoming change in worksafe legislation		102,500	(40,000)		62,500				0
55	Infrastructure contigency	Corporate	Additional contingency to prudently manage budget risks and onforeseen events	Additional funding included in proposed LTP				0		2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
56	Odyssey project	Corporate	Impact of accelerated depreciation reflecting the writedown of IT system assets that will be replaced throught Odyssey project.	Additional funding included in proposed LTP	233,647	(474,818)	(325,367)	(835,804)				0
57	Privacy risks	Corporate	Funding to address privacy & related corporate risks for integration with Odyssey project	Additional funding included in proposed LTP	100,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000				0
58	Living wage for contractors	Various	Refer to separate paper	Funding included in proposed LTP		250,000	500,000	4,250,000				0
	Reduction in Facilities Management contract costs with Citycare	Various	Initial budgets based on schedules from the external contractor which were above the funding levels anticipated in the service plans. Following a review by officers reductions were made to bring the funding back in line with the service plans.	Reduction in funding requirement included in proposed LTP Budgeted reductions are indicative and yet to be confirmed	(27,274)		(508,647)	(2,754,588)	(775,293)	(247,120)	57,890	(3,017,510)
60	Corporate savings target	Various	Increase to corporate savings target (including insurance)	Impact included in LTP	(2,000,000)	(2,200,000)	(4,100,000)	(8,300,000)				0

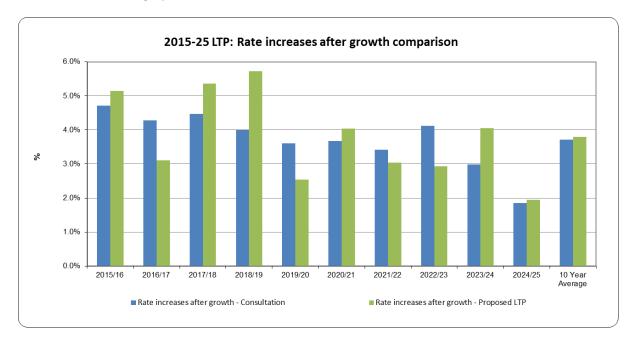
Note: the funding changes above reflect direct uninflated costs only. Unless specifically stated, they exclude allocations, interest and depreciation impacts.

# Other initiatives and budgetary risks not included in provisional LTP budget

Intiativ	ve /project	Strategy	Description of proposed change		2015/16 Opex \$		2017/18 Opex \$	Potential Opex 10 yrs \$	2015/16 capex \$	2016/17 capex \$	2017/18 capex \$	Potential capex 10 yrs \$
61 Bio	odiversity action plan		Increased costs to offset impact of further reduction in GWRC funding	Not funded in proposed LTP 2015/16 budget has moved from \$208k (13/14), \$302k (14/15) and \$318k (15/16). Increased this budget by \$49k in the 2014/15 AP due to GWRC withdrawal of funding	20,000	35,000	35,000	335,000				0
62 Pa	atent slip jetty	2. Environment	Cost of consent and demolishing of the jetty	Not funded in proposed LTP	75,000	200,000						
63 Lya	all Bay coastal erosion		Repair coastal damage at Lyall Bay due to recent storms	Not funded in proposed LTP					200,000			
		wellbeing	In recognition of the importance of retaining Wellington's art capital status, the Economic Growth & Arts Committee recommended an increas in the arts and culture funding pool be considered as part of LTP deliberations	Not funded in proposed LTP Note 9% increase in funding for Cultural Wellbeing area included in proposed budget for 2015/16, including additional funding requests for Wellington Orchestra, NZ Ballet and Museums Trust.	500,000	500,000	500,000	1,500,000				0
gro ma	nort-term camping ound & funding for anaging freedom mping	5. Social and recreation	Proposed funding to mange current freedom camping issues	Not funded in proposed LTP Capital cost of \$40k covers improvements to signage and rubbish facilities and smart parking sensors. Operating cost covers security costs and operating costs of the parking sensor system	32,520	32,520	32,520	325,200	40,000			40,000
	w cost cam pground velopm ent		Costs for the development of a new low cost camp ground subject to finding a suitable location. Operating costs expected to be met through user charges.	Not funded in proposed LTP \$30k resource consent, \$350 c apital development including toilets and services, \$20k for a self manage kiosk					400,000			
ear			Funding to increase post- strengthening remission for non- heritage to 5 years. No specific funding level identified	Not funded in proposed LTP This would counteract the preferential treatment of heritage strengthening which was previously agreed by Council					?			0
68 Ka	arori Road Wall	7. Transport	Recess wall to provide for additional bus and cycle access	Not funded in proposed LTP Could be prioritised within cycling programme				0	1,100,000			1,100,000

## Rates impact of proposed changes

The impact on rates of proposed changes included in items 1 to 14 in Part C of this report and in items 33 to 60 in Part D, along with related changes to depreciation and interest (where relevant) are illustrated in the graph below.



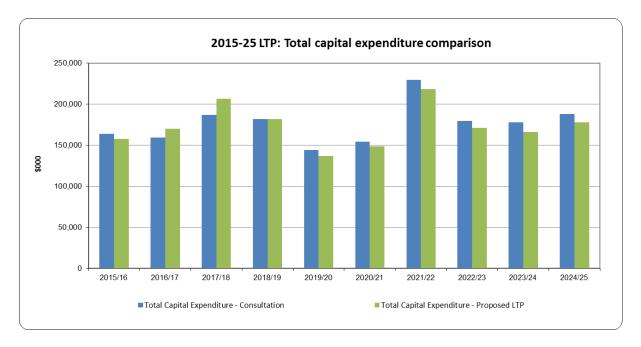
Overall, the rates increase remains at the Financial Strategy limit of 4.5% average year on year increase over the first three years of the LTP – equivalent to that reflected in the Consultation Document. The ten year average increase is 3.8%, fractionally higher than the 3.7% average in the Consultation Document, but still below the 3.9% Financial Strategy limit.

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/19	3 year	2019/10	2010/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2022/24	2024/25	10 year
		2010/17	2017/10	average	2010/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/23	average
RATES INCREASE (AFTER G	ROWTH)											
Per Consultation	4.7%	4.4%	4.6%	4.5%	4.0%	3.6%	3.7%	3.4%	4.1%	3.0%	1.9%	3.7%
Document	4.770	4.470	4.0%	4.370	4.0%	5.0%	5.770	3.470	4.170	3.076	1.570	5.770
Per Current 'Working												
Draft'	5.1%	3.1%	5.4%	4.5%	5.7%	2.5%	4.0%	3.0%	2.9%	4.1%	2.0%	3.8%
Financial Strategy limits				4.5%								3.9%

Note that the addition of any further initiatives requiring rates funding in years 1 to 3, would require offsetting saving or an increase to the Financial Strategy rates cap.

# Capex impact of proposed changes

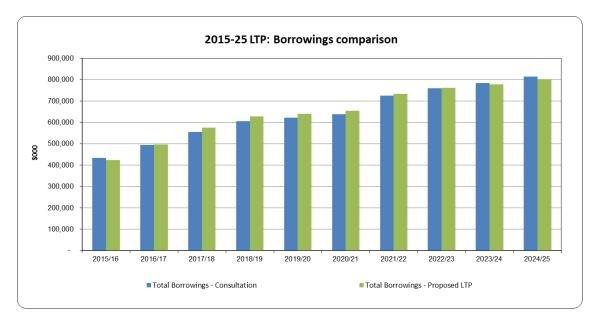
The impact on capital expenditure of proposed changes included in items 1 to 14 in Part C of this report and in items 33 to 60 in the tables above, along with related changes to depreciation and interest (where relevant) are illustrated in the graph below.



The impact of the proposed changes means that capital expenditure across the ten years of the LTP is forecast to be \$30 million lower than in the Consultation Document. This is mainly due to the removal of \$34m of capex related to the Shared IT infrastructure project, meaning on a net basis capex is at a similar to that in the Consultation document.

## Borrowing impact of proposed changes

The impact on borrowing of proposed changes included in items 1 to 14 in Part C of this report and in items 33 to 60 in the tables above, along with related changes to depreciation and interest (where relevant) are illustrated in the graph below.



Overall borrowing is forecast to be \$29m lower than in the Consultation Document. The debt to income ratio peaks at 136% in 2022/23, under our Consultation Document forecast of 140%.

# Governance, Finance and Planning Committee – 26 May 2015 Report 2.5 Attachment 2 - Cycleway Funding

#### Purpose

- 1. To provide a range of funding scenarios based upon indicative funding availability from the Urban Cycle Fund (UCF) and the National Land Transport Plan (NLTP).
- 2. To clarify the impact of those funding scenarios upon the Long-term Plan (LTP).
- 3. To provide a recommendation to the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee (GFP) on the strategic cycling budget to be included in the 2015-25 LTP.

#### Summary

- 4. Officers have been made aware of indicative funding levels from the UCF and NLTP for cycling within the Wellington City with the final funding levels to be announced by the Minister of Transport and Prime Minister here in Wellington on 23 June 2015.
- 5. To satisfy potential funding conditions and the leverage maximum benefit a funding option identified in this report as Scenario Two has been identified.
- 6. Scenario Two envisages an increase in capital expenditure in years one three of the LTP and, with the exception of a one off capital contribution to the Petone Ngauranga Cycleway in year four, doesn't exceed the overall council capital expenditure programme for cycling as outlined in the draft LTP.
- 7. Although uncertainty remains in getting political, community and stakeholder consensus supporting solutions at a conceptual level, officers are confident that the programme underpinning scenario two can be delivered within the first three years of the LTP.

#### Recommendations

8. Officers recommend that Council includes funding in the Long-term Plan for an accelerated cycling programme as outlined in Scenario Two attached to this report; and note that this funding has been included in items 6 and 7 in Part C of Attachment 1 to Report 2.5.

#### Background

- 9. In August 2014 the Government announced the creation of the UCF which signalled an increase commitment to investing in cycleways. Concurrently the Regional Land Transport Plan and the LTP were being prepared.
- 10. The details of how the UCF would be applied have taken some time to resolve but from an early stage it was clear that it would offer funding to match the local share and NLTP investments for approved programmes and projects. This provided the potential to change the current funding mix from approximately one dollar of local share and one dollar of NLTP funding to one dollar of local share, one dollar of NLTP funding and one dollar of UCF. The aim was to increase the overall level of investment in cycleways and accelerate their delivery.
- 11. At the time of preparing the LTP details of the contributions from either the NLTP or the UCF were unknown. The draft LTP went to consultation on the basis of an assumption that only NLTP funding would be available. Nevertheless officers proceeded with funding bids to both

the NLTP and the UCF in order to keep the option open for council to reconsider its level of investment in cycleways.

#### **Current Funding Position**

General

- 12. The funding being sought from both the NLTP and the UCF can only be used for specific and approved purposes. The imagery showing tree lined boulevards and/or paved shared spaces are not eligible for funding. Any of these treatments, if implemented will have to be fully funded from other sources. Neither the budgets presented in this report or the external funding bids include any of those costs.
- 13. Even though Council has funding indications from both the NLTP and UCF these are indicative programme funds and the receipt of individual project funding is still subject to detailed business cases for each of them. The NZTA business case approach is shown in Appendix Three and this will be mapped against the implementation pathway as it is developed over the coming weeks.
- 14. There will be conditions to be met in relation to programme and project approvals.
- 15. For both the UCF and the NLTP final approved funding indications will not be confirmed until announced by the Minister and Prime Minister on 23 June 2015.
- 16. Changes in the NLTP Funding Assistance Rate (FAR) and indicative (lower) caps on subsidies for maintenance and renewals have been factored into this financial analysis.

#### Urban Cycle Fund

- 17. The Minister established an Advisory Panel who has made an initial determination of the Wellington City funding bid. The Advisory Panel will meet on 15 May to confirm that assessment which will then go to the Minister for final approval and announcement on23 June 2015.
- 18. The indicative funding is less than was expected but a number of potential projects have been placed on the reserve list which means they may be eligible for funding as the overall UCF programme is reviewed during implementation.
- 19. The indicative conditions for UCF funding approval are likely to include:
  - Commitment to local funding at the same or higher level into these corridors
  - An agreed funding plan for the Hutt to Wellington CBD corridor that includes local share investment of \$3m into the Ngauranga to Bunny St section and a \$5m contribution for the Petone-Ngauranga section as previously indicated. Timing to be determined.
  - An agreed design, monitoring and review process for the development of the WCC network
  - Development and timely implementation of a delivery plan
  - Implementation of safer speeds in the CBD area
  - Review of on-street parking policies
  - NLTP funding for the projects confirmed
  - Completion of the projects by June 2018 (with the exception of the Petone to Ngauranga section of the Hutt to Wellington Corridor)
- 20. It is unclear as to how negotiable these conditions will be.

#### National Land Transport Plan

- 21. The funding bid has been lodged through the Regional Land Transport Plan (RLTP) and cycling has been assigned a relatively high priority in terms of this document. Bids through the RLTP then go forward for national moderation before being assessed for inclusion in the NLTP.
- 22. The New Zealand Transport Agency administers both the UCF and NLTP and therefore funding for one is an indication of support from the other.

#### WCC Funding Scenarios

23. Appended to this report are two funding scenarios which are explained in more detail below: *Scenario One* 

Based upon the current LTP bid this doesn't include any UCF funding but assumes (not unreasonably) that NLTP funding will be available. This is detailed in Appendix One – Table One. The non-subsidised portion of CAPEX will be debt funded. The impact upon the budget is modelled and shown in Appendix One - Table Two.

#### Scenario Two

This scenario is based upon the indicative level of UCF and NLTP funding for years one to three and for the remaining seven years the CAPEX reduces to a level such that the overall total council CAPEX contribution is consistent with that shown in the draft LTP. However a significant addition is the \$5m CAPEX contribution to the Petone Ngauranga corridor for year 4 as identified in the UCF conditions. This is detailed in Appendix Two – Table One and the modelled budget impact is Appendix Two – Table Two.

#### Discussion

- 24. One of the key issues which determine the level of funding is programme deliverability. Whilst deliverability is influenced by a number of factors the most challenging will be getting political, community and stakeholder consensus supporting solutions at a conceptual level. Other delivery risks are process driven and can be more easily managed.
- 25. The deliverability of this programme will be complicated by the need to integrate it with other network improvement programmes including proposed public transport improvements which coincide with most cycling corridors.
- 26. The CAPEX expenditure for the two scenarios has the following profile (note that this excludes our investment in minor cycling improvements, which is \$5.9m across the 10 years of the LTP):

Year	Scenario One	Scenario Two
2015/16	\$3,160,615	\$4,423,077
2016/17	\$2,970,463	\$10,362,745
2017/18	\$2,981,243	\$15,000,000
2018/19	\$3,386,796	\$6,905,616
2019/20	\$3,738,195	\$1,905,616
2020/21	\$3,744,260	\$1,905,616
2021/22	\$3,641,998	\$1,905,616
2022/23	\$3,543,440	\$1,905,616
2023/24	\$3,439,077	\$1,905,616
2024/25	\$3,337,220	\$1,905,616
Totals	\$33,943,308	\$48,125,131

- 27. The expenditure peak for scenario two is driven by the three year delivery horizon of the UCF. The ability to deliver a programme over this period that is critical to determining the level of programme funding.
- 28. The expenditure level to derive the numbers in scenario two have been set to leverage off what is indicatively the maximum funding level from the UCF.
- 29. The detailed design and implementation of physical works is for the most part relatively straight forward and not expected to be a problem.
- 30. Untested is the commitment to principles, thresholds and the ease with which conceptual agreement can be reached and decisions made before detailed design commences.
- 31. There is a degree of optimism that the front end approvals processes can be streamlined. Supporting this process will require a strengthened staffing capacity (and capability).
- 32. It has been confirmed by NZTA that this front end support can be capitalised as long as it is time written against projects covered by the programme.

## Appendix One – Scenario One

#### Table One - Draft LTP with no UCF Contribution

	OPEX					CAPEX					C493 Cyclew	ays Maintenance (n	o allowance for	r any growth)	
					Total					Total					Total
Year	Rates Funded	NLTP Funded	UCF Funded	Other Funding	Expenditure	Debt Funded	NLTP Funded	UCF Funded	Other Funding	Expenditure	Rates Fund	ed NLTP Funded	UCF Funded	Other Funding	Expenditure
2015/16	511,664	-	-	-	511,664	1,643,520	1,517,095	-	-	3,160,615	55,0	2 31,838	-	-	86,909
2016/17	463,084	-	-	-	463,084	1,514,936	1,455,527	-	-	2,970,463	52,62	.5 38,469	-	-	91,094
2017/18	462,628	-	-	-	462,628	1,490,622	1,490,622	-	-	2,981,243	53,7	.8 41,186	-	-	94,904
2018/19	461,004	-	-	-	461,004	1,659,530	1,727,266	-	-	3,386,796	57,63	40,687	-	-	98,318
2019/20	468,825	-	-		468,825	1,831,716	1,906,480	-		3,738,195	55,30	43,844	-		99,146
2020/21	470,633	-	-		470,633	1,834,687	1,909,573	-		3,744,260	65,28	37 34,066	-		99,353
2021/22	470,494	-	-	-	470,494	1,784,579	1,857,419	-	-	3,641,998	57,7	.9 41,618	-	-	99,337
2022/23	468,592	-	-	-	468,592	1,736,286	1,807,154	-	-	3,543,440	59,72	2 39,382	-	-	99,105
2023/24	464,799	-	-	-	464,799	1,685,148	1,753,929	-	-	3,439,077	57,30	62 41,345	-	-	98,707
2024/25	464,531	-	-	-	464,531	1,635,238	1,701,982	-	-	3,337,220	56,03	42,631	-	-	98,667
Total	4,706,256	-	-	-	4,706,256	16,816,261	17,127,047	-	-	33,943,308	570,4	5 395,064	-	-	965,539
	OPEX Total	Rates Funded			4,706,256	CAPEX Total	Debt Funded			16,816,261	Mtce Total	Rates Funded			570,475
		NLTP Funded			-		NLTP Funded			17,127,047		NLTP Funded			395,064
		UCF Funded			-		UCF Funded			-		UCF Funded			-
		Other Funding			-		Other Funding			-		Other Funding			-
		Total			4,706,256		Total		_	33,943,308		Total			965,539
Notor:														_	

Notes:

1 OPEX is for project C694 Cycleways Planning and includes professional costs (\$200k Y1, \$150k Y2-10), internal labour (\$200k) and org. allocations (remainder)

2 CAPEX is for project CX112 Cycling Improvements and only includes the budget for strategic routes (excludes the budget for minor cycling improvements)

3 The current (draft) LTP does not include any growth in the cycleways maintenance budget arising from the construction of new strategic routes.

## Appendix One – Scenario One

Table Two - Draft LTP with no UCF Contribution

Draft LTP with no UCF contribution	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	3 Yr Total	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	10 Yr Total Assumptions
Capital expenditure Key routes	3,160,615	2,970,463	2,981,243	9,112,322	3,386,796	3,738,195	3,744,260	3,641,998	3,543,440	3,439,077	3,337,220	33,943,308 The minor cycle improvements capex budget is excluded from this analysis as it remains the same for all scenarios.
Island Bay Cycleway				0								0
Petone to Ngauranga Cycleway contribution Total	0 3,160,615	0 2,970,463	0 2,981,243	0 9,112,322	0 3,386,796	0 3,738,195	0	0 3,641,998	0 3,543,440	0 3,439,077	0 3,337,220	0 33,943,308
Iotai	5,100,015	2,970,403	2,961,245	9,112,322	5,580,790	5,756,195	5,744,200	5,041,998	5,545,440	3,439,077	3,337,220	55,945,508
Funded by:												
WCC local share	1,643,520	1,514,936	1,490,622	4,649,078	1,659,530	1,831,716	1,834,687	1,784,579	1,736,286	1,685,148	1,635,238	16,816,261
NZTA NLTP funding	1,517,095	1,455,527	1,490,622	4,463,244	1,727,266	1,906,480	1,909,573	1,857,419	1,807,154	1,753,929	1,701,982	17,127,047 100% of WCC local share is eligible for subsidy at the normal Funding Assistance Rate (FAR). NZTA NLTP subsidy for cycleway capex is uncapped.
Urban Cycleway Fund funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 No Urban Cycleway Fund income.
Dalet funding												
Debt funding Beginning borrowings	0	1,643,520	3,032,032	0	4,277,410	5,572,447	6,904,198	8,089,393	9,074,709	9,866,052	10,464,519	0 We have assumed a \$0 opening debt position. This means that debt and interest calculations are relative and should only be used to compare scenarios.
Capex	3,160,615	2,970,463	2,981,243	9,112,322	3,386,796	3,738,195	3,744,260	3,641,998	3,543,440	3,439,077	3,337,220	33,943,308
NZTA NLTP funding	(1,517,095)	(1,455,527)	(1,490,622)	(4,463,244)	(1,727,266)	(1,906,480)	(1,909,573)	(1,857,419)	(1,807,154)	(1,753,929)	(1,701,982)	(17,127,047)
Urban Cycleway Fund funding Depreciation	0	0 (126,425)	0 (245,243)	0 (371,668)	0 (364,493)	0 (499,965)	0 (649,493)	0 (799,263)	0 (944,943)	0 (1,086,680)	0 (1,224,244)	0 (5,940,748) In line with an asset life of 25 years, there is no capex budget for
Depreciation	0	(120,423)	(243,243)	(371,008)	(304,493)	(499,903)	(045,453)	(755,203)	(944,943)	(1,080,080)	(1,224,244)	renewals of these assets in the current LTP period. This means that depreciation isn't required to fund renewals and can be applied against the debt position.
Ending borrowings	1,643,520	3,032,032	4,277,410	4,277,410	5,572,447	6,904,198	8,089,393	9,074,709	9,866,052	10,464,519	10,875,514	10,875,514
Annual movement in debt	1,643,520	1,388,512	1,245,378	4,277,410	1,295,037	1,331,751	1,185,195	985,316	791,343	598,467	410,994	10,875,514
Operating expenditure												
C694 cycleways planning	511,664	463,084	462,628	1,437,376	461,004	468,825	470,633	470,494	468,592	464,799	464,531	4,706,256 Cycleways planning costs include professional costs (\$200k Y1, \$150k
												Y2-10), internal labour (\$200k) and org. allocations (remainder).
C493 cycleways maintenance	86,909	91,094	94,904	272,907	98,318	99,146	99,353	99,337	99,105	98,707	98,667	965,539 Cycleways maintenance costs have not been adjusted for any growth in cycleway assets.
Total	598,573	554,179	557,532	1,710,284	559,323	567,971	569,986	569,831	567,697	563,506	563,198	5,671,795
Funded by: WCC local share	566,736	515,710	516.346	1,598,791	518.636	524,127	535.920	528.213	528.315	522,161	520,568	5,276,731
NZTA NLTP funding	31,838	313,710	41,186	1,598,791	40,687	43,844	34,066	41,618	39,382	41,345	42,631	395,064 NZTA NLTP subsidy - this is within the capped category and remains the
		,	,	,							,	same for all scenarios.
UCF funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rates funding												
Operating expenditure (net of ext funding)	566,736	515,710	516,346	1,598,791	518,636	524,127	535,920	528,213	528,315	522,161	520,568	5,276,731
Depreciation	0	126,425	245,243	371,668	364,493	499,965	649,493	799,263	944,943	1,086,680	1,224,244	5,940,748 Capex is capitalised effective 1 July in the following financial year.
	02.027	101.022	256.645	F20 C24	224.247	424.061	500 622	574 707	CCE 050	716 020	744.072	Asset life is 25 years.
Interest on borrowings Total	92,037 658,773	181,922 824.056	256,645 1.018.234	530,604 2,501.062	334,347	434,964 1.459.056	509,632 1.695.045	571,707 1.899.183	665,959 2.139.216	716,820	744,973	4,509,004 Interest rates provided by the Financial Planning team. 15,726,483
	050,75	02 1,000	1,010,234	2,502,002	1,217,170	1,135,050	1,055,045	1,055,105	2,133,210	2,525,651	2,103,704	,

#### Appendix Two – Scenario Two

#### Table One - Proposed LTP with UCF Contribution (CAPEX funding years 3-10 at Reduced Levels)

	OPEX					CAPEX					0	C493 Cycleways	Maintenance (all	owance for ad	ditional km cons	tructed)
					Total					Total						Total
Year	Rates Funded	NLTP Funded	UCF Funded	Other Funding	Expenditure	Debt Funded	NLTP Funded	UCF Funded	Other Funding	Expenditure		Rates Funded	NLTP Funded	UCF Funded	Other Funding	Expenditure
2015/16	1,196,664	-	-	-	1,196,664	1,780,000	1,643,077	1,000,000		4,423,077		64,250	31,838	-	-	96,088
2016/17	1,113,084	-	-	-	1,113,084	3,500,000	3,362,745	3,500,000		10,362,745		70,167	38,469	-	-	108,636
2017/18	1,112,628	-	-	-	1,112,628	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000		15,000,000		107,436	41,186	-	-	148,622
2018/19	461,004	-	-	-	461,004	5,933,752	971,864	-		6,905,616		119,105	40,687	-	-	159,792
2019/20	468,825	-	-		468,825	933,752	971,864	-		1,905,616		117,977	43,844	-		161,821
2020/21	470,633	-	-		470,633	933,752	971,864	-		1,905,616		143,632	34,066	-		177,698
2021/22	470,494	-	-	-	470,494	933,752	971,864	-		1,905,616		130,830	41,618	-	-	172,448
2022/23	468,592	-	-	-	468,592	933,752	971,864	-		1,905,616		139,352	39,382	-	-	178,734
2023/24	464,799	-	-	-	464,799	933,752	971,864	-		1,905,616		137,670	41,345	-	-	179,014
2024/25	464,531	-	-	-	464,531	933,752	971,864	-		1,905,616		138,223	42,631	-	-	180,853
Total	6,691,256	-	-	-	6,691,256	21,816,261	16,808,869	9,500,000	-	48,125,131		1,168,641	395,064	-	-	1,563,705
											_					
	OPEX Total	Rates Funded			6,691,256	CAPEX Total	Debt Funded			21,816,261	n	Vitce Total	Rates Funded			1,168,641
		NLTP Funded			-		NLTP Funded			16,808,869			NLTP Funded			395,064
		UCF Funded			-		UCF Funded			9,500,000			UCF Funded			-
		Other Funding			-		Other Funding			-			Other Funding			-
		Total			6,691,256		Total			48,125,131			Total			1,563,705
N				_												

Notes:

1 OPEX is for project C694 Cycleways Planning and includes professional costs (\$200k Y1, \$150k Y2-10), internal labour (\$200k) and org. allocations (remainder)

2 CAPEX is for project CX112 Cycling Improvements and only includes the budget for strategic routes (excludes the budget for minor cycling improvements)

3 OPEX funding increased for project C493 Cycleways Maintenance to provide sufficient budget to maintain the new strategic cycling routes being built

4 OPEX funding increased for project C694 Cycleways Planning for communications/engagement (\$435k Y1, \$400k Y2-Y3) and cycling related community grants such as Bikes in Schools, Cyclovia, bikes for low income families (\$250k Y1-Y3)

5 CAPEX funding in year 1 includes \$1.5m for Island Bay

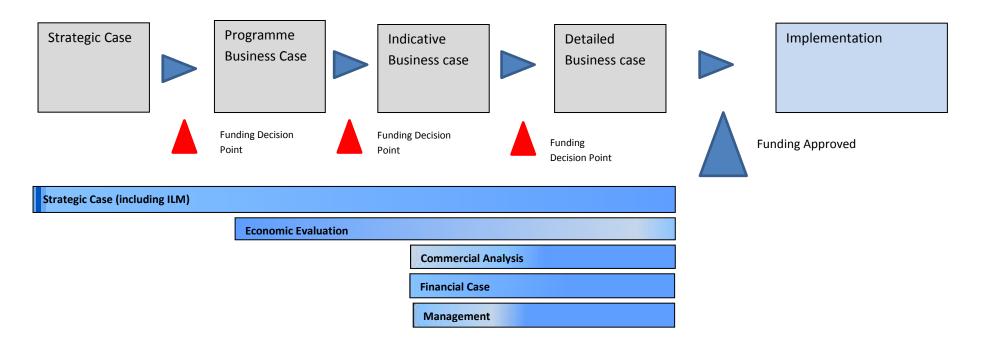
6 CAPEX funding in year 4 increased to reflect a \$5m contribution to the Petone to Ngauranga Cycleway

## Appendix Two – Scenario Two

 Table Two - Proposed LTP with UCF Contribution (CAPEX funding years 3-10 at Reduced Levels)

Proposed LTP with UCF contribution	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	3 Yr Total	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	10 Yr Total Assumptions
Capital expenditure Key routes	2,923,077	10,362,745	15,000,000	28,285,822	1,905,616	1,905,616	1,905,616	1,905,616	1,905,616	1,905,616	1,905,616	41,625,131 The minor cycle improvements capex budget is excluded from this
Island Bay Cycleway	1,500,000			1,500,000								analysis as it remains the same for all scenarios. 1,500,000 Calculation assumes 100% debt funding for Island Bay, but some of this should actually be funded by carry forwards from the
Petone to Ngauranga Cycleway contribution	0	0	0	0	5,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	current year. 5,000,000 Assumes that our contribution will result in an equivalent value asset for WCC.
Total	4,423,077	10,362,745	15,000,000	29,785,822	6,905,616	1,905,616	1,905,616	1,905,616	1,905,616	1,905,616	1,905,616	48,125,131
Funded by:												
WCC local share	1,780,000	3,500,000	5,000,000	10,280,000	5,933,752 971,864	933,752 971,864	933,752 971,864	933,752	933,752	933,752 971,864	933,752	21,816,261
NZTA NLTP funding	1,643,077	3,362,745	5,000,000	10,005,822	971,864	971,864	971,864	971,864	971,864	971,864	971,864	16,808,869 100% of WCC local share is eligible for subsidy at the normal Funding Assistance Rate (FAR). NZTA NLTF subsidy for cycleway capex is uncapped.
Urban Cycleway Fund funding	1,000,000	3,500,000	5,000,000	9,500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,500,000 Urban Cycleway Fund income will match WCC local share in years 1, 2 and 3 of the LTP.
Debt funding												
Beginning borrowings	0	1,780,000	5,103,077	0	9,511,644	14,253,963	13,720,057	13,109,926	12,423,571	11,660,991	10,822,187	0 We have assumed a \$0 opening debt position. This means that debt and interest calculations are relative and should only be used to compare scenarios.
Capex	4,423,077	10,362,745	15,000,000	29,785,822	6,905,616	1,905,616	1,905,616	1,905,616	1,905,616	1,905,616	1,905,616	48,125,131
NZTA NLTP funding	(1,643,077)	(3,362,745)	(5,000,000)	(10,005,822)	(971,864)	(971,864)	(971,864)	(971,864)	(971,864)	(971,864)	(971,864)	(16,808,869)
Urban Cycleway Fund funding Depreciation	(1,000,000) 0	(3,500,000) (176,923)	(5,000,000) (591,433)	(9,500,000) (768,356)	0 (1,191,433)	0 (1,467,658)	0 (1,543,882)	0 (1,620,107)	0 (1,696,331)	0 (1,772,556)	0 (1,848,781)	(9,500,000) (11,909,103) In line with an asset life of 25 years, there is no capex budget for
Depreciation	Ū	(170,923)	(591,455)	(708,330)	(1,191,433)	(1,407,038)	(1,343,882)	(1,020,107)	(1,030,331)	(1,772,550)	(1,040,701)	renewals of these assets in the current LTP period. This means that depreciation isn't required to fund renewals and can be applied against the debt position.
Ending borrowings	1,780,000	5,103,077	9,511,644	9,511,644	14,253,963	13,720,057	13,109,926	12,423,571	11,660,991	10,822,187	9,907,158	9,907,158
Annual movement in debt	1,780,000	3,323,077	4,408,567	9,511,644	4,742,319	(533,906)	(610,131)	(686,355)	(762,580)	(838,804)	(915,029)	9,907,158
Operating expenditure	1 100 001	1 1 1 2 0 0 4	1 112 620	2 422 276	461.004	460.025	470 (22)	470 404	460 500	464 700	464 524	
C694 cycleways planning	1,196,664	1,113,084	1,112,628	3,422,376	461,004	468,825	470,633	470,494	468,592	464,799	464,531	6,691,256 Cycleways planning costs increased for communications and cycling related community grants.
C493 cycleways maintenance	96,088	108,636	148,622	353,345	159,792	161,821	177,698	172,448	178,734	179,014	180,853	1,563,705 Cycleways maintenance costs have been increased to provide sufficient budget to maintain the new strategic cycling routes
Total	1,292,752	1,221,720	1,261,250	3,775,722	620,796	630,646	648,331	642,942	647,326	643,813	645,385	being built. 8,254,961
Funded by: WCC local share	1,260,914	1,183,251	1,220,064	3,664,229	580,110	586,802	614,265	601,324	607,944	602,469	602,754	7,859,897
NZTA NLTP funding	31,838	38,469	41,186	111,493	40,687	43,844	34,066	41,618	39,382	41,345	42,631	395,064 NZTA NLTP subsidy - this is within the capped category and
UCF funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	remains the same for all scenarios. 0
Potos funding												
Rates funding Operating expenditure (net of ext funding)	1,260,914	1,183,251	1,220,064	3,664,229	580,110	586,802	614,265	601,324	607,944	602,469	602,754	7,859,897
Depreciation	0	176,923	591,433	768,356	1,191,433	1,467,658	1,543,882	1,620,107	1,696,331	1,772,556	1,848,781	11,909,103 Capex is capitalised effective 1 July in the following financial year. Asset life is 25 years.
Interest on borrowings	99,680	306,185	570,699	976,563	855,238	864,364	825,925	782,685	787,117	741,320	678,640	6,511,852 Interest rates provided by the Financial Planning team.
Total	1,360,594	1,666,359	2,382,195	5,409,148	2,626,780	2,918,823	2,984,073	3,004,116	3,091,392	3,116,344	3,130,175	26,280,852

## Appendix Three – Business Case & Funding Process



High Level Studies	Develop Strategies & Improvement Plans	Develop Implementation Packages	Full Investigati	ions	Detailed design	Construct
	High Level Implementation	Feasibility Investigations	Primary	Secondary		
	Plan		Investigation	Investigation		
			(Macro)			

WCC Is Here	

## Governance, Finance and Planning Committee - 26 May 2015 Report 2.5 Attachment 3

## Living wage

#### Purpose

 The purpose of this paper is to respond to a request from the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee to report back as part of the long-term plan on the most appropriate way to implement the living wage in Council contracts.

#### Summary

- 2. The council has previously discussed and considered the broad concept and made an in-principle decision regarding the implementation of a 'living wage'<sup>1</sup>. A further report to this Committee<sup>2</sup> noted the two primary objectives advanced in support of a living wage a contribution to the reduction of poverty and uplifts in workplace morale and productivity.
- On this basis the Council agreed to implement a living wage (equivalent to \$18.40 per hour, 24.75% above the minimum wage) during 2014 at an additional annual cost of \$750,000 as part of its 2014/15 Annual Plan.
- 4. The Council has subsequently, through its draft 2015-25 Long-term Plan, agreed to provide sufficient funding to its wholly owned CCO's, the Zoo and Museum Trusts, to implement an equivalent living wage for direct employees of these organisations at an additional annual cost of \$250,000.
- 5. To date no other local authority in New Zealand has implemented such a policy.
- 6. Implementing a living wage for external Council contracts is significantly more complex.
- 7. The variety of Council contracts from roading projects, to cleaners, to telephone and stationery contracts mean that it would not be possible to provide a generic application of a living wage related policy to all Council contracts and contractors.
- 8. To assess whether it would be feasible to introduce a living wage to any external contracts, officers completed a case study of a cleaning contract as these contractor employees form a representative group of low wage workers that would be impacted by the living wage.
- 9. The study found increases of approximately 15% on the direct contractor employee portion of the contract cost would be required to increase staff costs up to Council's current living wage level.
- 10. The case study also found that the impact on a contractor employee's total income as a result of increasing their wage to the living wage varies considerably depending on the contractor employee's family status. The proportion of the uplift that could be expected to end up in the contractor employee's hand varied between 0% and 83%. In the case of a sole parent with one child working 20 hours a week, none of the uplift would go to the employee. It would entirely be offset against the government contribution.
- 11. The study concluded that in an average scenario, where the Council was required to fund 100% of the contractor wage cost increase for the uplift to a living wage, approximately \$46 in every \$100 would go the contractor employee, with the balance cross-subsidising central government.
- 12. On the basis of the casestudy, officers have concluded that the viability of the Council being able to dictate that lower paid employees, working through a contractor, receive a higher wage

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Strategy and Policy Commitee June 2013

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Governance, Finance and Planning Committee December 2013

depends heavily on the features of the contractual relationship, the specific nature of the service provided and the elasticity of the market for the service being provided.

- 13. Some contractors have noted potential positive outcomes from the implementation of a living wage policy, on the basis Council would bear the cost, but equally cited numerous challenges and issues that would need to be addressed.
- 14. There are legal issues in requiring a living wage to be paid to employees of a contractor. Under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) the purpose of local government is to meet the needs of communities for "good quality" public services (and infrastructure and regulatory services) in a way that is most "cost effective" for households and businesses. Unless the Council can be assured that the additional cost of paying a living wage to the employees of contractors to Council can be justified in terms of additional benefits to Council (for example improved quality or effectiveness) the Council is at risk of acting outside the powers of the Local Government Act, and therefore at risk of legal challenge by judicial review.
- 15. The converse position is that there is scope for the employees of contractors to be paid a living wage on a case by case basis where the additional cost can be justified in terms of identifiable benefits (i.e. improved quality or effectiveness) to the Council.
- 16. Officers do not recommend that Council implement a living wage in Council contracts on either a blanket basis or a case by case basis. However, if the issue is to be pursued, it is recommended that Council proceed with caution and only on a contract by contract basis, supported by legal advice that any particular proposal (ie contract) fits within the Council's statutory powers and the legal test set out above.
- 17. Should the Committee wish to take this approach a motion has been drafted (recommendation '3(ii)' below) which instructs Council officers and makes an annual financial provision of \$250,000 in 2016/17 and \$500,000 from 2017/18 to meet the estimated increased costs.

### Recommendations

That the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee:

- 1. Notes that the Council has included funding of \$1m per annum in the draft 2015-25 longterm plan to support continuation of a living wage to direct employees and the implementation of a similar policy to 100% owned CCOs.
- 2. Notes the legal advice provided to elected members in a public excluded part of the meeting, under section 48 Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.
- 3. Agrees to:
  - i. instruct officers to consider the application of the living wage to contractors on a contract by contract basis, and request the Chief Executive to report to Council on a six month basis; and
  - include additional funding in the Long-term Plan of \$250,000 for 2016/17 and \$500,000 from 2017/18 as a provision for increased costs of contracts resulting from the implementation of a living wage and consequential identifiable benefits (i.e. improved quality or effectiveness).

### Background

- 18. In June 2013 the Council agreed in principle to becoming a 'living wage Council' and requested officers to report back on a framework that considered the phased implementation of a Living Wage for directly employed Council staff, staff employed by CCOs and contractors who deliver council services.
- 19. The Committee also agreed that further work be undertaken on the most appropriate way to implement a living wage in council contracts and requested officers to report back as part of the 2015 Long-term Plan.

- 20. In December 2013 the Council agreed to implement a living wage rate for Council staff as part of a workforce development package. This increased the minimum wage to \$18.40 at a cost of approximately \$750,000 per annum.
- In February 2015 the Council agreed to provide funding in its 2015 budget for an additional \$250,000 in grant funding to its 100% owned CCOs to meet the costs of increasing low waged staff to a \$18.40 minimum wage.
- 22. Officers have undertaken a study regarding the potential implementation of a living wage to staff working on council contracts.

#### Discussion

23. A statement regarding legal advice and a high level summary of the case study findings are presented below.

#### Legal Advice

24. The Council has received legal advice, which is the subject of legal privilege. This will be provided to elected members in a public excluded part of the meeting, under section 48 Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987

#### Living Wage – Contractor Case Study

- 25. The purpose of the case study was to summarise and review the potential impact of implementing a living wage for employees of contractors delivering a service to the Council. It was developed using a cleaning contractor example as these employees form a representative group of low wage workers that would be impacted by the living wage. A summary of the potential costs, benefits and risks is shown in Annex A.
- 26. The method used to prepare the case study centred on collecting information from a number of sources about the positive and negative impacts of requiring contractors to pay a living wage. Calculations on the estimated contract cost of implementing the living wage for a cleaning contractor were developed using available data, various family scenarios, and making assumptions about the contractor employee composition.

### Findings – Practicalities of implementing the Living Wage

- 27. The following is a summary of the potential impacts of implementing a living wage for employees of contractors to Council.
- 28. **Contractors' ability to pay the Living Wage.** Although there is anecdotal evidence in New Zealand to show the impact of the living wage, very little is available in respect to large organisations like Council paying the living wage to indirect employees<sup>3</sup>.
- 29. As labour costs can be a large component for many service contracts (e.g. cleaning) it is anticipated that the bulk of any wage rate increase will be transferred to the funding agency (i.e. Council) as a contract cost. Overseas studies show that most contractors consider that the social benefits of applying the living wage outweigh these additional contract costs, but generally the cost of implementation is transferred from them. There may be options for managing contractor cost increases such as ; longer contract term, reduced hours/service, reduced margin, etc.
- 30. A degree of uncertainty remains on how other existing and prospective contractor clients would view the move to a living wage. This may impact the contractors' ability to tender for

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Of note is a research report 'Waging Well' by Massey University on the living wage, which is in its last stages of being finalised. This presents both pros and cons in a New Zealand context. A further study is planned on the impact of the living wage on contractors.

future business, retain existing customers or force decisions around whether or not they become, or maintain, living wage accreditation.

- 31. Relativity is another major issue for contractors, especially in relation to equity (across industry) and cost. Under some existing agreements it is already possible for contractor employees to be paid more, but different rates at different sites presents significant management and administrative issues. This may limit the availability of contractor employees on certain sites or restrict them from earning more hours (or overtime) at other sites.
- 32. Where it was feasible to introduce a living wage contractors would prefer longer timeframes (2-3 years) to introduce living wage changes, including; Yr1) time to communicate the changes and engage with stakeholders to agree the process, Yr2) an initial shift to the living wage, and Yr3) a further adjustment to rates to preserve the relativities in rate progressions that recognise experience and supervisory (vertical) levels.
- 33. **Impact on Contractor's workforce.** A significant proportion of a contractor's employees could be affected by the living wage decision depending on the application of its collective agreements. Most literature suggests there are positive outcomes for contractor employees including improved morale, higher retention rates, attracting more skilled staff and lower recruiting costs. In terms of cleaning contractors, attrition rates are already quite low, primarily due to collective agreements and legislative protection under the Employment Relations Act 2000. Research noted that many other factors aside from the living wage impact on improved productivity and quality outputs.
- 34. **Impact on the Market.** Given the nature and size of the New Zealand economy, and its corresponding market (predominantly SME's), the issue of competitiveness and fairness may arise when applying a living wage requirement. This could have a detrimental impact for the contractor who agrees to pay the living wage where they are no longer commercially competitive or smaller companies who are unable to compete from an affordability viewpoint; where they must agree to pay a higher rate, or are no longer competitive through the loss of their skilled and experienced people. These situations could see an increase in legal challenges by suppliers who feel threatened or disadvantaged.
- 35. The potential pool of suppliers could be reduced, where contractor's costs associated with paying the living wage make it untenable for them to tender for Council business. This could outweigh the cost benefit of securing or keeping Council business. It could also result in an increased number of duopolies or monopolies. The living wage could become a barrier to entry into the market for new entrants, and may also deter or prevent existing smaller local companies from growing their business. The potential consequences of this are a smaller rate base, less local investment/expenditure and lower economic growth.
- 36. The net outcome could be less job opportunities for the most vulnerable workers (less experienced, skilled and educated) the very group that the living wage is targeting.
- 37. **Procurement & Contracting.** UK studies show that there is no 'one size fits all' procurement approach to including or assessing the living wage. Consideration (and expert advice) must be given to matters such as anti-competitive prejudice, delivery against legislative requirements, OAG Principles and other central government programmes (i.e.; AoG agreements, procurement reform programme). If Council required its contractors to pay their employees the living wage, the Council must be prepared to accept higher costs, a change in delivery and/or new (and possibly unproven) contractors.
- 38. All service contracts which attract a premium contract price will need to be reconciled against the principle of value for money or the 'most cost effective' outcome. The dilemma for the living wage contractor is how to effectively manage the tendering process without being undercut by their non-living wage competitors.

- 39. Changes to Council's policies along with its tendering and contracting processes will need to be developed, legally reviewed and tested as there are no current examples in New Zealand of the living wage requirement being tendered in the public sector. The overall cost of procurement will increase for both Council and any suppliers' bidding for Council business where a living wage requirement is stated.
- 40. Finally, Council will be exposed to price increases every year due to living wage adjustments, which may be in addition to standard contract price reviews. This could amount to an annual increase of up to 7%.

## **Estimated Costs**

- 41. The impact on wage rates will vary depending on the industry, relevant awards and associated agreements, however the main cost implication will be a shift from the minimum wage to the Council's baseline living wage of \$18.40, which is a 24.75% increase.
- 42. The estimated cost to Council was determined using a scenario based analysis calculation of a cleaning contract; based on assumptions around the contractors FTE's, their family composition, variable wage rates and social benefit entitlements. This figure, including a relativity adjustment for the contractor's direct supervisors only, amounts to a 15% increase cost to the contract. This does not account for any additional costs associated with sub-contractors.
- 43. Depending on the contractors employees' family status the amount of uplift received by the employee varies considerably, between 0% to 83%. Using the scenario analysis, on average for every \$100 uplift to living wage funded by the contractor, approximately \$46 would go to the employee with the remaining \$54 cross-subsidising central government.

## ANNEX A TO LIVING WAGE CASE STUDY DATED 14<sup>th</sup> MAY 2015

## Summary of Potential Benefits, Costs & Risks

Groups	Potential Benefits	Potential Costs	Potential Risks
Wellington City Council as Principal to Contract	<ul> <li>Higher service standards</li> <li>Reputation gain</li> <li>Improved satisfaction with contractors performance</li> <li>Increased scrutiny of contracts leading to possible savings</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Increased expenditure in contract costs</li> <li>Increased resource and expenditure costs for increased contract reviewing, monitoring and auditing</li> <li>Annual contract increases over and above CPI</li> <li>Increased cost of tendering process, contract award &amp; renewal and compliance monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reduced level of service</li> <li>Less competition in the market</li> <li>Acting outside statutory powers</li> <li>Reputational risk - ratepayer perception of either receiving a lower level of service or increased costs for the same level service</li> <li>Difficulty in forecasting future increases for budgeting purposes, increased negative variances</li> <li>Negative impact on local economic growth</li> <li>Not a customer of choice</li> </ul>
Contractors to Council	<ul> <li>Increased employee stability and reduced turnover costs (cover, recruitment, training)</li> <li>Reduced absenteeism</li> <li>Greater motivation and morale</li> <li>Higher productivity</li> <li>Improved standards</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Increased costs</li> <li>Reduced margins/profits</li> <li>Relativity cost increases</li> <li>Increased wages at skilled levels to incentivise participation in apprenticeship schemes</li> <li>Decreased external funding for</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Requirement to pay all staff living wage, increasing overall costs affecting competitive pricing for other customers/clients</li> <li>Likelihood that improvement in turnover, improved workplace culture and morale is only short term</li> </ul>

Groups	Potential Benefits	Potential Costs	Potential Risks
	<ul> <li>Better employee relations</li> <li>Better trained applicants applying for posts</li> <li>Attracting more skilled workforce</li> <li>Reduced training and development costs</li> <li>Reputation gain</li> <li>Improved morale and quality of service</li> <li>Living Wage certification advantage; PR and market appeal</li> <li>Contribution towards sustainable economy</li> </ul>	training and development programmes • Loss/gain of business (other clients)	<ul> <li>Decisions about wage increases being transferred to other customers/clients</li> <li>Training and development programmes - limited employee incentive</li> <li>Increased pressure from contractors other employees not being paid the living wage to work on living wage contracts</li> <li>Creation of monopolies/duopolies</li> <li>Distorted market</li> </ul>
Employees of Contractors	<ul> <li>Increased income</li> <li>Increased job quality</li> <li>Wider employment opportunities</li> <li>Improvements in health and well- being</li> <li>Increases job satisfaction and morale</li> <li>Increases access to education, health care and childcare</li> <li>Increases workers bargaining power</li> <li>Improved family life</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Restricted vertical differentials (relativity)</li> <li>Reduced eligibility for government subsidies and benefits</li> <li>Reduction in wages due to reduced hours</li> <li>Reduced flexibility for additional work and increased pay, restriction of work on other contracts not on Living Wage.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Competition for jobs, higher skilled workforce applying for same jobs as vulnerable workforce due to higher pay</li> <li>No privacy of information, to be provided for audit purposes.</li> <li>Job losses</li> <li>Increased workload</li> <li>Reduced training from employer</li> <li>Limited career opportunities</li> <li>Little incentive to progress career</li> <li>Smaller differential between</li> </ul>

Groups	Potential Benefits	Potential Costs	Potential Risks
Economy & Wider community	<ul> <li>Reduced expenditure on tax credits, means-tested benefits, childcare, accommodation subsidies and health services</li> <li>Better services</li> <li>Positive externalities from better paid residents</li> <li>Increased potential to foster social capital</li> <li>Reduced poverty rates and income inequality</li> <li>Increased consumer spending</li> <li>Increased business and community support for sustainable economy</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Increased costs of services</li> <li>Reduced level of service</li> <li>Increased % of benefit to government</li> <li>Lower economic investment</li> <li>Lower business growth</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>managerial/supervisor roles and non- managerial staff</li> <li>Increased unemployment and social service dependency of vulnerable workers unable to compete for jobs where higher skilled workers are now applying</li> <li>Benefit to government out-weighs benefit to targeted at risk demographic</li> <li>Reduced business rate base</li> </ul>

Norm		2015-25 LTP P	ROJECTS	AND PROGRAMMES - OPERATIONAL	EXPENDITURE - 0	GOVERNANCE, FINANCE AND PLANNIN	IG COMMIT	TEE 26 MAY 2015												
Norm     2     Norm     2     Provide protocol     Provide protocol     Norm	Activity Area	Activitty Area Name	Activity	Activity Name	Activity Component	Act. Component Name	AP Project	Proiect name	Income/Exp	2015/16	016/17 2	017/18 2	018/19 2	019/20 2	020/21 2	021/22 24	022/23 2	2023/24 2	024/25	Total
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Normal problem     Normal probl							C582	Strategic Planning												10,838,291
Normal problem         Normal								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			- / -						-,			121,455
						City governance and engagement Total	C616	Smart Capital - Marketing	Expense											
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Norma         Norma <th< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>( /</th><th></th><th>(</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>(2,024,677)</th></th<>														( /		(				(2,024,677)
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Number			1.2		1.2.1	Maori and Mana Whenua partnerships	C529	Funding agreements – Maori	Expense		,, .		-7 -7	- / /						2,296,478
						Moori and Mooo When the network's - T-t-t	C683	Maori Engagement	Expense											893,251
Nerve state     Ner				Maori and Mana Whenua partnerships Total							· · · · · ·	· · · · ·								3,189,728
Norme interpretent										1										193,760,137
</td <th>2</th> <td>Environment</td> <td>2.1</td> <td>Gardens, beaches and green open spaces</td> <td>2.1.1</td> <td>Local parks and open spaces</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1 -</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-1</td> <td></td> <td>1</td>	2	Environment	2.1	Gardens, beaches and green open spaces	2.1.1	Local parks and open spaces									1 -			-1		1
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No         No        No        No         No         No         No         No         No         No         No        No         No        No							C563	Horticultural Operations	-											21,335,301
Normal problem         Additional problem         State         State <th< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>C564</th><th>Arboricultural Operations</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th> ,</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>(11)</th><th>(329,877) 15,350,576</th></th<>							C564	Arboricultural Operations					,						(11)	(329,877) 15,350,576
Principant     Prinitant     Prinitant     Princitant <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Income</th> <th>1</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>( 1 · · · )</th> <th></th> <th>(1,956,078)</th>									Income	1								( 1 · · · )		(1,956,078)
N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>212</th><th></th><th>C560</th><th>Rotanic Gardens Services</th><th>Expense</th><th></th><th>-,</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>- , , -</th><th></th></t<>					212		C560	Rotanic Gardens Services	Expense		-,								- , , -	
1.4         Bades ad concision         Endo         Marcia							0000													(4,255,330)
N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.000		-	1 - 1 -	,,	,,	11	-, -,						51,702,586
P         Index gramma         Index gramma         Index formations         Index					2.1.3	Beaches and coast operations	C298	Coastal Operations												12,040,376 (561,408)
Norm         Norm         Norm         102141         10250         13.040         1.0470         1.0470         10200         10300         1.0470         10200         10300         1.0470         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200         10200						Beaches and coast operations Total				1,330,961	1,001,715	1,025,556	1,074,602	1,101,796	1,132,193	1,150,456	1,177,633	1,222,433	1,261,625	11,478,968
N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N         N <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>2.1.4</th><th>Roads open spaces</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>-</th><th>-</th><th>-</th><th>-</th><th>-</th><th>-</th><th>-</th><th>-</th><th>-</th><th>-</th><th>-</th></t<>					2.1.4	Roads open spaces				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Normal         Number         Numer         Numer         Numer <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>CUUDA</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>1 1</th> <th>//</th> <th>1</th> <th>, ,</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>1</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>(4,755,319)</th>							CUUDA				1 1	//	1	, ,			1			(4,755,319)
Image: set is a problem in the set is a se							C289	Street Cleaning												81,819,823
Proprint         21.5         Promotion         20.5         Promotion         Promotio						Roads open spaces Total			Income	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·										(3,462,531) 88,269,992
Normal         Normal         Normal         Section					2.1.5		A008	Hazardous Trees Removal	Expense	1										5,037,645
Normal         Normal         Signed							0511													(63,846)
Normal         Condent         Condent <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>-</th><th>ľ ľ</th><th></th><th>1</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>50,260,628</th></t<>							-	ľ ľ		1										50,260,628
Principand         Principand        <										(244,099)	(248,737)	(253,619)	(258,989)	(264,359)	(270,218)	(276,564)	(283,155)	(289,990)	(297,313)	(2,687,042)
Normal problem         Normal problem         Segue         Seg					216		C513	Community greening initiatives	Evnence	1										60,341,290 7 266 371
					2.1.0															1,057,846
Normal         Nate         <					0.4 5			h												8,324,217
Preprint         2.1.8         Biodevensity (pest management)         C509         Weeds & Hazardous Trees Monit         Expanse         1.374,378         1.374,816         1.374,816         1.511,871         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43         1.551,43					2.1.7		C561	Waikway Maintenance	Expense											7,344,795 7,344,795
No.         No.         School         Animal Pest Management         Expense         319,835         328,645         333,253         344,642         386,444         394,927         408,889         431,799         444,867         586,807         310,817           Biodiversity (pest management) Total					2.1.8	· · · ·	C509	Weeds & Hazardous Trees Monit	Expense	-										14,744,018
Name         Biodiversity (pest management) Total         Feat         Index							C510	Animal Pest Management		(		(22)223								(422,707)
Problem         Problem <t< td=""><th></th><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Biodiversity (pest management) Total</td><td>0010</td><td></td><td>Lybense</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>3,850,176</td></t<>						Biodiversity (pest management) Total	0010		Lybense											3,850,176
Name         Waterfront Public Space Total         Waterfront Public Space Total         1,442,378         1,424,675         1,455,143         1,783,562         1,838,840         1,495,586         1,469,047         1,390,679         1,437,520         15,81,11           Gardens, beaches and green open spaces Total         Water minimisation, disposal and recycling management         Core         Schulper         3,400,292         3,693,796         3,779,225         3,786,841         3,879,636         4,004,726         4,117,271         4,24,115         4,391,072         4,534,912         398,818           2.2         Waste reduction and energy conservation         2.1         Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management         Core         Core         Schulper         3,400,292         3,693,796         3,779,225         3,786,841         3,879,636         4,004,726         4,117,271         4,244,115         4,391,072         4,534,912         398,818         3,806,861         3,806,861         3,806,861         3,806,861         3,806,861         3,806,861         3,806,861         3,806,861         3,806,861         3,806,861         3,806,861         3,806,861         3,806,861         3,806,861         3,806,861         3,806,861         3,806,861         3,806,861         3,806,861         3,806,861         3,806,861         3,806,861					2.1.9		C701	Waterfront Public Space Management	-											18,594,522
Gardens, beaches and green open spaces Total         Sole and green open spaces         Sole and green open s						Waterfront Public Space Total			Income											(3,313,408)
Income         (5,15,127)         (5,24,152)         (5,318,547)         (5,94,755)         (6,474,331)         (6,626,014)         (6,871,922)         (5,994,875)           C078A         Suburban Refuse Collection         Expense         2,858,066         2,928,160         2,999,865         3,088,881         3,180,686         3,275,419         3,379,468         3,485,233         3,603,244         3,729,678         3,252,870           C078A         Suburban Refuse Collection         Expense         4,682,640         4,795,834         4,908,089         5,045,111         5,192,258         5,344,022         5,511,640         5,680,820         5,868,960         6,072,940         5,310,311         5,192,258         5,344,022         5,511,640         5,680,820         5,868,960         6,072,940         5,310,231         (4,094,503)         (3,70,241)         (3,495,774)         (3,494,503)         (3,70,241)         (3,99,527)         (3,99,452)         (3,99,452)         (3,99,452)         (3,99,453)         (3,70,241)         (3,99,527)         (3,99,453)         (3,70,241)         (3,49,774)         (3,49,49,765)         (3,20,174)         (3,49,49,774)         (3,49,49,774)         (3,49,49,774)         (3,49,49,774)         (3,49,49,774)         (3,49,49,774)         (3,49,49,774)         (3,49,49,774)         (3,49,49,774)         (3,4				Gardens, beaches and green open spaces Total	-					1										352,125,095
C078A       Suburban Refuse Collection       Expense       2,858,066       2,928,160       2,999,865       3,088,881       3,180,686       3,275,419       3,379,468       3,485,233       3,603,244       3,729,678       32,528,70         Income       (3,361,661)       (3,425,532)       (3,492,766)       (3,566,722)       (3,640,679)       (3,721,359)       (3,808,762)       (3,899,527)       (3,899,527)       (3,99,463)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)       (4,994,503)       (3,70,244)			2.2	Waste reduction and energy conservation	2.2.1	Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management	C076	Landfill Operations & Maint												39,831,888
Income         Income<							C078A	Suburban Refuse Collection	mooning											(59,969,693) 32,528,700
Income         (3,303,893)         (3,599,682)         (3,734,751)         (3,164,500)         (3,301,698)         (3,379,244)         (3,459,774)         (3,543,285)         (3,632,762)         (34,349,774)           C391         Waste Minimisation Info         Expense         1,826,459         1,841,202         1,869,715         1,922,391         1,944,624         1,993,075         2,021,368         2,039,914         2,090,299         2,152,480         19,701,522									Income	(3,361,661)	(3,425,532)	(3,492,766)	(3,566,722)	(3,640,679)	(3,721,359)	(3,808,762)	(3,899,527)	(3,993,653)	(4,094,503)	(37,005,163)
C391 Waste Minimisation Info Expense 1,826,459 1,841,202 1,869,715 1,922,391 1,944,624 1,993,075 2,021,368 2,039,914 2,090,299 2,152,480 19,701,52							C079	Domestic Recycling	-											53,102,314 (34,349,707)
Income (1,013,000) (1,032,247) (1,052,507) (1,074,793) (1,097,079) (1,121,391) (1,147,729) (1,175,080) (1,203,444) (1,233,834) (11,151,102) (1,121,391) (1,147,729) (1,175,080) (1,203,444) (1,233,834) (11,151,102) (1,121,391) (1,147,729) (1,175,080) (1,203,444) (1,233,834) (11,151,102) (1,121,391) (1,147,729) (1,175,080) (1,203,444) (1,233,834) (11,151,102) (1,121,391) (1,147,729) (1,175,080) (1,203,444) (1,233,834) (11,151,102) (1,121,391) (1,147,729) (1,175,080) (1,203,444) (1,233,834) (11,151,102) (1,121,391) (1,147,729) (1,175,080) (1,203,444) (1,233,834) (11,151,102) (1,121,391) (1,147,729) (1,175,080) (1,203,444) (1,233,834) (11,151,102) (1,121,391) (1,147,729) (1,175,080) (1,203,444) (1,233,834) (11,151,102) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1,121,391) (1							C391	Waste Minimisation Info		1				· · ·	( ) /					(34,349,707) 19,701,527
			I	I				I	Income	(1,013,000)	(1,032,247)	(1,052,507)	(1,074,793)	(1,097,079)	(1,121,391)	(1,147,729)	(1,175,080)	(1,203,444)	(1,233,834)	(11,151,104)

2015-25 LTP P	ROJECTS	AND PROGRAMMES - OPERATION	NAL EXPENDITURE -	GOVERNANCE, FINANCE AND PLANN	ING COMM	ITTEE 26 MAY 2015												
Activity Area Activitty Area Name	Activity	Activity Name	Activity Component		AP Project		Income/Exp	2015/16 20	016/17 20	017/18 2	2018/19 2	019/20 2	2020/21 2	2021/22 2	)22/23 2	2023/24 20	024/25 1	Fotal
	/ tourity		Adding component		C558	Litter Enforcement	Expense	93,916	95,621	95,693	100,025	104,727	107,621	110,107	111,757	113,589	117,745	1,050,800
				Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management				31,541	47,999	54,016	175,811	261,968	320,233	819,364	553,128	700,767	774,735	3,739,563
			2.2.2	Closed landfills aftercare Closed landfills aftercare Total	C077	Closed Landfill Gas Migr Monit	Expense	522,474	413,893	321,546	254,245	229,976	203,148	309,283	283,775	252,238	184,075	2,974,652
			2.2.3	Energy efficiency and conservation	C662	Smart Energy	Expense	522,474 282,000	413,893 334,050	321,546 133,632	254,245 134,560	229,976 135,552	203,148 136,576	309,283 196,760	283,775 138,976	252,238 140,352	184,075 141,792	2,974,652
			2.2.0		0002	children 2 horsy	Income	(46,000)	(46,874)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(92,874)
				Energy efficiency and conservation Total				236,000	287,176	133,632	134,560	135,552	136,576	196,760	138,976	140,352	141,792	1,681,376
	2.3	Waste reduction and energy conservation Total	2.3.1	Weter returned	0110	Mater Mater Desider	E	790,015	749,068	509,195	564,615	627,496	659,957	1,325,408	975,880	1,093,357	1,100,602	8,395,591
	2.3	Water	2.3.1	Water network	C112 C113	Water - Meter Reading Water - Network Maintenance	Expense Expense	133,905 3,897,382	134,010 3,960,583	136,941 4.056.000	141,507 4,203,370	145,333 4.321.407	149,303 4,443,706	153,673 4,582,499	158,019 4,723,895	162,971 4.884.106	168,310 5,053,424	1,483,971 44,126,372
					C412	Water - Water Connections	Expense	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	57
							Income	(34,700)	(35,359)	(36,053)	(36,817)	(37,580)	(38,413)	(39,315)	(40,252)	(41,224)	(42,265)	(381,978)
					C462	Water - Pump Stations Maintenance / Ops	Expense	961,021	981,507	1,010,628	1,045,202	1,079,595	1,116,301	1,156,384	1,199,010	1,246,679	1,297,464	11,093,792
					C536	Water - Asset Stewardship Water - Reservoir / Dam Maintenance	Expense Expense	17,131,900 102,997	17,332,508 100,818	18,743,094 130,329	19,269,386 106,694	19,540,722 109,391	20,879,581 112,225	21,066,991 115,177	21,367,160 150,071	23,362,691 121,265	23,530,226 124,891	202,224,259
					C547	Water - Monitoring & Investigation	Expense	531,251	551,576	579,732	614,090	649,118	686,638	728,813	750,841	775,832	802,346	6,670,237
					C671	Water - Asset Management	Expense	620,188	623,223	612,491	635,630	651,950	669,111	687,022	704,480	724,474	746,620	6,675,189
			0.0.0	Water network Total	C115	Water - Bulk Water Purchase	<b>F</b>	23,343,949	23,648,871	25,233,167	25,979,068	26,459,942	28,018,459	28,451,250	29,013,229	31,236,801	31,681,023	273,065,758 222,414,863
			2.3.2	Water collection and treatment Water collection and treatment Total	C115	Water - Buik Water Purchase	Expense	14,932,650 14,932,650	16,179,045 16,179,045	17,218,866 17,218,866	19,109,700 19,109,700	21,217,401 21,217,401	23,797,584 23,797,584	25,751,588 25,751,588	26,662,664 26,662,664	28,076,239 28,076,239	29,469,126 29,469,126	222,414,863
		Water Total			-			38,276,600	39,827,916	42,452,033	45,088,767	47,677,342	51,816,043	54,202,839	55,675,892	59,313,040	61,150,149	495,480,621
	2.4	Wastewater	2.4.1	Sewage collection and disposal network	A041	Wastewater - Asset Stewardship	Expense	13,726,961	13,944,051	15,094,512	15,731,574	16,072,668	17,142,934	17,396,056	17,732,814	19,337,969	19,635,738	165,815,277
					C084	Wastewater - Trade Waste Monitoring & Investigation	Income Expense	(614,900) 223,599	(626,583) 212.886	(638,881) 215.977	(652,409) 226.053	(665,937) 231,422	(680,695) 237,163	(696,682) 242,529	(713,284) 247.518	(730,502) 253,275	(748,949) 260.094	(6,768,823)
					C086A	Wastewater - Network Maintenance	Expense	2,230,705	2,257,456	2,307,390	2,388,702	2,454,711	2,522,729	2,597,646	2,672,788	2,757,937	2,849,576	25,039,639
					C497	Wastewater - Asset Management	Expense	562,793	562,271	579,153	564,265	609,946	632,579	609,782	625,319	643,012	662,620	6,051,740
					C501	Wastewater - Monitoring & Investigation	Expense	1,294,433	1,308,708	1,297,346	1,324,224	1,346,352	1,381,698	1,391,385	1,425,502	1,464,317	1,508,068	13,742,034
				Sewage collection and disposal network Total	C502	Wastewater - Pump Station Maintenance / Ops	Expense	1,111,865 18,535,455	1,134,568	1,165,690	1,225,254	1,263,914 21.313.077	1,304,791 22,541,198	1,350,059 22,890,775	1,397,698 23.388.355	1,451,071 25,177.080	1,507,774	12,912,684 219,143,066
			2.4.2	Sewage treatment	C087	Wastewater - Treatment Plants	Expense	20,781,528	21,658,538	22,832,711	23,760,835	24,918,910	26,344,089	27,556,404	28,791,147	30,611,715	31,906,824	259,162,700
					C347	Sewerage Disposal	Expense	1,874,999	1,938,433	1,996,895	2,047,930	2,099,758	2,162,026	2,198,839	2,258,102	2,349,018	2,422,711	21,348,711
							Income	(617,600)	(629,334)	(641,686)	(655,274)	(668,861)	(683,683)	(699,741)	(716,416)	(733,709)	(752,237)	(6,798,541)
		Wastewater Total		Sewage treatment Total				22,038,927 40.574.382	22,967,637 41,760,992	24,187,920	25,153,491 45,961,154	26,349,808 47.662.885	27,822,432 50.363.630	29,055,502 51,946,278	30,332,833 53,721,188	32,227,024 57,404,104	33,577,298 59,252,218	273,712,871 492,855,936
	2.5	Stormwater	2.5.1	Stormwater management	A041A	Stormwater - Asset Stewardship	Expense	12,950,592	13,259,452	14,526,538	15,486,820	15,985,149	16,954,816	17,354,650	17,918,149	19,699,761	20,191,886	164,327,812
					C086C	Stormwater - Network Maintenance	Expense	1,970,558	1,992,574	2,036,281	2,103,893	2,161,871	2,221,610	2,287,231	2,352,983	2,427,488	2,507,765	22,062,254
					C090	Stormwater - Monitoring & Investigation	Expense Income	723,101 (9,500)	813,471 (9,681)	674,799 (9,871)	700,215 (10,080)	720,163 (10,289)	738,197 (10,517)	931,354 (10,764)	779,473 (11,020)	801,925 (11,286)	826,820 (11,571)	7,709,519 (104,576)
					C498	Stormwater - Asset Management	Expense	897,737	792,389	733,932	688,325	742,598	742,247	753,562	771,091	791,130	813,911	7,726,922
					C677	Drainage Maintenance	Expense	985,269	1,008,445	1,032,103	1,063,008	1,093,799	1,124,922	1,160,054	1,195,494	1,235,461	1,278,534	11,177,089
							Income	(136,402)	(141,889)	(147,626)	(153,767)	(156,956)	(160,434)	(164,202)	(168,115)	(172,173)	(176,521)	(1,578,084)
				Stormwater management Total	C689	Stormwater - Pump Station Maintenance / Ops	Expense	38,451 17.419.805	38,855 17,753,617	39,760 18,885,915	40,998 19,919,414	42,141 20,578,477	43,317 21,654,159	44,639 22,356,524	45,947 22,884,002	47,467 24,819,774	49,079 25,479,903	430,653 211,751,589
		Stormwater Total						17,419,805	17,753,617	18,885,915	19,919,414	20,578,477	21,654,159	22,356,524	22,884,002	24,819,774	25,479,903	211,751,589
	2.6	Conservation attractions	2.6.1	Conservation visitor attractions	A288	Karori Sanctuary	Expense	1,489,998	1,531,834	1,532,125	1,532,239	1,563,761	1,564,182	1,564,643	1,585,890	1,586,405	1,586,984	15,538,061
					C046 C426	Wellington Zoo Trust Marine Conservation Centre	Expense Expense	4,969,548	5,086,649 343,590	5,195,750 6,311,225	5,289,276 276,919	5,383,601 252,582	5,484,022 212,865	5,596,562 170,647	5,612,125 129,761	5,706,817 80,801	5,790,302 28,678	54,114,652 7,975,068
				Conservation visitor attractions Total	0420	Wanne Conservation Centre	Lypense	6,627,547	6,962,074	13,039,100	7,098,434	7,199,944	7,261,069	7,331,852	7,327,776	7,374,023	7,405,963	77,627,782
		Conservation attractions Total						6,627,547	6,962,074	13,039,100	7,098,434	7,199,944	7,261,069	7,331,852	7,327,776	7,374,023	7,405,963	77,627,782
Environment Total				WEEDA	0.05	Desitive Mellington Torris	E.	134,084,795		150,833,522	152,240,829	158,871,235	167,502,747	173,807,496	178,595,207	189,426,233	195,141,373	1,638,236,615
3 Economic Developme	en 3.1	City promotions and business support	3.1.1	WREDA	C105 C581	Positively Wellington Tourism Events Fund	Expense Expense	5,630,000 5,023,075	56,300,000 50,230,745									
					C686	Wellington Venues	Expense	18,593,013	18,921,673	19,061,954	20,191,810	20,361,528	20,468,338	21,633,034	22,214,931	22,858,732	24,462,742	208,767,755
							Income	(14,364,801)	(14,637,732)	(14,925,028)	(15,241,054)	(15,557,079)	(15,901,835)	(16,275,319)	(16,663,169)	(17,065,383)	(17,496,327)	(158,127,728)
					C690 C695	Destination Wellington City Innovation	Expense Expense	1,775,000 846,375	1,775,000 858,714	1,775,000 867,021	1,775,000 800,854	1,775,000 823,849	1,775,000 844,837	1,775,000 862,655	1,775,000 876,387	1,775,000 889,939	1,775,000 913,278	17,750,000 8,583,909
				WREDA Total	0095		Expense	17,502,662	17,570,730	17,432,022	18,179,685	18,056,373	17,839,414	18,648,444	18,856,224	19,111,362	20,307,767	183,504,682
			3.1.2	Wellington Convention Centre	C703	Wellington Convention Centre	Expense	-	-	2,046,000	4,231,300	4,375,393	4,524,446	4,678,631	4,838,124	5,003,112	5,173,783	34,870,789
							Income	-	•	-	-		(709,165)	(2,058,499)	(2,102,329)	(2,147,306)	(2,193,598)	(9,210,897)
			3.1.3	Wellington Convention Centre Total Retail support (free weekend parking)	C105B	CBD Weekend Parking	Expense	- 1,356,055	- 1,390,835	2,046,000	4,231,300	4,375,393	3,815,281 1,555,069	2,620,132	2,735,795 1,659,437	2,855,806 1,719,263	2,980,185	25,659,892 15,472,708
				Retail support (free weekend parking) Retail support (free weekend parking) Total	0.000			1,356,055	1,390,835	1,427,033	1,467,372	1,510,502	1,555,069	1,606,525	1,659,437	1,719,263	1,780,616	15,472,708
			3.1.4	WEID, Economic Growth & Economic Grants	C647	Economic Developmnt Grant Pool	Expense	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	500,000
					C693	Economic Growth Strategy	Expense	553,831	559,961	565,732	591,901	612,675	628,627	643,514	656,604	672,975	694,041	6,179,861
				WEID, Economic Growth & Economic Grants Total	C696	Economic Development Fund	Expense	3,000,000 3,603,831	3,075,000 3,684,961	3,153,000 3,768,732	3,240,000 3,881,901	3,333,000 3,995,675	3,429,000 4,107,627	3,540,000 4,233,514	3,654,000 4,360,604	3,783,000 4,505,975	3,918,000 4,662,041	34,125,000 40,804,861
			3.1.5	Major Economic Projects	C704	Airport Runway Extension	Expense	-	-	-	-	2,167,100	4,333,550	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	32,500,650
					C705	Indoor Arena	Expense	-	-	-	-	-	229,572	1,861,157	4,199,178	4,639,051	4,709,697	15,638,654
					C707 C709	Film Museum Westpac Stadium	Expense Expense		- 5,000,000	-		-	118,125	704,813	1,417,813	1,608,750	1,576,250	5,425,751 5,000,000
				Major Economic Projects Total	0108		Lybense	-	5,000,000	-	-	2,167,100	- 4,681,247	- 9,065,970	- 12,116,991	- 12,747,801	- 12,785,947	58,565,055
			3.1.6	Regional and external relations	C145	International Relations	Expense	581,376	591,056	595,024	620,752	635,324	650,103	662,645	671,692	678,517	694,181	6,380,669
I I	I	I	I	Regional and external relations Total				581,376	591,056	595,024	620,752	635,324	650,103	662,645	671,692	678,517	694,181	6,380,669

	2015-25 LTP PF	ROJECTS	S AND PROGRAMMES - OPERATIO	NAL EXPENDITURE -	GOVERNANCE, FINANCE AND PLANN		ITTEE 26 MAY 2015												
Activity Area	Activitty Area Name	Activity	Activity Name	Activity Component	Act. Component Name	AP Project	Project name	Income/Exp	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18 2	018/19 2	019/20 2	2020/21 2	021/22 2	2022/23	2023/24 2	2024/25	Total
Alea	Activity Area Name	Activity	Activity Name	3.1.7	Business Improvement Districts	C645	Marsden Village	Expense	14,000	14,350	14,714	15,120	15,554	16,002	16,520	17,052	17,654	18,284	159,250
				-		C698	Miramar BID	Expense	100,000	102,500	105,100	108,000	111,100	114,300	118,000	121,800	126,100	130,600	1,137,500
					Business Improvement Districts Total				114,000	116,850	119,814	123,120	126,654	130,302	134,520	138,852	143,754	148,884	1,296,750
	Economic Developmer	at Total	City promotions and business support Total						23,157,923 23,157,923	28,354,431 28,354,431	25,388,625 25,388,625	28,504,130 28,504,130	30,867,021 30,867,021	32,779,043 32,779,043	36,971,750 36,971,750	40,539,594	41,762,477	43,359,622 43,359,622	331,684,616 331,684,616
4	Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	Arts and Cultural Activities	4.1.1	Galleries and museums (WMT)	C102	Wellington Museums Trust	Expense	8,707,524	8,877,309	9,024,287	9,184,042	9,359,514	9,505,140	9,719,162	9,941,501	10,192,617	43,359,622	94,968,748
						C702	Museum of Conflict	Expense	780,000	1,112,500	1,125,500	1,140,000	630,000	630,000	630,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	7,998,000
					Galleries and museums (WMT) Total				9,487,524	9,989,809	10,149,787	10,324,042	9,989,514	10,135,140	10,349,162	10,591,501	10,842,617	11,107,653	102,966,748
				4.1.2	Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Carter Observatory)	C440	Te Papa Funding	Expense	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	22,500,000
					Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Carter Observatory) Total	C659	Carter Observatory	Expense	589,434 2,839,434	613,119 2,863,119	627,673 2,877,673	656,055 2,906,055	655,031 2,905,031	627,503 2,877,503	657,185 2,907,185	671,758 2,921,758	690,049 2,940,049	722,590	6,510,396 29,010,396
				4.1.3	Arts and cultural festivals	C130E	Community Events Programme	Expense	2,698,620	2,748,999	2,788,920	2,867,737	2,962,067	3,039,558	3,120,517	3,194,433	3,268,119	3,380,994	30,069,963
								Income	(409,638)	(417,422)	(425,614)	(434,626)	(443,638)	(453,470)	(464,120)	(475,180)	(486,650)	(498,939)	(4,509,299)
						C587	Citizen's Day - Mayoral Day	Expense	21,876	22,423	22,992	23,626	24,305	25,005	25,814	26,645	27,586	28,570	248,843
				4.1.4	Arts and cultural festivals Total Cultural grants	C661	Cultural Grants Pool	Expense	2,310,858 1.047.678	2,354,001	2,386,298	2,456,737	2,542,733	2,611,093	2,682,211	2,745,898	2,809,055	2,910,625	25,809,507 11,222,960
					Cultural grants Total	0001	Canada Change Foor	Exponde	1,047,678	1,063,392	1,079,420	1,095,768	1,112,444	1,129,453	1,146,802	1,164,498	1,182,548	1,200,958	11,222,960
				4.1.5	Access and support for community arts	C101A	Wgtn Conv Cntr Comm Subsidy	Expense	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	2,000,000
						C130K	Community Arts Programme	Expense	464,894	524,328	529,531	398,401	410,425	421,668	432,062	440,379	447,799	461,352	4,530,840
					Access and support for community arts Total			Income	(62,000) 602,894	(63,178) 661,150	(64,418)	(65,782) 532,619	(67,146) 543,279	(68,634) 553,034	(70,246)	(71,920) 568,459	(73,656) 574,143	(75,516) 585.836	(682,496) 5,848,344
				4.1.6	Arts partnerships	C422	NZSO Subsidy	Expense	216,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	216,000	2,160,000
						C605	Toi Poneke Arts Centre	Expense	1,254,331	1,282,259	1,302,886	1,348,468	1,383,724	1,419,232	1,449,500	1,484,194	1,514,555	1,559,732	13,998,882
						C670	Dublic Art Front	Income	(515,390)	(525,183)	(535,491)	(546,829)	(558,168)	(570,537)	(583,937)	(597,853)	(612,284)	(627,745)	(5,673,417)
						C670 C710	Public Art Fund New Zealand Ballet	Expense Expense	396,999 121,600	401,574 118,300	403,300 118,300	413,463 118,300	420,651 118,300	427,142 118,300	432,863 118,300	437,109 118,300	440,671 118,300	448,295 118,300	4,222,066
						C713	Orchestra Wellington	Expense	99,000	99,000	99,000	99,000	99,000	99,000	99,000	99,000	99,000	99,000	990,000
					Arts partnerships Total				1,572,540	1,591,951	1,603,995	1,648,402	1,679,507	1,709,137	1,731,726	1,756,749	1,776,242	1,813,582	16,883,831
				4.1.7	Regional Amenities Fund	C691	Regional Amenities Fund	Expense	609,425	609,431	609,436	609,443	609,450	609,457	609,465	609,474	609,484	609,494	6,094,558
			Arts and Cultural Activities Total		Regional Amenities Fund Total				609,425 18,470,354	609,431 19.132.851	609,436 19.371.722	609,443 19.573.065	609,450 19.381.957	609,457 19.624.816	609,465 19.988.367	609,474 20,358,336	609,484 20,734,138	609,494 21,200,738	6,094,558 197.836.344
	Cultural Wellbeing Tota	al			-			-	18,470,354	19,132,851	19,371,722	19,573,065	19,381,957	19,624,816	19,988,367	20,358,336	20,734,138	21,200,738	197,836,344
5	Social and Recreation	5.1	Recreation promotion and support	5.1.1	Swimming Pools	C034	Swimming Pools Operations	Expense	20,603,274	21,017,195	20,937,302	21,644,555	21,900,779	22,635,014	23,608,352	23,738,391	24,269,904	24,978,032	225,332,798
					Swimming Pools Total			Income	(7,586,857) 13.016.418	(7,798,672)	(7,828,259)	(8,090,105)	(8,318,272)	(8,131,766)	(8,472,868)	(8,739,923)	(9,058,478)	(9,355,176) 15.622.856	(83,380,376) 141,952,422
				5.1.2	Sportsfields	C562	Sportsfields Operations	Expense	3,422,621	3,486,492	3,489,469	3,617,297	3,668,144	3,727,872	3,809,285	3,849,316	3,897,912	4,018,381	36,986,788
								Income	(295,206)	(300,815)	(306,719)	(313,213)	(319,708)	(326,793)	(334,468)	(342,439)	(350,705)	(359,561)	(3,249,626)
					Sportsfields Total				3,127,415	3,185,677	3,182,750	3,304,084	3,348,436	3,401,079	3,474,817	3,506,877	3,547,208	3,658,820	33,737,162
				5.1.3	Sportsfields (Synthetic)	C682	Synthetic Turf Sport Operations	Expense	1,357,060 (524,126)	1,321,010 (534,084)	1,534,774 (571,581)	1,538,172 (583,684)	1,446,637 (595,786)	1,375,108 (608,989)	1,169,436 (623,293)	1,297,660 (638,146)	1,392,849 (653,550)	1,389,321 (670,053)	13,822,025 (6,003,293)
					Sportsfields (Synthetic) Total	I	I	income	832,934	786,925	963,193	954,488	850,850	766,119	546,143	659,513	739,299	719,267	7,818,732
				5.1.4	Recreation Centres	C037	Recreation Centres	Expense	2,742,006	2,793,177	2,822,220	2,945,713	3,053,015	3,090,364	3,165,689	3,207,446	3,209,818	3,298,612	30,328,060
								Income	(753,100)	(767,409)	(782,471)	(799,039)	(815,607)	(833,682)	(853,262)	(873,596)	(894,683)	(917,276)	(8,290,125)
						C669	ASB Sports Centre	Expense	7,001,224 (1.903,713)	7,155,767 (1.939.884)	7,115,975 (1.977,958)	7,256,795 (2.019.839)	7,374,916 (2.061,721)	7,371,516 (2,107,410)	7,462,141 (2.156.907)	7,503,892 (2,208,307)	7,495,534 (2.261.611)	7,674,726 (2,318,722)	73,412,486 (20.956.073)
					Recreation Centres Total				7,086,417	7,241,652	7,177,766	7,383,630	7,550,603	7,520,787	7,617,661	7,629,435	7,549,058	7,737,340	74,494,348
				5.1.5	Recreation partnerships	C008	Basin Reserve Trust	Expense	1,041,668	1,165,157	1,294,473	1,452,539	1,825,726	1,870,870	1,988,950	2,021,982	2,067,196	2,210,220	16,938,783
					Recreation partnerships Total	C384	Recreational NZ Academy Sport	Expense	45,000 1,086,668	45,000 1,210,157	45,000 1,339,473	45,000 1,497,539	45,000 1,870,726	45,000 1,915,870	45,000 2,033,950	45,000 2,066,982	45,000 2,112,196	45,000 2,255,220	450,000 17,388,783
				5.1.6	Playgrounds	C559	PlayGnd & Skate Facilty Mtnc	Expense	739,181	747,926	776,408	804,556	835,801	840,181	827,665	772,876	783,034	777,342	7,904,969
					Playgrounds Total		1		739,181	747,926	776,408	804,556	835,801	840,181	827,665	772,876	783,034	777,342	7,904,969
				5.1.7	Marinas	C418	Marina Operations	Expense	603,792	671,023	688,835	720,369	756,460	661,162	777,357	821,897	854,329	887,780	7,443,001
					Marinas Total			Income	(592,000)	(603,248) 67,775	(615,088) 73,747	(628,112) 92,257	(641,136) 115,324	(655,344) 5,818	(670,736) 106,621	(686,720)	(703,296)	(721,056)	(6,516,736) 926,265
				5.1.8	Golf Course	C688	Municipal Golf Course	Expense	271,583	273,659	276,120	282,417	285,310	281,606	279,532	283,531	288,329	295,634	2,817,721
								Income	(77,000)	(91,710)	(112,212)	(114,588)	(116,964)	(119,556)	(122,364)	(125,280)	(128,304)	(131,544)	(1,139,520)
					Golf Course Total				194,583	181,949	163,909	167,829	168,346	162,050	157,168	158,251	160,025	164,090	1,678,201
				5.1.9	Recreation programmes	C130D	Recreation Programmes	Expense	285,005 (15,000)	289,138 (15,285)	292,679 (15,585)	305,835 (15,915)	314,153 (16,245)	322,339 (16,605)	330,161 (16,995)	336,750 (17,400)	344,101 (17,820)	353,949 (18,270)	3,174,109 (165,120)
					Recreation programmes Total			income	270,005	273,853	277,094	289,920	297,908	305,734	313,166	319,350	326,281	335,679	3,008,989
			Recreation promotion and support Total						26,365,412	26,914,436	27,063,383	28,048,750	28,620,500	29,420,887	30,212,675	30,246,929	30,579,561	31,437,339	288,909,872
		5.2	Community support	5.2.1	Libraries	C050	Library Network - Wide Operation	Expense	15,151,905	16,298,012	16,903,808	17,733,543	17,499,681	18,243,636	18,784,284	19,840,817	20,104,659	18,489,563	179,049,907
						C467	Branch Libraries	Income Expense	(982,118) 6,197,344	(869,143) 6,470,367	(767,125) 7,041,775	(731,361) 7,932,120	(643,733) 8,146,627	(627,973) 8,302,426	(569,518) 8,533,267	(553,683) 8,609,658	(545,290) 8,679,595	(546,880) 8,895,492	(6,836,823) 78,808,670
						5.07		Income	(607,643)	(614,771)	(626,228)	(623,653)	(636,011)	(649,549)	(664,264)	(679,568)	(695,459)	(713,021)	(6,510,168)
					Libraries Total				19,759,488	21,284,466	22,552,230	24,310,649	24,366,564	25,268,540	26,083,769	27,217,223	27,543,505	26,125,153	244,511,587
				5.2.2	Access support (Leisure Card)	C419	Passport to Leisure Programme	Expense	106,233	107,468	108,187	113,786	117,091	120,162	122,795	124,490	126,441	129,714	1,176,368
				5.2.3	Access support (Leisure Card) Total Community advocacy	C130G	Community Advice & Information	Expense	106,233 1,295,339	107,468	108,187 1,315,980	113,786 1,376,166	117,091 1,412,789	120,162 1,449,511	122,795 1,482,538	124,490 1,509,678	126,441 1,535,712	129,714 1,576,886	1,176,368 14,259,704
					Community advocacy Total			Expense	1,295,339	1,305,105	1,315,980	1,376,166	1,412,789	1,449,511	1,482,538	1,509,678	1,535,712	1,576,886	14,259,704
				5.2.4	Grants (Social and Recreation)	C130A	Community Grants	Expense	215,533	216,928	1,088,021	222,514	225,172	227,837	230,265	232,340	234,455	237,493	3,130,558
						C637 C678	Support for Wgtn Homeless	Expense	141,822	144,658	147,551	150,502	153,512	156,583	159,714	162,909	166,167	169,490	1,552,909
						0010	Social & Recreational Grant Pool	Expense Income	2,980,422	3,378,044 368	3,422,248	3,366,968	3,412,582	3,459,109	3,506,566	3,554,972	3,604,346	3,654,708	34,339,965 368
					Grants (Social and Recreation) Total		·		3,337,777	3,739,998	4,657,821	3,739,985	3,791,267	3,843,529	3,896,545	3,950,221	4,004,968	4,061,691	39,023,801
I				5.2.5	Housing	C125	Housing Operations and Mtce	Expense	23,803,938	23,914,796	25,273,712	26,380,024	26,167,828	26,079,627	26,852,330	26,613,801	27,990,100	31,605,008	264,681,164

				OVEDNANCE ENTANCE AND DI ANTONI														
strates a state	RUJECIS	AND PROGRAMMES - OPERATIONAL E	XPENDITURE - G	OVERNANCE, FINANCE AND PLANNING	COMM و ا	IIIEE 26 MAY 2015 Activitty Area Name												
ctivity Activity	ty Name	Activity Component	Act. Component Name	AP Project Project	name		Income/Exp											Total
					C680	Housing Upgrade Project	Income Expense	(21,634,802) 1,843,759	(22,390,647)	(24,321,571) 1,545,451	(24,836,561) 1,547,392	(25,835,507) 1,634,411	(25,913,358) 1,743,235	(24,372,793) 2,058,976	(24,953,610) 2,111,743	(25,555,939) 2,407,749	(26,201,291) 2,507,455	(246,016 19,096
							Income	(21,636,554)	(18,711,538)	(1,136,408)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(41,484
				Housing Total	1	1		(17,623,659)	(15,491,542)	1,361,185	3,090,855	1,966,732	1,909,504	4,538,512	3,771,934	4,841,911	7,911,172	(3,723
			5.2.6	Community centres and halls	A468	Cmty Props Programmed Maint	Expense	498,953	693,477	689,978	607,814	671,141	700,199	584,975	579,219	674,584	658,836	6,35
					C068	Community Halls Ops and Maint.	Income Expense	(3,552) 189,703	(3,620) 186,887	(3,691) 236,777	(3,769) 265,691	(3,847) 389,228	(3,932) 479,415	(4,025) 467,967	(4,121) 480,134	(4,220) 501,725	(4,327) 538,624	(3,7)
					0000		Income	(38,108)	(38,832)	(39,595)	(40,433)	(41,271)	(42,186)	(43,177)	(44,206)	(45,273)	(46,416)	(4
					C130B	Community Prop & Facility Ops	Expense	2,244,139	2,365,871	2,374,353	2,556,529	2,641,643	2,719,680	2,849,036	2,918,583	2,984,895	3,129,552	26,7
							Income	(188,341)	(191,919)	(195,686)	(199,830)	(203,973)	(204,563)	(209,368)	(214,357)	(219,531)	(225,075)	(2,0
				Community centres and halls Total	C130I	Accommodation Assistance Fund	Expense	234,033 2,936,827	234,033 3,245,895	234,033 3,296,169	234,033 3,420,035	234,033 3,686,953	234,033 3,882,646	234,033 3,879,441	234,033 3,949,285	234,033 4,126,213	234,033 4,285,227	2,3 36,7
		Community support Total		Community centres and nails Total				9,812,004	14,191,390	33,296,169	36,051,476	35,341,396	36,473,891	40,003,599	40,522,832	4,126,213	44,089,843	331,9
	5.3	Public health and safety	5.3.1	Burials and cremations	C007	Burial & Cremation Operations	Expense	1,658,539	1,732,629	1,791,123	1,893,551	1,969,812	2,018,257	2,036,605	2,120,889	2,186,799	2,284,422	19,6
							Income	(802,684)	(857,854)	(874,692)	(893,212)	(911,733)	(931,938)	(953,826)	(976,557)	(1,000,129)	(1,025,384)	(9,2
				Burials and cremations Total	C072			855,854	874,775	916,432	1,000,339	1,058,079	1,086,319	1,082,779	1,144,332	1,186,671	1,259,037	10,
			5.3.2	Public toilets Public toilets Total	C072	Contracts - Public Conveniences	Expense	2,664,124	2,756,837	2,891,882 2,891,882	3,038,273 3,038,273	3,155,026 3,155,026	3,262,465 3,262,465	3,298,971 3,298,971	3,555,275 3,555,275	3,676,591 3,676,591	3,895,557 3,895,557	32, 32,
			5.3.3	Public health regulations	C478	Public Health	Expense	4,717,104	4,681,997	4,723,131	4,927,507	5,110,775	5,238,745	5,366,074	5,467,675	5,573,070	5,751,649	51,
							Income	(3,210,999)	(3,272,008)	(3,336,228)	(3,364,430)	(3,434,192)	(3,510,296)	(3,592,742)	(3,678,359)	(3,767,147)	(3,862,277)	(35,
				Dahlis kasih semilari zari i	C675	Noise Monitoring	Expense	633,933	666,246	697,257	745,429	836,203	842,582	895,113	917,782	942,333	973,612	8
	1		5.3.4	Public health regulations Total City safety	C673	Anti-Graffiti Flying Squad	Expense	2,140,038 636,989	2,076,235	2,084,160	2,308,506 678,974	2,512,786 695,517	2,571,032 712,123	2,668,445 730,334	2,707,098 748,349	2,748,256	2,862,983 790,954	24
			3.3.4	City salety	P169	Safe City Project Operations	Expense	2,063,562	2,092,254	2,113,246	2,215,349	2,263,342	2,315,306	2,366,259	2,408,056	2,450,528	2,515,545	22
	1			City safety Total				2,700,550	2,740,873	2,773,601	2,894,322	2,958,859	3,027,429	3,096,593	3,156,405	3,219,095	3,306,499	29
	1		5.3.5	WREMO	C540	Emergency Mgmt Plan & Train	Expense	1,089,445	1,116,845	1,190,085	1,231,045	1,276,646	1,300,901	1,335,540	1,371,839	1,377,120	1,422,129	12
	1				C543	Emanoy Mant Rural Fire Mant	Income Expense	(14,000) 247,499	(14,266) 254,060	(14,546) 265,033	(14,854) 266,066	(15,162) 283,011	- 289,374	- 291,291	- 299,678	- 310,283	- 321,302	2
	1				0343	Emgncy Mgmt Rural Fire Mgmt	Income	(29,022)	254,060 (29,573)	265,033 (30,154)	(30,792)	283,011 (31,431)	289,374 (32,127)	(32,882)	(33,666)	(34,478)	(35,349)	4
				WREMO Total	•	·	•	1,293,922	1,327,065	1,410,418	1,451,464	1,513,065	1,558,148	1,593,949	1,637,851	1,652,926	1,708,082	15
		Public health and safety Total						9,654,488	9,775,785	10,076,493	10,692,904	11,197,815	11,505,393	11,740,737	12,200,962	12,483,539	13,032,159	112
I and Recreation					0500	District Dist	<b>F</b>	45,831,904	50,881,611	70,431,448	74,793,130	75,159,712	77,400,171	81,957,011	82,970,722	85,241,849	88,559,341	733
n Development	6.1	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development	6.1.1	Urban planning and policy	C533	District Plan	Expense	2,051,028 (20,000)	1,985,281 (20,380)	1,745,644 (20,780)	1,830,231 (21,220)	1,878,682 (21,660)	1,927,393 (22,140)	1,970,191 (22,660)	2,004,032 (23,200)	2,034,873 (23,760)	2,088,285 (24,360)	19
					C650	Growth Spine Centres	Expense	252,702	255,570	258,330	271,137	278,913	286,104	292,585	298,099	304,009	312,420	2,
				Urban planning and policy Total				2,283,730	2,220,471	1,983,194	2,080,147	2,135,935	2,191,358	2,240,116	2,278,930	2,315,122	2,376,344	22,
			6.1.2	Waterfront development	C711	Olto Ohan an Davida and a ta			005 000	1,013,706	1,160,741	1,137,224	1,111,040			1 001 070	4 000 070	
					0/11	City Shaper Developments	Expense	977,265	995,838					1,141,233	1,169,906	1,201,278	1,238,373	
			0.4.0	Waterfront development Total	1			977,265	995,838	1,013,706	1,160,741	1,137,224	1,111,040	1,141,233	1,169,906	1,201,278	1,238,373	11
			6.1.3		C350 C370	City Snaper Developments Maintenance of City Art Works Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan	Expense Expense Expense											11 3
			6.1.3	Waterfront development Total	C350	Maintenance of City Art Works	Expense	977,265 321,566	995,838 328,897	1,013,706 338,842	1,160,741 354,101	1,137,224 365,272	1,111,040 376,155	1,141,233 383,307	1,169,906 388,721	1,201,278 404,336	1,238,373 418,467	11 3 18
			6.1.3	Waterfront development Total Public spaces and centres development	C350	Maintenance of City Art Works	Expense	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218	995,838 328,897 1,838,041	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846	11 3 18 22 12
			6.1.4	Waterfront development Total Public spaces and centres development Public spaces and centres development Total	C350 C370	Maintenance of City Art Works Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan	Expense Expense	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 1,757,218	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 1,099,876	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 1,129,393	11 3 18 22 12 12
	6.2	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development Tr Ruilding and development control	6.1.4	Waterfront development Total Public spaces and centres development Public spaces and centres development Total Built heritage development Built heritage development Total	C350 C370 P065	Maintenance of City Art Works Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan City Heritage Development	Expense Expense Expense	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 1,757,218 7,207,929	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 7,147,850	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 6,963,092	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 6,588,177	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 6,482,921	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 1,099,876 6,836,884	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 6,964,263	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 1,129,393 7,145,423	11 3 18 22 12 12 68
	6.2	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development Te Building and development control	6.1.4	Waterfront development Total Public spaces and centres development Public spaces and centres development Total Built heritage development	C350 C370	Maintenance of City Art Works Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan	Expense Expense	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 1,757,218	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 1,099,876	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 1,129,393	111 3 18 22 12 12 12 68 141
	6.2		6.1.4	Waterfront development Total Public spaces and centres development Public spaces and centres development Total Built heritage development Built heritage development Total	C350 C370 P065	Maintenance of City Art Works Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan City Heritage Development	Expense Expense Expense Expense	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 1,757,218 7,207,929 13,393,281	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 7,147,850 13,559,529	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 6,963,092 12,997,761	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 6,588,177 13,590,199	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 6,482,921 13,944,868	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744 14,287,331	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147 14,595,633	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 1,099,876 6,836,884 14,799,949	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 6,964,263 14,955,771	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 1,129,393 7,145,423 15,405,324	111 3 18 22 12 12 12 12 68 14 14 95
	6.2		6.1.4 otal 6.2.1	Waterfront development Total Public spaces and centres development Public spaces and centres development Total Built heritage development Built heritage development Total Building control and facilitation Building control and facilitation Total	C350 C370 P065 C480 C685	Maintenance of City Art Works Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan City Heritage Development Building Control/Facilitation Weathertight Homes	Expense Expense Expense Expense Income Expense	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 7,207,929 13,393,281 (9,152,385) 714,026 4,954,922	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 7,147,850 13,559,529 (9,230,165) 727,135 5,056,499	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 6,963,092 12,997,761 (8,920,944) 726,361 4,803,178	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 6,588,177 13,590,199 (9,109,838) 763,903 5,244,264	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 6,482,921 13,944,868 (9,298,732) 785,023 5,431,159	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744 14,287,331 (9,504,798) 805,009 5,587,542	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147 14,595,633 (9,728,036) 821,713 5,689,310	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 6,836,884 14,799,949 (9,959,860) 834,223 5,674,312	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 6,964,263 14,955,771 (10,200,271) 845,760 5,601,261	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 7,145,423 15,405,324 (10,457,853) 867,308 5,814,779	11 18 18 22 12 12 14 (99 55
	6.2		6.1.4	Waterfront development Total Public spaces and centres development Public spaces and centres development Total Built heritage development Built heritage development Total Building control and facilitation	C350 C370 P065 C480	Maintenance of City Art Works Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan City Heritage Development Building Control/Facilitation	Expense Expense Expense Expense Income Expense Expense	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 1,757,218 7,207,929 13,393,281 (9,152,385) 714,026 4,954,922 6,101,814	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 7,147,850 (9,230,165) 727,135 5,056,499 6,222,537	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 12,997,761 (8,920,944) 726,361 4,803,178 6,255,142	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 6,588,177 13,590,199 (9,109,838) 763,903 5,244,264 6,544,039	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 6,482,921 13,944,868 (9,298,732) 785,023 5,431,159 6,765,418	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744 14,287,331 (9,504,798) 805,009 5,587,542 6,943,313	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147 14,595,633 (9,728,036) 821,713 5,689,310 7,098,738	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 6,836,884 14,799,949 (9,959,860) 834,223 5,674,312 7,208,706	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 1,955,771 (10,200,271) 845,760 5,601,261 7,303,993	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 7,145,423 15,405,324 (10,457,853) 867,308 5,814,779 7,523,116	11 18 22 12 12 14 (99 55 67
	6.2		6.1.4 otal 6.2.1	Waterfront development Total Public spaces and centres development Public spaces and centres development Total Built heritage development Built heritage development Total Building control and facilitation Building control and facilitation Total	C350 C370 P065 C480 C685	Maintenance of City Art Works Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan City Heritage Development Building Control/Facilitation Weathertight Homes	Expense Expense Expense Expense Income Expense	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 7,207,929 13,393,281 (9,152,385) 714,026 4,954,922	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 7,147,850 13,559,529 (9,230,165) 727,135 5,056,499	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 6,963,092 12,997,761 (8,920,944) 726,361 4,803,178	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 6,588,177 13,590,199 (9,109,838) 763,903 5,244,264	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 6,482,921 13,944,868 (9,298,732) 785,023 5,431,159	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744 14,287,331 (9,504,798) 805,009 5,587,542	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147 14,595,633 (9,728,036) 821,713 5,689,310	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 6,836,884 14,799,949 (9,959,860) 834,223 5,674,312	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 6,964,263 14,955,771 (10,200,271) 845,760 5,601,261	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 7,145,423 15,405,324 (10,457,853) 867,308 5,814,779	11 18 22 11 12 14 (95 55 67 (3)
	6.2		6.1.4 otal 6.2.1	Waterfront development Total         Public spaces and centres development         Public spaces and centres development Total         Built heritage development         Built heritage development Total         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation Total         Development control and facilitation	C350 C370 P065 C480 C685	Maintenance of City Art Works Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan City Heritage Development Building Control/Facilitation Weathertight Homes	Expense Expense Expense Expense Income Expense Expense	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 1,757,218 7,207,929 13,393,281 (9,152,385) 714,026 4,954,922 6,101,814 (2,898,669)	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 7,147,850 (9,230,165) 727,135 5,056,499 6,222,537 (2,953,743)	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 6,963,092 12,997,761 (8,920,944) 726,361 4,803,178 6,255,142 (3,011,717)	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 (9,109,838) 763,903 5,244,264 6,544,039 (3,075,487)	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 13,944,868 (9,298,732) 785,023 5,431,159 6,765,418 (3,139,258)	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744 14,287,331 (9,504,798) 805,009 5,587,542 6,943,313 (3,208,826)	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147 14,595,633 (9,728,036) 821,713 5,689,310 7,098,738 (3,284,191)	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 1,099,876 6,836,884 14,799,949 (9,959,860) 834,223 5,674,312 7,208,706 (3,362,455)	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 1,111,641 1,955,771 (10,200,271) 845,760 5,601,261 7,303,993 (3,443,618)	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 7,145,423 15,405,324 (10,457,853) 867,308 5,814,779 7,523,116 (3,530,578)	111 322 122 122 122 122 122 122 122 122
	6.2	Building and development control	6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2	Waterfront development Total         Public spaces and centres development         Public spaces and centres development Total         Built heritage development         Built heritage development Total         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation Total         Development control and facilitation	C350 C370 P065 C480 C685 C479	Maintenance of City Art Works Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan City Heritage Development Building Control/Facilitation Weathertight Homes Development Cntrl/Facilitation	Expense Expense Expense Expense Income Expense Expense Income	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 1,757,218 7,207,929 13,393,281 (9,152,385) 714,026 4,954,922 6,101,814 (2,898,669) 3,203,145 1,730,470 1,730,470	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 7,147,850 13,559,529 (9,230,165) 727,135 5,056,499 6,222,537 (2,953,743) 3,268,794 1,615,719	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 6,963,092 12,997,761 (8,920,944) 726,361 4,803,178 6,255,142 (3,011,717) 3,243,426 1,967,719	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 6,588,177 13,590,199 (9,109,838) 763,903 5,244,264 6,544,039 (3,075,487) 3,468,552 2,049,223 2,049,223	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 6,482,921 13,944,868 (9,298,732) 785,023 5,431,159 6,765,418 (3,139,258) 3,626,160 2,114,870 2,114,870	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744 14,287,331 (9,504,798) 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,0000 805,0000 805,0000 805,0000000000	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147 14,595,633 (9,728,036) 821,713 5,689,310 7,098,738 (3,284,191) 3,814,546 2,101,984 2,101,984	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 1,099,876 6,836,884 14,799,949 (9,959,860) 834,223 5,674,312 7,208,706 (3,362,455) 3,846,251 2,140,924 2,140,924	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 1,111,641 6,964,263 14,955,771 (10,200,271) 845,760 5,601,261 7,303,993 (3,443,618) 3,860,374 2,183,294 2,183,294	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 7,145,423 15,405,324 (10,457,853) 867,308 5,814,779 7,523,116 (3,530,578) 3,992,538 2,248,481 2,248,481	111 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112
Development			6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2	Waterfront development Total         Public spaces and centres development         Public spaces and centres development Total         Built heritage development         Built heritage development Total         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation Total         Development control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation Total         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment	C350 C370 P065 C480 C685 C479	Maintenance of City Art Works Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan City Heritage Development Building Control/Facilitation Weathertight Homes Development Cntrl/Facilitation	Expense Expense Expense Expense Income Expense Expense Income	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 7,207,929 13,393,281 (9,152,385) 714,025 4,954,922 6,101,814 (2,888,669) 3,203,145 1,730,470 1,730,470 9,888,537	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 7,147,850 13,559,529 (9,230,165) 727,135 5,056,499 6,222,537 (2,953,743) 3,268,794 1,615,719 9,941,012	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 6,963,092 12,997,761 (8,920,944) 726,361 4,803,178 6,255,142 (3,011,717) 3,243,426 1,967,719 1,967,719 10,014,323	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 6,588,177 13,590,199 (9,109,838) 763,903 5,244,264 6,544,039 (3,075,487) 3,468,552 2,049,223 2,049,223 10,762,038	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 6,482,921 13,944,868 (9,298,732) 785,023 5,431,159 6,765,418 (3,139,258) 3,626,160 2,114,870 2,114,870 11,172,189	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744 14,287,331 (9,504,798) 805,009 5,587,542 6,943,313 (3,208,826) 3,734,487 2,054,889 2,054,889 11,376,917	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147 14,595,633 (9,728,036) 821,713 5,689,310 7,098,738 (3,284,191) 3,814,546 2,101,984 2,101,984 11,605,841	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 1,099,876 6,836,884 14,799,949 (9,959,860) 834,223 5,674,312 7,208,706 (3,362,455) 3,846,251 2,140,924 2,140,924 11,661,486	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 6,964,263 14,955,771 (10,200,271) 845,760 5,601,261 7,303,993 (3,443,618) 3,860,374 2,183,294 2,183,294 11,644,929	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 7,145,423 15,405,324 (10,457,853) 867,308 5,814,779 7,523,116 (3,530,578) 3,992,538 2,248,481 2,248,481 12,055,798	111 3 122 222 222 5 3 3 6 6 7 5 3 3 6 7 5 3 3 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6
		Building and development control	6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2	Waterfront development Total         Public spaces and centres development         Public spaces and centres development Total         Built heritage development         Built heritage development Total         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation Total         Development control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation Total         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment	C350 C370 P065 C480 C685 C479	Maintenance of City Art Works Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan City Heritage Development Building Control/Facilitation Weathertight Homes Development Cntrl/Facilitation	Expense Expense Expense Expense Income Expense Expense Income	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 1,757,218 7,207,929 13,393,281 (9,152,385) 714,026 4,954,922 6,101,814 (2,898,669) 3,203,145 1,730,470 1,730,470	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 7,147,850 13,559,529 (9,230,165) 727,135 5,056,499 6,222,537 (2,953,743) 3,268,794 1,615,719	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 6,963,092 12,997,761 (8,920,944) 726,361 4,803,178 6,255,142 (3,011,717) 3,243,426 1,967,719	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 6,588,177 13,590,199 (9,109,838) 763,903 5,244,264 6,544,039 (3,075,487) 3,468,552 2,049,223 2,049,223	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 6,482,921 13,944,868 (9,298,732) 785,023 5,431,159 6,765,418 (3,139,258) 3,626,160 2,114,870 2,114,870	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744 14,287,331 (9,504,798) 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,0000 805,0000 805,0000 805,0000000000	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147 14,595,633 (9,728,036) 821,713 5,689,310 7,098,738 (3,284,191) 3,814,546 2,101,984 2,101,984	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 1,099,876 6,836,884 14,799,949 (9,959,860) 834,223 5,674,312 7,208,706 (3,362,455) 3,846,251 2,140,924 2,140,924	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 1,111,641 6,964,263 14,955,771 (10,200,271) 845,760 5,601,261 7,303,993 (3,443,618) 3,860,374 2,183,294 2,183,294	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 7,145,423 15,405,324 (10,457,853) 867,308 5,814,779 7,523,116 (3,530,578) 3,992,538 2,248,481 2,248,481	111 3 3 22 22 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12
		Building and development control Building and development control Total	6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.2.3	Waterfront development Total Public spaces and centres development Public spaces and centres development Total Built heritage development Total Building control and facilitation Building control and facilitation Total Development control and facilitation Development control and facilitation Total Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Total	C350 C370 P065 C480 C685 C479 P057	Maintenance of City Art Works Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan City Heritage Development Building Control/Facilitation Weathertight Homes Development Cntrl/Facilitation Earthquake Risk Building Proj.	Expense Expense Expense Expense Income Expense Income Expense	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 7,207,929 13,393,281 (9,152,385) 714,025 4,954,922 6,101,814 (2,888,669) 3,203,145 1,730,470 1,730,470 9,888,537 17,096,466	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 7,147,850 13,559,529 (9,230,165) 727,135 5,056,499 6,222,537 (2,953,743) 3,268,794 1,615,719 9,941,012 17,088,862	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 6,963,092 12,997,761 (8,920,944) 726,361 4,803,178 6,255,142 (3,011,717) 3,243,426 1,967,719 1,967,719 10,014,323 16,977,415	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 6,588,177 13,590,199 (9,109,838) 763,903 5,244,264 6,544,039 (3,075,487) 3,468,552 2,049,223 2,049,223 10,762,038	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 6,482,921 13,944,868 (9,298,732) 785,023 5,431,159 6,765,418 (3,139,258) 3,626,160 2,114,870 2,114,870 11,172,189	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744 14,287,331 (9,504,798) 805,009 5,587,542 6,943,313 (3,208,826) 3,734,487 2,054,889 2,054,889 11,376,917	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147 14,595,633 (9,728,036) 821,713 5,689,310 7,098,738 (3,284,191) 3,814,546 2,101,984 2,101,984 11,605,841	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 1,099,876 6,836,884 14,799,949 (9,959,860) 834,223 5,674,312 7,208,706 (3,362,455) 3,846,251 2,140,924 2,140,924 11,661,486	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 6,964,263 14,955,771 (10,200,271) 845,760 5,601,261 7,303,993 (3,443,618) 3,860,374 2,183,294 2,183,294 11,644,929	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 7,145,423 15,405,324 (10,457,853) 867,308 5,814,779 7,523,116 (3,530,578) 3,992,538 2,248,481 2,248,481 12,055,798	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		Building and development control Building and development control Total	6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.2.3	Waterfront development Total         Public spaces and centres development         Public spaces and centres development Total         Built heritage development         Built heritage development Total         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation Total         Development control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Total         Transport planning	C350 C370 P065 C480 C685 C479 P057 C6681	Maintenance of City Art Works         Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan         City Heritage Development         Building Control/Facilitation         Weathertight Homes         Development Cntrl/Facilitation         Earthquake Risk Building Proj.         Ngaurunga to Airport Corridor	Expense Expense Expense Income Expense Income Expense Expense Expense Expense	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 7,207,929 13,393,281 (9,152,385) 714,026 4,954,922 6,101,814 (2,898,669) 3,203,145 1,730,470 9,888,537 17,096,466 691,789 459,092 (86,372)	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 1,764,604 13,559,529 (9,230,165) 727,135 5,056,499 6,222,537 (2,953,743) 3,268,794 1,615,719 1,615,719 9,944,012 17,088,862 359,477 463,805 (89,846)	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 6,963,092 12,997,761 (8,920,944) 726,361 4,803,178 6,255,142 (3,011,717) 3,243,426 1,967,719 10,014,323 16,977,415 210,200 504,979 (101,533)	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 763,903 5,244,264 6,544,039 (3,075,487) 3,468,552 2,049,223 10,762,038 17,350,215 - 531,721 (105,756)	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 6,482,921 13,944,868 (9,298,732) 785,023 5,431,159 6,765,418 (3,139,258) 3,626,160 2,114,870 2,114,870 2,114,870 11,172,189 17,655,110 547,862 (107,949)	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744 14,287,331 (9,504,798) 805,009 5,587,542 6,943,313 (3,208,826) 3,734,487 2,054,889 2,054,889 11,376,917 17,960,662	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147 14,595,633 (9,728,036) 821,713 5,689,310 7,098,738 (3,284,191) 3,814,546 2,101,984 2,101,984 11,605,541 18,827,988 573,078 (112,933)	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 6,836,884 14,799,949 (9,959,860) 834,223 5,674,312 7,208,706 (3,362,455) 3,846,251 2,140,924 2,140,924 11,661,486 18,498,371 - 581,717 (115,624)	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 1,111,641 1,955,771 (10,200,271) 845,760 5,601,261 7,303,993 (3,443,618) 3,860,374 2,183,294 11,644,929 18,609,191 - 590,698 (118,415)	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 7,145,423 15,405,324 (10,457,853) 867,308 5,814,779 7,523,116 (3,530,578) 3,992,538 2,248,481 2,248,481 12,055,798 19,201,221 - 606,256 (121,405)	1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 4 4 9 9 9 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 3 3 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 4 4 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		Building and development control Building and development control Total	6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.2.3	Waterfront development Total         Public spaces and centres development         Public spaces and centres development Total         Built heritage development         Built heritage development Total         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Total         Transport planning         Transport planning Total	C350 C370 P065 C480 C685 C479 P057 C681 P249	Maintenance of City Art Works         Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan         City Heritage Development         Building Control/Facilitation         Weathertight Homes         Development Cntrl/Facilitation         Earthquake Risk Building Proj.         Ngaurunga to Airport Corridor Network Planning	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Income Expense Expense Expense	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 1,757,218 7,207,929 13,393,281 (9,152,385) 714,026 4,954,922 6,101,814 (2,898,669) 3,203,145 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,7096,466 691,789 459,092 (86,372) 1,064,510	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 7,147,850 (9,230,165) 727,135 5,056,499 6,222,537 (2,953,743) 3,268,794 1,615,719 1,615,719 9,941,012 17,088,862 359,477 463,805 (89,846) 733,436	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 12,997,761 (8,920,944) 726,361 4,803,178 6,255,142 (3,011,717) 3,243,426 1,967,719 10,014,323 16,977,415 210,200 504,979 (101,533) 613,646	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 3,244,264 6,544,039 (3,075,487) 3,468,552 2,049,223 2,049,223 2,049,223 10,762,038 17,350,215 - 531,721 (105,756) 425,965	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 13,944,868 (9,298,732) 785,023 5,431,159 6,765,418 (3,139,258) 3,626,160 2,114,870 2,114,870 11,172,189 17,655,110 - 547,862 (107,949) 439,912	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744 14,287,331 (9,504,798) 805,009 5,587,542 6,943,313 (3,208,826) 3,734,487 2,054,889 2,054,889 11,376,917 17,960,662 - 561,663 (110,341) 451,321	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147 14,595,633 (9,728,036) 821,713 5,689,310 7,098,738 (3,284,191) 3,814,546 2,101,984 2,101,984 2,101,984 11,605,841 18,327,988	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 1,099,876 1,099,876 6,836,884 14,799,949 (9,959,860) 834,223 5,674,312 7,208,706 (3,362,455) 3,846,251 2,140,924 2,140,924 2,140,924 11,661,486 18,498,371 - 581,717 (115,624) 466,093	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 1,111,641 1,955,771 (10,200,271) 845,760 5,601,261 7,303,993 (3,443,618) 3,860,374 2,183,294 2,183,294 2,183,294 11,644,929 18,609,191 - 590,698 (118,415) 472,283	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 7,145,423 15,405,324 (10,457,853) 867,308 5,814,779 7,523,116 (3,530,578) 3,992,538 2,248,481 2,248,481 12,055,798 19,201,221 - 606,256 (121,405) 484,850	1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 (9) 9 9 5 5 6 6 6 6 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 111 177 ( ) 
		Building and development control Building and development control Total	6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.2.3	Waterfront development Total         Public spaces and centres development         Public spaces and centres development Total         Built heritage development         Built heritage development Total         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation Total         Development control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Total         Transport planning	C350 C370 P065 C480 C685 C479 P057 C6681	Maintenance of City Art Works         Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan         City Heritage Development         Building Control/Facilitation         Weathertight Homes         Development Cntrl/Facilitation         Earthquake Risk Building Proj.         Ngaurunga to Airport Corridor	Expense Expense Expense Expense Income Expense Income Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 7,207,929 13,393,281 (9,152,385) 714,026 4,954,922 6,101,814 (2,898,669) 3,203,145 1,730,470 9,888,537 17,096,466 691,789 459,092 (86,372)	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 1,764,604 13,559,529 (9,230,165) 727,135 5,056,499 6,222,537 (2,953,743) 3,268,794 1,615,719 1,615,719 9,944,012 17,088,862 359,477 463,805 (89,846)	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 6,963,092 12,997,761 (8,920,944) 726,361 4,803,178 6,255,142 (3,011,717) 3,243,426 1,967,719 10,014,323 16,977,415 210,200 504,979 (101,533)	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 763,903 5,244,264 6,544,039 (3,075,487) 3,468,552 2,049,223 10,762,038 17,350,215 - 531,721 (105,756)	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 6,482,921 13,944,868 (9,298,732) 785,023 5,431,159 6,765,418 (3,139,258) 3,626,160 2,114,870 2,114,870 2,114,870 11,172,189 17,655,110 547,862 (107,949)	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744 14,287,331 (9,504,798) 805,009 5,587,542 6,943,313 (3,208,826) 3,734,487 2,054,889 2,054,889 11,376,917 17,960,662	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147 14,595,633 (9,728,036) 821,713 5,689,310 7,098,738 (3,284,191) 3,814,546 2,101,984 2,101,984 11,605,541 18,827,988 573,078 (112,933)	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 6,836,884 14,799,949 (9,959,860) 834,223 5,674,312 7,208,706 (3,362,455) 3,846,251 2,140,924 2,140,924 11,661,486 18,498,371 - 581,717 (115,624)	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 1,111,641 1,955,771 (10,200,271) 845,760 5,601,261 7,303,993 (3,443,618) 3,860,374 2,183,294 11,644,929 18,609,191 - 590,698 (118,415)	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 7,145,423 15,405,324 (10,457,853) 867,308 5,814,779 7,523,116 (3,530,578) 3,992,538 2,248,481 2,248,481 12,055,798 19,201,221 - 606,256 (121,405)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2
		Building and development control Building and development control Total	6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.2.3	Waterfront development Total         Public spaces and centres development         Public spaces and centres development Total         Built heritage development         Built heritage development Total         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Total         Transport planning         Transport planning Total	C350 C370 P065 C480 C685 C479 P057 C681 P249	Maintenance of City Art Works         Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan         City Heritage Development         Building Control/Facilitation         Weathertight Homes         Development Cntrl/Facilitation         Earthquake Risk Building Proj.         Ngaurunga to Airport Corridor Network Planning	Expense Expense Expense Expense Income Expense Income Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 1,757,218 7,207,929 13,393,281 (9,152,385) 714,026 4,954,922 6,101,814 (2,898,669) 3,203,145 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,691,789 459,092 (86,372) 1,064,510 1,654,138	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 7,147,850 (9,230,165) 727,135 5,056,499 6,222,537 (2,953,743) 3,268,794 1,615,719 1,615,719 1,615,719 9,941,012 17,088,862 359,477 463,805 (89,846) 733,436 1,687,939	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 6,963,092 12,997,761 (8,920,944) 726,361 4,803,178 6,255,142 (3,011,717) 3,243,426 1,967,719 10,014,323 16,977,415 210,200 504,979 (101,533) 613,646 1,728,527	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,635 1,042,635 1,042,635 1,042,635 1,042,635 1,042,635 1,042,635 1,042,635 1,042,635 1,042,635 1,045,756 1,785,619	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,3,944,868 (9,298,732) 785,023 5,431,159 6,765,418 (3,139,258) 3,626,160 2,114,870 2,114,870 11,172,189 17,655,110 547,862 (107,949) 439,912 1,843,238	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744 14,287,331 (9,504,798) 805,009 5,587,542 6,943,313 (3,208,826) 3,734,487 2,054,889 2,054,889 11,376,917 17,960,662 561,663 (110,341) 451,321 1,887,049	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147 14,595,633 (9,728,036) 821,713 5,689,310 7,098,738 (3,284,191) 3,814,546 2,101,984 2,101,984 2,101,984 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,905,251	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 1,099,876 1,099,876 6,836,884 14,799,949 (9,959,860) 834,223 5,674,312 7,208,706 (3,362,455) 3,846,251 2,140,924 2,140,924 2,140,924 11,661,486 18,498,371 - 581,717 (115,624) 466,093 1,998,474	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 4,956,771 (10,200,271) 845,760 5,601,261 7,303,993 (3,443,618) 3,860,374 2,183,294 2,183,294 2,183,294 11,644,929 18,609,191 - 590,698 (118,415) 472,283 2,067,865	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 1,129,393 7,145,423 15,405,324 (10,457,853) 867,308 5,814,779 7,523,116 (3,530,578) 3,992,538 2,248,481 2,248,481 12,055,798 19,201,221 - - 606,256 (121,405) 484,850 2,132,695	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2
		Building and development control Building and development control Total	6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.2.3	Waterfront development Total         Public spaces and centres development         Public spaces and centres development Total         Built heritage development         Built heritage development Total         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Total         Transport planning         Transport planning Total	C350 C370 P065 C480 C685 C479 P057 C479 P057 C681 P249 C304	Maintenance of City Art Works         Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan         City Heritage Development         Building Control/Facilitation         Weathertight Homes         Development Cntrl/Facilitation         Earthquake Risk Building Proj.         Ngaurunga to Airport Corridor         Network Planning         Road Maintenance&Storm Cleanup	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 1,757,218 7,207,929 13,393,281 (9,152,385) 714,026 4,954,922 6,101,814 (2,898,669) 3,203,145 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 9,888,537 17,096,466 691,789 459,092 (86,372) 1,064,510 1,654,138 (687,100) 36,740 284,025	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 7,147,850 13,559,529 (9,230,165) 727,135 5,056,499 6,222,537 (2,953,743) 3,268,794 1,615,719 9,941,012 17,088,862 359,477 463,805 (89,846) 733,436 1,687,939 (714,129) 37,420 291,386	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 1,770,863 6,963,092 12,997,761 (8,920,944) 726,361 4,803,178 6,255,142 (3,011,717) 3,243,426 1,967,719 10,014,323 16,977,415 210,200 504,979 (101,533) 613,646 1,728,527 (744,531) 38,073 296,663	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 6,588,177 13,590,199 (9,109,838) 763,903 5,244,264 6,544,039 (3,075,487) 3,468,552 2,049,223 2,049,223 10,762,038 17,350,215 	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,159 6,765,418 (3,139,258) 3,626,160 2,114,870 1,172,189 1,7655,110 - - - 547,862 (107,949) 439,912 1,843,238 (793,205) 40,683 317,407	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744 14,287,331 (9,504,798) 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 1,376,917 17,960,662 - 561,663 (110,341) 451,321 1,887,049 (808,431) 41,789 326,040	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147 14,595,633 (9,728,036) 821,713 5,689,310 7,098,738 (3,284,191) 3,814,546 2,101,984 2,101,984 11,605,841 18,327,988 573,078 (112,933) 460,145 1,950,251 (829,547) 42,938 334,765	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 1,099,876 1,099,876 6,836,884 14,799,949 (9,959,860) 834,223 5,674,312 7,208,706 (3,362,455) 3,846,251 2,140,924 2,140,924 11,661,486 18,498,371 - 581,717 (115,624) 466,093 1,998,474 (847,136) 44,041 342,871	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 6,964,263 14,955,771 (10,200,271) 845,760 5,601,261 7,303,993 (3,443,618) 3,860,374 2,183,294 2,183,294 2,183,294 11,644,929 18,609,191 590,698 (118,415) 472,283 2,067,865 (869,816) 45,214 351,754	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 7,145,423 15,405,324 (10,457,853) 867,308 5,814,779 7,523,116 (3,530,578) 3,992,538 2,248,481 12,055,788 19,201,221 - - 606,256 (121,405) 484,850 2,132,695 (890,256) 46,665 362,830	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		Building and development control Building and development control Total	6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.2.3	Waterfront development Total         Public spaces and centres development         Public spaces and centres development Total         Built heritage development         Built heritage development Total         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Total         Transport planning         Transport planning Total	C350 C370 P065 C480 C685 C479 P057 C681 P249 C304 C312 C441	Maintenance of City Art Works         Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan         City Heritage Development         Building Control/Facilitation         Weathertight Homes         Development Cntrl/Facilitation         Earthquake Risk Building Proj.         Ngaurunga to Airport Corridor         Network Planning         Road Maintenance&Storm Cleanup         Mtc Tawa Shared Driveways         Walls, Bridges & Tunnel Mntnce	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Income	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 1,757,218 7,207,929 13,393,281 (9,152,385) 714,026 4,954,922 6,101,814 (2,898,669) 3,203,145 1,730,470 1,730,470 9,888,537 17,096,466 691,789 459,092 (86,372) 1,064,510 1,665,1138 (687,100) 36,740 284,025 (101,470)	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 7,147,850 13,559,529 (9,230,165) 727,135 5,056,499 6,222,537 (2,953,743) 3,268,794 1,615,719 1,615,719 9,941,012 17,088,862 359,477 463,805 (89,846) 733,436 1,687,393 (714,129) 37,420 291,386 (106,450)	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 6,963,092 12,997,761 (8,920,944) 726,361 428,03,178 6,255,142 (3,011,717) 3,243,426 1,967,719 10,014,323 16,977,415 210,200 504,979 (101,533) 613,646 1,728,527 (744,531) 38,073 296,663 (110,709)	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 6,588,177 13,590,199 (9,109,838) 763,903 5,244,264 6,544,039 (3,075,487) 3,468,552 2,049,223 2,049,223 10,762,038 17,350,215 - 531,721 (105,756) 425,965 1,785,619 (775,502) 39,505 308,275 (115,268)	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,3,944,868 (9,298,732) 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 7	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744 14,287,331 (9,504,798) 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,0000 805,0000 805,0000 805,0000 805,0000000000	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147 14,595,633 (9,728,036) 821,713 (9,728,036) 821,713 (9,728,036) 821,713 (9,728,036) 821,713 (3,284,191) 3,814,546 2,101,984 2,101,984 11,605,841 18,327,988 573,078 (112,933) 460,145 1,950,251 (829,547) 42,938 334,765 (123,090)	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 1,099,876 6,836,884 14,799,949 (9,959,860) 834,223 5,674,312 7,208,706 (3,362,455) 3,846,251 2,140,924 2,140,924 11,661,486 18,498,371 - 581,717 (115,624) 466,093 1,998,474 (847,136) 44,041 342,871 (126,023)	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 6,964,263 14,955,771 (10,200,271) 845,760 5,601,261 7,303,993 (3,443,618) 3,860,374 2,183,294 2,183,294 11,644,929 18,609,191 	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 7,145,423 15,405,324 (10,457,853) 867,308 5,814,779 7,523,116 (3,530,578) 3,992,538 2,248,481 12,055,788 19,201,221 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	
		Building and development control Building and development control Total	6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.2.3	Waterfront development Total         Public spaces and centres development         Public spaces and centres development Total         Built heritage development         Built heritage development Total         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Total         Transport planning         Transport planning Total	C350 C370 P065 C480 C685 C479 C479 P057 C681 P249 C304 C304 C312	Maintenance of City Art Works         Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan         City Heritage Development         Building Control/Facilitation         Weathertight Homes         Development Cntrl/Facilitation         Earthquake Risk Building Proj.         Ngaurunga to Airport Corridor         Network Planning         Road Maintenance&Storm Cleanup         Mtc Tawa Shared Driveways	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 7,207,929 13,393,281 (9,152,385) 714,026 4,954,922 6,101,814 (2,888,669) 3,203,145 1,730,470 9,888,537 17,096,466 691,789 459,092 (86,372) 1,064,510 1,654,138 (687,100) 36,740 284,025 (101,470) 6,489,547	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 7,147,850 13,559,529 (9,230,165) 727,135 5,056,499 6,222,537 (2,953,743) 3,268,794 1,615,719 9,941,012 17,088,862 359,477 463,805 (89,846) 733,436 1,687,939 (714,129) 37,420 291,386 (106,450) 6,534,779	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 6,963,092 12,997,761 (8,920,944) 726,361 4,803,178 6,255,142 (3,011,717) 3,243,426 1,967,719 10,014,323 16,977,415 210,200 504,979 (101,533) 613,646 1,728,527 (744,531) 38,073 296,663 (110,709) 7,130,783	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 6,588,177 13,590,199 (9,109,838) 763,903 5,244,264 6,544,039 (3,075,487) 3,468,552 2,049,223 10,762,038 17,350,215 - 531,721 (105,756) 425,965 1,785,619 (775,502) 39,505 308,275 (115,268) 7,383,711	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 6,482,921 13,944,868 (9,298,732) 785,023 5,431,159 6,765,418 (3,139,258) 3,626,160 2,114,870 2,114,870 2,114,870 11,172,189 17,655,110 - 547,862 (107,949) 1,843,238 (793,205) 40,683 317,407 (117,658) 7,492,502	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744 14,287,331 (9,504,798) 805,009 5,587,542 6,943,313 (3,208,826) 3,734,487 2,054,889 2,054,889 2,054,889 11,376,917 17,960,662 - 561,663 (110,341) 451,321 1,887,049 (808,431) 41,789 326,040 (120,265) 8,004,994	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147 14,595,633 (9,728,036) 821,713 5,689,310 7,098,738 (3,284,191) 3,814,546 2,101,984 2,101,984 2,101,984 11,605,841 18,327,988 573,078 (112,933) 460,145 1,950,251 (829,547) 42,938 334,765 (123,090) 8,171,393	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 1,099,876 6,836,884 14,799,949 (9,959,860) 834,223 5,674,312 7,208,706 (3,362,455) 3,846,251 2,140,924 2,140,924 11,661,486 18,498,371 - 581,717 (115,624) 466,093 1,998,474 (847,136) 44,041 342,871 (126,023) 8,298,034	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 1,111,641 6,964,263 14,955,771 (10,200,271) 845,760 5,601,261 7,303,993 (3,443,618) 3,860,374 2,183,294 2,183,294 2,183,294 11,644,929 18,609,191 - 590,698 (118,415) 472,283 2,067,865 (869,816) 45,214 351,754 (129,065) 9,108,164	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 1,129,393 7,145,423 15,405,324 (10,457,853) 867,308 5,814,779 7,523,116 (3,530,578) 3,992,538 2,248,481 12,055,798 19,201,221 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	
<u>an Development T</u> hsport		Building and development control Building and development control Total	6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.2.3	Waterfront development Total         Public spaces and centres development         Public spaces and centres development Total         Built heritage development         Built heritage development Total         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Total         Transport planning         Transport planning Total	C350 C370 P065 C480 C685 C479 P057 C681 P249 C304 C312 C441	Maintenance of City Art Works         Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan         City Heritage Development         Building Control/Facilitation         Weathertight Homes         Development Cntrl/Facilitation         Earthquake Risk Building Proj.         Ngaurunga to Airport Corridor         Network Planning         Road Maintenance&Storm Cleanup         Mtc Tawa Shared Driveways         Walls, Bridges & Tunnel Mntnce	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Income	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 1,757,218 7,207,929 13,393,281 (9,152,385) 714,026 4,954,922 6,101,814 (2,898,669) 3,203,145 1,730,470 1,730,470 9,888,537 17,096,466 691,789 459,092 (86,372) 1,064,510 1,665,1138 (687,100) 36,740 284,025 (101,470)	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 7,147,850 13,559,529 (9,230,165) 727,135 5,056,499 6,222,537 (2,953,743) 3,268,794 1,615,719 1,615,719 9,941,012 17,088,862 359,477 463,805 (89,846) 733,436 1,687,393 (714,129) 37,420 291,386 (106,450)	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 6,963,092 12,997,761 (8,920,944) 726,361 428,03,178 6,255,142 (3,011,717) 3,243,426 1,967,719 10,014,323 16,977,415 210,200 504,979 (101,533) 613,646 1,728,527 (744,531) 38,073 296,663 (110,709)	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 6,588,177 13,590,199 (9,109,838) 763,903 5,244,264 6,544,039 (3,075,487) 3,468,552 2,049,223 2,049,223 10,762,038 17,350,215 - 531,721 (105,756) 425,965 1,785,619 (775,502) 39,505 308,275 (115,268)	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,3,944,868 (9,298,732) 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,023 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 785,025 7	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744 14,287,331 (9,504,798) 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,009 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,000 805,0000 805,0000 805,0000 805,0000 805,0000000000	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147 14,595,633 (9,728,036) 821,713 (9,728,036) 821,713 (9,728,036) 821,713 (9,728,036) 821,713 (3,284,191) 3,814,546 2,101,984 2,101,984 11,605,841 18,327,988 573,078 (112,933) 460,145 1,950,251 (829,547) 42,938 334,765 (123,090)	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 1,099,876 6,836,884 14,799,949 (9,959,860) 834,223 5,674,312 7,208,706 (3,362,455) 3,846,251 2,140,924 2,140,924 11,661,486 18,498,371 - 581,717 (115,624) 466,093 1,998,474 (847,136) 44,041 342,871 (126,023)	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 6,964,263 14,955,771 (10,200,271) 845,760 5,601,261 7,303,993 (3,443,618) 3,860,374 2,183,294 2,183,294 11,644,929 18,609,191 	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 7,145,423 15,405,324 (10,457,853) 867,308 5,814,779 7,523,116 (3,530,578) 3,992,538 2,248,481 12,055,788 19,201,221 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
		Building and development control Building and development control Total	6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.2.3	Waterfront development Total         Public spaces and centres development         Public spaces and centres development Total         Built heritage development         Built heritage development Total         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Total         Transport planning         Transport planning Total	C350 C370 P065 C480 C685 C479 C685 C479 C685 C479 C681 P249 C304 C304 C312 C441 C444	Maintenance of City Art Works         Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan         City Heritage Development         Building Control/Facilitation         Weathertight Homes         Development Cntrl/Facilitation         Earthquake Risk Building Proj.         Road Maintenance&Storm Cleanup         Mtc Tawa Shared Driveways         Walls, Bridges & Tunnel Mntnce         Drains & Walls Asset Stewardship	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Income Expense Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Expense Income Expense Expense Income	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 1,757,218 1,757,218 7,207,929 13,393,281 (9,152,385) 714,026 4,954,922 6,101,814 (2,898,669) 3,203,145 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,654,138 (687,100) 36,740 284,025 (101,470) 6,489,547 (16,146)	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 7,147,850 (9,230,165) 727,135 5,056,499 6,222,537 (2,953,743) 3,268,794 1,615,719 9,941,012 17,088,862 359,477 463,805 (89,846) 733,436 1,687,939 (714,129) 37,420 37,420 37,420 (106,450) 6,534,779 (16,795)	1,013,706 338.842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 12,997,761 (8,920,944) 726,361 4,803,178 6,255,142 (3,011,777) 3,243,426 1,967,719 10,014,323 16,977,415 210,200 504,979 (101,533) 613,646 1,728,527 (744,531) 38,073 296,663 (110,709) 7,130,783 (17,475)	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,3590,199 (9,109,838) 763,903 5,244,264 6,544,039 (3,075,487) 3,468,552 2,049,223 10,762,038 17,350,215 - 531,721 (105,756) 425,965 1,785,619 (775,502) 39,505 308,275 (115,268) 7,383,711 (18,201)	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 6,482,921 13,944,868 (9,298,732) 785,023 5,431,159 6,765,418 (3,139,258) 3,626,160 2,114,870 11,172,189 17,655,110 - 547,862 (107,949) 439,912 1,843,238 (793,205) 40,683 317,407 (117,658) 7,492,502 (18,579)	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744 14,287,331 (9,504,798) 805,009 5,587,542 6,943,313 (3,208,826) 3,734,487 2,054,889 2,054,889 2,054,889 11,376,917 17,960,662 - 561,663 (110,341) 45,1,321 1,887,049 (808,431) 41,789 3,26,040 (120,265) 8,004,994 (18,991)	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147 14,595,633 (9,728,036) 821,713 5,689,310 7,098,738 (3,284,191) 3,814,546 2,101,984 2,101,984 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,841 11,605,845,855,855,855,855,855,855,855	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 1,099,876 6,836,884 14,799,949 (9,959,860) 834,223 5,674,312 7,208,706 (3,362,455) 3,846,251 2,140,924 2,140,924 11,661,486 18,498,371 - 581,717 (115,624) 466,093 1,998,474 (847,136) 44,041 342,871 (126,023) 8,298,034 (19,900)	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 1,111,641 1,955,771 (10,200,271) 845,760 5,601,261 7,303,993 (3,443,618) 3,860,374 2,183,294 2,183,294 11,644,929 18,609,191 - 590,698 (118,415) 472,283 2,067,865 (869,816) 45,214 351,754 (129,065) 9,108,164 (20,380)	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 7,145,423 15,405,324 (10,457,853) 867,308 5,814,779 7,523,116 (3,530,578) 3,992,538 2,248,481 2,248,481 2,248,481 2,248,481 2,248,481 2,248,481 2,265,798 19,201,221 - - 606,256 (121,405) 484,850 2,132,695 (890,256) 46,665 362,830 (132,325) 9,151,544 (20,895)	111 111 111 112 112 112 112 112
		Building and development control Building and development control Total	6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.2.3	Waterfront development Total         Public spaces and centres development         Public spaces and centres development Total         Built heritage development         Built heritage development Total         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Total         Transport planning         Transport planning Total	C350 C370 P065 C480 C685 C479 C685 C479 C685 C479 C681 P249 C304 C304 C312 C441 C444	Maintenance of City Art Works         Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan         City Heritage Development         Building Control/Facilitation         Weathertight Homes         Development Cntrl/Facilitation         Earthquake Risk Building Proj.         Road Maintenance&Storm Cleanup         Mtc Tawa Shared Driveways         Walls, Bridges & Tunnel Mntnce         Drains & Walls Asset Stewardship	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 1,757,218 7,207,929 13,393,281 (9,152,385) 714,026 4,954,922 6,101,814 (2,898,669) 3,203,145 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,7096,466 691,789 459,092 (86,372) 1,064,510 1,654,138 (687,100) 36,740 284,025 (101,470) 6,489,547 (16,146) 725,920 (314,013) 13,325,216	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 7,147,850 (9,230,165) 727,135 5,056,499 6,222,537 (2,953,743) 3,268,794 1,615,719 1,615,719 1,615,719 1,615,719 9,941,012 17,088,862 359,477 463,805 (89,846) 733,436 1,687,939 (714,129) 37,420 291,386 (106,450) 6,534,779 (16,795) 802,694 (356,474) 13,859,222	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 1,770,863 1,997,761 (8,920,944) 726,361 4,803,178 6,255,142 (3,011,717) 3,243,426 1,967,719 1,967,719 1,967,719 10,014,323 16,977,415 210,200 504,979 (101,533) 613,646 1,728,527 (744,531) 38,073 296,663 (110,709) 7,130,783 (110,709) 7,130,783 (17,475) 819,567 (370,889) 15,603,417	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 3,903 5,244,264 6,544,039 (3,075,487) 3,468,552 2,049,223 2,049,223 2,049,223 2,049,223 10,762,038 17,350,215 - 531,721 (105,756) 425,965 1,785,619 (775,502) 39,505 308,275 (115,268) 7,383,711 (18,201) 846,672 (386,317) 16,789,165	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,3,944,868 (9,298,732) 785,023 5,431,159 6,765,418 (3,139,258) 3,626,160 2,114,870 2,114,870 11,172,189 17,655,110 	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744 14,287,331 (9,504,798) 805,009 5,587,542 6,943,313 (3,208,826) 3,734,487 2,054,889 2,054,889 2,054,889 11,376,917 17,960,662 561,663 (110,341) 451,321 1,887,049 (808,431) 41,789 326,040 (120,265) 8,004,994 (18,991) 895,851 (403,066) 19,742,433	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147 14,595,633 (9,728,036) 821,713 5,689,310 7,098,738 (3,284,191) 3,814,546 2,101,984 2,101,984 2,101,984 2,101,984 11,605,841 18,327,988 (112,933) 460,145 1,950,251 (829,547) 42,938 334,765 (123,090) 8,171,393 (19,437) 922,461 (412,532) 20,711,345	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 1,099,876 1,099,876 1,099,876 1,099,876 1,099,876 1,099,876 1,099,876 1,099,876 1,099,876 1,099,876 1,099,876 1,099,874 1,661,486 18,498,371 - 581,717 (115,624) 466,093 1,998,474 (847,136) 44,041 342,871 (126,023) 8,298,034 (19,900) 948,667 (422,363) 2,1788,301	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 1,111,641 6,964,263 14,955,771 (10,200,271) 845,760 5,601,261 7,303,993 (3,443,618) 3,860,374 2,183,294 2,183,294 2,183,294 11,644,929 18,609,191 - 590,698 (118,415) 472,283 2,067,865 (869,816) 45,214 351,754 (129,065) 9,108,164 (20,380) 978,085 (432,558) 24,866,000	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 7,145,423 15,405,324 (10,457,853) 867,308 5,814,779 7,523,116 (3,530,578) 3,992,538 2,248,481 12,055,798 19,201,221 - - 606,256 (121,405) 484,850 2,132,695 (890,256) 46,665 362,830 (132,325) 9,151,544 (20,895) 1,011,099 (443,481) 25,878,966	1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 11111 1111 11111 11111 111111
		Building and development control Building and development control Total	6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.2.3	Waterfront development Total         Public spaces and centres development         Public spaces and centres development Total         Built heritage development         Built heritage development Total         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation         Building control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation         Development control and facilitation         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment         Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Total         Transport planning         Transport planning Total	C350         C350           C370         P065           P065         C480           C685         C479           P057         C681           P249         C304           C312         C441           C445         C445	Maintenance of City Art Works         Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan         City Heritage Development         Building Control/Facilitation         Weathertight Homes         Development Cntrl/Facilitation         Earthquake Risk Building Proj.         Ngaurunga to Airport Corridor         Network Planning         Road Maintenance&Storm Cleanup         Mtc Tawa Shared Driveways         Walls, Bridges & Tunnel Mntnce         Drains & Walls Asset Stewardship         Kerb & Channel Maintenance	Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Expense Income Expense Expense Expense Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income Expense Income	977,265 321,566 1,868,150 2,189,716 1,757,218 1,757,218 7,207,929 13,393,281 (9,152,385) 714,026 4,954,922 6,101,814 (2,898,669) 3,203,145 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,730,470 1,7096,466 691,789 459,092 (86,372) 1,064,510 1,654,138 (687,100) 36,740 284,025 (101,470) 6,489,547 (16,146) 725,920 (314,013)	995,838 328,897 1,838,041 2,166,938 1,764,604 1,764,604 7,147,850 (9,230,165) 727,135 5,056,499 6,222,537 (2,953,743) 3,268,794 1,615,719 1,615,719 9,941,012 17,088,862 359,477 463,805 (89,846) 733,436 1,687,939 (714,129) 37,420 291,386 (106,450) 6,534,779 (16,795) 802,694 (356,474)	1,013,706 338,842 1,856,486 2,195,328 1,770,863 1,770,863 1,770,863 1,2997,761 (8,920,944) 726,361 4,803,178 6,255,142 (3,011,717) 3,243,426 1,967,719 10,014,323 16,977,415 210,200 504,979 (101,533) 613,646 1,728,527 (744,531) 38,073 296,663 (110,709) 7,130,783 (17,475) 819,567 (370,889)	1,160,741 354,101 1,950,557 2,304,658 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,042,630 1,059,019 (9,109,838) 763,903 5,244,264 6,544,039 (3,075,487) 3,468,552 2,049,223 2,049,223 2,049,223 2,049,223 10,762,038 17,350,215 - 531,721 (105,756) 425,965 1,785,619 (775,502) 308,275 (115,268) 7,383,711 (18,201) 846,672 (386,317)	1,137,224 365,272 1,784,817 2,150,089 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,059,672 1,3,944,868 (9,298,732) 785,023 5,431,159 6,765,418 (3,139,258) 3,626,160 2,114,870 2,114,870 11,172,189 17,655,110 - 547,862 (107,949) 439,912 1,843,238 (793,205) 40,683 3,17,407 (117,658) 7,492,502 (18,579) 871,451 (394,327)	1,111,040 376,155 1,829,992 2,206,147 1,075,199 1,075,199 1,075,199 6,583,744 14,287,331 (9,504,798) 805,009 5,587,542 6,943,313 (3,208,826) 3,734,487 2,054,889 2,054,889 2,054,889 11,376,917 17,960,662 5,61,663 (110,341) 451,321 1,887,049 (808,431) 41,789 3,26,040 (120,265) 8,004,994 (18,991) 895,851 (403,066)	1,141,233 383,307 1,868,700 2,252,006 1,088,792 1,088,792 1,088,792 6,722,147 14,595,633 (9,728,036) 821,713 5,689,310 7,098,738 (3,284,191) 3,814,546 2,101,984 2,101,984 2,101,984 11,605,841 18,327,988 573,078 (112,933) 460,145 1,950,251 (829,547) 42,938 334,765 (123,090) 8,171,393 (19,437) 922,461 (412,532)	1,169,906 388,721 1,899,450 2,288,171 1,099,876 1,099,876 1,099,876 1,099,876 1,099,876 1,099,876 1,099,876 1,362,854 1,4799,949 1,9,59,860 1,362,455 3,846,251 2,140,924 2,140,924 2,140,924 2,140,924 11,661,486 18,498,371 - 581,717 (115,624) 466,093 1,988,474 (847,136) 44,041 342,871 (126,023) 8,298,034 (19,900) 948,667 (422,363)	1,201,278 404,336 1,931,885 2,336,221 1,111,641 1,111,641 6,964,263 14,955,771 (10,200,271) 845,760 5,601,261 7,303,993 (3,443,618) 3,860,374 2,183,294 2,183,294 11,644,929 18,609,191 1,644,929 18,609,191 - 590,698 (118,415) 472,283 2,067,865 (869,816) 45,214 351,754 (129,065) 9,108,164 (20,380) 978,085 (432,558)	1,238,373 418,467 1,982,846 2,401,313 1,129,393 7,145,423 15,405,324 (10,457,853) 867,308 5,814,779 7,523,116 (3,530,578) 3,992,538 2,248,481 12,055,798 19,201,221 - - 606,256 (121,405) 484,850 2,132,695 (890,256) 46,665 362,830 (132,325) 9,151,544 (20,895) 1,011,099 (443,481)	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11,

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Activity	2013-23 LTF FI		AND FROGRAMMES - OFERATIONAL E		GOVERNANCE, FINANCE AND FEA														
Area	Activitty Area Name	Activity	Activity Name	Activity Component		AP Project	Project name	Income/Exp											Total
				7.1.3	Cycle network	C493	Cycleways Maintenance	Expense	96,834 (35,728)	111,508	155,769 (42,792)	173,169 (46,519)	179,568 (47,483)	202,540 (48,535)	202,470 (49,675)	216,230 (50,859)	223,954 (52,087)	234,039 (53,402)	1,796,081 (466,281)
						C577	Cycleway Asset Stewardship	Expense	(35,728) 365,415	(39,200) 558,912	1,064,325	1,737,175	2,110,837	2,413,740	2,507,444	2,600,875	2,953,041	3,054,622	(406,281)
						C694	Cycleways Planning	Expense	1,203,690	1,136,591	1,152,900	503,472	518,939	532,748	545,888	557,373	569,860	587,111	7,308,571
					Cycle network Total				1,630,210	1,767,811	2,330,202	2,367,297	2,761,861	3,100,493	3,206,127	3,323,619	3,694,768	3,822,369	28,004,756
				7.1.4	Passenger transport network	C072A	Passenger Transport Facilities	Expense	658,354	676,148	699,295	727,820	752,317	776,651	803,016	831,618	868,322	901,066	7,694,606
								Income	(486,000)	(495,234)	(504,954)	(515,646)	(526,338)	(538,002)	(550,638)	(563,760)	(577,368)	(591,948)	(5,349,888)
						C550	Bus Shelter Contract Income	Expense	5,513	5,571	5,630	5,916	6,099	6,252	6,384	6,492	6,599	6,777	61,234
						C576	Passenger Transport Asset Stew	Income Expense	(464,395) 673,606	(473,218) 740.822	(482,506) 833,581	(492,723) 892,926	(502,940)	(514,085)	(526,159) 1,203,944	(538,698)	(551,701)	(565,633)	(5,112,059) 10,554,294
						C655	Bus Priority Plan	Expense	109.604	111.568	113.373	117.806	121.314	124.617	127.957	131.051	134,474	138,707	1,230,469
						C708	Cable Car	Expense	-	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500,000
						C712	Public Transport Trials	Expense	275,000	-		-			-	-	-	-	275,000
					Passenger transport network Total				771,682	3,065,657	664,417	736,098	863,208	960,626	1,064,504	1,157,758	1,275,984	1,293,722	11,853,657
				7.1.5	Pedestrian network	C307	Street Furniture Maintenance	Expense	361,062	368,706	376,538	389,394	400,782	411,976	423,974	435,671	448,718	463,702	4,080,523
								Income	(6,153)	(6,270)	(6,393)	(6,529)	(6,664)	(6,812)	(6,972)	(7,138)	(7,310)	(7,495)	(67,735)
						C377 C448	Footpaths Asset Stewardhip Pedestrian Network Maintenance	Expense Expense	5,192,732 844,734	5,207,233 863,071	5,619,954 881,223	5,737,545 910,358	5,800,384 934,733	6,286,589 963,260	6,345,067 989,493	6,734,507 1,020,073	7,950,965	8,369,376 1,087,244	63,244,353 9,543,443
						0440		Income	(32,888)	(33,513)	(34,170)	(34,894)	934,733 (35,618)	(36,407)	(37,262)	(38,150)	(39,071)	(40,057)	9,543,443 (362,030)
						C492	Ped Network Structures Maint	Expense	171,713	176,594	180,214	186,265	191,728	197,100	202,906	208,575	214,934	222,142	1,952,170
					Pedestrian network Total				6,531,200	6,575,821	7,017,365	7,182,139	7,285,345	7,815,706	7,917,207	8,353,538	9,617,491	10,094,912	78,390,725
				7.1.6	Network-wide control and management	A026	Traffic Signals System Maintenance	Expense	1,289,166	1,291,984	1,332,264	1,399,753	1,455,469	1,510,861	1,568,643	1,617,666	1,665,499	1,722,546	14,853,850
								Income	(547,868)	(557,678)	(587,186)	(618,959)	(637,985)	(658,521)	(680,608)	(699,438)	(716,321)	(734,409)	(6,438,973)
						A153A	Traffic Control Asset Stewards	Expense	2,502,750	2,488,493	2,560,988	2,445,105	2,335,384	2,392,311	2,289,105	2,182,866	2,261,906	2,077,837	23,536,745
						00000	Deed Medice Meisteren	Income	(32,994)	(34,321)	(39,579)	(37,194)	(37,965)	(43,013)	(39,718)	(40,665)	(41,646)	(42,698)	(389,794)
						C026C	Road Marking Maintenance	Expense Income	952,693 (401,558)	1,005,042 (433,758)	1,024,795 (451,297)	1,060,565 (470,070)	1,091,819 (479,817)	1,122,133 (490,450)	1,154,463 (501,969)	1,185,783 (513,931)	1,220,830 (526,337)	1,261,299 (539,628)	11,079,422 (4,808,815)
						C452	Traffic Signs Maintenance	Expense	563,369	573,416	582,587	605,549	623,711	640,650	657,715	673,519	691,038	712,879	6,324,432
						0 102		Income	(197,138)	(205,069)	(213,361)	(222,237)	(226,845)	(231,872)	(237,318)	(242,973)	(248,838)	(255,122)	(2,280,773)
						C481	Network Activity Management	Expense	1,531,738	1,547,130	1,555,827	1,637,624	1,689,053	1,731,878	1,767,283	1,793,833	1,821,746	1,870,822	16,946,933
								Income	(874,101)	(890,709)	(908,191)	(927,421)	(946,651)	(967,630)	(990,356)	(1,013,957)	(1,038,432)	(1,064,655)	(9,622,104)
					Network-wide control and management Total				4,786,057	4,784,531	4,856,846	4,872,715	4,866,170	5,006,347	4,987,240	4,942,703	5,089,445	5,008,870	49,200,923
				7.1.7	Road safety	C026B	Street Lighting Maintenance	Expense	3,068,684	2,929,558	3,025,788	3,181,309	3,270,164	3,440,006	3,579,818	3,732,242	3,899,709	4,082,601	34,209,878
						C450	Transport Education & Promotion	Income Expense	(1,264,880) 636,430	(1,298,909) 741,523	(1,349,152) 751,253	(1,418,786) 783,083	(1,432,505) 806,428	(1,481,511) 827,623	(1,516,339) 848,039	(1,552,474) 866,225	(1,589,947) 886,220	(1,630,097) 912,773	(14,534,601) 8,059,596
						C450		Income	(226,560)	(235.674)	(245,204)	(255,404)	(260,700)	(266,477)	(272,736)	(279,235)	(285,975)	(293,197)	(2.621.162)
						C494	Fences & Guardrails Maint	Expense	395,618	404,323	412,995	426,422	438,885	451,251	464,756	478,143	493,151	509,939	4,475,484
								Income	(108,235)	(112,480)	(116,919)	(121,673)	(124,196)	(126,949)	(129,930)	(133,026)	(136,237)	(139,678)	(1,249,325)
						C575	Safety Asset Stewardship	Expense	2,004,339	1,993,881	2,136,875	2,155,105	2,145,121	2,275,950	2,253,104	2,234,824	2,412,579	2,376,895	21,988,673
					Road safety Total				4,505,395	4,422,221	4,615,636	4,750,055	4,843,197	5,119,894	5,226,713	5,346,699	5,679,498	5,819,235	50,328,543
			Transport Total					L	40,578,223	43,260,306	44,354,865	46,076,716	47,886,415	51,876,049	53,489,717	55,472,004	61,668,903	63,492,807	508,156,005
		7.2	Parking	7.2.1	Parking	C290	Parking Services & Enforcement	Expense	12,452,013 (26,151,161)	12,147,045 (27.243.129)	12,170,551 (27.854.098)	12,659,526 (28,581,816)	13,079,830 (29,174,464)	13,460,516 (29,820,990)	13,826,180 (30,521,393)	14,273,383 (31,248,734)	14,804,589 (32,003,014)	15,366,883 (32,811,170)	134,240,516 (295,409,969)
						C378	Waterfront Parking Services	Expense	1,023,791	1,274,440	1,478,328	1,595,897	1,703,779	1,994,932	2,300,307	2,615,690	2,932,577	3,253,366	20,173,107
							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Income	(1,303,804)	(1,171,024)	(1,206,922)	(1,170,557)	(1,118,162)	(1,142,941)	(1,169,785)	(1,197,662)	(1,226,571)	(1,257,545)	(11,964,974)
					Parking Total			-	(13,979,161)	(14,992,668)	(15,412,141)	(15,496,950)	(15,509,018)	(15,508,483)	(15,564,691)	(15,557,323)	(15,492,418)	(15,448,466)	(152,961,320)
			Parking Total						(13,979,161)	(14,992,668)	(15,412,141)	(15,496,950)	(15,509,018)	(15,508,483)	(15,564,691)	(15,557,323)	(15,492,418)	(15,448,466)	(152,961,320)
	Fransport Total	1	T						26,599,062	28,267,638	28,942,724	30,579,766	32,377,397	36,367,566	37,925,025	39,914,681	46,176,485	48,044,341	355,194,685
10	Council	10.1	Organisational Projects	10.1.1	Organisational	A312	Waterfront Commercial Property Services	Expense	6,613,032	6,733,558	7,134,319	7,519,004	7,633,507	7,956,451	8,490,946	9,013,336	9,613,620	10,118,221	80,825,995
						C332	Commercial Property Man & Serv	Income Expense	(2,599,746) 3,944,428	(2,670,370) 3,894,085	(2,722,782) 4,369,869	(2,780,434) 4,703,035	(2,838,087) 5,320,051	(2,900,981) 5,173,869	(2,969,116) 5,375,284	(3,039,872) 5,661,169	(3,113,248) 6,550,859	(2,908,071) 6,475,261	(28,542,706) 51,467,909
						0332	Commercial roperty wan a Serv	Income	(2,855,414)	(2,909,667)	(2,966,775)	(3,029,595)	(3,092,414)	(3,160,944)	(3,235,184)	(3,312,281)	(3,392,232)	(3,477,895)	(31,432,400)
						C333	Civic Centre Facilities Managt	Expense	467,329	1,737,501	3,162,749	3,885,933	4,382,043	4,481,817	4,487,467	4,444,077	4,223,458	4,004,265	35,276,640
								Income	(212,249)	(216,281)	(220,526)	(490,446)	(771,365)	(788,459)	(806,978)	(826,209)	(846,151)	(867,519)	(6,046,184)
						C374	Information Services SLA	Expense	4,555,691	3,035,463	0	(0)	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	7,591,154
								Income	(70,770)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(70,770)
						C388	NZTA Income on Capex Work	Income	(12,668,312)	(17,599,363)	(21,387,004)	(12,597,389)	(12,734,932)	(13,260,692)	(13,647,233)	(13,952,453)	(14,216,123)	(15,093,174)	(147,156,675)
						C700	Waterfront Utilities Management	Expense	441,120 (415,582)	451,764 (423,478)	462,703 (431,789)	477,953 (440,932)	491,787 (450,075)	506,770 (460,049)	522,579 (470,854)	539,033 (482,075)	556,443 (493,711)	576,493 (506,179)	5,026,646 (4,574,724)
						ORG	Rates and Unallocated Organisational Costs	Expense	2,432,909	3,557,167	4,587,050	5,321,456	5,486,966	6,750,899	6,973,214	7,171,700	7,502,754	7,705,971	(4,574,724) 57,931,205
						_		Income			(283,345,917)		(284,047,138)					(292,790,964)	
					Organisational Total										(284,014,487)			(286,833,905)	
			Organisational Projects Total						(285,658,389)	(290,542,094)	(304,489,018)	(290,395,176)	(280,661,369)	(282,284,174)	(284,014,487)	(283,580,259)	(285,084,539)	(286,833,905)	(2,873,543,410)
	Council Total														(284,014,487)				
Grand Tota	I								(3,089,512)	8,868,049	25,029,565	51,126,872	73,293,573	88,943,385	105,133,350	118,360,755	137,487,895	150,007,455	755,161,387

	2015-25 LTP PRO	DJECTS	AND PROGRAMMES - CAPITAL EXPE	NDITURE - GOVER	NANCE, FINANCE AND PLANNING COMM	TTEE 26	MAY 2015											
Activity Area	Activitty Area Name	Activity	Activity Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Project	Project name	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total
1	Governance	1.1	Governance, information and engagement	1.1.1	City governance and engagement	CX420	Committee & Council Processes	-	115,923	-	-	125,649	-	-	137,750	-	-	379,321
					City governance and engagement Total			-	115,923	-		125,649	-	-	137,750		-	379,321
			Governance, information and engagement Total					-	115,923	-	-	125,649	-	-	137,750	-	-	379,321
2	Governance Total Environment	21	Gardens, beaches and green open spaces	2.1.1	Local parks and open spaces	CX033	Property Purchases - Reserves	-	115,923			125,649		- 2,202,800	137,750	-	-	379,321 2,202,800
2	Environment	2.1	Gardens, beaches and green open spaces	2.1.1		CX284	Park Structures - upgrades & renewals	471,373	399,952	415,280	345,514	355,106	365,235	376,703	388,615	401,757	415,865	3,935,399
						CX436	Parks Infrastructure	164,502	301,115	564,535	415,340	539,152	647,604	745,284	329,953	280,259	912,644	4,900,388
						CX510	Plimmer Bequest Project	650,000		52,523	647,460	166,434	578,680	597,188	616,226	637,730	660,248	4,606,489
					Local parks and open spaces Total			1,285,875	701,067	1,032,338	1,408,314	1,060,693	1,591,519	3,921,974	1,334,793	1,319,745	1,988,757	15,645,076
				2.1.2	Botanical gardens Botanical gardens Total	CX348	Botanic Garden	433,462	527,947 527,947	704,484	791,650 791,650	490,144 490,144	973,114 973,114	1,348,372 1,348,372	516,984 516,984	664,660 664,660	1,228,501 1,228,501	7,679,318
				2.1.3	Beaches and coast operations	CX290	Coastal - upgrades	51,166	52,433	53,755	55,225	56,797	58,421	60,295	62,222	64,400	66,680	581,393
						CX349	Coastal	136,107	123,785	126,900	130,361	134,064	137,888	142,301	146,839	151,966	157,335	1,387,546
					Beaches and coast operations Total			187,273	176,218	180,655	185,586	190,862	196,309	202,596	209,061	216,366	224,014	1,968,940
				2.1.5	Town belts Town belts Total	CX437	Town Belt & Reserves	135,290 135,290	211,676 211,676	200,983	221,874 221,874	205,314 205,314	211,175	1,378,873 1,378,873	224,896 224,896	232,755 232,755	240,984 240,984	3,263,820 3,263,820
				2.1.7	Walkways	CX435	Walkways renewals	550,257	1,013,587	1,252,687	501,220	515,475	530,193	1,174,329	564,650	584,388	605,055	7,291,841
					Walkways Total		· · ·	550,257	1,013,587	1,252,687	501,220	515,475	530,193	1,174,329	564,650	584,388	605,055	7,291,841
			Gardens, beaches and green open spaces Total			1		2,592,158	2,630,495	3,371,146	3,108,645	2,462,487	3,502,311	8,026,143	2,850,383	3,017,914	4,287,312	35,848,995
		2.2	Waste reduction and energy conservation	2.2.1	Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management	CX084	Southern Landfill Improvement	1,237,578	1,232,494	5,881,571	8,330,217	971,326	930,470	641,644	662,009	684,994	709,069	21,281,371
			Waste reduction and energy conservation Total		Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management To	ital		1,237,578	1,232,494	5,881,571 5,881,571	8,330,217 8,330,217	971,326 971,326	930,470 930,470	641,644 641,644	662,009 662,009	684,994 684,994	709,069	21,281,371 21,281,371
		2.3	Water	2.3.1	Water network	CX126	Water - Network renewals	12,488,722	9,902,045	9,804,048	6,398,002	13,211,418	12,166,653	12,592,706	12,780,961	13,285,081	15,717,241	118,346,877
						CX127	Water - Pump Station renewals	322,666	668,133	523,220	80,309	117,743	138,349	62,653	281,454	82,879	306,566	2,583,972
						CX296	Water - Water Meter upgrades	-	477,261	489,078	502,423	403,162	414,063	426,580	439,586	454,129	469,425	4,075,708
						CX326 CX430	Water - Network upgrades Water - Network renewals	1,440,670 535,815	1,367,649 508,833	1,589,089 491,859	3,465,911 621,210	2,557,087 621,165	1,194,137 559,085	951,076 529,156	978,675 653,712	1,009,184 755,565	1,041,445 768,207	15,594,924 6,044,607
						CX512	Water - Reservoir renewals	1,975,210	1,661,901	2,101,436	8,653,780	2,623,722	1,927,253	2,074,463	4,176,455	2,338,739	2,419,114	29,952,072
						CX513	Water - Reservoir upgrades	189,945	352,563	415,001	600,334	1,852,441	3,132,997	6,919,295	7,141,560	2,099,197	2,173,506	24,876,838
						CX518	Water - Water Meter renewals	-			-	-			<u> </u>	-	-	-
			Water Total		Water network Total			16,953,027	14,938,385 14,938,385	15,413,730	20,321,970	21,386,739	19,532,536 19,532,536	23,555,929	26,452,404	20,024,775	22,895,504 22,895,504	201,474,999
		2.4	Water I otal	2.4.1	Sewage collection and disposal network	CX334	Wastewater - Network renewals	9,617,327	9,996,331	15,413,730 10,095,460	8,357,822	21,386,739 10,109,899	9,497,779	9,258,665	26,452,404 10,639,966	20,024,775 12,769,177	22,895,504	114,592,076
						CX381	Wastewater - Network upgrades	-	456,035	2,334,540	2,513,179	2,585,184	218,768	225,729	232,898	240,987	249,462	9,056,782
						CX517	Wastewater - Pump Station renewals	863,370	874,401	889,462	927,500	945,717	971,940	1,002,137	1,033,365	1,068,453	1,105,288	9,681,633
					Sewage collection and disposal network Total			10,480,697	11,326,767	13,319,461	11,798,501	13,640,799	10,688,488	10,486,531	11,906,230	14,078,617	25,604,400	133,330,491
		2.5	Wastewater Total Stormwater	2.5.1	Stormwater management	CX031	Stormwater - Network upgrades	10,480,697 944,173	<u>11,326,767</u> 4,081,401	13,319,461 4,178,542	11,798,501 1,842,092	13,640,799 1,961,653	10,688,488 2,256,847	10,486,531 2,132,048	11,906,230 2,200,008	14,078,617 2,276,745	25,604,400 2,748,924	133,330,491 24,622,434
		-				CX151	Stormwater - Network renewals	3,510,943	2,938,958	3,473,380	2,227,028	3,281,441	3,311,197	2,538,470	4,862,162	5,195,567	3,514,794	34,853,940
					Stormwater management Total			4,455,117	7,020,359	7,651,922	4,069,120	5,243,094	5,568,045	4,670,518	7,062,170	7,472,312	6,263,718	59,476,373
			Stormwater Total	2.6.1		01/105	7	4,455,117	7,020,359	7,651,922	4,069,120 853,983	5,243,094	5,568,045	4,670,518	7,062,170 970,379	7,472,312	6,263,718	59,476,373
		2.0	Conservation attractions	2.0.1	Conservation visitor attractions	CX125 CX340	Zoo renewals Zoo upgrades	516.000	817,487	842,743	- 853,983	888,469	922,492	939,807	970,379	1,001,629	1,036,887	9,073,473 516,000
					Conservation visitor attractions Total		1	1,315,597	817,487	842,743	853,983	888,469	922,492	939,807	970,379	1,001,629	1,036,887	9,589,473
			Conservation attractions Total					1,315,597	817,487	842,743	853,983	888,469	922,492	939,807	970,379	1,001,629	1,036,887	9,589,473
2	Environment Total	24		3.1.2	Wellington Converting Conter	CX275		37,034,173	37,965,987	46,480,573	48,482,436 460,511	44,592,914	41,144,341 1,904,592	48,320,572	49,903,575 1,946,759	46,280,242 780,713	60,796,889	461,001,703 16,421,956
3	Economic Development	3.1	City promotions and business support	3.1.2	Wellington Convention Centre Wellington Convention Centre Total	CX275	Wellington Venues renewals	2,214,869	1,742,233	1,353,095	460,511	1,809,754 1,809,754	1,904,592	2,106,192	1,946,759	780,713	2,103,238 2,103,238	16,421,956
				3.1.5	Major Economic Projects	CX526	Indoor Arena	-	-	-	-	-	8,330,184	47,701,500	8,876,784	-	-	64,908,468
					Major Economic Projects Total			-		-	-	-	8,330,184	47,701,500	8,876,784	-	-	64,908,468
1		Totol	City promotions and business support Total					2,214,869	1,742,233	1,353,095	460,511 460,511	1,809,754 1,809,754	10,234,776 10,234,776	49,807,692 49,807,692	10,823,543	780,713	2,103,238	81,330,424 81,330,424
4	Economic Development Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	Arts and Cultural Activities	4.1.1	Galleries and museums (WMT)	CX500	Gallery & Museum Upgrades	2,214,869	1,742,233	1,353,095	400,511	1,809,754	10,234,776	49,807,692	10,823,543	780,713	2,103,238	1,914,000
						CX534	Museum of Conflict	-	-	10,000,000				-			-	10,000,000
					Galleries and museums (WMT) Total			1,914,000	-	10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,914,000
				4.1.2	Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Carter Observatory)	CX496	Cable Car Precinct	180,000	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	180,000
				4.1.4	Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Carter Observatory) Total Cultural grants	CX497	Te ara o nga tupuna - Maori heritage trails	180,000	-	- 7,809	- 121,766	-	-	-	-	-	-	180,000 229,575
					Cultural grants Total			100,000	-	7,809	121,766	-	-	-	-	-	-	229,575
				4.1.5	Access and support for community arts	CX458	Arts Installation	26,445	27,106	27,794	28,561	29,380	30,227	31,205	32,210	33,347	34,537	300,812
1					Access and support for community arts Total			26,445	27,106	27,794	28,561	29,380	30,227	31,205	32,210	33,347	34,537	300,812
	Cultural Wellbeing Total	1	Arts and Cultural Activities Total					2,220,445	27,106 27,106	10,035,603 10,035,603	150,326 150,326	29,380 29,380	30,227 30,227	31,205 31,205	32,210 32,210	33,347 33,347	34,537 34,537	12,624,387 12,624,387
5	Social and Recreation	5.1	Recreation promotion and support	5.1.1	Swimming Pools	CX055	Aquatic Facility upgrades	627,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	627,000
						CX056	Aquatic Facility renewals	1,789,710	1,852,521	1,258,212	991,249	1,805,058	1,701,060	2,013,587	2,077,520	2,149,166	2,224,808	17,862,891
					Swimming Pools Total	Terr		2,416,710	1,852,521	1,258,212	991,249	1,805,058	1,701,060	2,013,587	2,077,520	2,149,166	2,224,808	18,489,891
				5.1.2	Sportsfields Sportsfields Total	CX345	Sportsfields upgrades	649,677 649,677	404,841 404,841	491,899 491,899	439,831 439,831	452,237 452,237	465,050 465,050	479,815 479,815	495,016 495,016	512,168 512,168	530,135 530,135	4,920,668
				5.1.3	Sportsfields (Synthetic)	CX506	Synthetic Turf Sportsfields renewals	-			34,626	704,016	723,995	2,127,730	731,749	-	-	4,322,115
						CX507	Synthetic Turf Sportsfields upgrades	210,000	1,398,670		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,608,670
I				I	Sportsfields (Synthetic) Total			210,000	1,398,670	-	34,626	704,016	723,995	2,127,730	731,749	-	-	5,930,785

	2015-25 LTP PR	OJECT	S AND PROGRAMMES - CAPITAL EXPEND	DITURE - GOVER	NANCE, FINANCE AND PLANNING COM	MITTEE 26	MAY 2015											ı
Activity Area	Activitty Area Name	Activity	Activity Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Project	Project name	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total
7.100	nouvily need nume	/ touvity		5.1.4	Recreation Centres	CX059	Recreation Centre Renewal	226,856	15,078	322,147	57,126	27,953	61,740	343,061	21,290	16,458	296,093	1,387,801
						CX499	ASB Sports Centre	32,800	61,977	24,770	33,195	125,188	327,789	132,916	174,584	180,709	187,121	1,281,047
				5.1.5	Recreation Centres Total Recreation partnerships	CX503	Basin Reserve	259,656 3.467.531	77,054	346,917 3.058.410	90,321 11.480.400	153,142 66.660	389,529 68,580	475,977 70,800	195,873 73,080	197,167 75,660	483,213 78,360	2,668,848 21,524,731
					Recreation partnerships Total	i chicoco		3,467,531	3,085,250	3,058,410	11,480,400	66,660	68,580	70,800	73,080	75,660	78,360	21,524,731
				5.1.6	Playgrounds	CX181	Playgrounds renewals & upgrades	413,595	454,727	328,341	479,961	346,879	356,773	368,190	379,932	393,198	407,088	3,928,682
				5.1.7	Playgrounds Total Marinas	CX341	Marina renewals	413,595 491,808	454,727 86,745	328,341 54,650	479,961 118,038	346,879 66,042	356,773 810,229	368,190 315,850	379,932 137,083	<u>393,198</u> 79,331	407,088	3,928,682 2,311,152
				-		CX342	Marina	65,981	53,981	149,780	116,323	76,342	618,717	137,660	69,954	66,407	81,686	1,436,832
					Marinas Total			557,790	140,726	204,430	234,361	142,385	1,428,945	453,510	207,036	145,738	233,063	3,747,984
		5.2	Recreation promotion and support Total Community support	5.2.1	Libraries	CX077	Upgrade Library Materials	7,974,958 2,022,128	7,413,789 2,072,682	5,688,210 2,125,257	13,750,749 2,183,899	3,670,376 2,246,585	5,133,932 2,311,293	5,989,609 2,386,112	4,160,207 2,462,952	3,473,095 2,549,904	3,956,667 2,640,900	61,211,590 23,001,711
						CX269	Upgrade Computer Replacement	2,689,827	-	-	-		-	2,583,996	-	-	-	5,273,822
						CX338 CX358	Central Library upgrades Branch Library upgrades	16,104 843.920	16,507 6,531,915	16,926 9.506.799	17,393	17,892	18,407	19,003	19,615	20,308	21,032	183,187 16.882.634
						CX359	Branch Libraries renewals	55,342	217,039	245,621	- 138,223	333,131	318,609	- 182,891	59,668	13,431	- 84,900	1,648,856
					Libraries Total			5,627,321	8,838,143	11,894,603	2,339,515	2,597,608	2,648,309	5,172,002	2,542,236	2,583,643	2,746,832	46,990,211
				5.2.5	Housing	CX370 CX371	Housing upgrades Housing renewals	25,295,276 3.825.841	19,340,971 4.151.085	1,249,751 6,626,141	1,140,318 6.462.043	1,019,665	1,121,056 4,256,566	2,615,282 3,347,943	4,135,211 3,072,661	25,132,235 3.190.061	29,734,097 3,302,123	110,783,861 42,441,600
					Housing Total	oxor 1		29,121,117	23,492,055	7,875,892	7,602,361	5,226,802	5,377,622	5,963,225	7,207,872	28,322,296	33,036,220	153,225,461
				5.2.6	Community centres and halls	CX467	Community Halls - upgrades & renewals	153,672	261,513	1,048,982	4,232,102	1,122,318	243,520	221,571	143,307	190,899	156,841	7,774,724
			Community support Total		Community centres and halls Total			153,672 34,902,109	261,513 32,591,711	1,048,982	4,232,102	1,122,318 8.946.728	243,520 8.269.451	221,571 11.356.797	143,307 9.893.414	190,899 31.096.837	156,841 35.939.893	7,774,724
		5.3	Public health and safety	5.3.1	Burials and cremations	CX369	Burial & Cremations	635,383	315,191	384,367	259,667	367,384	440,977	527,092	300,955	317,456	484,986	4,033,458
					Burials and cremations Total	0.4000		635,383	315,191	384,367	259,667	367,384	440,977	527,092	300,955	317,456	484,986	4,033,458
				5.3.2	Public toilets Public toilets Total	CX366	Public Convenience and pavilions	984,198 984,198	1,026,342	1,457,685	1,125,266	1,274,673	1,289,638	2,523,109 2,523,109	872,708 872,708	987,395 987,395	1,026,628	12,567,642 12,567,642
				5.3.5	WREMO	CX372	Emergency Management renewals	51,600	-	278,750	13,375	13,759	7,077	-	-		-	364,561
			Dublic basilik and asfets Tatal		WREMO Total			51,600	-	278,750	13,375	13,759	7,077	-	-	-	-	364,561
	Social and Recreation	Total	Public health and safety Total					1,671,182 44,548,249	1,341,532 41,347,032	2,120,802 28,628,490	1,398,308 29,323,034	1,655,816 14,272,919	1,737,693 15,141,076	3,050,202 20,396,608	1,173,663 15,227,284	1,304,850 35,874,783	1,511,614 41,408,174	16,965,661 286,167,648
6	Urban Development	6.1	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development	6.1.2	Waterfront development	CX131	Wgtn Waterfront Development	4,277,195	6,125,384	2,496,305	403,827	414,102	4,711,005	17,989,262	8,214,073	463,239	477,909	45,572,301
					Waterfront development Total	CX523	Waterfront Renewals	2,565,671	979,376 7.104.761	1,687,241	351,192 755.018	858,802	3,320,222 8.031.227	206,039 18,195,300	533,999 8.748.073	282,705 745.944	299,043 776,952	11,084,290 56.656.591
				6.1.3	Public spaces and centres development	CX406	Central City Framework	2,130,000	409,720	419,920	2,331,200	443,280	455,760	470,120	484,920	501,600	519,080	8,165,600
						CX446	Suburban Centres upgrades	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000
						CX522 CX527	Minor CBD Enhancements Urban Regeneration Projects	- 100,000	102,500 406,050	105,100 403,061	108,000	<u>111,100</u> 10,391,240	114,300 6,393,262	118,000 15,095,452	121,800 15,000,000	126,100 12,400,000	130,600	1,137,500 72,178,367
					Public spaces and centres development Total			2,230,000	918,270	928,081	15,528,502	11,945,620	6,963,322	15,683,572	15,606,720	13,027,700	649,680	83,481,467
		<u> </u>	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development To	6.2.3		CX505	Factheriche Diels Mittantion	9,072,866	8,023,031 6,502,206	5,111,627	16,283,520	13,218,524	14,994,549 278,144	33,878,873 303,501	24,354,793	13,773,644	1,426,632	140,138,058 70,715,275
		6.Z	Building and development control	6.2.3	Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Total	CX505	Earthquake Risk Mitigation	5,940,438 5,940,438	6,502,206	26,108,003 26,108,003	25,082,884 25,082,884	5,668,261 5,668,261	278,144	303,501	294,030 294,030	284,070 284,070	253,739 253,739	70,715,275
			Building and development control Total					5,940,438	6,502,206	26,108,003	25,082,884	5,668,261	278,144	303,501	294,030	284,070	253,739	70,715,275
7	Urban Development To Transport	7 1	Transport	7.1.2	Vehicle network	CX086	Wall,Bridge&Tunnel renewals	15,013,304	14,525,236 1.461.571	31,219,630 1,468,425	41,366,404 1,910,239	18,886,785 1,490,533	15,272,693 10,836,663	34,182,374 2,831,864	24,648,822 1,573,780	14,057,714 1.836,590	1,680,371 1,684,222	210,853,333 26,503,895
'	Transport			1.1.2		CX088	Thin Aspalt Road Surface renewals	1,741,140	1,632,844	1,661,130	1,897,167	1,760,238	1,846,628	1,896,702	2,136,053	2,088,345	2,074,387	18,734,634
						CX089	Reseals renewals	2,477,283	2,120,358	2,121,040	2,748,156	2,263,372	2,475,261	2,519,218	3,361,473	2,771,088	2,697,162	25,554,411
						CX090 CX092	Preseal Preparation renewals Shape & Camber Correction	3,360,183 4,276,393	2,568,205 3,978,462	2,562,939 3,845,813	3,391,221 4,664,676	2,738,540 4,178,211	3,016,422 4,793,477	3,064,405 4,858,586	4,215,421 5,257,443	3,383,446 5,359,490	3,266,644 5,085,956	31,567,426 46,298,506
						CX093	Sumps Flood Mitigation Upgrade	8,829	221,796	227,369	233,559	240,863	247,712	254,908	263,024	272,913	282,524	2,253,497
						CX098 CX101	Road corridor new walls Service Lane Improvements	1,450,583 -	2,204,307 50,722	1,521,406 52,008	2,322,064 53,443	2,387,592 54,977	2,456,705 56,561	2,533,267 58,392	2,616,564 60,272	2,704,170 62,400	2,800,664	22,997,321 513,402
						CX165	Tunnel and bridge improvements	1,787,670	909,426	1,876,582	985,681	1,012,008	1,042,048	1,073,565	1,109,001	1,145,775	1,187,456	12,129,212
						CX253	Kerb & Channel renewals	2,208,262	1,842,400	1,755,523	1,966,362	2,071,866	2,022,503	2,132,538	3,078,363	3,499,642	3,694,803	24,272,259
						CX311 CX350	Vehicle Network New Roads Road Risk Mitigation	- 897,655	- 727,011	5,260,176 1,140,911	545,281 1,172,188	4,449,395 1,205,638	2,291,515 1,240,173	2,955,644 835,917	1,467,384 862,611	3,158,433 892,773	- 924,355	20,127,829 9,899,232
						CX377	Roading Capacity Projects	1,579,516	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,980,275	3,084,565	3,193,756	10,838,112
						CX383	Area Wide Road Maintenance	719,094	736,880	755,440	776,075	796,199	818,948	845,208	872,210	902,722	934,668	8,157,443
					Vehicle network Total	CX493	Port and Ferry Access	- 21,916,616	- 18,453,982	- 24,248,762	2,234,401 24,900,513	1,151,947 25,801,379	1,774,879 34,919,494	2,441,164 28,301,376	2,519,736 32,373,610	2,608,637 33,770,991	2,701,677 30,592,898	15,432,442 275,279,621
				7.1.3	Cycle network	CX112	Cycling Improvements	5,673,077	12,001,028	17,070,975	7,855,107	2,432,298	2,383,395	2,454,176	2,527,710	2,609,829	2,696,159	57,703,754
				7.1.4	Cycle network Total Passenger transport network	CX492	Bus Priority Planning	5,673,077 144,830	12,001,028 902,377	17,070,975 1,140,250	7,855,107	2,432,298 3,246,116	2,383,395 2,710,854	2,454,176 2,885,940	2,527,710 2,936,618	2,609,829 2,893,884	2,696,159 4,087,899	57,703,754 22,859,239
					Passenger transport network	0/1-02		144,830	902,377	1,140,250	1,910,470	3,246,116	2,710,854	2,885,940	2,936,618	2,893,884	4,087,899	22,859,239
				7.1.5	Pedestrian network	CX091	Pedestrian Network Structures	118,294	121,015	239,117	233,202	129,688	259,331	137,202	141,355	285,156	150,883	1,815,242
						CX094 CX099	Pedestrian Network Footpath renewals Walking Improvements	3,859,441	2,930,886 203,821	4,190,495 221,790	2,229,878 235,378	4,968,402 267,358	4,214,334 293,891	4,207,982 311,362	8,773,165 321,389	5,329,591 332,735	8,496,008 344,609	49,200,181 2,532,333
						CX108	Street Furniture renewals	160,371	167,900	168,091	191,231	177,103	329,002	187,443	193,155	199,554	208,606	1,982,456
						CX109	Pedestrian Network Accessways	244,428	222,011	239,027	276,816	196,805	226,205	271,078	439,151	288,317	421,780	2,825,619
1	I	I	I	I	Pedestrian network Total			4,382,534	3,645,634	5,058,522	3,166,504	5,739,355	5,322,762	5,115,067	9,868,214	6,435,353	9,621,886	58,355,831

	2015-25 LTP PR	OJECTS	AND PROGRAMMES - CAPITAL EXPENI	DITURE - GOVERI	NANCE, FINANCE AND PLANNING CC	MMITTEE 26 N	IAY 2015											
Activity Area	Activitty Area Name	Activity	Activity Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Project	Project name	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total
				7.1.6	Network-wide control and management	CX095	Traffic & St Signs renewals	1,569,862	287,851	472,419	601,212	535,235	964,600	658,324	879,524	393,798	347,344	6,710,168
						CX353	Traffic Signal renewals	1,234,162	942,108	802,978	824,603	847,759	871,679	899,216	927,586	959,573	993,090	9,302,755
					Network-wide control and management Total			2,804,024	1,229,959	1,275,397	1,425,815	1,382,994	1,836,279	1,557,539	1,807,110	1,353,371	1,340,435	16,012,923
				7.1.7	Road safety	CX096	Safety Street Lighting renewals	765,990	614,724	629,713	646,749	664,749	683,090	704,454	726,770	751,307	777,319	6,964,865
						CX097	Rural road improvements	100,000	102,500	105,100	108,000	111,100	114,300	118,000	121,800	126,100	130,600	1,137,500
						CX171	Minor safety projects	886,681	937,577	980,270	1,028,635	1,082,441	1,141,014	1,205,926	1,243,683	1,286,193	1,330,758	11,123,179
						CX352	Fences & Guardrails renewals	598,947	613,587	628,920	645,908	664,093	682,877	704,512	726,795	751,928	778,260	6,795,826
						CX445	Safer Roads Project	-	1,091,983	629,087	172,757	579,009	1,099,736	1,744,216	1,800,386	1,863,946	1,930,463	10,911,581
					Road safety Total			2,351,619	3,360,371	2,973,090	2,602,049	3,101,391	3,721,017	4,477,109	4,619,433	4,779,474	4,947,399	36,932,952
			Transport Total				1	37,272,699	39,593,350	51,766,996	41,860,459	41,703,533	50,893,800	44,791,206	54,132,695	51,842,903	53,286,676	467,144,320
		7.2	Parking	7.2.1	Parking	CX102	Parking Asset renewals	-	-	184,387	862,112	58,474	-	1,138,606	1,175,273	1,216,764	1,260,186	5,895,802
						CX319	Roadside Parking Improvements	1,449,000	495,875	113,886	117,029	120,388	112,060	127,865	131,982	136,642	141,518	2,946,245
					Parking Total			1,449,000	495,875	298,274	979,141	178,862	112,060	1,266,470	1,307,255	1,353,406	1,401,704	8,842,046
			Parking Total					1,449,000	495,875	298,274	979,141	178,862	112,060	1,266,470	1,307,255	1,353,406	1,401,704	8,842,046
	Transport Total		I		I			38,721,699	40,089,225	52,065,270	42,839,600	41,882,395	51,005,860	46,057,677	55,439,950	53,196,309	54,688,380	475,986,366
10	Council	10.1	Organisational Projects	10.1.1	Organisational	CX010	Enterprise Applications	7,762,087	922,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,684,587
						CX245	Capital Replacement Fund	4,387,765	4,465,416	4,601,539	4,750,378	4,886,521	5,025,889	5,147,950	5,313,573	5,500,951	5,697,061	49,777,043
						CX258	Disaster Recovery Assets	472,653	1,127,458	4,136,428	701,453	520,996	819,322	470,647	485,548	589,810	924,652	10,248,967
						CX260	Technology Infrastructure Assets	130,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,000
						CX299	PeopleSoft Version Upgrade	50,000	461,250	1,051,000	1,080,000	1,111,000	1,143,000	1,180,000	1,218,000	1,261,000	1,306,000	9,861,250
						CX305	Health & Safety - Legislation Compliance	309,600	317,340	325,390	334,368	343,966	353,873	365,328	377,093	390,406	404,338	3,521,700
						CX426	Civic Property renewals	1,745,993	4,202,143	2,992,944	1,452,930	2,672,720	2,518,479	3,629,119	1,400,141	2,195,005	2,774,301	25,583,775
						CX501	Commercial Properties renewals	538,367	452,370	470,929	297,492	528,916	613,097	627,326	849,223	503,553	685,034	5,566,306
						CX502	Community & Childcare Facility renewals	263,402	596,524	508,414	564,664	503,453	642,158	1,058,274	283,564	299,592	330,230	5,050,275
						CX524	Legislative changes	50,000	102,500	315,300	324,000	333,300	342,900	354,000	365,400	378,300	391,800	2,957,500
						CX525	Support for Business Unit Initiatives	170,000	585,168	757,418	777,931	799,886	822,563	848,694	875,598	905,956	937,756	7,480,971
						CX528	Office Resilience and Efficiency	950,000	14,195,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,145,225
						CX529	Civic Campus Resilience and Improvements	975,000	1,537,500	16,357,449	5,400,000	-	228,600	2,124,000	-	-	-	26,622,549
						CX300	Unscheduled infrastruture renewals		5,103,589	5,233,046	3,217,440	3,309,792	3,405,124	3,515,351	3,628,557	3,756,659	3,890,719	35,060,278
					Organisational Total			17,804,867	34,068,982	36,749,856	18,900,657	15,010,551	15,915,006	19,320,688	14,796,697	15,781,231	17,341,890	205,690,425
			Organisational Projects Total					17,804,867	34,068,982	36,749,856	18,900,657	15,010,551	15,915,006	19,320,688	14,796,697	15,781,231	17,341,890	205,690,425
	Council Total							17,804,867	34,068,982	36,749,856	18,900,657	15,010,551	15,915,006	19,320,688	14,796,697	15,781,231	17,341,890	205,690,425
Grand To	tal							157,557,607	169,881,725	206,532,517	181,522,967	136,610,348	148,743,979	218,116,816	171,009,831	166,004,339	178,053,480	1,734,033,608

## 2015-25 LONG-TERM PLAN FINANCIAL STRATEGY

## Purpose

1. To agree the Financial Strategy as supporting information to the Consultation Document on the 2015-2025 Long-term Plan.

## Summary

- 2. The Local Government Act requires the Council as part of its long-term plan, to prepare and adopt a financial strategy for the ten years covered by the plan. The Financial Strategy (refer to Attachment 1) has been consulted on and forms part of the Council's 2015-2025 Long Term Plan.
- 3. The strategy provides the context for consultation on the Council's proposals for expenditure and how this expenditure is proposed to be funded, by making transparent the overall affects of these proposals on the Council's services, rates, debt and investments.
- 4. Both the pre-consultation survey and responses through submission process showed in excess of 70% support for the proposed 3.9% rates increase and the broad 'invest to grow' approach proposed in the strategy.
- 5. Accordingly no changes to the Financial Strategy are proposed from that consulted upon.

## Recommendations

That the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee:

- 1. Receive the information.
- 2. Note that the draft Financial Strategy was consulted on alongside the 2015-25 Longterm plan consultation document

Recommend to Council that it adopt the Financial Strategy (Attachment 1) and note that it will be included in the final 2015-25 Long-term plan which will be considered for adoption by Council on 24 June 2015.

## Discussion

- 6. The Governance, Finance and Planning Committee received and agreed in principle to a Draft Financial Strategy at its meeting on 10 December 2014. This strategy was developed following a series of councillor workshops held between August and November 2014.
- 7. The Committee subsequently agreed to recommend to Council that the Financial Strategy, be included as supporting information to the Consultation Document on the 2015-2025 Long-term Plan, subject to any necessary amendments to obtain Audit NZ approval.
- 8. The draft Financial Strategy set out:
  - i) a proposed average annual rates increase limit of 4.5% for the first three years and 3.9% across the ten years of 2015-205 Long-term Plan.

- ii) a maximum debt (borrowing) level of 175% of of annual income.
- 9. The budget, including the LTP Projects and Programmes report and the LTP Financial and Funding Statements that were incorporated in the Consultation Document were within these thresholds, with prospective rates increases of 4.5% across the first three years and 3.7% across the 10 years of the 2015-2025 Long-term Plan. Council borrowing was forecast to reach a peak of 140% of annual income in 2024/2025.
- 10. The results from a sample survey of Wellingtonians conducted in 2014, where 75% of respondents supported a higher average annual rates increase (3.9%) over the 10 years of the LTP to support economic growth initiatives that to grow the city's economy and capital base, have been mirrored by submitters to the Plan 70% supported the broad approach of investing for growth, in addition to current levels of service.
- 11. Feedback was mixed on the Council's financial position, with some submitters expressing concern at the level of rates increases and debt proposed, while in general there was majority support for the individual initiatives which resulted in these rates and debt increases.
- 12. Submission noted that greater rates increases would be required to service proposed borrowings and concern that the increased debt to income ratio would impact on the Council's ability to make decisions if new capital opportunities were to arise, or unexpected crises were to incur significant cost or create revenue loss.
- 13. The financial strategy notes that the impact of increased borrowings proposed in the long-term plan is fully incorporated into the rates increases proposed. Over the next 10 years, the debt to income ratio is forecast to peak at 136% compared to a limit of 175%, providing sufficient capacity to respond to any new opportunities or unexpected issues.
- 14. Subsequent amendments to the proposed 2015-25 Long-term Plan budgets (as incorporated in Report 1) in response to submissions, updated information and amended project scheduling result in an unchanged prospective rates increase averaging 4.5% across the first three years and 0.1% higher at 3.8% across the 10 years of the long-term plan. Council borrowing is now forecast to peak at 136% of annual income. Both are within the thresholds set within the Financial Strategy.

Attachment 1. 2015-25 Long-term Plan Financial Strategy

Authors	Andy Matthews, Chief Financial Officer
	Martin Read, Manager Financial Strategy and Planning
Authoriser	Andy Matthews, Chief Financial Officer

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Consultation and Engagement

The Financial Strategy has been consulted on as part of the Consultation Document on the 2015-2025 Long-term Plan under the special consultative procedure as required by sections 83 and 93B to 93G of the Local Government Act.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations As per long-term plan project plan.

Financial implications As detailed within the report.

Policy and legislative implications

Section101A of the Local Government Act requires the Council, as part of its long-term plan to prepare and adopt a financial strategy for all of the consecutive financial years covered by the long-term plan.

Risks / legal As detailed within the report

Climate Change impact and considerations Included in report assumptions.

Communications Plan As detailed in previous reports on this matter. Financial Strategy – Investing for Growth

# Our ten year plan

WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL'S LONG TERM PLAN 2015-25.

## A CHANGING FINANCIAL LANDSCAPE

In 2012 the Council's financial strategy was underpinned by fiscal restraint, recognising that the organisation's big financial challenges, including earthquake strengthening, leaky buildings and rising insurance costs. Confidence in the economy was low and ratepayer expectations were for rates increases in line with inflation. The strategy conformed to current practice and complemented existing financial policies. It set an annual rates increase target for 2012/13 equal to the Local Government Cost Index, lowering to CPI (around 2.5%) in subsequent years and planned for debt ratios significantly lower than all other metropolitan cities in New Zealand. But growth forecasts were low. The strategy was not sustainable and risked service cuts and minimal new offerings unless rates increased above forecasts in the strategy.

We have since reviewed how we deliver our services and consolidated our Council Controlled Organisations, implemented shared services in Water and IT and procurement programmes. These and similar initiatives are expected to deliver savings in excess of \$50m for Wellington ratepayers over the next 10 years – though this is not enough to fund the increasing expectations that we, our residents and businesses have for the city.

Rates increases equal to or less than CPI (household inflation) are not sustainable in the long-term without cutting services. This would not be enough to fund what we provide now and meet ratepayer expectations for improved services.

Rather than risk cuts to services and a stagnating city, our new Financial Strategy provides a platform for the Council to invest and support economic growth, which in turn will create jobs, grow our ratepayer base and increase prosperity. We will achieve this by prioritising proposals for funding and expenditure that:

- Rebalance our spend and investment between key strategy areas
- Identify areas where service levels and performance are already high and increasing the use of existing assets, rather than spending on new investments
- Invest in projects that grow the economy and deliver returns on our investment
- Encourage urban growth in areas where we have existing infrastructure and public transport and in a way that improves environmental performance
- Improve our asset management to better manage risk while also maintaining high levels of service delivery
- Achieve ongoing efficiencies within the organisation, with a focus on shared services and improved customer experiences.

## WORKING FROM A POSITION OF FINANCIAL STRENGTH

Wellington City is in a strong financial position. Our debt to income ratio is currently less than 100%. This compares favourably with other metropolitan Councils whose equivalent ratios range from over 175% to around 275%. The Council also holds investments in Wellington Airport and a substantial ground lease portfolio that are valued at more than our \$384m borrowings. So the Council could theoretically sell these assets and have no debt at all.

In its 2014 review of the Council's credit rating, the independent credit rating agency Standard & Poors judged Wellington City's stand-alone credit profile to be the highest of Local Government in New Zealand, and even higher than the government, but have capped it at the government level. Their assessment that the Council has 'very strong financial management and budgetary flexibility, strong budgetary performance and liquidity and low contingent liabilities' supports our view that our credit strength and institutional framework will allow higher debt burdens as we progress our strategy to invest in projects to grow the capital's economy.

Council uses debt to spread the cost of buying assets and services across those who will benefit from use of the asset over its life. This means we also need to consider the impact of servicing debt on the affordability of rates. In formulating our financial strategy we have ensured that the cost of servicing and repaying borrowing for each asset is catered for with proposed rating limits.

## **RATES FORECASTS AND LIMITS**

%

Our 'invest to grow' strategy provides to limit average rate increases at 4.5% over the first three years of the LTP and an average of 3.9% across the 10 years of the plan<sup>1</sup>.

# If we keep going

# as we are...

Rates would increase by 3.1% on average annually over the next 10 years. And would be limited to 4.1% annually, on average, over the next 3 years

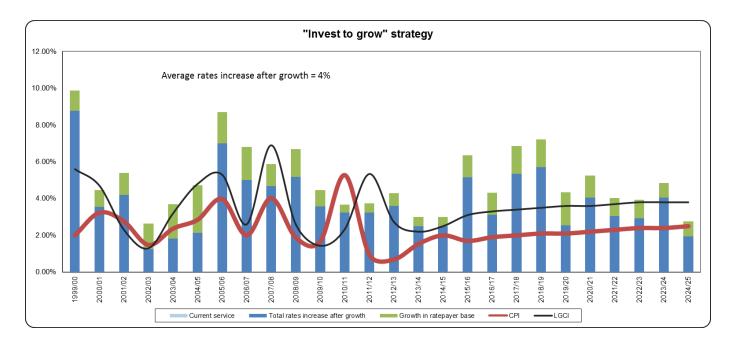
3.9

Rates increases will be limited to a 3.9% on average after growth annually over the next 10 years. And to 4.5% annually, on average, over the next 3 years

If we invest for

The 3.9% average annual rates increase limit proposed within this strategy compares favourably with the average increase of 4.1% over the last 15 years.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These rates increase limits are after accounting for growth in the ratepayer base and are indexed off the 2014/15 total rates excluding Business Improvement District Rating. They are subject to any inflationary increases in the rate of inflation of the Local Government Cost Index (LGCI) in the 'forecasts of price level change adjustors-2014 update' forecast by Bureau of Economic Research Limited (BERL) in September 2014.



## **DEBT FORECASTS AND LIMITS**

We are forecasting debt across the period of this LTP to peak at approximately 140% of operating income. The limit to the amount of debt the council will take on over the period of this strategy is 175% of operating income. This limit provides some contingency for Council to respond immediately to an unplanned emergency or natural disaster. The cost of servicing the forecast debt, and the assets we build or buy, is built into our forecast rates increases.

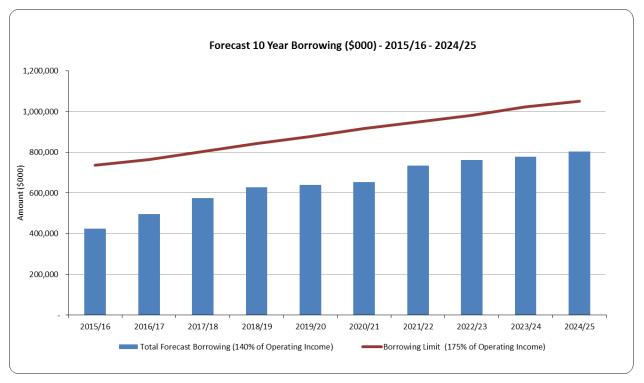
# If we keep going as we are...

150% limit

Council debt will be capped at a maximum of 150% of annual 130% forecast income – the same as a household earning \$50,000 a year having a mortgage of \$75,000.

# If we invest for growth

140% forecast 175<sup>%</sup> limit



## **CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

In the pages that follow we explain how we propose to manage the financial challenges, opportunities and risks the city faces to enable the Council to deliver on this strategy in a financially prudent manner.

## Population, land use, and rating base growth

Since 2010 Wellington City has had slow population growth of 0.7% per year (0.2% below the national average). The 2015 population is estimated at around 203,000 people. It is expected to increase by about 12,000 to around 215,000 by 2024, a modest 0.6% average growth rate per year. Limited changes to land use are forecast, however the northern growth management plan provides for the conversion of open space to residential development. The capital cost to provide for these changes over the ten years are forecast at around \$75m and the associated operating costs \$9m.

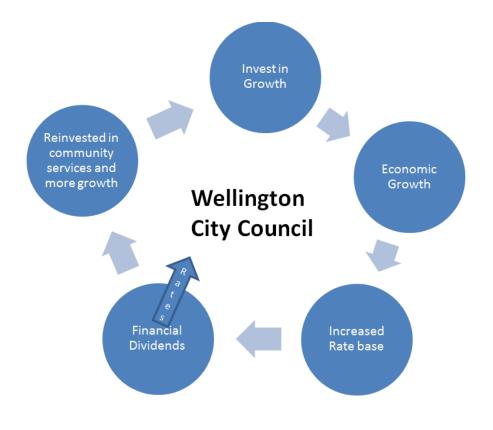
In the past five years, the ratepayer base has grown at an average rate of just 0.4%. History shows that Council investments can be a catalyst for economic growth. This was evident in the last significant growth spurt, when our rating base growth peaked at around 2.2% per annum in the early 2000s on the back of game-changing projects like Te Papa, Westpac Stadium and development of the waterfront.

This financial strategy aims to create the capacity to invest in initiatives that act as a catalyst for growth in the economy and the city's rating base. Our LTP includes a number of key investment projects that we expect will accelerate growth in our ratepayer base, which we conservatively expect to peak at around 1.8%, an average of 1.2% over 10 years. The larger

Recommendation to Committee only - not Council Policy

rating base is expected to generate a \$37m boost for existing ratepayers by 2024/25, a cumulative benefit of over \$205m across the 10 years – and this benefit will continue to accumulate in subsequent years.

The financial benefit, or return, that the Council receives from prudent investments can be reinvested in the city. We call this the 'virtuous circle'.



### A strategic approach to asset investment

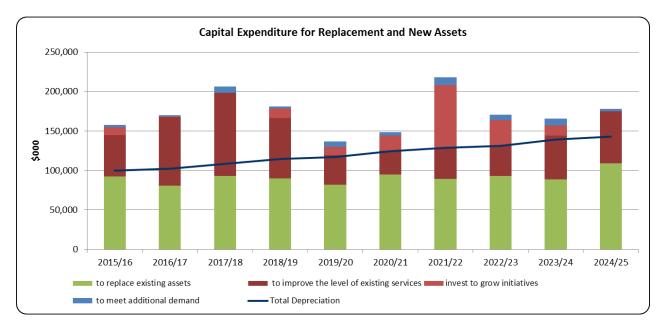
This plan is different in direction and approach to the past. The emphasis is strategic and longterm with a focus on short-term delivery.

The first three years of the plan is detailed and reflects a work programme that is realistically deliverable in the timeframe. A rolling three year forecast provides flexibility for the Council to respond to unanticipated changes and to consider new opportunities.

We've done a lot of work to better understand the quality of our assets. They are generally in good condition and we have a robust asset renewal programme in place. Continuing to improve the quality of asset information, particularly for our network infrastructure, means we can get more value from our assets without exposing the Council or the community to undue risk. We have used updated information to better plan and make decisions about assets that need renewing over the 10 years of the LTP. Our Infrastructure Strategy expands

Recommendation to Committee only - not Council Policy

this timeframe out to 30 years and gives us confidence that we have the financial capacity to maintain our existing infrastructure in the longer term.

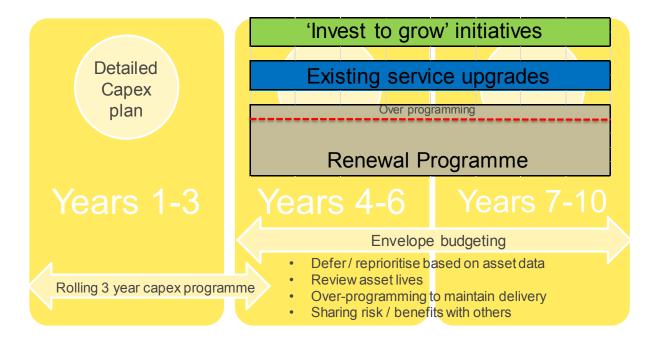


The expected capital costs for network infrastructure required to maintain existing levels of service and meet additional demands is as follows:

Significant projects to upgrade or improve services include increasing the cycling network, building a new library in Johnsonville and improving the resilience of the city's water supply. We also plan to continue to improve earthquake resilience, including the town hall, central library and civic offices.

There is less certainty, however, around the details, costing and timing for a range of potential new economic growth initiatives. While these initiatives will all be subject to robust business cases and public consultation, it's also important that we demonstrate the Council's capacity to invest in projects such as an international film museum, indoor music arena, extending the airport runway and urban development initiatives.

We have used an envelope budgeting approach to reflect the capacity that Council has within its financial strategy to fund 'invest to grow' economic initiatives in years 4 to 10 of the LTP.

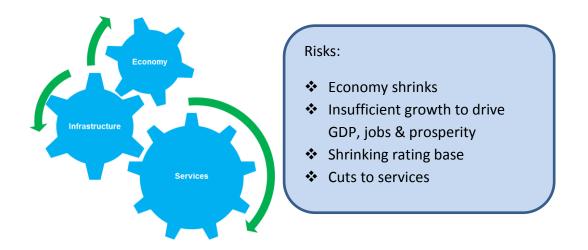


#### Managing investment expectations

Annual surveys and benchmarking data show that service levels for social, recreational and community infrastructure are high in Wellington. However, over the last ten years there has been an expectation in the community that the Council will continue to increase service levels in these areas.

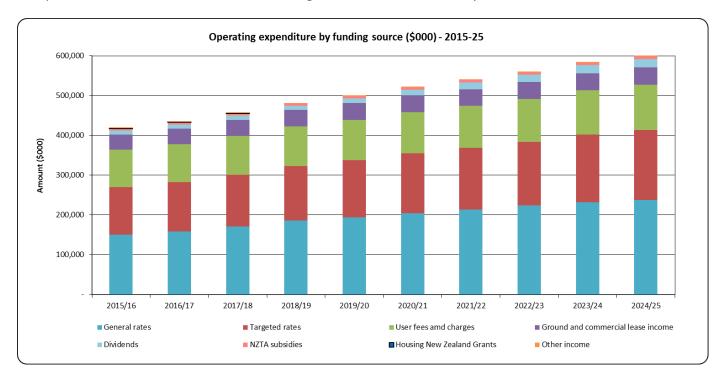
It is also recognised that during this period investment to support the broader Wellington economy and the city's rating base has been low.

This financial strategy recognises the importance of investment in the economy to grow the city and increase the rating base to provide the financial capacity to continue to invest in our infrastructure. In turn, this provides the resources for Council to deliver on recreation, social and cultural services, amenities and events. The risks of not doing so are summarised in the diagram below.



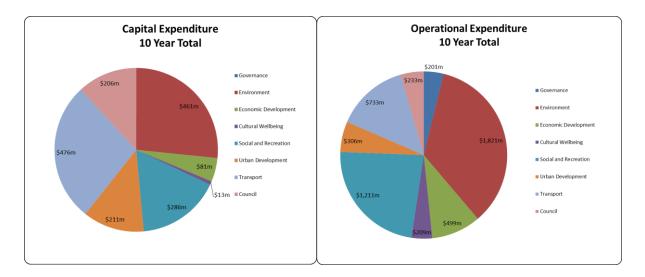
### Continuing to do the basics well

There is a risk that in investing to improve the economic resilience of the city that we compromise on delivering core services. We will manage this risk by providing capacity within our rates and debt limits to ensure that we can continue to provide the services we do now. We will increase the emphasis on improving utilisation of the assets and services we currently provide. To ensure we maintain high levels of service delivery we will continuously drive operational efficiencies within the organisation. We will also focus on shared services and improved customer service - for example combining of CCOs to create the Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency, shared IT infrastructure and a range of procurement and contract related initiatives.



Our plan is to continue to deliver the full range of services we currently offer.

The graphs below show that in our proposed LTP financial strategy we will continue to fund and invest in the full range of services we currently provide.



## Maintaining an affordable and prudent balance between service, rates and debt

Our financial strategy sets a framework for investment decision making by:

- Setting maximum limits for rates and debt supported by funding policies that will ensure rates remain affordable.
- Linking to a clear set of funding principals as contained in the Council's Revenue & Financing Policy
- Using quality asset data to drive its infrastructure asset renewal and upgrade
- Requiring the Council to be specific about the costs, delivery timeline and impact on service levels of its investment decisions in the first 3 years of its plan.
- Being transparent about the assumptions used in longer-term (years 4 to 10) initiatives for which full business cases are yet to completed, and providing flexibility for investment intentions to be modified, depending on these cases and other external factors.

There is a risk that in attempting to maintain or increase service levels the council could compromise its funding principles that underpin its robust and prudent financial management. This risk is mitigated by continuing to make provision in our Financial Strategy to:

 Maintain a balanced budget. Council will raise sufficient income each year to fund the costs of providing services consumed by the city that year. No profit is budgeted or rated for. Note that our financial statements will show a surplus because revenue received for capital expenditure is required to be shown as income.

- Continue to fully fund depreciation on assets that the Council will be responsible for renewing when they reach the end of their useful life. This is needed so we can pay for their replacement in the future.
- Debt fund to maintain intergenerational equity. Debt is used to initally fund assets. This debt is repaid over the life of the asset through depreciation funding. This ensures that ratepayers only pay the cost of a service when they benefit from a service
- Enable asset management planning to inform and complement financial planning. This considers the condition and deterioration of assets to estimate their useful life and the costs of their replacement and repair. It balances risk and the and timing of replacement, as well as assessing the capacity required for growth
- Manage investments and equity securities. The primary objective of holding and managing investments and equity securities is to optimise the return on the overall investment portfolio. Investments are also held for the purpose of achieving Council's strategic objectives and to provide diversity to the Council's revenue sources. For non-strategic investments, the target return for investment is to achieve an average return over time greater than Council's long term cost of funds, currently forecast at 6.3% per year. The Council's investment policy sets out the mix of investments, strategies and other policy considerations in greater detail.
- Operate a policy on securities. To be able to borrow money we need to offer security to the lenders. Security is a guarantee which can be redeemed in case of default, like a house as mortgage security. Our borrowings are secured by creating a charge over our rates revenue. This security relates to any borrowing and to the performance of any associated obligations to borrowing. As a shareholder and borrower from the New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency we also use rates revenue as security over all borrowing from the agency.
- Implement our Insurance strategy which balances externally procured insurance, internal 'self-insurance', risk retention and transfer. Our insurance policy aims to achieve an adequate level of insurance with a balance of insurers from NZ and international markets. Our insurance is mainly for material damage and business interruption. Material damage covers catastrophe losses only, with an internal \$10m insurance reserve fund (being increased over time) to cover excesses and day to day working losses. The insurance coverage includes natural disasters to a limit of liability of \$400m material damage (buildings, infrastructural assets and contents) and Business Interruption combined over an asset portfolio of \$4.658bn (2014/15). Our earthquake cover and other natural disasters are informed by Geological and Nuclear Sciences (GNS) on potential losses caused by these events

This strategy also allows for Council to maintain a reasonable balance between services rates and debt. Increases in service levels will be generally restricted to those services that are expected to provide an increase in the rating base, reducing the impact on current ratepayers. Where debt funding is required to spread the cost of an investment across a number of years, we will focus on those investments that provide a return to reduce the impost on ratepayers.

#### Strategic partnering

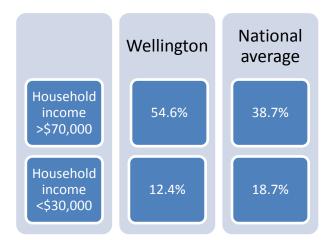
We will develop a more focused and strategic approach to partnering with central government and the private sector. To reflect this we have assumed that in addition to the \$1.7 billion of asset investment proposed in the 2015-2025 LTP, some investments to which we contribute will be undertaken by other organisations. To reflect this we have assumed that as part of our economic growth funding envelope we will provide sufficient grant funding to service \$90 million of investment by an external party, but transfer the capital risk and not hold the associated debt on the Council's balance sheet.

We will also continue to investigate the philosophy of 'earn-back' with central government. When ratepayer funded council investment results in improved economic performance of the city and a higher tax take, we believe the Council should receive a portion of the financial benefit accrued by the government.

#### **Rates affordability**

In developing our financial strategy we have been very conscious that our rates are affordable. Our strategy is underpinned by an assumption that affordability will be maintained.

Wellington residents have significantly higher incomes than the national average.



We know there are small pockets of deprivation in Wellington City. We will continue to manage this factor by providing rates remission and rates postponement policies. The central government-funded rates rebate scheme can also be used in hardship cases that result in difficulty paying rates.

Residents fund approximately 55% of total rates. As Wellington residents have significantly higher average incomes that the national average, our average rates equates to approximately 2.7% of average Wellington household income. Throughout the period of this LTP we intend to keep this below 3.5%, significantly lower than the 5% affordability threshold identified in the 2007 Local Government Rates Enquiry.

Commercial ratepayers fund 45% of total rates. Generally rates are a relatively small proportion of total business income, varying between 0.1% and 0.4%, depending on the sector.

Factors such as increased insurance and earthquake resilience costs are placing additional pressure, particularly on the not-for-profit sector and heritage property owners. While many not-for-profit organisations already receive lower rates under legislation, the Council is cognisant of the pressures earthquake prone status may cause and has initiated a rates remission policy to help.

#### Earthquake and weather-tightness risk

The Council's 2012 Financial Strategy highlighted earthquakes, weather-tightness and increasing insurance costs as key risks which warranted a conservative fiscal approach. Council's financial exposure to these risks is now better understood – all are catered for within this strategy and specifically budgeted for within the 2015-2025 LTP. We have made provision to earthquake strengthen the Town Hall, the central library and administration building. We will fully repay the borrowing taken out to cover the Council's contribution to leaky building costs over the period of this LTP and will utilise recent reductions in insurance premiums to replenish our self-insurance reserves.

#### Delivering on the strategy

This financial strategy supports and enables an ambitious plan to invest in the city. We have been conservative in our growth assumptions, but there is still a level of risk that the investment projects we propose will not deliver the economic and rating base increases we are forecasting. We will manage this risk by conducting detailed business cases for each investment to assess their cost effectiveness and economic contribution. We will also consult before deciding to proceed. We will also measure and report on our performance against this strategy annually and review the strategy every three years.

Our view is that there is significantly greater risk in not investing to support the city's economy, making it more difficult for us to compete nationally and internationally, a loss of businesses, jobs, cuts in services and higher long-term rates for the ratepayers that are left behind.

'Current service' strategy	'Invest to grow' strategy
No / or very limited new offerings	New offerings to reinvigorate the city and its economy
Renewing assets based on a depreciation profile	Greater ability to reprioritise capex renewals & upgrades
rather than asset quality	based on improved asset information
Limited ability to respond to opportunities	Ability to respond to opportunities
'Limited ability to respond to growth, economy and	'Envelope' budgeting to provide for economic investment
ratepayer expectations	in years 4-10
	(\$180m over 10 years)
Minor reprioritisation of capex renewals (only) based	Flexibility to adjust 'envelope' in response to growth,
on improved asset	economy and ratepayer expectations
No opportunity to grow business and community	Opportunity to significantly grow business and community
confidence through investment in the city	confidence
Growth in rating base will be low - fluctuating in	Elevated growth in rating base support long-term
response to economy - limited ability to influence	sustainability and vibrancy of the city (\$200m cumulative
Potential cuts to services	direct ratepayer benefit over 10 years+ citywide benefit)
Slightly lower rates increases in the short-term	Slightly higher rates increases in the short/medium term
(4.1% over 3 years , 3.1% over 10 year)	(4.5% over 3 years, 3.9% over 10 years)
Lower investment = lower borrowing levels, but no	More investment = higher borrowing levels, but maintain
improvement to ratepayer equity in the city	ratepayer equity in the city
Risk of stagnation	Opportunity for city to grow & flourish

## 2015-25 Long-term Plan Infrastructure Strategy

### Purpose

1. The purpose of this report is to present the Committee a final Infrastructure Strategy (30IS) to recommend to Council for approval.

### Summary

- 2. This 30IS considers the overall approach to maintaining the services our infrastructure provides and the assumptions which underpin delivery.
- 3. This 30IS will inform how infrastructure services will continue to be managed and developed in an efficient, sustainable and effective way.
- 4. This 30IS will help enable the Council to achieve the most effective use of its existing network assets and facilities and accommodate growth to meet the future needs of the City.
- 5. Whilst there has not been any specific feedback on the 30IS draft itself, a number of general LTP submissions have been reflected upon. These include such issues as maintaining infrastructure across the city in a sustainable and affordable manner. It also includes continuing to develop a more detailed understanding of our assets in order to ensure key considerations to risk, criticality and resilience are considered in any long term infrastructure investment decisions.

### Recommendations

That the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee:

- 1. Receive the information.
- 2. Note that the draft Infrastructure Strategy was consulted on alongside the 2015-25 Long-term plan consultation document.
- 3. Note the changes to the Infrastructure Strategy resulting from consultation and further refinement of the Strategy arising from officer advice as detailed in the report.
- 4. Recommend to Council that it adopts the Infrastructure Strategy (attachment 1) and note that it will be included in the final 2015-25 Long-term plan which will be considered for adoption by Council on 24 June 2015.

### Background

- 6. The Council has a \$6.5 billion invested in physical assets (including land) which is at different stages of its useful life. Most of the Council services are dependent on these assets.
- 7. The Council has long term assets that will come to the end of their useful life outside of the current Long-term plan and will require renewal or upgrading such as bridges, tunnels, water, stormwater and wastewater services.
- 8. To increase the level of transparency around councils potential future expenditure to asset renewals, the Local Government Act 2002 was amended and required all Local Authorities to prepare a 30 year Infrastructure Strategy as part of its long-term plan. The purpose is to:

#### GOVERNANCE, FINANCE AND PLANNING COMMITTEE 26 MAY 2015

- identify significant infrastructure issues for the local authority over the period covered by the strategy; and
- identify the principal options for managing those issues and the implications of those options.
- 9. The 30IS explains how the Council will deliver and maintain affordable and sustainable infrastructure services. The 30IS will support effective knowledge-based decision-making about when, where and how the Council directs investment in its infrastructure services.
- 10. The 30IS seeks to ensure the Council maximises the value of its infrastructure investments, understands the benefits of that investment and highlights the risks that are present in providing its infrastructure services, including if the Council does not invest in maintaining its infrastructure.
- 11. The 30IS also provides a strategic and transparent framework and direction for integrated planning across our services.

#### Discussion

- 12. The 30IS explains how the Council will deliver and maintain affordable and sustainable infrastructure services. The 30IS will support effective knowledge-based decision-making about when, where and how the Council directs investment in its infrastructure services.
- 13. The 30IS seeks to ensure the Council maximises the value of its infrastructure investments, understands the benefits of that investment and highlights the risks that are present in providing its infrastructure services, including if the Council does not invest in maintaining its infrastructure.
- 14. The 30IS also provides a strategic and transparent framework and direction for integrated planning across our services.
- 15. The Council has made investments in asset management information systems in recent years. This has led to the introduction of sophisticated and advanced practices in how we manage our assets. As a result the quality of our information we hold about our assets has improved.
- 16. With improved information we have been able to more accurately assess the condition, demand, capacity and the components of our assets. This has resulted in having greater statistical confidence in the life cycle and associated costs of our infrastructure.
- 17. The approach has been peer reviewed and has received praise from the sector and is seen as a leading example of asset management practice.
- 18. The improved information means that the Council is able to better model our existing assets, which helps guide:
  - growth into areas where capacity already exists reducing the need for the expense of extending or creating additional network capacity.
  - greater use of the existing capacity of our assets.
  - greater knowledge about when an asset or component is likely to reach the end of its operating life.
- 19. We have maintained a prudent approach in continuing to fully fund depreciation where it is anticipated that Council will be responsible for renewing its assets in the future.

We have also mitigated the risk of needing to renew asset expenditure above that determined by our model, such as to respond to urgent or emergency situations.

- 20. The 30IS has been structured to adapt to changes in the priorities for the City and region.
- 21. The four key steps that the Council will take as part of the plan to improve our practices further include:
  - a. Confirmed focus on asset data collection to inform evidenced-based decisionmaking in asset planning activities. This will include the further development, integration and implementation of a best-practice city-wide strategic asset management planning operating model.
  - b. The creation of a hydraulic models for the sewerage and stormwater networks of the city. This will allow us to better understand the impact of climate change to the Council assets from rising sea levels.
  - c. The introduction of real time monitoring system on the sewerage network. This aims to measure the performance of the network and enable proactive (rather than reactive) responses to network issues. Observing the networks performance in real time will enable the Council to manage and mitigate contaminants entering the waterways.

### Attachments

Attachment 1 - Infrastructure Strategy

Author	Haydn Read, Manager Strategic Asset Planning
Authoriser	Anthony Wilson, Chief Asset Officer

### SUPPORTING INFORMATION

#### Consultation and Engagement

The Draft 30IS was consulted on at the same time as the draft 2015-25 Long Term Plan. Refer to the paper in this agenda.

#### Treaty of Waitangi considerations

The Council will be consulting with mana whenua as it develops its LTP.

#### **Financial implications**

All financial considerations developed for the draft 30IS have been aligned with and included in accordance with the Financial Strategy and the draft 2015/25 Long Term Plan.

Policy and legislative implications The policy is required by section 101B Local Government Act 2002.

Risks / legal The draft 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy meets the requirements of the sections 101B Local Government Act 2002.

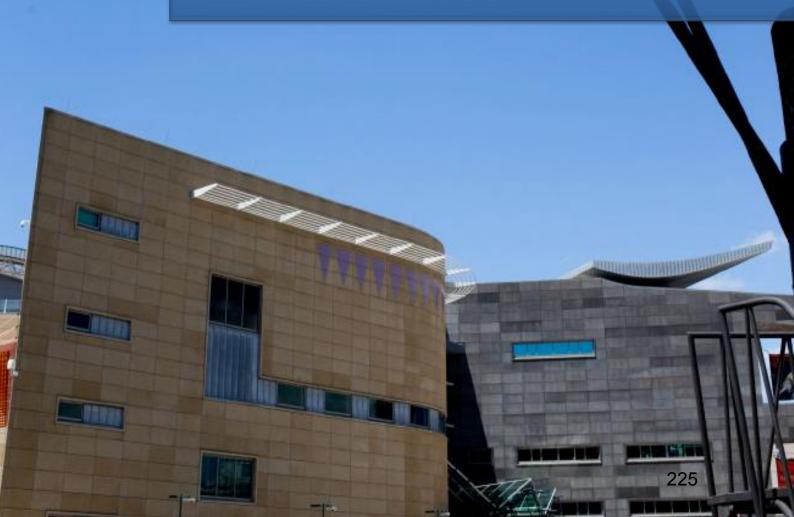
Climate Change impact and considerations The Infrastructure Strategy is developed with the consideration of the impact of climate change on the city's assets.

#### **Communications Plan**

This document was consulted on at the same time as the 2015-25 LTP and a communication plan will be developed as part of the LTP process.



# Wellington City Council Infrastructure Strategy 2015–2045 May 2015



# Document map: Infrastructure Strategy

Part 1: Strategy overview	
Introduction	
Major issues influencing our strategy	
Overall approach	
Our assumptions	
Part 2: Our infrastructure networks	
Network infrastructure:	Transport
	Stormwater
	Water supply
	Wastewater
Social infrastructure:	Libraries and community services
	Parks and open spaces
	Recreation services
	Community health services
	City housing
	Corporate property
Strategy development and review	

# Strategy introduction

This strategy explains how we will deliver infrastructure services to meet the needs of current and future generations. It aims to achieve a balanced investment programme, which keeps existing infrastructure in good condition as well as allowing for investment in new infrastructure to meet expected growth. The strategy covers a period of 30 years. It includes an overview of major matters and trends that will have an impact on our infrastructure over this period, how we propose to respond to these, and the risks and costs associated with our investment in infrastructure over that time. All with the primary imperative of providing public value.

# Strategy context

This Infrastructure Strategy has been developed in the following context.

Wellington has experienced modest growth over recent years (typically 1 percent per annum). The Long-term Plan aims to invest in projects that will accelerate the city's economic growth. The Urban Growth Plan 2014–2043 expects the population to increase from the current 200,000 to 250,000 within the 30-year period, with the majority of this happening along a defined growth spine. While there will be some changes in the demographics of the city, ageing of the population will be considerably less than in other parts of the country.

With this in mind, and as our city relies heavily on infrastructure and the services delivered through these assets, the focus of this strategy will be to maximise the benefits and value of investments already made in the past and into the future.

Collectively, the city has \$6.5 billion invested in physical assets – everything from water, roads and footpaths (network assets) through to libraries and community halls (social assets). We spend around \$94 million per year to maintain and renew these assets. Over the first third of this 30-year infrastructure strategy (30IS), we will be investing in additional infrastructure to meet modest demand from growth and fill gaps in our service offering, particularly where these investments support the Council's economic development goals.

This strategy provides a clear "line of sight" from our vision for the city through to the 2015 Long-term Plan and the two foundation strategies – infrastructure and financial – that drive that plan.

The strategy will have the following imperatives:

- Continued development of evidenced-based decision-making tools for any infrastructure investment proposal
- A continued programme to improve knowledge of assets' condition, utilisation and performance
- A focus on renewals to maintain existing levels of service, within an agreed risk environment including a focus on increasing the resilience in all networks
- Integration of planning tools to direct new growth where possible to areas with existing surplus capacity
- Incentives to support increasing the use of existing community facilities
- Integration of upgrade works with renewals to reduce cost and disruption.



Figure 1

# Strategy scope

This strategy recognises two groups of assets – network infrastructure and social infrastructure. This strategy focusses on these infrastructure assets. The Council also owns additional assets and delivers services that are not reliant on assets; these are not covered in this strategy. Our network and social infrastructure are made up of the below services:

#### Figure 2

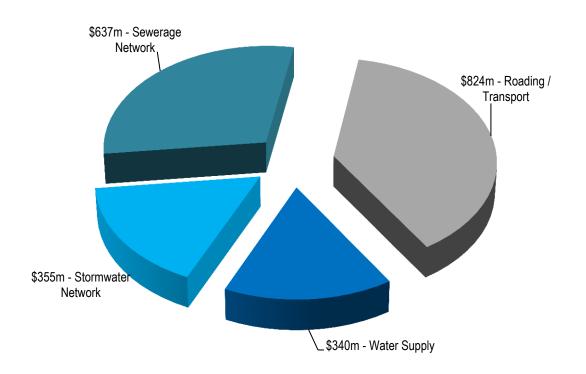
#### **Network infrastructure**

Roads/transport Three Waters; Water supply Wastewater Stormwater inc. Flood Protection

### Social infrastructure

Libraries Community services Community health services Parks and open spaces Corporate property City housing Recreation services

### Network infrastructure net book value as at 30 June 2014



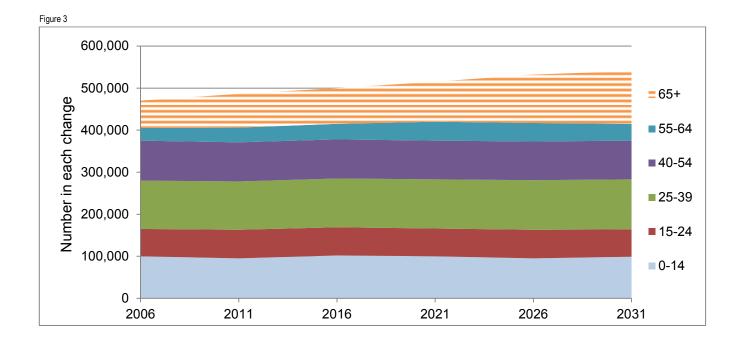
NB: Detailed information of the make-up of individual asset groups is available in relevant service plans covering the above network and social infrastructure services (see the brief appendix at the end of this document for direction to these documents).

### Population growth and demographics

We expect that the city will experience modest population growth over the next 30 years, similar to current and historic trends for the city (see figure 3 below). Beyond this period, population in New Zealand is expected to stabilise; Wellington (both the region and the city) is not expected to be materially different. Planning implications are being considered as part of the longer-term view of our long-life assets as part of any deliberations for investment.

The Council is considering investing in the city to promote economic growth. While we do not expect that growth in itself will place unpredictable demand on infrastructure services in the future, any significant population growth, will increase demand on services and infrastructure. We will regularly update service levels through annual plans in response to population growth beyond those currently forecast.

Changing demographic profile of the city over time:



### **Resilience and sustainability**

The Council has a responsibility to manage its assets and services in a way that provides resilience and protection for the city. Wellington is particularly exposed to the risk of natural disasters. The main concern is earthquakes but we are also at risk of severe weather events (such as big storms), as well as the longer-term effects of climate change (for example, sea-level rises).

A number of programmes looking at quantifying and measuring the impact of climate change on our infrastructure are under way, the additional data and information from these studies will inform future versions of the infrastructure strategy.

These initiatives support an ongoing programme of capital renewals that provide for improved resilience in our networks with a careful selection of material types and engineering design techniques. Critical assets have been treated with priority. This programme has been operating for more than a decade and will continue through the 2015 Long-term Plan (LTP), the 2015/45 30IS and beyond.

### Community demand and affordability

Community expectations of Council services are continually increasing, while tolerance for cost increases, disruptions, and service failure is decreasing.

The Council will have an ongoing dialogue with the community through the annual and long-term plans about the levels of service it provides. This is to make sure it meets expectations, and any changes to service levels will take into account factors such as cost, the distribution of benefits and who pays.

Alongside current growth and demand considerations, asset capacity and utilisation (discussed below) are being carefully analysed against future demand. One of the key programmes of work is to understand where prior investments in infrastructure are underutilised in the current environment. District Plan planning rules and other key constructs (such as urban design) are being considered carefully as part of this analysis. Affordability, current and future, is another.

### **Regulatory requirements**

Changing statutory requirements and national standards set by central government (for example, health and safety) can impact on how and to what level we deliver services. We will work with the government on changes to national standards that impact our infrastructure services and implement them in accordance with legislative requirements.

# **Overall approach**

We will take a principled approach to how we manage our infrastructure portfolio. The following principles will guide our decisionmaking. In the last three years, and as a result of a number of decisions the Council resolved in the 2012 LTP, the Council has developed and implemented a vigorous data collection programme across all its infrastructure assets. The result is a specialised strategic asset management framework that uses analytics and evidenced-based decision-making tools to inform short, medium and long-term infrastructure investment decisions on behalf of the community. Experts from new disciplines (such as statisticians, mathematicians and actuaries) have been included alongside the more traditional engineering and financial disciplines to build robust forecasting models to inform the 2015 Long-term Plan and the 2015/45 30IS in the "big data" environments this entails. One of the key considerations has been a refocus on the "whole of life" costs and benefits of an asset and the services these provide.

Critical to these considerations has been the reconciliation of the depreciation expense (funding) against the forecast renewals (expense) across the whole of life of the Council's assets (although a 30-year timeframe is published in this strategy, the analytics are span 100 years). The financial principles that support this approach are clearly described in the Financial Strategy. The following are key general considerations that have supported this new approach and informed this strategy.

### Fit for purpose

We will provide quality infrastructure that can deliver services in a manner that meets community expectations now and into the future; we will maintain and renew infrastructure and facilities in accordance with best practice.

### **Asset utilisation**

We will improve our understanding of the capacity and utilisation of our assets. Where asset networks are under-utilised, we will develop strategies to increase utilisation to ensure maximum benefit is derived from our investment.

### Strategic long-term view

We will continually scrutinise our asset performance with an eye on service outcomes and investment value, with a distinct focus on whole-of-life costs and long-term affordability. We will consider the long-term implications of investment in infrastructure and make sure the level of contribution from each generation is set at a fair and reasonable level.

### Improved knowledge and data

We will continually increase the level of understanding of our assets to ensure maintenance and renewal programmes are optimally set. Quality information and data will enable us to accurately link the relationships between costs, benefits, and risks.

### Coordinated

We will ensure infrastructure decisions are coordinated across the Council, its subsidiaries, other agencies and local councils in the region.

### Resilient

We will work to ensure our infrastructure can deal with significant disruption as a result of natural hazards. We have a good understanding of the seismic risk to Council assets from earthquakes. We will continue to utilise technological advances to increase the resilience of assets we renew, and ensure the risk of financial loss resulting from earthquake events is prudently managed and reduced over time. We will increase our understanding of the impact of climate change on our infrastructure networks to improve management of our assets and guide future infrastructure investment.

### **Managed risk**

We will comply with all legislation and national standards that apply to infrastructure and service provision.

# Our assumptions

Underlying this strategy is a number of key assumptions. These assumptions have a specific and important influence on the picture this strategy builds for Wellington City and how the Council addresses any challenges and opportunities it highlights. These assumptions similarly inform the Financial Strategy. This strategy is based on the following assumptions.

### Investment

Investment in civic infrastructure will be set at a level that retains existing levels of service and can meet demand from growth. The funding models that support the longer-term view of our infrastructure replacement and upgrade profiles demonstrate this is affordable over the next 30 years and beyond.

### **Population growth**

The population increase through to 2043 is expected to be 246,693 (a movement of 46,273). Should economic growth be achieved above historic norms, population growth is likely to exceed this expected level. Population, if it follows current long-term projections for New Zealand generally, will likely remain static for the next 30 to 50 years.

### **Community demand**

Community demand for improved social infrastructure services will generally only be made where there is a "gap" in our service offering, or where increasing service levels would retain our competitive advantage in that service in comparison to other cities.

### **National standards**

Although the statutory environment for local government will evolve, the broad requirements for infrastructure will remain static.

### Economic

The city's economic performance (in terms of performance as measured by GDP) will move from just below the national average to consistently above the average over the period of this strategy.

### **Forecasting assumptions**

Over the past three years, there has been a substantial data collection programme across all core infrastructure assets (transport, water, wastewater, stormwater). This information has been used to determine asset value, asset life, and the forecast renewal programmes that are captured in the expenditure graphs, illustrated on the following pages. Our forecasting assumptions are based on deterministic modelling on available information on asset quantity, condition, life, and value to inform our depreciation and renewal programme.

This information tells us that our short-term asset renewal requirements are generally lower than we have budgeted for our renewals in the past.

We have maintained a prudent approach in continuing to fully fund depreciation where it is anticipated that the Council will be responsible for renewing the asset in the future. Also, we have mitigated the risk that there is a need for renewal expenditure over and above that determined by our model (for example to respond to urgent / emergency situations).

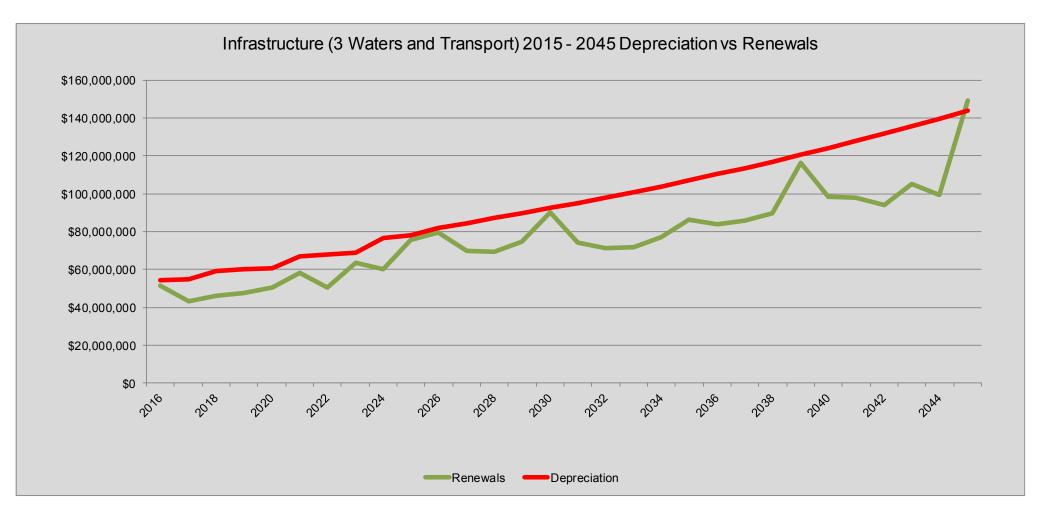
We have achieved this by additional capital funding capacity in years 2–10 of our LTP. This amount is equal to the difference between our renewal expenditure and depreciation over the first 3 years of our LTP.

# Network infrastructure (three waters and transport)

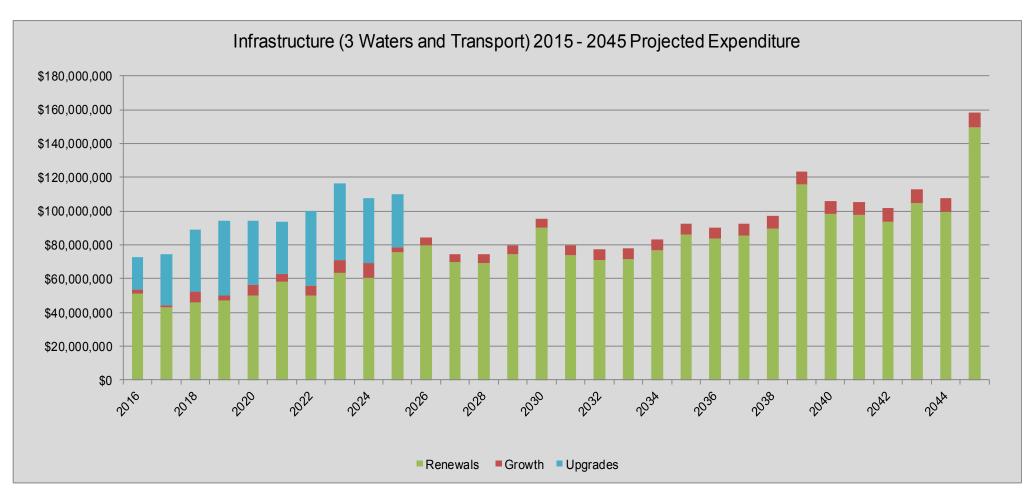
### Infrastructure (three waters (Water supply, Wastewater, Stormwater) and transport) 2015 – 2045 Financials

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019 - 2025	LTP TOTAL	2026-30	2031-35	2036-40	2041-45	Year Finanicals
Operating expenditure	87,773,914	91,624,491	97,189,358	846,786,896	1,123,374,659	757,459,441	878,103,092	1,017,962,149	1,180,097,128	4,956,996,468
Stew ardship [depreciation]	54,231,816	54,620,863	59,176,480	478,739,448	646,768,607	435,481,675	504,842,615	585,250,955	678,466,260	2,850,810,112
Income	(6,689,118)	(7,451,623)	(7,819,127)	(57,264,416)	(79,224,285)	(49,454,826)	(57,331,698)	(66,463,151)	(77,049,008)	(329,522,968)
Total Operating Projects	135,316,611	138,793,732	148,546,710	1,268,261,927	1,690,918,981	1,143,486,289	1,325,614,009	1,536,749,953	1,781,514,380	7,478,283,612
Capital Project Renew als	51,338,878	43,261,266	46,182,449	405,694,114	546,476,707	383,089,154	379,907,871	473,787,414	545,324,707	2,328,585,853
Capital Project Upgrades	18,977,948	30,102,199	36,809,524	272,691,097	358,580,768	-	-	-	-	358,580,768
Capital Projects Grow th	2,521,880	926,060	6,383,039	38,819,428	48,650,407	26,604,037	30,841,370	35,753,601	41,448,222	183,297,637
Total Capital Projects	72,838,705	74,289,525	89,375,012	717,204,639	953,707,882	409,693,191	410,749,241	509,541,015	586,772,929	2,870,464,258
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	208,155,316	213,083,257	237,921,722	1,985,466,567	2,644,626,863	1,553,179,480	1,736,363,250	2,046,290,968	2,368,287,309	10,348,747,870

The above table shows the projected operational and capital expenditure for 30 years for three waters and transport activity. This is followed by the projected expenditure in each subsequent 5-year period. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from years 11 to 30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.



The above graph shows the projected capital renewal expenditure and depreciation funding for 30 years of three waters and transport activity. The movement in renewals reflects the age and condition of the asset and its replacement cycle.



The above shows the projected capital renewal, growth and upgrade expenditure for the next 30 years. The upgrades from years 11 to 30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.

# TRANSPORT

### Summary

Our transport service is focussed on delivering safe, effective, and efficient movement of people and goods. This includes carriageways for private travel, public transport, and cycling and walking. As with all our core infrastructure services, we have a large inventory of physical assets and therefore a large funding requirement for operation, renewal, and development. The city has a sophisticated and complex transport network with a corresponding maturity in its operational and capital management programmes for delivering this network and service.

### Transport infrastructure profile and level of service

Our transport infrastructure is in good condition, our levels of service are currently meeting the needs of the city, and these service levels are sustainable and affordable. Asset condition is assessed annually and whole-of-life investment decisions are made with regard to the information provided by these surveys. Our current operations and renewal programmes are adequate to sustain this level of service over the short and medium-term (a 10–30 year horizon). Details of levels of service can be found within the Transport Service Plan (refer appendix for details). The current levels of service are not expected to materially change. There will, however, be a focus from time to time on the types of initiatives outlined in that plan to meet shifting priorities and demands in the future as circumstances dictate.

### Growth and demand

Growth and demand in the transport service is very closely aligned with population and economic growth, which are expected to moderately increase in the future. Demand is affected by behavioural changes (such as parents using cars to deliver their children to schools, or people choosing to use public transport versus drive a car, walk or cycle). Consequently, there are a number of capacity and utilisation projects under way to improve our understanding of the behaviour and use of the transportation network by its commuters. This includes projects that provide real-time traffic data and transport data by "mode". This is a key capability. It also forms the substantive backbone for the "sensing city" initiative that has been adopted by the Council. Growth in capital expenditure requirements are primarily in the areas of resilience, network infrastructure improvements identified in existing local and regional transport plans, and network improvements needed to unlock economic growth. This growth is catered for in the current capital development programmes of the service.

### Major issues and risks

lssue/risk	Options to address issue/risk
Increasing congestion around the city, especially at peak times along major routes.	Close integration of the Council's network with planned investment by NZTA, particularly the Ngauranga to Airport corridor Encourage change in mode choice.
Increased public expectations for multi-model transport options.	No new investment in PT and active modes. One-off investment in PT and active modes. Continuous investment in PT and active modes.
Competing demands for road space by different modes on very constrained road corridors.	Prioritisation of some routes for specific transport modes. Acquisition of wider road corridor on key routes.
Sea level rise impact on coastal roads.	Improve understanding of risk and timing.
Network resilience to earthquake risk.	Continuous network resilience improvements, prioritised on strategic routes.

### Most likely scenario for service

Increased service levels are proposed in the continuous investment of improved provision of multi-modal infrastructure, with the inclusion of \$74 million of capital investment over the next 10 years. The level of service in roading and streetscapes will be gradually increased with the expenditure of \$112 million in urban development over the next 10 years. The operations and renewals programmes in place will adequately deliver this level of service sustainably over the medium and long-term.

### Significant future decisions

Significant future decisions are subject to the Council's Policy on Significance. This is reviewed every 3 years with the LTP. Over the period of this strategy the Council will consider the following as part of this review.

- The development and maintenance of an increasingly resilient network.
- Maintaining sufficient flexibility in the network to be able to respond to changing transport mode choices.
- Integrating the Council's network with NZTA investments, particularly the Ngauranga to Airport, Transmission Gully and Petone to Grenada projects.

### **Financial commentary**

The forecasts we have tell us that spending on the network over the next 100 years is relatively predictable and stable, and that forecasted actual costs are less than what is forecast in the current LTP. Most of the capital spending will be on roads, with a relatively high proportion of that spending going towards upgrades.

### Infrastructure and financial profiles

With the level of detail the Council now has at its disposal to interrogate the performance of its infrastructure assets, we can now have a high degree of confidence around that performance. The charts below clearly demonstrate the expected future financial commitments expected in each asset group.

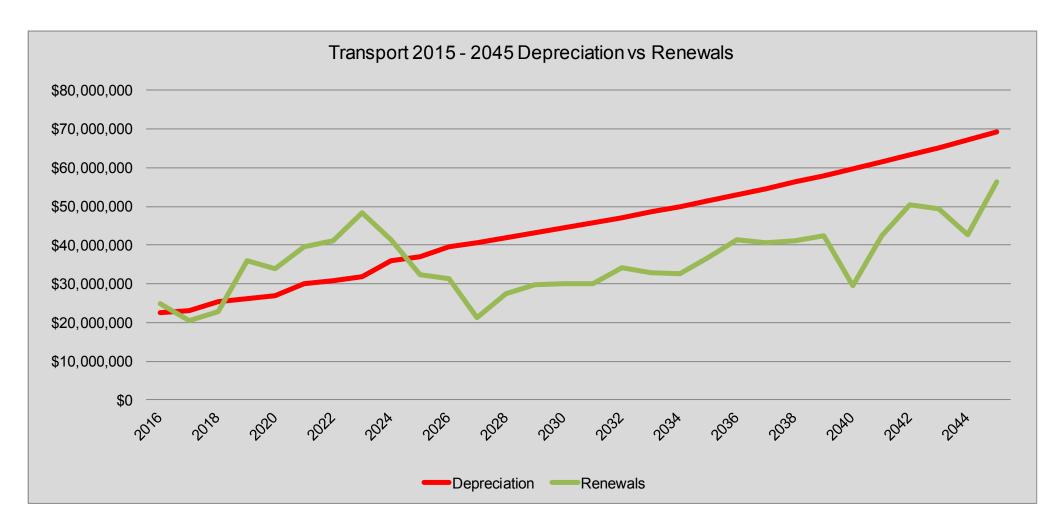
### Scenario / service cost

### Transport 2015–2045 Financial Plan

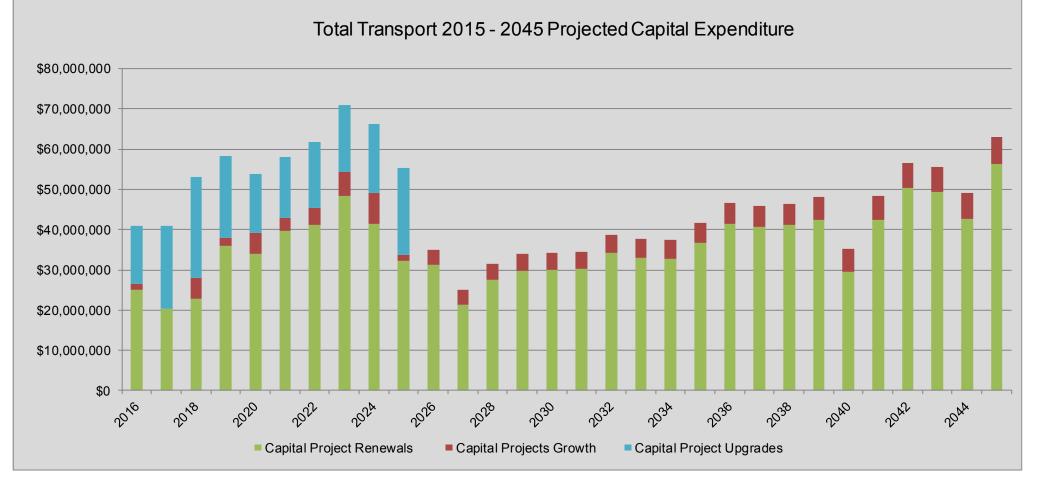
Description	2016	2017	2018	2019 - 2025	LTP TOTAL	2026-30	2031-35	2036-40	2041-45	30 Year Finan
Operating expenditure	24,514,761	25,361,382	27,064,028	220,243,950	297,184,121	192,095,565	222,691,409	258,160,377	299,278,632	1,269,410,
Stew ardship [depreciation]	22,667,346	23,045,480	25,309,635	218,742,335	289,764,796	209,656,194	243,048,990	281,760,393	326,637,519	1,350,867,8
Income	(6,030,018)	(6,780,000)	(7,134,322)	(52,024,569)	(71,968,908)	(45,064,873)	(52,242,539)	(60,563,421)	(70,209,604)	(300,049,3
Total Operating Projects	41,152,090	41,626,862	45,239,341	386,961,716	514,980,009	356,686,886	413,497,860	479,357,348	555,706,546	2,320,228,6
Capital Project Renew als	24,936,946	20,448,842	22,858,398	272,843,726	341,087,912	139,813,817	166,852,197	195,177,025	241,221,632	1,084,152,5
Capital Project Upgrades	14,435,237	20,558,652	24,874,777	121,633,928	181,502,595					181,502,59
Capital Projects Grow th	1,579,516	-	5,260,176	30,037,633	36,877,326	20,166,033	23,377,960	27,101,462	31,418,023	138,940,80
Total Capital Projects	40,951,699	41,007,495	52,993,351	424,515,288	559,467,833	159,979,850	190,230,156	222,278,487	272,639,654	1,404,595,98
				-	-					
Grand Total	82,103,789	82,634,357	98,232,692	811,477,003	1,074,447,842	516,666,737	603,728,016	701,635,836	828,346,201	3,724,824,63

\* Please note that the Total Operating project budget includes depreciation which funds the capital renewals programme.

The above table shows the projected operational and capital expenditure for the 30 years of transport activity. This is followed by the projected expenditure in subsequent 5-year period. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from years 11 to 30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.



The above graph shows the projected capital renewal expenditure and depreciation funding for 30 years of transport activity. The movement in renewals reflect the age and condition of the asset and its replacement cycle.



The above shows the projected capital renewal, growth and upgrade expenditure for 30 years for transport activity. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from years 11 to 30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.

# STORMWATER

### Summary

Our stormwater service provides protection from flooding and weather events, while minimising the adverse effects of stormwater discharges on the harbours, streams and other water bodies of the city. As with all our core infrastructure services, we have a large inventory of physical assets and therefore a large funding requirement for operation, renewal and development.

### Stormwater infrastructure profile and level of service

While our stormwater infrastructure is in generally good condition, we know there are parts of the network where we are not meeting the current implied policy of providing flood protection to a 1 in 50 year severity event. Meeting this level of flood protection is not practical or financially sustainable. Our challenge over the next few years will be to model the stormwater catchments (hydraulic models), with the ability to examine them to a level of detail where we can make more informed capital investment and planning decisions in the future. In the meantime, we will be focussing on determining a city wide view of the at-risk areas where we will need to undertake stormwater improvements. For other parts of the city, we are addressing some known problem areas and we will continue to meet the level of service currently provided, generally protection to a 1 in 5 year severity event.

It is likely this work will also highlight the need for some rethinking of the current policy settings in stormwater – and in particular the levels of service the city might likely be able to provide into the future. Our approach will inform future discussions with our community. The stormwater service directly impacts coastal and freshwater quality around the city. While in general water quality standards are currently being met there are instances where this is not the case. A flagship blue-belt project focussing on water quality is one of a number of important initiatives proposed in the 2015–25 LTP.

### **Growth and demand**

Incomplete data currently exists to accurately quantify future demand on the stormwater network. Effects of climate change are expected to lead to increased discharge into waterways and impacts on the network where capacity constraints already exist. Expenditure growth will focus on planning controls and targeted investments to address service shortfalls, areas with repeated flooding and improvements in data and the network.

### Major issues and risks

Issue/risk	Options to address issue/risk
Data availability and confidence.	Comprehensive programme of data collection and data review.
There is a lack of clarity regarding the level of service (LoS) to be provided for flood protection – currently there is an implied LoS of protecting to a 1 in 50 year severity event but an actual service level provision is generally 1 in 5 year severity event.	Define the levels of service and protection the network is to provide.
Lack of understanding of the current level of flood protection provided and where.	Develop hydraulic models of the entire network.
There may be areas where due to the flood risk exposure that a LoS of protecting to a 1 in 50 year severity event is desirable. However, there are affordability issues associated with meeting this LoS.	Targeted improvements in network capacity. Use of planning controls and minimum floor levels.

Issue/risk	Options to address issue/risk
We need to understand the risks from climate change impacts on the network and identify adaptation measures.	Use new hydraulic models to improve understanding of risk and Timing.
We need to consider the effects on water quality from our stormwater discharges and the effects on the community.	Engagement with the whaitua committees through the process to set standards for water quality.

### Most likely scenario for service

The most likely scenario, looking forward, will be:

- To maintain the level of service we are currently providing for flood protection (a 1 in 5 year severity event) for 70 percent of the city
- Targeting at-risk areas where flood protection needs to be provided to a 1 in 50 year severity event
- To maintain the level of service we are currently providing for water quality namely compliance with resource consents and maintaining appropriate standards of water quality and waterway health across Wellington City's coastal and river environments.

In order to achieve this, the Council needs to better understand the existing capacity of the network, where and to what extent we are providing flood protection to a 1 in 5 year severity event, and where the areas exposed to high flood risk are. Our hydraulic modelling projects will address this over the next three years; planning controls will also play an important and increasing role in reducing risk. There are some known problem areas and we propose progressive improvement in these areas whilst still advancing our understanding of city wide issues.

The water quality impacts of the network are also not well understood. The ongoing integrated catchment management planning work will identify targeted improvement opportunities, which will assist in meeting new standards set through the Greater Wellington Regional Council whaitua process.

### Significant future decisions

Significant future decisions are subject to the Council's Policy on Significance. This is reviewed every 3 years with the LTP. Over the period of this strategy, the Council will consider the following as part of this review.

The funding and consenting impacts of water quality standards in the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management and set through the Wellington regional plan review and whaitua processes.

- The integration of land use and infrastructure development identifying network upgrades and bringing forward renewals to support the Council's growth aspirations.
- Identifying and funding those localised flood protection projects required to provide flood protection to a 1 in 50 year severity event in at risk areas.

### **Financial commentary**

The charts that follow tell us that actual forecasted renewal costs will be less than budgeted for in the current LTP. In addition, spending fluctuates over the next 100 years with several spending spikes relating to the age and condition of the assets during that time, and most of the renewal and upgrade work is being undertaken around storm flood protection.

### Infrastructure and financial profiles

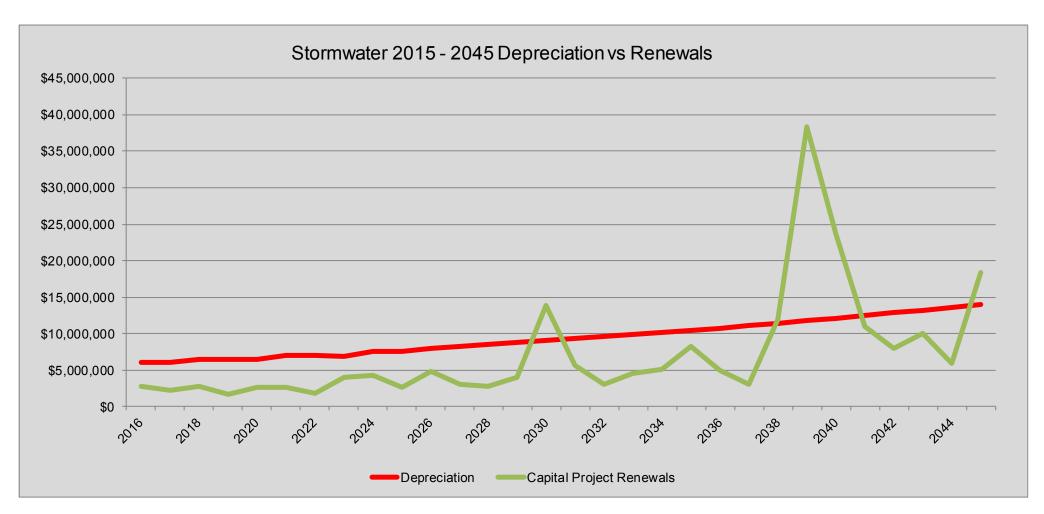
With the level of detail the Council now has at its disposal to interrogate the performance of its infrastructure assets, we can have a high degree of confidence around that performance. The charts below clearly demonstrate the expected future financial commitments expected in each asset group.

### Scenario / service cost

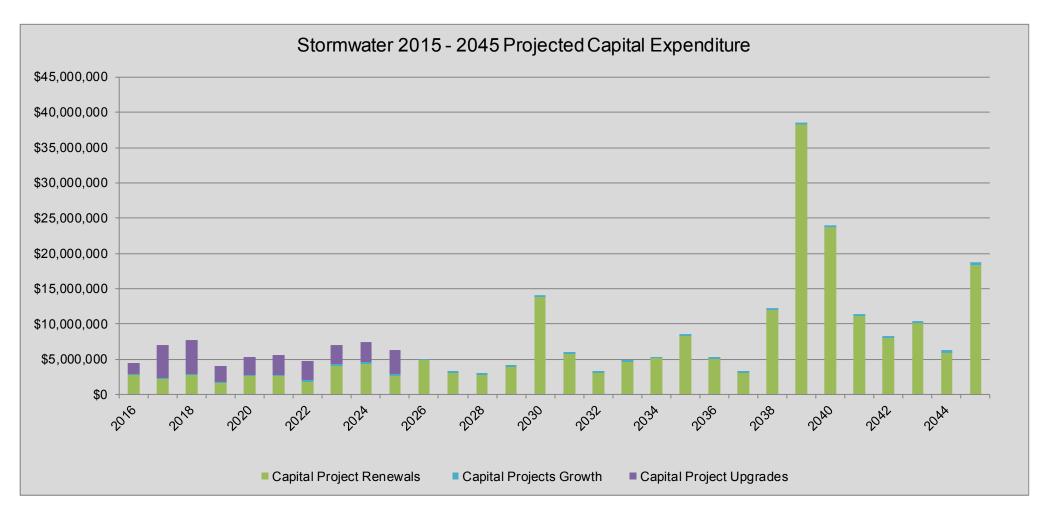
### Stormwater 2015–2045 Financial Plan

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019 - 2025	LTP TOTAL	2026-30	2031-35	2036-40	2041-45	30 Year Finanicals
Operating expenditure	10,528,489	10,865,471	11,558,182	101,651,965	134,604,108	80,834,913	93,709,819	108,635,364	125,938,161	543,722,365
Stew ardship [depreciation]	6,051,949	6,031,270	6,453,127	49,116,707	67,653,053	42,538,579	49,313,872	57,168,293	66,273,720	282,947,518
Income	(9,500)	(9,681)	(9,871)	(75,525)	(104,576)	(63,275)	(73,353)	(85,036)	(98,580)	(424,821)
Total Operating Projects	16,570,938	16,887,060	18,001,439	150,693,147	202,152,585	123,310,217	142,950,338	165,718,621	192,113,301	826,245,062
Capital Project Renew als	2,793,658	2,233,314	2,748,833	19,626,854	27,402,657	28,560,380	26,795,498	82,028,003	53,386,189	218,172,728
Capital Project Upgrades	1,514,871	4,641,154	4,753,723	19,163,380	30,073,127					30,073,127
Capital Projects Grow th	146,588	145,891	149,366	1,558,743	2,000,589	1,094,004	1,268,250	1,470,250	1,704,423	7,537,516
Total Capital Projects	4,455,117	7,020,359	7,651,922	40,348,976	59,476,373	29,654,384	28,063,748	83,498,253	55,090,612	255,783,371
				-	-				-	-
Grand Total	21,026,055	23,907,419	25,653,361	191,042,124	261,628,958	152,964,602	171,014,086	249,216,874	247,203,913	1,082,028,433

The above table shows the projected operational and capital expenditure for the 30 years of stormwater activity. This is followed by the projected expenditure in subsequent 5-year periods. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from years 11 to 30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.



The above graph shows the projected capital renewal expenditure and depreciation funding for 30 years of stormwater activity. The movement in renewals reflects the age and condition of the asset and its replacement cycle.



The above shows the projected capital renewal, growth and upgrade expenditure for the 30 years of stormwater activity. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from years 11 to 30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.

# WATER SUPPLY

### Summary

Our water network provides the city with a cost-effective, safe and secure supply of potable water during normal conditions (on a day-to-day basis), along with supply of water during adverse conditions, such as after an earthquake or other natural disaster. The water supply network is large and complex, delivering 30 billion litres of water a year through the network. As with all our core infrastructure services, we have a large inventory of physical assets that require funding commitments for operation, renewal, and development.

The Council is working with other councils in the region to agree on a level of service for the provision of water during and after a major earthquake.

### Water supply infrastructure profile and level of service

Our water supply infrastructure is in good condition and our levels of service are meeting the needs of the city. These service levels are sustainable and affordable. Our current operations, programmes, and financial commitments are adequate to sustain this level of service over the immediate and medium-term (being within a 10–30 year horizon). Where low-risk assets are efficiently used to full capacity, close monitoring will occur.

### **Growth and demand**

While at a city-wide level we do not have a problem in meeting expected future demands on water supply, we expect to see increased demand in localised parts of the city. This will put pressure on the local network's ability to meet increased demand that will necessitate extra local storage. For example, the Hospital Prince of Wales reservoir proposed for construction over the 2018-25 period will cater for intensification of dwellings in the central city.

A more detailed evaluation of future demand and the development of a strategy to adequately meet this demand are required in the future.

### Major issues and risks

Issue/risk	Options to address issue/risk
Data availability and confidence.	Comprehensive programme of data collection and data review.
Some areas experience low water pressure.	Progressive improvements concurrent with renewals projects.
Some areas do not comply with Fire Service Code of Practice.	Progressive improvements concurrent with renewals projects.
Reduction of water consumption and unaccounted for water.	Continued education programmes, coordinated regionally by Wellington Water.
Increasing demand from population and economic growth.	Continue with water conservation education to free up capacity. Additional local storage to respond to localised increases in demand.

Issue/risk	Options to address issue/risk
Network resilience to earthquake risk.	Continue programme of increasing seismic resilience of existing reservoirs and network. Work with Wellington Water to improve bulk network resilience. Work with District Health Board to increase storage for the Hospital Increase treated water storage with construction of the Prince of Wales reservoir.
Continuity of supply during and after a seismic event.	Work with other councils to agree on a LoS for provision of water during and after a major earthquake. Implement a work programme to achieve this target.

### Most likely scenario for service

The current level of service will be maintained and the operations and renewals programmes in place will adequately deliver this level of service sustainably over the medium and long-term. Reactive maintenance costs will be monitored closely. Efficiencies and economies of scale will be achieved from the Wellington Water merger, along with growth to match capacity and renewals requirements.

### Innovation is likely to reduce renewal costs in the medium term

Aside from some spending spikes over the next 100 years, a relatively high proportion of the spending on renewing potable water pipes will be during the next 10-30 years (with a focus in the city's northern areas). In addition, forecasted actual costs will be less than what is budgeted for in the LTP.

We will work with other councils in the region to agree on a LoS for the provision of a water supply during and after a seismic event. This will then inform a work programme to achieve this target.

### Significant future decisions

Significant future decisions are subject to the Council's Policy on Significance. This is reviewed every 3 years with the LTP. Over the period of this strategy, the Council will consider the following as part of this review.

Improvements associated with the development and maintenance of an increasingly resilient network.

• The integration of land use and infrastructure development – identifying network upgrades and bringing forward renewals to support Council's growth aspirations.

### **Financial commentary**

The diagrams below tell us that, aside from some spending spikes over the next 100 years, a relatively high proportion of the spending on renewing potable water pipes will be during the next 10–20 years (with a focus in the city's northern areas). In addition, forecasted actual costs will be less than what is budgeted for in the LTP.

### Infrastructure and financial profiles

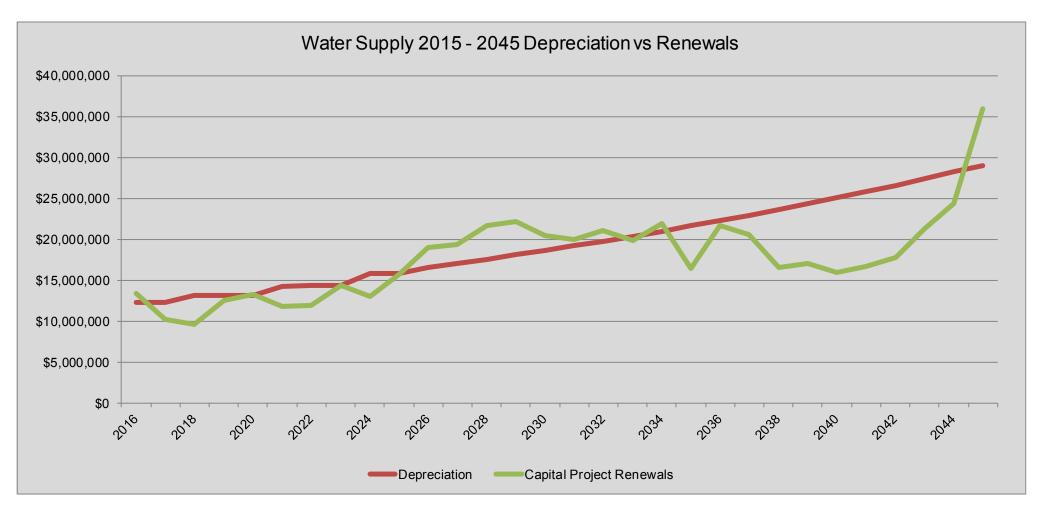
With the level of detail the Council now has at its disposal to interrogate the performance of its infrastructure assets, we can have a high degree of confidence around that performance. The charts below clearly demonstrate the expected future financial commitments expected in each asset group.

### Scenario / service cost

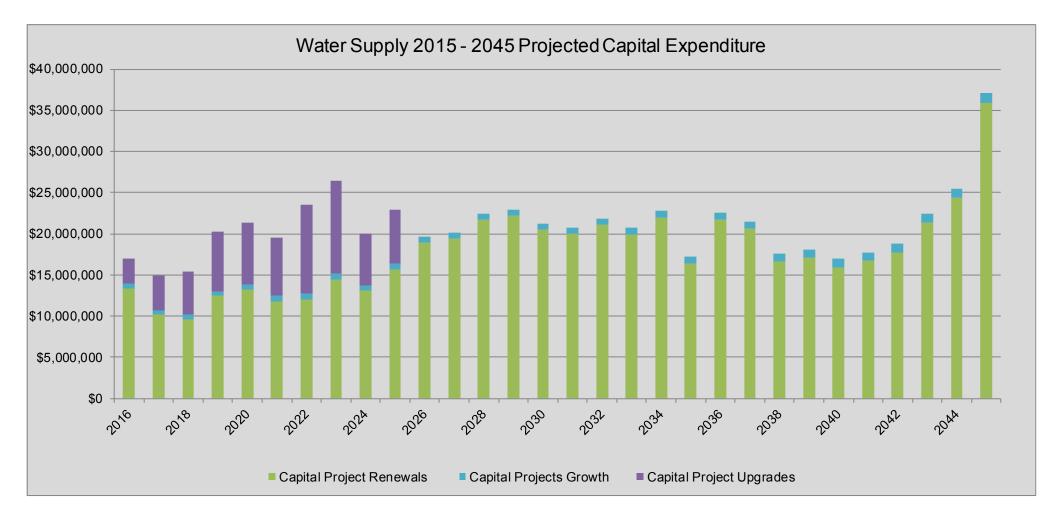
### Water Supply 2015 - 2045 Financial Plan

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019 - 2025	LTP TOTAL	2026-30	2031-35	2036-40	2041-45	30 Year Finanicals
Operating expenditure	26,029,088	27,561,861	29,305,878	274,290,082	357,186,909	246,012,446	285,195,851	330,620,156	383,279,375	1,602,294,738
Stew ardship [depreciation]	12,282,211	12,301,414	13,182,209	100,909,855	138,675,689	88,028,110	102,048,706	118,302,419	137,144,927	584,199,852
Income	(34,700)	(35,359)	(36,053)	(275,865)	(381,978)	(231,120)	(267,932)	(310,606)	(360,078)	(1,551,713)
Total Operating Projects	38,276,600	39,827,916	42,452,033	374,924,072	495,480,621	333,809,436	386,976,625	448,611,969	520,064,225	2,184,942,877
Capital Project Renew als	13,350,699	10,191,111	9,583,830	92,779,073	125,904,712	102,834,665	99,384,472	91,884,171	116,112,020	536,120,041
Capital Project Upgrades	3,029,513	4,196,858	5,175,237	56,757,310	69,158,918					69,158,918
Capital Projects Grow th	570,980	546,936	651,211	4,600,427	6,369,554	3,483,133	4,037,906	4,681,040	5,426,608	23,998,240
Total Capital Projects	16,951,192	14,934,904	15,410,278	154,136,810	201,433,184	106,317,798	103,422,378	96,565,211	121,538,628	629,277,199
				-	-				-	-
Grand Total	55,227,792	54,762,820	57,862,311	529,060,882	696,913,805	440,127,234	490,399,004	545,177,180	641,602,853	2,814,220,076

The above table shows the projected operational and capital expenditure for 30 years of water supply activity. This is followed by the projected expenditure in subsequent 5-year periods. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from years 11 to 30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.



The above graph shows the projected capital renewal expenditure and depreciation funding for 30 years of water supply activity. The movement in renewals reflects the age and condition of the asset and its replacement cycle.



The above shows the projected capital renewal, growth and upgrade expenditure for the 30 years of water supply activity. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from year 11 to 30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.

# WASTEWATER

### Summary

Our wastewater service is focussed on providing the safe and reliable conveyance and treatment of wastewater. This incorporates the safe, efficient conveyance of wastewater from households and other properties to treatment plants and treatment that meets environmental and health standards. As with all our core infrastructure services, we have a large inventory of physical assets and therefore require funding commitments for operation, renewal and development. The wastewater network primary assets are pipes for conveyance and treatment plants. A flagship blue-belt project focussing on inflow, infiltration and the real-time monitoring of wastewater flows is one of a number of key initiatives in the 2015–25 LTP.

### Wastewater infrastructure profile and levels of service

Our wastewater infrastructure is in good condition and our levels of service are meeting the needs of the city. These service levels are sustainable and affordable. Our current operations, programmes, and financial commitments are adequate to sustain this level of service over the immediate and medium-term (being within a 10–30 year horizon). Where low-risk assets are efficiently used to full capacity, close monitoring will occur. A high proportion of renewals work will be concentrated on fixing inflow and infiltration problems linked to pipe condition; a relatively high proportion of the money spent will be during the next 10–20 years.

### **Growth and demand**

Demand increases are likely to come from northern parts of the city over the medium (10 to 30 years) to long-term (post 30 years) with particular implications for the capacity of the Porirua wastewater treatment plant (of which the Council owns 27.6 percent). Renewals requirements will ramp up between 8 and 20 years into the future.

### Major issues and risks

Issue/risk	Options to address issue/risk
Data availability and confidence.	Comprehensive programme of data collection and data review.
Stormwater and groundwater ingress into the sewer network causing overflows to stormwater and water quality problems.	Use new hydraulic models to target intervention in both public and private networks. Install real-time monitoring system throughout network to proactively manage overflows.
Effects from hydrogen sulphide on the network.	Implementation of a monitoring plan and improvement works as required.
Existing network has capacity limitations.	Address stormwater and groundwater ingress. Progressive improvements concurrent with renewals projects. Use new hydraulic models to identify trunk network deficiencies.
New water quality standards and consenting requirements.	Introduction of the blue-belt project focussing on inflow, infiltration and the real-time monitoring of wastewater flows to reduce the impact on water quality.
Climate change impact on network.	Use new hydraulic models to improve understanding of risk and Timing.

Increasing demand from population and economic growth – in particular the impact of growth from the northern suburbs on the Porirua wastewater treatment plant.	Work with Porirua City to increase Johnsonville treatment plant capacity to accommodate growth in northern growth areas.
Sludge disposal.	Investigations are under way to develop a regional solution to sludge disposal. There is likely to be capital implications, which will be included in the 2018–2021 LTP.

#### Most likely scenario for service

The current level of service will be maintained and the operations and renewals programmes in place will adequately deliver this level of service sustainably over the medium and long-term.

#### Significant future decisions

Significant future decisions are subject to the Council's Policy on Significance. This is reviewed every 3 years with the LTP. Over the period of this strategy, the Council will consider the following as part of this review:

the funding and consenting impacts of water quality standards in the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management and set through the Wellington regional plan review and whaitua processes

- The integration of land use and infrastructure development identifying network upgrades and bringing forward renewals to support the Council's growth aspirations
- The development and maintenance of an increasingly resilient network
- The delivery model the Council wishes to employ at the end of the current Clearwater Wellington Design/Build/Operate contract in 2020 for the Moa Point and Western (Karori) wastewater treatment plants
- Options for reducing the impact of waste activated sludge on solid waste minimisation initiatives.

#### **Financial commentary**

The detailed information we have tells us, firstly, that forecasted actual costs over the next 100 years are very closely aligned with what is budgeted for in the LTP. It also shows that a high proportion of renewals work will be concentrated in the city's northern areas and that a relatively high proportion of the money spent will be during the next 10–20 years. Finally, all growth, upgrade, and renewal work will be focussed on safe transport of wastewater; and that spending on wastewater treatment is expected to be operational only.

#### Infrastructure and financial profiles

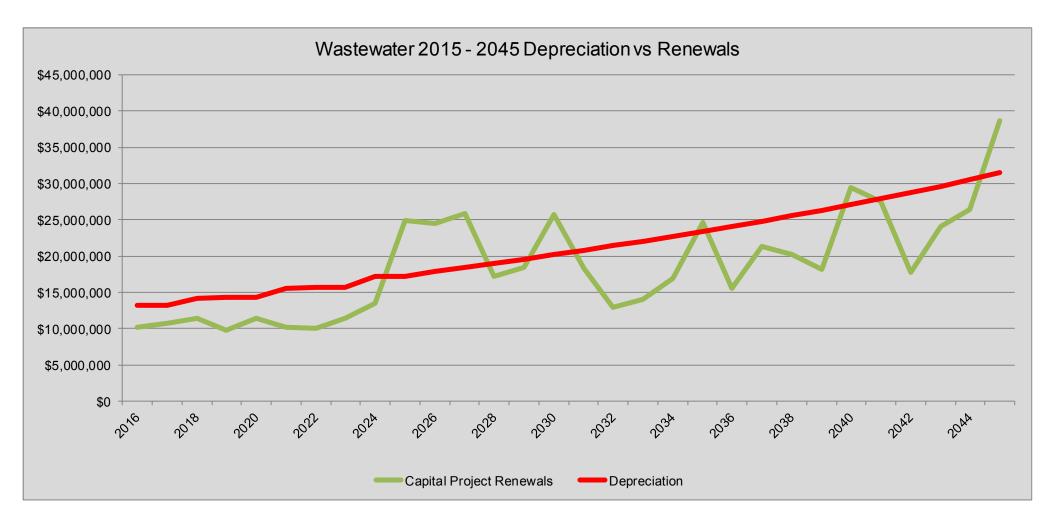
With the level of detail the Council now has at its disposal to interrogate the performance of its infrastructure assets, we can have a high degree of confidence around that performance. The charts below clearly demonstrate the expected future financial commitments expected in each asset group.

#### Scenario / service cost

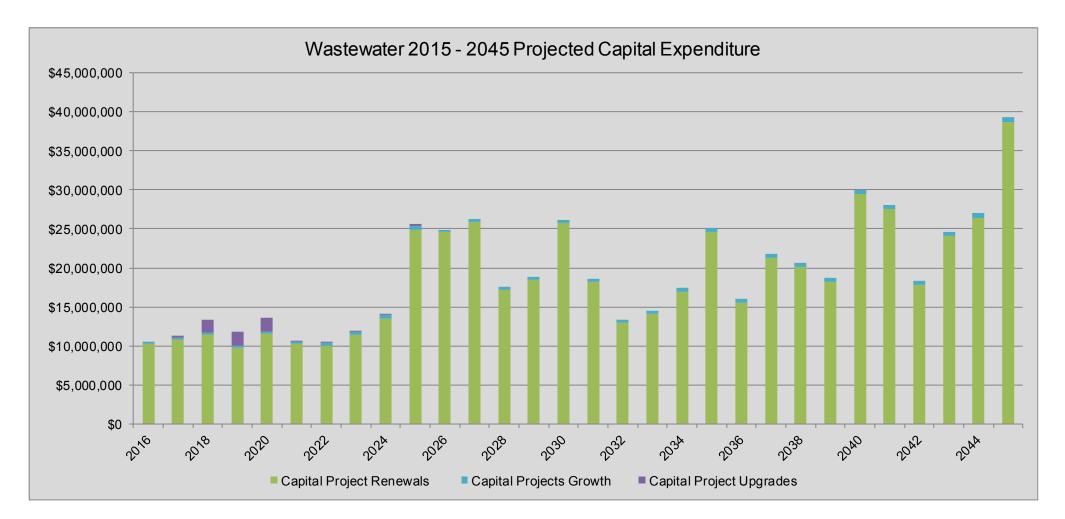
#### Wastewater Supply 2015 - 2045 Financial Plan

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019 - 2025	LTP TOTAL	2026-30	2031-35	2036-40	2041-45	30 Year Finanicals
Operating expenditure	26,701,575	27,835,777	29,261,270	250,600,899	334,399,520	238,516,516	276,506,013	320,546,252	371,600,960	1,541,569,262
Stew ardship [depreciation]	13,230,309	13,242,700	14,231,509	109,970,551	150,675,069	95,258,791	110,431,047	128,019,850	148,410,093	632,794,850
Income	(614,900)	(626,583)	(638,881)	(4,888,458)	(6,768,823)	(4,095,558)	(4,747,874)	(5,504,087)	(6,380,746)	(27,497,089)
Total Operating Projects	39,316,984	40,451,893	42,853,897	355,682,992	478,305,766	329,679,749	382,189,186	443,062,015	513,630,307	2,146,867,023
Capital Project Renew als	10,257,575	10,779,959	11,380,464	91,262,915	123,680,913	111,880,292	86,875,704	104,698,215	134,604,866	561,739,990
Capital Project Upgrades	- 1,673	313,575	1,616,712	4,318,025	6,246,639					6,246,639
Capital Projects Grow th	224,795	233,234	322,285	2,622,625	3,402,939	1,860,866	2,157,254	2,500,849	2,899,169	12,821,077
Total Capital Projects	10,480,697	11,326,767	13,319,461	98,203,566	133,330,491	113,741,158	89,032,959	107,199,063	137,504,035	580,807,707
				-	-				-	-
Grand Total	49,797,681	51,778,661	56,173,358	453,886,558	611,636,257	443,420,908	471,222,145	550,261,078	651,134,342	2,727,674,730

The above table shows the projected operational and capital expenditure for the 30 years of wastewater activity. This is followed by the projected expenditure in subsequent 5-year periods. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from years 11 to 30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.



The above graph shows the projected capital renewal expenditure and depreciation funding for 30 years of wastewater activity. The movement in renewals reflects the age and condition of the asset and its replacement cycle.



The above shows the projected capital renewal, growth and upgrade expenditure for the 30 years of wastewater activity. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from years 11 to 30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.

# Social infrastructure

Legislation does not require the Council to include its Social Infrastructure in its 30-year Infrastructure Strategy.

However, as part of its broader asset management strategy, the Council is working towards developing similar asset management information it now holds for its network infrastructure, which it will improve further over time. This will allow the Council to develop statistical modelling to inform its long-term renewal work programme in its social infrastructure.

The following section summarises the Council's planned responses to asset management using a similar approach to that used in the network infrastructure. It includes service profile and level of service, growth and demand assumptions, issues and risks, and options to address risk. The social infrastructure included in the following section includes:

- Libraries and community services
- Parks and open spaces
- Recreation services
- Community health services
- City housing
- Corporate property.

## LIBRARIES AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

#### Summary, profile and level of service

Libraries and community services incorporate the facilities and spaces used for library and community activities (including childcare centres and services). These facilities and services help educate, inform, and bring people together; they provide a platform to deliver the activities and services that contribute to strong communities, and provide for important functions within those communities. In our community infrastructure there is under-utilisation and in some geographical areas lack of alignment between the level of services. These services are intensive in the heavy use associated with physical assets (i.e. the properties and buildings). Currently, our levels of service are meeting the needs of the city, though in some cases demand exceeds capacity and in other areas there is under-utilisation of facilities.

#### **Growth and demand**

Growth in services will be driven predominantly by population growth, mainly in the northern and central areas of the city. Changes in demand will be aligned with changing demographics, community expectations, and the adoption of technological solutions for service provision. Aligning services with community expectations will likely determine demand growth, for example, the more technology is adopted, and the greater the demand will be for services.

#### Major issues and risks

#### Libraries

Issue/risk	Options to address issue/risk
Facilities not fit for purpose.	Rationalise and transform the network of buildings and develop as "hubs" to address the changing role of libraries. Work with local communities to transition parts of the current branch network to a more community-driven model for smaller libraries.
Cost of service provision. Current funding model is not sustainable.	Review Funding Policy. Rationalise and transform the network of buildings and develop as "hubs" to address the changing role of libraries. Work with local communities to transition parts of the current branch network to a more community-driven model for smaller libraries.
Managing customer expectations for digital services.	Continue working with aggregators and other library partners, for example the National Library, to expand digital offerings.

## **Community spaces**

Issue/risk	Options to address issue/risk
	Rationalise / divest.
	Explore options of decoupling service from old and not fit for purpose buildings.
Facilities not fit for purpose.	Look at opportunity to support further devolvement to community ownership and service delivery.
	Devolve service delivery to community groups. Partner with existing non-Council community venues and support service delivery through grants.
	Continue to devolve service delivery to community groups and support through three contracts for services – from grants.
Cost of direct (Council) delivery of service	Ensure support is in place to assist community groups to provide effective outcomes for their local communities.
	This includes use of technology.

#### Most likely scenario for service

In the short to medium term (5–10 years), the libraries' current services will grow as we face the challenge of transitioning to online communities, while at the same time we maintain our current physical services. Over the longer term of the 30IS, under-utilisation and capacity / demand alignment may drive changes in the delivery and level of the service. In the short to medium term (5–10 years) current services from community spaces/assets will transition to partnership arrangements to deliver hyper-local community driven programmes and services, as well as a move to further decoupling of services from Council-owned assets.

## Significant future decisions

Over the period of this strategy, the Council will need to consider the following.

#### Libraries

- The number and location of physical service points.
- The funding model for library service.

#### **Community Spaces**

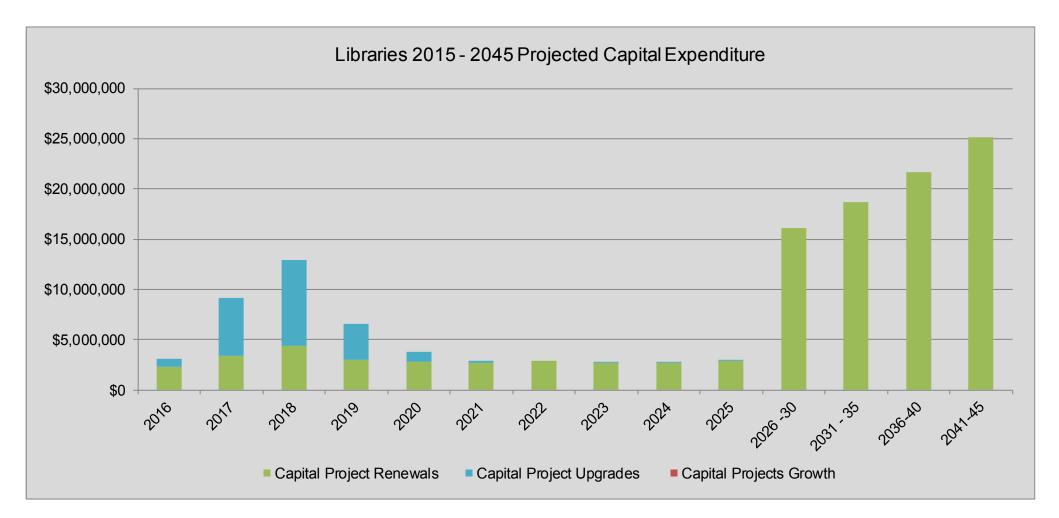
- As part of the community facilities review, a number of communities have been identified for facilities upgrades.
- Earthquake assessments have identified many buildings are not fit for purpose.

## Scenario / service cost

#### Libraries and community services 2015–2045 Financial Plan

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019 - 2025	LTP TOTAL	2026 -30	2031 - 35	2036-40	2041-45	30 Year Finanicals
Operating Projects	19,987,296	20,736,884	21,443,734	167,508,923	229,676,836	135,074,955	156,588,893	181,529,444	210,442,378	913,312,505
Stew ardship [depreciation]	3,694,551	4,481,085	5,007,786	44,404,253	57,587,676	33,126,322	38,402,486	44,519,007	51,609,731	225,245,222
Income	(1,714,966)	(1,611,497)	(1,523,441)	(9,854,732)	(14,704,636)	(7,699,942)	(8,926,343)	(10,348,078)	(11,996,258)	(53,675,256)
Total Operating Projects	21,966,881	23,606,471	24,928,079	202,058,445	272,559,876	160,501,335	186,065,037	215,700,373	250,055,850	1,084,882,471
Capital Project Renew als	2,245,276	3,395,500	4,374,279	19,476,751	29,491,806	16,127,328	18,695,993	21,673,780	25,125,852	111,114,759
Capital Project Upgrades	843,920	5,709,416	8,551,982	4,978,727	20,084,045					20,084,045
Capital Projects Grow th	-	-	-	-	-					-
Total Capital Projects	3,089,196	9,104,916	12,926,261	24,455,478	49,575,851	16,127,328	18,695,993	21,673,780	25,125,852	131,198,804
				-	-					-
Grand Total	25,056,076	32,711,387	37,854,340	193,031,920	322,135,726	176,628,663	204,761,030	237,374,154	275,181,702	1,216,081,275

The above table shows the projected operational and capital expenditure for the 30 years for libraries activity. This is followed by the projected expenditure in subsequent 5-year periods. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from years 11 to 30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.



The above shows the projected capital renewal, growth, and upgrade expenditure for the 30 years of libraries activity. This is followed by the projected capital expenditure in subsequent 5-year period. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from years 11 to 30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.

# PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

#### Summary, profile, and level of service

Our parks and open spaces provide year-round opportunities for residents and visitors to access open space, recreation, and natural areas. The service comprises open spaces, botanic gardens, outdoor public arts, memorials, and playgrounds. Open spaces are managed in ways that balance conservation and enhancement with opportunities for enjoyment and recreation. Playgrounds give families and young people safe, accessible, and convenient places to play, while our public art and memorials make a significant contribution to the quality of public space and are often colourful expressions of the city's creativity.

Our parks and open spaces are in good condition, and our levels of service are meeting the needs of the city. The provision of open spaces is also supported by a strong network of volunteers, who advocate for and help maintain these areas. While in general levels of service are currently being met there are instances where this is not the case.

#### **Growth and demand**

Growth in the service is driven by increases in urban development and improvement, along with an increase in reserve estate assets though subdivision growth. Growth and demand are also influenced by recreational trends, for example dog exercise areas, walking, and mountain biking. Changing demographics will also influence how our customers will use the parks and open spaces and how we will respond to those needs, for example providing opportunities for an ageing population to access and enjoy the natural areas. Growth and demand, such as increasing public expectations for access, puts pressure on levels of service.

#### Major issues and risks

Issue risk	Options to address issue/risk
Growing asset base due to development.	Plan for development areas to make sure levels of service are maintained. Reduce levels of service.
Intensified use of open space due to urban intensification and population growth.	Adapt spaces; prioritise use and service to respond to intensified use.
Climate change and weather events.	Improve understanding of risks and timing. Target improvements to key open space land and infrastructure.
Changes in recreation trends.	Engage with and understand our stakeholders to make sure we plan for current and future trends and patterns.

#### Most likely scenario for service

Due to development, growth in the use of our existing network and land asset base will mean we need to manage operational funding levels to maintain the current levels of service. We also need to make sure we have the ability to respond to effects of climate change, especially in coastal areas and as a result of storm events.

## Significant future decisions

Over the period of this strategy, the Council will need to consider the following.

- The development and maintenance of an increasingly resilient network.
- Continuing investment in maintaining and improving biodiversity.
- Making sure the existing resources are managed in response to intensified use and changing demographics.
- Flexibility to respond to demographic and recreational changes.

#### **Financial commentary**

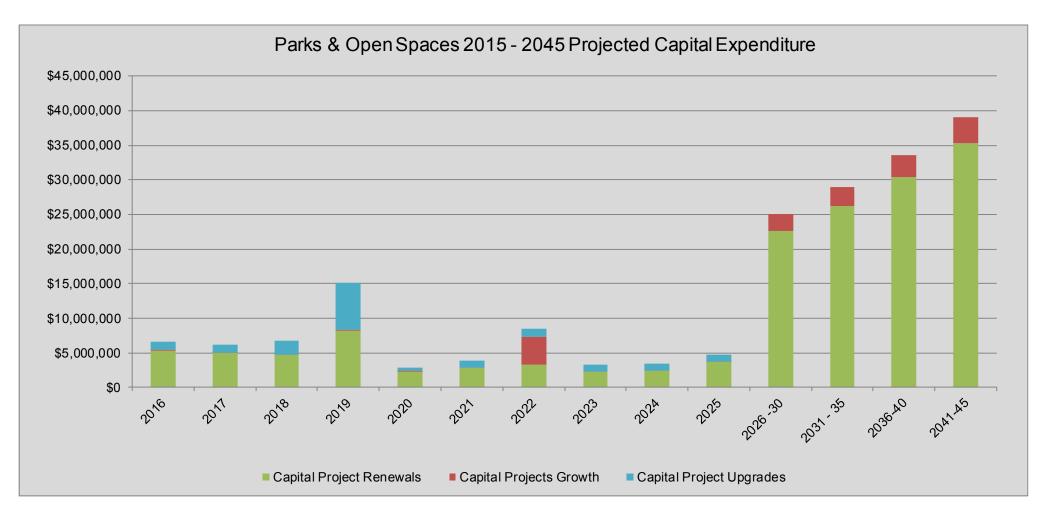
The renewals programme for this service is based on the National Asset Management Steering Group (NAMS) industry standards, combined with the Council's specific growth, demand, and environmental factors. The operation, maintenance, and renewal of this service is relatively predictable, and the Council will continue to implement optimised asset lifecycles to meet legislative and level of service requirements. The short to medium-term capital investment in the parks and open spaces will be partially funded by the Charles Plimmer Bequest; this includes the Wellington Botanic Garden Children's Garden, the proposed heritage park on Watts Peninsula, and various open space upgrades. A corresponding operation and maintenance programme has been funded mid to long-term to make sure the future growth of the asset base through new subdivisions and reserves agreements is managed, with provision to support to the increasing parks and open space volunteer base.

#### Scenario/service cost

## Parks and Open Spaces 2015–2045 Financial Plan

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019 - 2025	LTP TOTAL	2026 -30	2031 - 35	2036-40	2041-45	30 Year Finanicals
Operating expenditure	18,649,235	18,732,820	19,505,311	163,329,119	220,216,486	137,905,152	159,869,868	185,332,993	214,851,734	918,176,232
Stew ardship [depreciation]	4,213,954	4,210,412	4,279,942	30,946,336	43,650,645	26,383,611	30,585,836	35,457,367	41,104,806	177,182,264
Income	(537,268)	(547,476)	(558,221)	(4,271,281)	(5,914,246)	(3,578,486)	(4,148,446)	(4,809,186)	(5,575,165)	(24,025,529)
Total Operating Projects	22,325,921	22,395,756	23,227,032	190,004,175	257,952,884	160,710,277	186,307,258	215,981,174	250,381,375	1,071,332,967
Capital Project Renew als	5,387,506	5,027,005	4,745,478	25,157,039	40,317,028	22,628,246	26,232,339	30,410,470	35,254,070	154,842,152
Capital Project Upgrades	1,151,445	1,108,289	1,984,167	12,581,271	16,825,172					16,825,172
Capital Projects Grow th	34,332	35,178	36,062	4,284,212	4,389,784	2,400,514	2,782,853	3,226,089	3,739,922	16,539,162
Total Capital Projects	6,573,284	6,170,472	6,765,706	42,022,521	61,531,983	25,028,759	29,015,192	33,636,560	38,993,992	188,206,485
				-	-					-
Grand Total	28,899,205	28,566,228	29,992,739	232,026,697	319,484,867	185,739,036	215,322,449	249,617,733	289,375,367	1,259,539,453

The above table shows the projected operational and capital expenditure for the 30 years for parks and open spaces activity. This is followed by the projected expenditure in subsequent 5-year periods. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from years 11– 30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.



The above shows the projected capital renewal, growth and upgrade expenditure for the 30 years of parks and open spaces activity. This is followed by the projected capital expenditure in subsequent 5-year period. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from years 11–30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.

## **RECREATION SERVICES**

#### Summary, profile, and level of service

Recreation services – which includes swimming pools, recreation centres, sportsfields and marinas – provide a wide variety of accessible recreation opportunities throughout the city to enhance and encourage health, wellbeing, and quality of life. By providing a range of recreation facilities we also attract visitors, raise the city's profile and provide economic benefit by hosting national and international events.

Currently, our levels of service are meeting the needs of the city, though in some cases demand exceeds capacity, such as peak time availability of sportsfields training spaces, and in other areas there is under-utilisation of services, for example daytime use of some facilities, such as recreation centres and swimming pools. The physical asset inventory used to provision recreation is generally in good condition, and we will continue to optimise the investment we have made in assets to provide sustainable networks of facilities. This includes making sure we respond and plan accordingly where operational costs for assets are rising, such as for natural turf sportsfields, and also consider future options for unviable assets.

#### **Growth and demand**

Service growth will broadly be driven by population growth and demographic changes in areas of the city. Overall service growth is expected to be modest and in line with moderate changes over time in population and demographics. Demand changes for recreation services can be more challenging to understand as they are driven by changing leisure and recreational trends, which can include the demand for casual and informal sporting and recreational activities. Changing demographics will also influence how our customers will use recreation services and how we will respond to those needs, for example providing recreational opportunities for an active ageing population. Increasing community and elite sport expectations also puts pressure on levels of service.

Issue/risk	Options to address issue/risk
Impact on the sportsfield network and facilities from NZTA projects, e.g. SH1 Ruahine Street Airport Corridor (Kilbirnie Park, Hataitai Park), and Petone/Grenada Link Road (Grenada North Park).	Work with NZTA to continue to provide a sustainable network of sportsfield facilities.
Viability and purpose of some facilities and services.	Explore and implement long-term sustainable options for facilities and services.
Increasing and changing demands from customers and stakeholders, including increasing expectations from community and elite sports.	Work closely with customers and stakeholders and make sure planning is undertaken in a regional context where appropriate.
Utilisation and revenue of recreation services.	Maintain utilisation and revenue through the provision of relevant and attractive facilities to customers.
Climate change impact on marinas.	Target improvements to infrastructure.
Built recreation network resilience to earthquake risk.	Continuous network resilience improvements, prioritised and aligned with 5-yearly maintenance closures.

#### Major issues and risks

### Most likely scenario for service

In general, the short to medium-term current service levels will be maintained, with some longer term decisions around viability of assets and variations to service required. Decisions about utilisation, capacity, and requirements for further investment in some services may provide for variations in service levels over the medium to long-term.

#### Significant future decisions

Over the period of this strategy, the Council will need to consider the following:

- The development and maintenance of an increasingly resilient network
- Continuing investment in maintain and improving revenue and utilisation
- Ensuring the existing resources are managed in response to changing recreational trends and uses.

#### **Financial commentary**

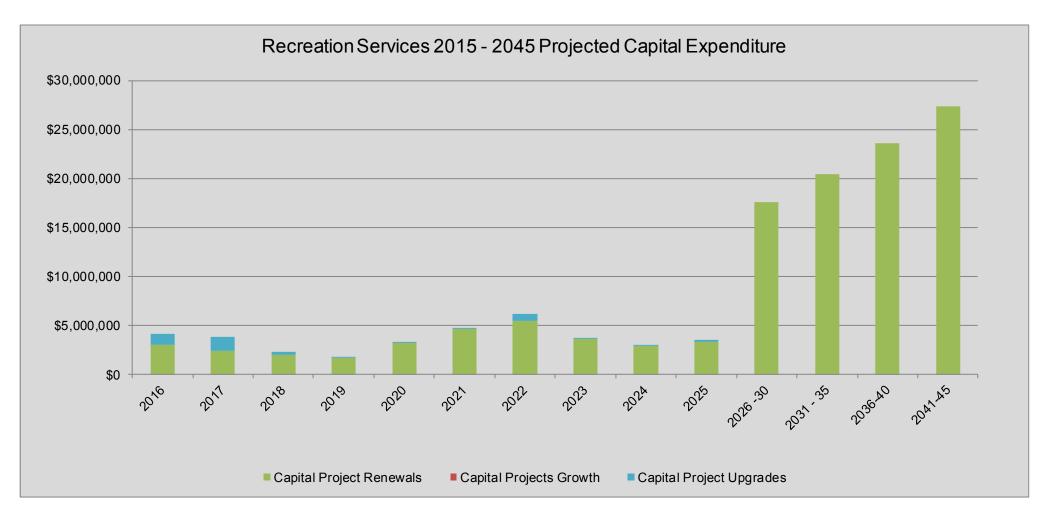
The renewals programme for this service is based on the National Asset Management Steering Group (NAMS) industry standards, combined with the Council's specific growth, demand, and environmental factors. The operation, maintenance, and renewal of this service is relatively predictable, and the Council will continue to implement optimised asset lifecycles to meet legislative and level of service requirements. The capital investment programme in the sportsfields network will be subject to ongoing regional planning requirements, with a corresponding operation and maintenance programme required to ensure the lifecycle of these capital investments are optimised. Implementing long-term sustainable options for facilities providing this service will include exploring other options for use based on growth and demand in leisure and recreational activities.

#### Scenario/service cost

#### **Recreation services 2015–2045 Financial Plan**

Description	2,016	2,017	2,018	2019 - 2025	LTP TOTAL	2026 -30	2031 - 35	2036-40	2041-45	30 Year Finanicals
Operating expenditure	29,220,440	29,902,361	30,587,254	237,120,900	326,830,955	192,518,404	223,181,594	258,728,636	299,937,400	1,301,196,989
Stew ardship [depreciation]	6,865,097	6,899,655	6,359,585	44,152,828	64,277,164	36,779,312	42,637,303	49,428,320	57,300,970	250,423,071
Income	(11,481,303)	(11,780,360)	(11,933,812)	(91,580,590)	(126,776,065)	(77,476,639)	(89,816,659)	(104,122,125)	(120,706,080)	(518,897,568)
Total Operating Projects	24,604,233	25,021,656	25,013,027	189,693,138	264,332,055	151,821,077	176,002,238	204,034,832	236,532,290	1,032,722,491
Capital Project Renew als	2,967,628	2,407,950	1,976,078	24,811,072	32,162,728	17,587,898	20,389,194	23,636,664	27,401,372	121,177,857
Capital Project Upgrades	1,126,203	1,465,862	325,381	1,316,462	4,233,908					4,233,908
Capital Projects Grow th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Projects	4,093,832	3,873,812	2,301,459	26,127,534	36,396,637	17,587,898	20,389,194	23,636,664	27,401,372	125,411,765
				-	-					-
Grand Total	28,698,065	28,895,468	27,314,486	215,820,672	300,728,691	169,408,975	196,391,432	227,671,496	263,933,662	1,158,134,256

The above table shows the projected operational and capital expenditure for the 30 years of recreation services activity. This is followed by the projected expenditure in subsequent 5-year periods. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from years 11–30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.



The above shows the projected capital renewal, growth, and upgrade expenditure for the 30 years of recreation services activity. This is followed by the projected capital expenditure in subsequent 5-year period. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from years 11–30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.

# **COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES**

#### Summary, profile, and level of service

Community health services support the health and safety of the city's communities, and also provide for dignified bereavement and resting places. The service comprises public toilets, pavilions, cemeteries, and crematorium services. By providing these services, the Council meets its legislative and policy obligations (such as the Local Government Act (2002) and the Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services (2005) Policy) and reduces public health and environmental risks.

Our public toilets infrastructure currently provides a level of service that is adequate for the city. To ensure the Council continues to meet its legislative requirements (Burial and Cremation Act 1964 – Part 1; section 4) it will continue to invest in cemetery infrastructure to ensure future development requirements are achievable.

#### **Growth and demand**

Growth in public toilets and burial and cremation services is closely linked to population, demographic changes, and urban growth. It is expected that service growth will closely match these changes. Demand for particular services can be influenced by changes in trends, for example more people choosing to be cremated, with the public toilet network responding to meet the configuration and growth of the city. Growth and demand, such as increasing public expectations for access, puts pressure on levels of service.

#### Major issues and risks

Issue/risk	Options to address issue/risk
Cemeteries that will reach capacity in the medium-term of our 30- year horizon.	Makara Cemetery will be required to expand into available flat land to continue to meet the demand for burials. Invest in infrastructure upgrades at Makara Cemetery to ensure future development requirements are achievable.
Cremation services infrastructure that has reached the end of its service life.	We are undertaking a business case to re-invest in crematorium plant examining the return on investment, impact on our funding policy, and key risks and benefits to retaining this level of service. Private provision of service.

#### Most likely scenario for service

Current public toilet levels of service will be maintained, though urban growth and intensification will put pressure on maintaining this level of service over the medium-term. Burials and cremations infrastructure requires development and renewal to achieve a level of service that meets legislative requirements and community expectations.

#### Significant future decisions

Over the period of this strategy, the Council will need to consider the following:

- The development and maintenance of an increasingly resilient network
- Continuing investment to ensure legislative requirements are met
- Ensuring the existing resources are managed in response to intensified use and changing demographics.

#### **Financial commentary**

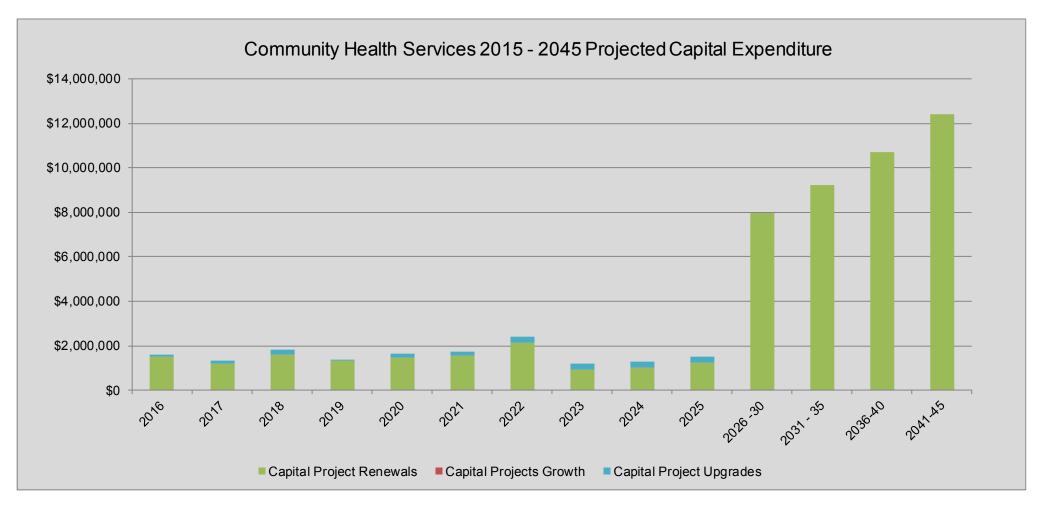
The renewals programme for this service is based on the National Asset Management Steering Group (NAMS) industry standards, combined with the Council's specific growth, demand, and environmental factors. The operation, maintenance, and renewal of this service is relatively predictable, and the Council will continue to implement optimised asset lifecycles to meet legislative and level of service requirements. The capital reinvestment in the crematorium plant is subject to the approval of the business case and the result will be reflected in the LTP. The capital investment required for the future development of Makara Cemetery will be informed by the survey and geotechnical assessments of the undeveloped land prior to the 2018/19 LTP.

#### Scenario/service cost

#### Community Health services 2015–2045 Financial Plan

Description	2,016	2,017	2,018	2019 - 2025	LTP TOTAL	2026 -30	2031 - 35	2036-40	2041-45	30 Year Finanicals
Operating expenditure	3,824,407	3,927,892	4,084,282	32,697,350	44,533,931	27,795,747	32,222,888	37,355,159	43,304,868	185,212,592
Stew ardship [depreciation]	640,326	705,203	744,432	6,846,875	8,936,835	6,780,144	7,860,045	9,111,947	10,563,243	43,252,214
Income	(800,396)	(855,523)	(872,314)	(6,674,590)	(9,202,824)	(5,591,983)	(6,482,641)	(7,515,157)	(8,712,127)	(37,504,731)
Total Operating Projects	3,664,337	3,777,571	3,956,399	32,869,635	44,267,942	28,983,908	33,600,293	38,951,949	45,155,984	190,960,075
Capital Project Renew als	1,509,102	1,190,541	1,589,117	9,710,548	13,999,308	7,969,087	9,238,356	10,709,787	12,415,578	54,332,116
Capital Project Upgrades	110,480	150,991	252,935	1,448,926	1,963,332					1,963,332
Capital Projects Grow th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Projects	1,619,582	1,341,532	1,842,052	11,159,475	15,962,640	7,969,087	9,238,356	10,709,787	12,415,578	56,295,449
				-	-					-
Grand Total	5,283,918	5,119,104	5,798,451	44,029,109	60,230,582	36,952,995	42,838,649	49,661,735	57,571,562	247,255,524

The above table shows the projected operational and capital expenditure for the 30 years of community health activity. This is followed by the projected expenditure in subsequent 5-year periods. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from years 11 to 30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.



The above shows the projected capital renewal, growth, and upgrade expenditure for the 30 years of community health service activity. This is followed by the projected capital expenditure in subsequent 5 year-period. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from years 11 to 30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.

# **CITY HOUSING**

#### Summary, profile, and level of service

Our social housing serves to ensure that basic housing needs are met for people who face barriers in accessing affordable and appropriate housing, and to enable and empower people, where possible, to make changes in their lives. This is carried out through provision of the housing assets, tenancy management services, and community development. At current levels of provision we experience an excess of demand for social housing services over supply.

Approximately 40 percent of the social housing infrastructure has been upgraded within the last 5 years, another 10 percent will be completed by 2016, and there are plans for the remainder to be completed by 2027. Maintenance and renewals programmes are keeping the remainder of the portfolio in a reasonable standard of repair, although poor condition data means we may be currently under or over investing in these programmes.

#### **Growth and demand**

Social housing need is driven by population growth, coupled with income levels and access to appropriate and affordable housing by vulnerable households. Demographic changes, along with household composition changes, will require modifications to the types of properties offered by the service.

The form and location of the Council's housing assets is largely based on decisions taken in the 1960s and 1970s. Our stock is therefore predominantly single-person accommodation located in high-density high-rise apartment blocks. Many units are in areas where Housing New Zealand Corporation also has a significant presence. Having a high density of social housing in a suburb brings social and community development challenges. Future demand for social housing needs to be better understood in order to plan for service changes.

Issue/risk	Options to address issue/risk					
Capital tied up in poor performing assets and cash-flow considerations.	Develop and gain approval for a divestment and investment strategy that targets poor performing assets. Initiate divestment and reinvestment programme in 2015/16. Develop and apply property performance data collection tools and systems.					
Lack of future capital to fund growth.	Government housing policy is now firmly focussed on growing the third sector, so it is unlikely the Council will itself receive any direct Crown assistance in the foreseeable future. Explore new capital funding and other opportunities for the Council and its housing partners to grow the quantum of social					
	housing in Wellington. Use any surpluses to fund housing renewal activity.					
Upgraded properties offering a higher level of service than non- upgraded properties.	Completion of asset and condition data to enable accurate future projection of maintenance costs. Review of business model to enable sustainable delivery of service.					
Ability to deliver key community development programmes constrained.	Review of business model to enable sustainable delivery of service.					
Affordability issues for some service users.	Review of Social Housing Policy including policy for rent setting, reviewing options for service user access to government subsidy, and progressing access to IRR.					

## Major issues and risks

### Most likely scenario for service

The service suffers from a cash flow issue, which puts the tenancy management and community development service levels and reinvestment in the portfolio at risk. Funding constraints and cost escalations mean that levels of service for the social housing asset will continue to fall short of meeting the needs of the city. The long-term sustainability of the social housing service requires a reassessment of the existing business model, which is under way.

## Significant future decisions

Over the period of this strategy, the Council will need to consider the following:

- The impact of changes to the delivery of State housing and to the sector through the Government's Social Housing Reform programme.
- The future of the social housing service after the Deed of Grant agreement with the Crown expires in 2037.

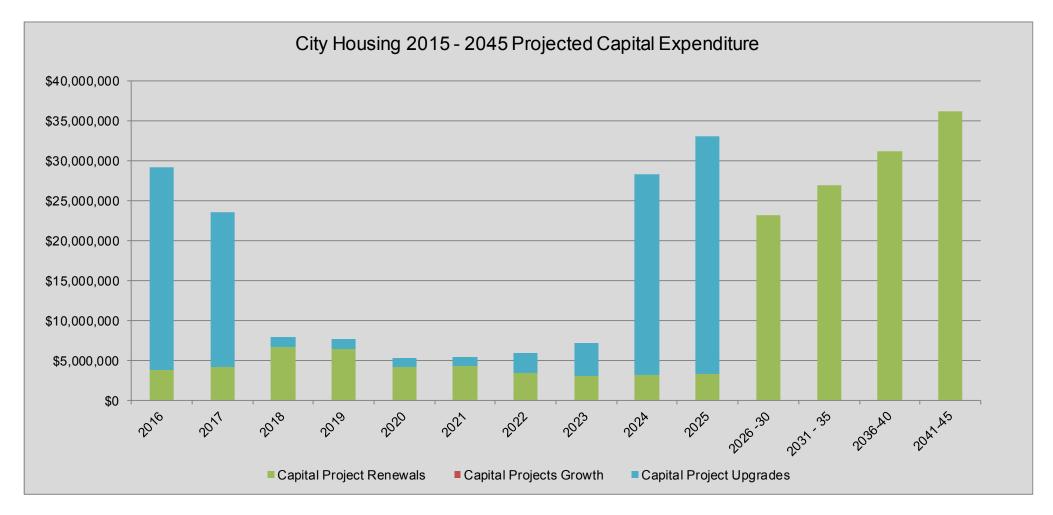
#### Scenario/service cost

## City Housing 2015–2045 Financial Plan

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019 - 2025	LTP TOTAL	2026 -30	2031 - 35	2036-40	2041-45	30 Year Finanicals
Operating expenditure	14,033,621	13,691,812	14,239,061	111,053,678	153,018,173	104,169,330	(44,014,316)	(51,024,655)	(59,151,560)	102,996,972
Stew ardship [depreciation]	11,614,076	11,918,830	12,580,102	94,646,000	130,759,009	82,289,632	95,396,237	110,590,384	128,204,565	547,239,827
Income	(43,271,356)	(41,102,185)	(25,457,979)	(177,669,058)	(287,500,578)	(143,279,398)	(1,324,972)	(1,536,006)	(1,780,652)	(435,421,605)
Total Operating Projects	(17,623,659)	(15,491,542)	1,361,185	28,030,620	(3,723,397)	43,179,564	50,056,949	58,029,723	67,272,354	214,815,194
Capital Project Renew als	3,825,841	4,151,085	6,626,141	27,838,533	42,441,600	23,208,806	26,905,368	31,190,695	36,158,564	159,905,034
Capital Project Upgrades / Grow th	25,295,276	19,340,971	1,249,751	64,897,864	110,783,861	0	0	0	0	110,783,861
Capital Projects Grow th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Projects	29,121,117	23,492,055	7,875,892	92,736,397	153,225,461	23,208,806	26,905,368	31,190,695	36,158,564	270,688,895
Grand Total	11,497,457	8,000,513	9,237,077	120,767,017	149,502,064	66,388,371	76,962,317	89,220,419	103,430,918	485,504,088

\* Please note that the Total Operating project budget includes depreciation which funds the capital renew als programme.

The above table shows the projected operational and capital expenditure for the 30 years of city housing activity. This is followed by the projected expenditure in subsequent 5-year periods. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from years 11 to 30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.



The above shows the projected capital renewal, growth, and upgrade expenditure for the 30 years of city housing activity. This is followed by the projected capital expenditure in subsequent 5-year period. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from years 11 to 30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted

# **PROPERTY AND CORPORATE ASSETS**

#### Summary, profile, and level of service

We provide property management services to ensure the Council's civic and commercial buildings are safe, compliant, and fit for purpose for occupants and users. This function is delivered by the property management and advisory functions with support from contract management services. Our current levels of service are broadly meeting the needs of users, however this becomes increasingly challenging with ageing properties and the changing legislative and compliance requirements.

The corporate assets portfolio includes IT infrastructure systems, fleet, security, and a range of other minor capital items.

#### **Growth and demand**

Growth in corporate property services is primarily driven by changes in the Council's own strategies and property requirements; this would usually relate to changing accommodation requirements for business units and CCO services. Possible areas of service growth include incorporating Wellington Waterfront assets into the portfolio and any integration of Council functions across the region.

#### Major issues and risks

Issue/risk	Options to address issue/risk					
Asset condition data collection and analysis needs to improve to support asset management decision making.	The Council's new strategic asset management unit will provide increased data assessment and asset management capability for our assets. This will assist corporate property services to determine how best to utilise and maintain its assets and optimise the delivery of its service.					
Current workplace is dated and does not support contemporary working or the Council's need for a flexible, mobile, future-focussed working environment.	<ul> <li>The Workplace Project is part of the wider Civic Precinct Development Project. Its key objectives are to:</li> <li>modernise our workplace to increase flexibility and improve collaboration</li> <li>reduce the total floor space we occupy in the Civic Campus</li> <li>assess whether there are any consequential development opportunities for the Administration Buildings.</li> </ul>					
Legislative and compliance changes that will likely have a significant impact on risk profiles and health and safety processes.	A full legal and procedures review is required to understand the new requirements and implications of the new Health and Safety in Employment Act.					
Earthquake strengthening requirements will impact on funding and our ability to maintain service levels for building occupiers and users.	Strengthening options for the Town Hall and other Civic Campus buildings are being considered under the Civic Precinct Development Project.					
IT investment priorities to support the changing business environment.	The rationalisation of systems across the Council to accommodate the new Core Council Application Platform may impact on the specific Corporate Property data collection and reporting requirements. Ensure property requirements are considered within the wider Council requirements.					

## Most likely scenario for service

Generally our current levels of service will be maintained, however the portfolio's ageing profile and earthquake strengthening requirements mean we need to critically review our asset condition data and renewal cycles to ensure we optimise the funding available.

The Civic Precinct Development proposal will have a significant impact on occupants of the Civic Campus This project seeks to find a solution that addresses the earthquake strengthening requirements across the campus, modernises our workplace, releases sites for development, and revitalises the Civic Square public space. Maintaining service levels within the Civic Campus assets will continue to be a challenge until the future state of each of the buildings/sites is resolved.

Investment in IT solutions will enable the Council to effectively and efficiently deliver its core services and enable us to respond to future change.

#### Significant future decisions

Over the period of this strategy, the Council will need to consider the following:

- Civic Precinct Development proposal
- Capital Investment in our IT infrastructure.

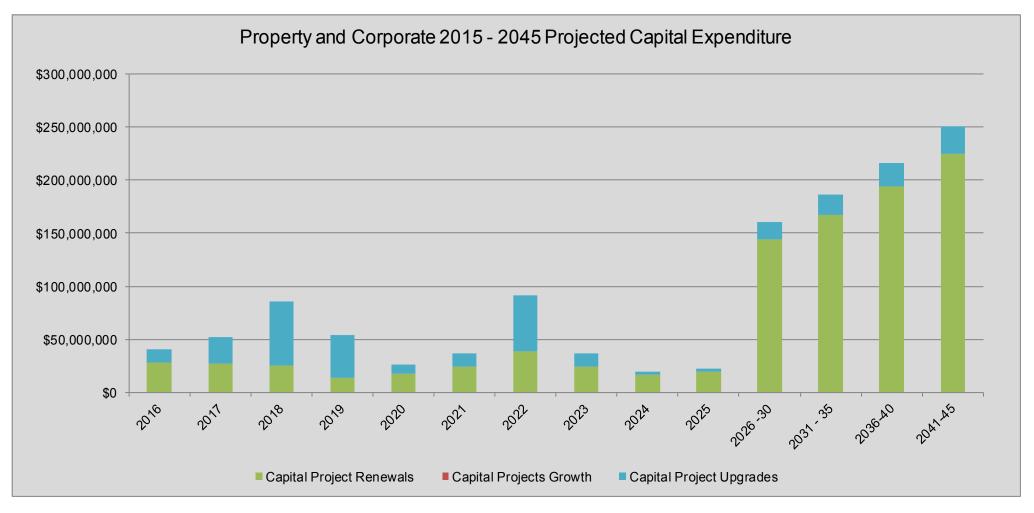
#### Scenario/service cost

#### Property and Corporate 2015–2045 Financial Plan

Description	2016	2017	2018	2019 - 2025	LTP TOTAL	2026 -30	2031 - 35	2036-40	2041-45	30 Year Finanicals
Operating expenditure	777,348	2,924,037	3,683,303	12,312,635	19,697,323	8,761,552	10,157,040	11,774,793	13,650,213	64,040,921
Stew ardship [depreciation]	2,873,601	3,635,182	5,947,658	101,532,606	113,989,047	89,881,780	104,197,617	120,793,596	139,560,588	568,422,628
Income										
Total Operating Projects	3,650,949	6,559,220	9,630,961	113,845,241	133,686,370	98,643,332	114,354,657	132,568,390	153,210,801	632,463,550
Capital Project Renew als	28,062,307	27,076,073	25,326,689	154,846,499	235,311,568	144,399,388	167,398,467	194,060,702	224,969,541	966,139,665
Capital Project Upgrades	12,157,616	24,538,599	60,612,121	131,607,988	228,916,324	16,353,759	18,958,488	21,978,084	25,478,623	311,685,278
Capital Projects Grow th										
Total Capital Projects	40,219,923	51,614,672	85,938,810	286,454,487	464,227,892	160,753,146	186,356,955	216,038,786	250,448,164	1,277,824,944
Grand Total	43,870,871	58,173,892	95,569,771	400,299,728	597,914,262	259,396,478	300,711,612	348,607,176	403,658,965	1,910,288,493

\* Please note that the Total Operating project budget includes depreciation which funds the capital renew als programme.

The above table shows the projected operational and capital expenditure for the 30 years of property and corporate activity. This is followed by the projected expenditure in subsequent 5-year periods. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from years 11 to 30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.



The above shows the projected capital renewal, growth, and upgrade expenditure for the 30 years of property and corporate activity. This is followed by the projected capital expenditure in subsequent 5-year periods. This excludes capital upgrades for the remaining 20 years of the 30-year plan. The upgrades from years 11 to 30 are currently unplanned and unbudgeted.

# Strategy development and review

The 30IS will be reviewed in each Long-term Plan triennium. Our 30IS will evolve and develop as our infrastructure management capability evolves. As the quality of our information and analytics improves the understanding of our assets, levels of service, and demand for those services, we will focus our infrastructure strategies, planning, and outcomes.

The horizon for our strategy will be held at a 30-year constant for each iteration; as the strategy develops, the legacy of changes will be quantified in the document. In theory, there should be continuity across 30IS development cycles and it should be possible to pick up our 30IS years later and see a clear and concise pathway of its progression. In practice, this would encompass:

- A review of any material changes in principle, direction and focus of the strategy
- A synopsis of the drivers for those changes, both internal and external
- A structure highlighting the continuity of one iteration of the strategy to the next.

# Appendices

The suite of service plans covering individual asset groups are available electronically by following the below pathway. Access to the Council's document management system TROVE is required. Published versions of the below draft plans are not currently available.

Enterprise Connect\Trove\Enterprise\Internal Management\Asset Management Planning\Asset Management Plans\3. Individual Service Plans\2015-18\Development\/Transport

Enterprise Connect\Trove\Enterprise\Internal Management\Asset Management Planning\Asset Management Plans\3. Individual Service Plans\2015-18\Development\Stormwater

Enterprise Connect\Trove\Enterprise\Internal Management\Asset Management Planning\Asset Management Plans\3. Individual Service Plans\2015-18\Development\Wastewater

Enterprise Connect\Trove\Enterprise\Internal Management\Asset Management Planning\Asset Management Plans\3. Individual Service Plans\2015-18\Development\Water Supply

Enterprise Connect\Trove\Enterprise\Internal Management\Asset Management Planning\Asset Management Plans\3. Individual Service Plans\2015-18\Development\Parks & Open Spaces

Enterprise Connect\Trove\Enterprise\Internal Management\Asset Management Planning\Asset Management Plans\3. Individual Service Plans\2015-18\Development\Recreations

Enterprise Connect\Trove\Enterprise\Internal Management\Asset Management Planning\Asset Management Plans\3. Individual Service Plans\2015-18\Development\Community Health

Enterprise Connect\Trove\Enterprise\Internal Management\Asset Management Planning\Asset Management Plans\3. Individual Service Plans\2015-18\Development\Libraries

Enterprise Connect\Trove\Enterprise\Internal Management\Asset Management Planning\Asset Management Plans\3. Individual Service Plans\2015-18\Development\Community Services

Enterprise Connect\Trove\Enterprise\Internal Management\Asset Management Planning\Asset Management Plans\3. Individual Service Plans\2015-18\Development\City Housing

Enterprise Connect\Trove\Enterprise\Internal Management\Asset Management Planning\Asset Management Plans\3. Individual Service Plans\2015-18\Development\Corporate Property

# 2015-25 LONG-TERM PLAN: FUNDING AND FINANCIAL POLICIES

#### Purpose

1. The purpose of this report is to provide the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee (the Committee) an overview of the feedback received through public consultation on its 2015-25 Long-term Plan (LTP) funding and financial policies, and recommend adoption of these policies.

#### Summary

- 2. Wellington City Council undertook public consultation on its draft 2015-25 LTP funding and financial policies from 13 March to 30 April 2015:
  - Revenue and Financing Policy
  - Rates Remission Policy
  - Rates Postponement Policy
  - Investment and Liability Management Policies
  - Development Contributions Policy
  - Fees and Charges.
- 3. The financial and funding policies, in conjunction with the Financial Strategy, provides context for consultation on the Council's proposals for expenditure and how this expenditure is proposed to be funded, by making transparent the impact of Council proposals on the services, rates, debt and investments.
- 4. No changes to proposed policies are recommended as a result of feedback during consultation.

#### Recommendations

That the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee:

- 1. Receive the information.
- 2. Recommend to Council to adopt the Revenue and Financing Policy in attachment 1.
- 3. Recommend to Council to adopt the Rates Remission Policy in attachment 2.
- 4. Recommend to Council to adopt the Rates Postponement Policy in attachment 3.
- 5. Recommend to Council to adopt the Investment and Liability Management Policies in attachment 4.
- 6. Recommend to Council to adopt the 2015-16 Development Contributions Policy in attachment 5.
- 7. Recommend to Council to adopt the fees and charges in attachment 6.
- 8. Note that the above policies (except Development Contributions) and fees and charges will be included in the final 2015-25 Long-term plan which will be considered for adoption by Council on 24 June 2015.

#### Background

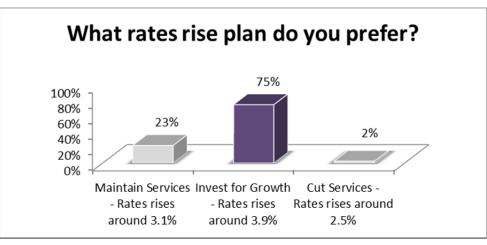
- 5. Wellington City Council undertook public consultation through the special consultative procedure on its draft 2015-25 LTP funding and financial policies from 13 March to 17 April 2015, with the exception of the draft 2015-16 Development Contributions Policy.
- 6. A targeted consultation was undertaken for the draft 2015-16 Development Contributions Policy from 9 April to 30 April 2015 in accordance with s82 of the LGA.
- 7. A small number of submissions were received on the draft policies which are summarised below.

#### Discussion

#### **Revenue and Financing Policy**

#### Rating levels and rates increase

8. There was overwhelming support from consultation for the 'invest to grow' approach to the Long-term Plan, and the average rating increase over the ten years of the planned 3.9%. 75% of the respondents are willing to pay the slightly higher rating level at 3.9% increase to fund the investment in economic development initiatives. A similar level of support (70%) was found in the survey results prior to consultation.



9.

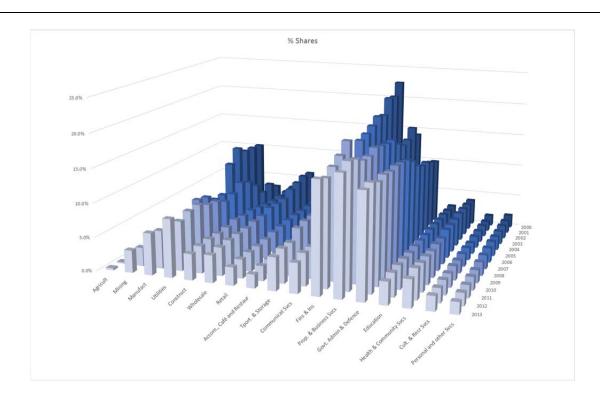
- 10. There were a small number of submissions showing concern about the level of rate funding increases in the plan and the difference between the rates increases and the Consumer Price Index inflation. Comments generally showed a limited understanding of inflation and the council's cost drivers, however these submitters are obviously concerned with the relative affordability year on year of rates increases, in comparison to their forecast year on year increases in household incomes. These comments are accepted and an analysis of rating affordability and mitigation measures is provided below.
- 11. A few submissions were critical of the total rates funding increase. Most of these submitters incorrectly view the ratio of total rates funding increase to assume the same ratio applies to the average rates increase for individual ratepayers. This is inaccurate as the forecast changes in the ratepayer base is not taken into account. By way of example the Employers Chamber of Commerce, while showing general support for the investment proposals in the plan (invest to grow), also advocate a zero percent rates rise or a reduction in rates. The comments refer to the increase in rates funding over the plan being higher than the average stated rates increase. This is because the

submitter has not taken new (growth) ratepayers into account which share the costs and lower the rating impost to existing ratepayers.

#### General Rates Differential

- 12. Overall there was a very low level of feedback from consultation specifically relating to the general rating differential
- 13. Some submitters to the draft Revenue and Financing Policy represented the business sector. The general theme of submissions representing commercial organisations was that the general rate differential of 2.8:1 (Commercial:Base/Residential) was not equitable to the proportion of property values held and does not reflect the benefits derived by each sector. There was a suggestion to provide a cost benefit analysis for differential funding and also to reduce the differential with a view to phase it out completely.
- 14. The main purpose of applying a general rates differential is to reflect the different ability of groups of ratepayers to pay, maintaining the affordability of rates to all sectors. It can also be used to reflect different services or levels of service received by different rating sectors.
- 15. A submission from Meridian energy sought a removal in the general rates differential charged to energy generating wind turbines and a change to rate their capital value as rural (noting the land they sit on is currently rated rural). There is no doubt that the wind turbines are a commercial activity and Meridian is a commercial business model. The rating category for this business is therefore deemed to be accurate and the consequential rates impost is appropriate. The submission coincides with the timing of a review of the valuation methodology of wind turbines and consequentially a significant valuation increase to reflect more accurate values of these assets.
- 16. The level of the differential needs to take into account the full rating impost on each sector, as total rates impost varies across sectors based on targeted rates as well. The focus on a cost benefit analysis to determine rating impost would not meet the legislative requirements as it focuses on general rates being akin to a 'user charge' rather than its status as an authentic form of property taxation.
- 17. The impact of this level of rating was reviewed, including the effect on the various commercial sector divisions and the sector as a whole, as well as the impost on households. The measures used are:
  - Commercial a)Total rates as a proportion of total income
    - b) total expenditure
    - c) and total surplus (before income tax)
  - Residential Total average rates as a proportion of household income
- 18. The Wellington business sector is made up of a diverse range of activities. The economy is dominated by three sectors finance and insurance, business and property services and government administration and defence. The Figure 1 graph shows the share of Activity (Gross economic output), and the change since 2000, of the total Wellington commercial economy.
- 19. Figure 1: Share of Activity of Wellington Commercial Sector (estimated gross output per sector)

#### GOVERNANCE, FINANCE AND PLANNING COMMITTEE 26 MAY 2015

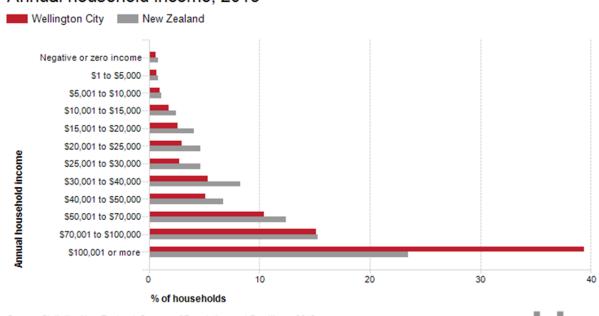


- 20. **Commercial sector rating** the information in Figure 2 of the commercial sector rating compared to economic activity shows that the average (total) rates impost on the commercial sector is equivalent to:
  - 0.27% of the commercial sector's income
  - 0.3% of the commercial sector's expenses
  - 1.8% of the commercial sector's pre-tax surplus
- 21. Figure 2: Sectoral Distribution Expenditure, Profit and Rating

ANZSIC Divison name		Total Income	Total Expenditure	Surplus before income tax	Tax (@28%)	Net Profit After Tax	Net Profit After Tax (% of total income)	Total Council Charges (% of Total income)	Total Council Charges (% of Total expenditure)	Total Council Charges (% of Total surplus before tax)
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	А	37.6	33.3	4.3	1.2	3.1				
Mining	В	270.8	197.2	73.6	20.6	53.0				
Electricity, gas, water, and waste services	D	2,102.2	1,806.5	295.7	82.8	212.9				
Total Agriculture/Mining/Utilities Sector		2,410.6	2,037.0	373.6	104.6	269.0	11%	0.47%	0.55%	3.0%
Wholesale trade	F	2,994.1	2,906.9	87.3	24.4	62.8				
Retail trade and accommodation,	G+H	3,399.6	3,281.4	118.2	33.1	85.1				
Total Wholesale/Retail/Hospitality Sector		6,393.7	6,188.2	205.5	57.5	148.0	2%	0.25%	0.26%	7.80%
Manufacturing	С	5,600.1	5,350.2	249.9	70.0	179.9				
Construction	E	1,332.7	1,261.0	71.8	20.1	51.7				
Transport, postal, and warehousing	1	1,542.6	1,423.4	119.2	33.4	85.8				
Total Manufacturing/Construction/Transport/Storage Secto		8,475.4	8,034.6	440.8	123.4	317.4	4%	0.23%	0.24%	4.47%
Information media and telecommunications	J	2,464.1	2,326.2	137.9	38.6	99.3				
Financial and insurance services	К	12,962.3	9,281.3	3,681.0	1,030.7	2,650.3				
Rental, hiring, and real estate services,	L	1,143.4	796.6	346.8	97.1	249.7				
Prof., scientific, technical, admin., & support services	M+N	4,944.5	4,182.4	762.1	213.4	548.7				
Total Financial/Business Services Sector		21,514.4	16,586.6	4,927.7	1,379.8	3,548.0	16%	0.36%	0.47%	1.58%
Education and training	Р	962.7	940.2	22.5	6.3	16.2				
Healthcare and social assistance	Q	1,504.1	1,427.7	76.4	21.4	55.0				
Arts, recreation, and other services	R+S	1,445.3	1,274.9	170.4	47.7	122.7				
Public administration and safety	0	8,634.2	7,051.6	1,582.7		1,582.7				
Total Other		12,546.3	10,694.4	1,851.8	75.4	1,776.5	10%	0.13%	0.15%	0.85%
TOTAL		51,340.4	43,540.9	7,799.5	1,740.7	6,058.8	12%	0.27%	0.3%	1.8%

- 22. The range of total rates cost on the various divisions within the sector are:
  - Income 0.13% to 0.47% of total income
  - Expenditure 0.15% to 0.55% of total expenditure

- Surplus before tax 0.85 to 7.8% of surplus (pre-tax)
- 23. **Residential (Base) sector** the 'Base' sector is mainly residential property and includes rural property and non-rateable property. The total rates impost on this sector has been compared using the average household income and comparing it to average rating impost based on the 2015/16 draft budget.
- 24. The average household income in Wellington city in the 2013 Census was \$91,100. The distribution of household incomes in Wellington city can be seen in the chart below.



#### Annual household income, 2013

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



- 25. The average household rates based on the draft Long-term plan budget is \$2,515 (including GST) for 2015/16. This comparison results in an average residential total rating of 2.8% of household income. 2.8% compares favourably to the affordability threshold mentioned in the Local Government Rating Enquiry report in 2007 of residential rates at 5% of household income. It is also comparable to other household expenditure such as electricity (\$2,330 p.a.) and telecommunications (\$2,600 p.a.).
- 26. There are some small pockets of deprivation in the city. These are isolated and specific affordability considerations are addressed through Council's Rates Remission and Rates Postponement policies. In addition to these Council policies, the Government's rates rebate scheme for low income ratepayers further improves the overall affordability of residential rates to ratepayers.
- 27. After considering the current level of general rate differential, the impost of the differential and all other rates on each sector, and the affordability of the rates on each sector the maintenance of the general rate differential at 2.8:1 (Commercial: Base) imposes rates at a level deemed affordable to all sectors, and at a level of minimal change to current rating.
- 28. This ratio also maintains the historical purpose (and the transfer of funding) of the differential after considering the affordability of rates, and the ability to pay.

#### Fees and Charges

- 29. There were only five submissions specifically for fees and user charges. Some sporting groups expressed concern at the potential impact of increases in charges as cost has been identified as one of the biggest barriers to participation. The Wellington Employers' Chamber of Commerce also noted that a lot of fees are increasing at rates in excess of Consumer Price Index inflation.
- 30. The changes to fees and charges were proposed after revenue and financing workshops with Councillors where consideration was given to who benefits and who pays for services and other revenue and financing matters.
- 31. Given we are continually working to make the delivery of our services more efficient, there are only two other options for funding these services. Either
  - Reduce the levels of service
  - Charge ratepayers for further subsidy of these services (irrespective if they use the service or not).

All council services are significantly subsidised by ratepayers with the exception of waste management/recycling, and parking operations. The rates funded 'subsidies' of these services are usually in excess of the benefit to the ratepayer. The user fees funding is usually significantly less than the benefit received by the user.

32. If the proposed increases to fees and charges are not accepted, the funding considerations and beneficiaries in the revenue and financing policy may need to be revisited and the equivalent value potentially reverting back to rates funding.

### **Rates Remission Policy**

- 33. Council consulted on the following changes in the draft Rates Remission Policy:
  - Extension of rates remission periods for Heritage New Zealand Category I and II buildings removed from the Earthquake Prone Building List
  - Additional clauses providing clarification on the calculation of the valuation uplift as a result of seismic strengthening
  - Extension of metered water rates remission to non-residential metered water ratepayers
  - Rates remission for natural disasters and emergencies
  - Rates remission for new residential greenfield developments
  - Amendment to the rates penalty remission to enable consideration of a remission if it is the first time the penalty has been applied in a three year period
- 34. Some feedback was received on the proposed changes to the policy, particularly on the provision of rates remissions for earthquake strengthening.
- 35. The Civic Chambers Body Corporate chair expressed that help to raise funding for private strengthening projects will make more difference than providing rate remissions post seismic strengthening.
- 36. The Mt Victoria Residents Association disagreed with providing rates remissions for demolished earthquake prone buildings due to the concern that this may encourage the removal of character buildings from Mt Victoria, rather than encouraging their owners to strengthen them. Preference was indicated for providing grants to strengthen heritage buildings instead.

- 37. Others felt that property ownership is an investment with risks associated, and those risks and rewards should be for the investor alone to bear, and that Council should not subsidise private sector property investors.
- 38. There was however, overall support from submitters regarding Council helping private owners with the strengthening of heritage buildings in general. There was no direct reference to whether the support was for rate remission provisions or increase in grants.
- 39. Officers are therefore not recommending any changes to the draft policy as a result of consultation feedback. A minor change to the rates remission for new residential greenfield developments is however being proposed, as outlined below.

#### Rates Remission for new residential greenfield developments

- 40. The draft Rates Remission Policy that was consulted on, included a short-term rates remission for new residential greenfield developments of 30 or more allotments (or dwellings where it is proposed that the dwellings will be unit-titled) in the Lower Stebbings and Lincolnshire-Woodridge SHAs.
- 41. On 8 April 2015, Council agreed to recommend the following new greenfield sites to the Minister of Building and Housing for approval as Special Housing Areas (SHAs):
  - 30 White Pine Avenue, Woodridge
  - The Reedy Land, 28 Westchester Drive, Glenside
  - Spenmoor Street, Newlands
  - 34 Winsley Terrace, 150 and 184 Ohariu Valley Road and 224 Westchester Drive
- 42. Officers recommend that the rates remission criteria for new residential greenfield developments be extended to include the above greenfield SHAs. This is to ensure consistency with the policy objective to minimise the rates impact of valuation increases arising for developers from new residential greenfield developments in the SHAs, to promote the supply of land for housing.
- 43. Extending the remission to include these areas would result in between \$46,000 \$85,000 of additional rates redistributed per annum. This will bring the total remissions for new residential greenfield developments to \$126,000 \$205,000 per annum (with the inclusion of Lower Stebbings and LincoInshire-Woodridge SHAs). Note that the remission is only available for the duration of the Housing Accord which ends on 30 June 2019.
- 44. No official submissions were made on this particular remission in the policy however officers have received positive feedback from the landowners in the relevant locations to this change in the rates remission policy.

#### **Rates Postponement Policy**

45. No changes were proposed to the draft Rates Postponement Policy as part of the LTP consultation, and no feedback had been received. Officers are therefore recommending the adoption of the draft policy.

#### **Investment and Liability Management Policies**

- 46. The key changes to the draft Investment and Liability Management Policies that were consulted on are:
  - Fixed rate maturity profile. A change of the minimum cover of all 3 bands of the fixed rate maturity profile from 20% to 15% to increase the level of flexibility of

maturity dates of hedging and fixed rate bonds across the 3 time bands over the term of the debt

- Liquidity. A change of liquidity ratio from '110% of projected peak borrowing levels over the following 12 months' to '115% of existing external debt level' to ensure a more appropriate level of liquidity is obtained, informed by current borrowing levels.
- Borrowing limits. Of the five prudential borrowing measures, it is proposed to remove the net borrowing as a percentage of equity. This measure is not an accurate measure of prudential borrowing and is inconsistent with the Revenue and Financing Policy funding of assets. Auckland Council has also recently removed this measure from their LTP.
- 47. Minimal feedback was received on the draft policy as part of consultation. One submitter recommended that guiding principles for large commercial investments are put in place to assist Council make commercial investment decisions. It was noted that this advice was related to the project funding appraisal process rather than the Investment and Liability Management Policies which deal with management of Council's borrowings and investment portfolio, cash deposits, financial assets, and exposure to interest rate movements.
- 48. The Civic Chambers Body Corporate suggested that the policy be amended to enable a guarantee scheme to support lending on projects with multiple residential owners, such as earthquake strengthening.
- 49. Officers are not proposing any changes to the draft Investment and Liability Management Policies as a result of consultation.

#### **Development Contributions Policy**

- 50. A total of nine submissions were received on the draft Development Contributions (DC) Policy consultation. Of the nine submissions, only three were actually relevant to Development Contributions. The main themes of the submissions are outlined below.
- 51. Assessment guidelines for non-residential developments some developers are concerned about the proposed change in assessment guidelines for non-residential developments from 55m2 to 42m2 of ground floor area, as this will increase the amount of Equivalent Household Units (EHU) assessed and therefore increase contributions payable. The purpose of the change is to align with government's 'Workplace Standards and Guidelines for Office Space' (July 2014), and for consistency with modern workplace practice (intensification of office space and the impact on infrastructure as a result).
- 52. Level of DCs for selected catchments there was concern regarding the proposed DC charges for the Churton-Stebbings and Grenada-Lincolnshire catchments. DC charges across all catchments have generally decreased, but the charges for the above catchments have increased due to planned transport works in the areas. The planned works are in line with the Lincolnshire Farm Structure Plan and remissions are available for infrastructure work completed by developers. Officers are therefore not recommending changes to the proposed charges.
- 53. **Green Building Remission** request to consider extending the remission to buildings with a 4 Star Green Star Rating to encourage more building owners to achieve a green star rating.

### GOVERNANCE, FINANCE AND PLANNING COMMITTEE 26 MAY 2015

54. General comments to ensure that charges are allocated in a transparent, fair and justifiable manner, and suggestions for minor editorial changes to improve the readability of the policy document.

# **Attachments**

Attachment 1.	2015-25 LTP Revenue and Financing Policy
Attachment 2.	2015-25 LTP Rates Remission Policy
Attachment 3.	2015-25 LTP Rates Postponement Policy
Attachment 4.	2015-25 LTP Investment and Liability Management Policies
Attachment 5.	2015-16 Development Contributions Policy
Attachment 6.	2015-16 Fees and Charges

Authors	Su Mon, Principal Analyst Funding & Financial Strategy Martin Read, Manager Financial Strategy and Planning
Authoriser	Andy Matthews, Chief Financial Officer

# SUPPORTING INFORMATION

#### Consultation and Engagement

The funding and financial policies have been consulted on with the community through the 2015-25 Long-term Plan special consultative procedure as required by the Local Government Act. The Development Contributions Policy has been consulted on in accordance with s92 of the LGA.

#### Treaty of Waitangi considerations

Targeted consultation was undertaken with Iwi as part of the 2015-25 Long-term Plan consultation process using existing relationship channels.

#### **Financial implications**

This report discusses the key financial and funding policy considerations for the 2015-25 Long-term Plan. These underpin the financial forecasts in the LTP and therefore decisions made on these documents will impact on our operational and capital expenditure forecasts. The impact of these decisions and recommendations of this report are significant.

#### Policy and legislative implications

This report meets all statutory requirements under the Local Government Act 2002, and is consistent with Council policy.

#### Risks / legal

This report meets all statutory requirements under the Local Government Act 2002. Legal advice has been obtained for changes to financial and funding policies suggested in this report.

#### Climate Change impact and considerations

Implications of climate change have been considered in relation to the 2015-25 Long-term Plan, and therefore funding implications as related to the strategy and policies.

#### **Communications Plan**

Communication will be through the 2015-25 Long-term Plan communication plan.

# Attachment 1

# Revenue and Financing Policy Long-term Plan 2015-25

# Draft Revenue and Financing Policy

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# Introduction

The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires Councils to adopt a Revenue and Financing Policy that provides detail on the funding of operational and capital expenditure. This policy illustrates which parts of the community contribute to paying for Council's activities.

We have set out our policy under the following headings:

- 1. Policy statement on the funding of operating expenditure.
- 2. Policy statement on the funding of capital expenditure.
- 3. Setting the level of revenue from rates.
- 4. Council's application of the requirements of the Act.
- 5. The commercial and residential rating differential and the modifier.
- 6. Summary of operating revenue funding sources by activity.
- 7. Individual activity analysis by activity group.

# **1.** Policy Statement on the funding of operational expenditure

#### Establishing the level of operating revenue required to fund operating expenditure

Operating expenditure pays for the Council's day-to-day operations and services, from collecting rubbish and providing street lighting to maintaining gardens and issuing building consents.

The Council will set its projected operating revenue at a level sufficient to meet the current year's projected operating expenditure, except where the Council resolves that it is financially prudent not to do so.

When setting projected operating revenue at a level that is different from the level of projected operating expenditure the Council will have regard to:

- The estimated expenses of achieving and maintaining the predicted levels of service provision set out in the LTP, including the estimated expenses associated with maintaining the service capacity and integrity of assets throughout their useful life.
- The projected revenue available to fund the estimated expenses associated with maintaining the service capacity and integrity of assets throughout their useful life.
- The equitable allocation of responsibility for funding the provision and maintenance of assets and facilities throughout their useful life.
- The funding and financial policies adopted under section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002.

In accordance with these principles, the Council has determined that the following items will not be funded:

Accounting for fair value changes. Under New Zealand International Financial Reporting Standards (NZIFRS), changes in the fair value of certain assets must be accounted for within the Statement of Financial Performance. In accordance with Section 100 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Council does not consider it financially prudent to fund changes in the fair value of assets or liabilities as these are essentially unrealised accounting adjustments.

*Non-funding of depreciation on Council assets.* The Council may elect not to fund all or part of the depreciation expenditure on specific assets in those circumstances where it is not financially prudent to do so. In accordance with section 100 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Council considers that it is not financially prudent to fund depreciation in the following circumstances:

- Where the original asset purchase was not funded by borrowings, or the original borrowings have been repaid, and
- Where, on an ongoing basis, the replacement of the asset at the end of its useful life will be funded by a third party, or
- Where the Council has elected not to replace the asset at the end of its useful life.
- Where a third party has a contractual obligation to either maintain the service potential of the asset throughout all or part of its useful life (or to replace the asset at the end of its useful life) and the Council already effectively funds this through operating grants/tariffs payable to the third party.

*Non-funding of depreciation on waterfront assets.* The Council has transitioned the waterfront project 'in-house' during 2014/2015. This acquisition has necessitated a transition toward fully funding the depreciation of waterfront assets by 2024/25. This transition funding will link the cost of funding to the benefits received over time.

#### Options available for funding Council services

The Council uses the following mechanisms to fund operational expenditure requirements:

- **General rates**. General rates are used to fund public goods where it is not possible and/or practical to clearly identify customers or users. The general rate is also used to fund activities where, for reasons of fairness, equity and consideration of the wider community good it is considered that this is the most appropriate way in which to fund an activity.
- **Targeted rates**. This form of rate is used where an activity benefits an easily identifiable group of ratepayers (such as the commercial or residential sectors) and where it is appropriate that only this group be targeted to pay for some or all of a particular service. For example, sewage disposal, water supply and the downtown targeted rate.
- Fees and charges. User charges are direct charges to people and/or groups who use certain Council services such as swimming pools. In these instances, an identifiable benefit exists to clearly identifiable people and/or groups and they are required to pay for all or part of the cost of using that service. It is noted that since 2006 Councils have been required to inflation adjust all income and expenditure within their LTP. Where appropriate and with consideration to 'ability to pay' principals, user charges will be increased by the rate of inflation to achieve continued alignment with the proposed funding policy targets.
- **Grants and subsidies**. Grants and subsidies apply to some activities when income from external agencies is received to support that particular activity.
- **Borrowings**. In general Council does not fund operating expenditure by borrowing. The exception is to fund the impacts on ratepayer's intergenerational equity or to fund expenditure over the period which benefits are received, such as weathertightness payments. Any borrowings associated with these expenses will be repaid over time.
- Other sources of funding. The Council also funds operating expenditure from other sources, including income from interest and dividends from investments held by the Council, lease income and proceeds from asset sales. Other sources of funding include:

#### Use of surpluses from previous financial periods.

Where the Council has recorded an actual surplus in one financial period it may pass this benefit on to ratepayers in a subsequent financial period. A surplus arises from the recognition of additional income or through savings in expenditure. Council considers that passing this benefit on to ratepayers in future financial periods improves the principle of intergenerational equity, in that any financial benefit is passed on to those ratepayers who shared the rates-funding burden in the financial period that the surplus was generated.

The amount of any surplus carried forward from previous financial periods will be accounted for as an operating deficit in the year the benefit is passed on to ratepayers. A surplus will be available for use in future financial periods if the actual surplus/ (deficit) is improved when compared to the budgeted surplus/ (deficit). In calculating the level of surplus to be carried forward, consideration

will be given to the nature of the factors giving rise to the surplus (for example, whether they are cash or non-cash in nature). Generally, only those factors that are cash in nature will be available for use in determining the level of surplus to be carried forward.

The Council will not carry forward surpluses in relation to:

- The sale of assets. Such surpluses shall be used for repayment of borrowings.
- Trust and bequest revenue. Such surpluses shall be applied in accordance with the terms on which they are provided.
- Revenue received for capital purposes. Such surpluses shall be retained to fund the associated capital expenditure.
- Unrealised gains arising from fair value adjustments to assets and liabilities. These gains are unrealised accounting adjustments in the period in which they are recognised.

#### Funding of expenditure from restricted or special funds.

Certain operating and capital expenditure may be funded from restricted or special funds. Restricted and Special Funds are those reserves within the Council's equity that are subject to special 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 a third party.

Transfers may be made only for specified purposes or when specified conditions are met.

The following restricted and special funds are available for use by Council:

- Self Insurance Reserve. The Self Insurance Reserve is used to fund any damages or losses that would otherwise be covered by the Council's insurance policies except for the fact that the Council has elected to set an insurance excess at a level greater than the damage or loss suffered. Each financial period the Council will provide, through funding from rates and levies, an amount intended to reimburse estimated damages or losses not otherwise covered by the Council's insurance policies. Actual expenditure incurred as a result of damages or losses where no claim is made under the Council's insurance policies as a result of the level of excess set will be transferred from retained earnings to the Self Insurance Reserve at the end of the financial period.
- *Trusts and bequests*. The Council is the recipient/holder of a number of trusts and bequests. These funds can only be used for the express purposes for which they were provided to the Council. Each year, the Council may expend money, of an operating or capital nature, from its trusts and bequests in accordance with the specified conditions of those funds. For the avoidance of doubt, the Council does not fund the expenditure from its trusts and bequests from any of the sources of operating revenue.
- *NZTA funding*. Each year the Council receives funding from NZTA as part of the overall replacement and renewal programme for the City's roading infrastructure. The Council recognises the funding as income in accordance with GAAP. As the funding is received for capital purposes, it cannot be used to offset the rates requirement. Therefore the Council shall recognise a surplus equivalent to the amount of NZTA funding for capital purposes, to be applied against funding the depreciation expense that results on completion of the associated asset.
- Development Contributions. In accordance with the Council's Development Contributions Policy, development contributions are required to fund capital expenditure where development requires the construction of additional assets or increased capacity in network infrastructure, community infrastructure and reserves. Development Contributions will result in an operating surplus being generated for the year. This shall flow through to a Development Reserve within the Council's equity.

- Other reserves and ring-fenced funds. Restricted funds also include other reserves, reserve purchase and development reserve, any sub-division development reserve and ring-fenced cumulative surpluses/deficits from City Housing and Marina Operations activities. Subject to meeting any specified conditions associated with these reserves the Council may expend money, of an operating or capital nature, from these reserves.
- *Regional Amenities:* Local authorities in the Wellington region operate a Regional Amenities Fund. The Fund is as a resource for entities that provide regional benefits in the arts, culture and environmental attractions and events sectors. The fund is a partnership between Wellington City Council, Hutt City Council, Upper Hutt City Council, Masterton District Council and Kapiti District Council. The fund ensures that regionally significant entities can be developed or sustained. The source of funds for Wellington City Council's contributions will be drawn in line with the activity rationale outlined in this policy. For example, any contribution to Te Papa from the Council as part of the Regional Amenities Fund would be drawn from the sources outlined in section 4.1.7.

Having established its sources of operating revenue, the Council has determined that operational expenditure will be funded through the following mechanisms:

Operating expenditure	Approximate proportion
Funding mechanism	of funding for 2015/16
	1
General Rate	35%
Targeted rates	
<ul> <li>Sewerage rate</li> </ul>	9%
Water rate	9%
Stormwater rate	4%
Base (residential)	2%
Commercial sector	1%
<ul> <li>Downtown targeted rate</li> </ul>	3%
Business Improvement	
District and other minor rates	1%
Total targeted rates	29%
Total fees and charges	22%
Other sources	
Ground and commercial lease	9%
Dividends	3%
Miscellaneous	2%
Total other income	14%

Note: Decisions on the use of other funding sources i.e. use of prior period surpluses, non-funded depreciation, special and other reserves are project-specific are made on an annual basis. In such circumstances, revenue from these sources reduces the level of funding provided through the General Rate.

# 2. Policy Statement on the funding of capital expenditure

Capital expenditure represents expenditure on property, plant and equipment. Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets that are held by the Council for use in the provision of its goods and services (for example: bridges, libraries, swimming pools), for rental to others or for administrative purposes, and may include items held for the maintenance or repair of such assets.

Capital expenditure is funded from depreciation, development contributions, capital funding, and restricted funds or through new or extended borrowings as outlined below:

- If the capital expenditure relates to the replacement (renewal) of an existing asset, that expenditure will be funded by depreciation. Funding for depreciation comes from rates. Any surplus depreciation, after paying for the replacement of Council assets, will be used to repay borrowings.
- If the capital expenditure relates to the construction or purchase of a new asset or to the upgrade or
  increase in service potential of an existing asset, that expenditure will usually be funded from new or
  extended borrowings. Borrowing is the most cost-effective and equitable way to do this as it spreads
  the cost of the asset over all the generations who will benefit from it, making it affordable to
  ratepayers today.
- On projects where on the basis of financial prudence, the Council considers it appropriate to do so, it
  may impose a targeted rate to repay borrowings on an asset at a faster rate than over the full life of
  the asset.
- The Council will use capital funding from third parties to fund investment in new or upgraded assets (e.g. funding received from NZTA).
- The funding of capital expenditure from the sale of surplus assets is decided on a case-by-case basis. Funds received from the sale of surplus assets that are not applied to the funding of capital expenditure shall be used to repay borrowings.
- The funding of capital expenditure from restricted or special funds is decided on a case-by-case basis and is subject to the specified purposes and conditions governing the use of those restricted funds.
- If an approved capital expenditure project is not completed by the end of the financial period, the unspent funds may be carried forward to the next financial period to enable the project to be completed.
- The Council has agreed that Development Contributions are to be used as the primary funding tool for capital expenditure resulting from population and employment growth for water, wastewater, stormwater, roads, and reserves. The Council will continue to collect residual RMA based Financial Contributions on developments consented prior to 2005/06. In some circumstances. Funds collected under either the Development Contributions Policy or the Financial Contributions Policy in the District Plan will result in a corresponding decrease in the amount to be funded from new borrowings.

Capital expenditure Funding mechanism	Approximate proportion of funding for 2015/16
Rates funded depreciation	51%

# Attachment 1

NZTA transport subsidies	8%
External grants	22%
Development contributions	1%
Borrowings	27%

# Attachment 1

# 3. Setting the level of revenue from rates

The total level of revenue from rates will be established as the total revenue required to cover all projected operating expenditure after taking into account:

- The projected operating revenue from those sources of other revenue identified above.
- The level of operating surpluses carried forward from previous financial periods and agreed to by Council.
- The level of revenue received for capital purposes is (including development contributions) recognised as income for accounting purposes but required to be made available for the funding of capital expenditure.
- An amount equal to the level of depreciation expenditure on Council assets where the Council considers that it is not financially prudent to pass the funding requirement on to ratepayers.
- An amount equal to the level of reimbursement of the Council's self insurance reserve.
- An amount equal to the projected level of repayment of borrowings which funded operational expenditure e.g. the settlement of liabilities for weathertightness payments.
- Any other amount that the Council considers not financially prudent to pass (the funding requirement) on to ratepayers.

# 4. The Council's application of the requirements of the Act

This section shows how the operating expenditure associated with each of the Council's activities are funded through applying the requirements of section 101 (3) of the Local Government Act 2002. Our activity analysis is organised under the following headings:

- **Community outcome**. The Council has four community outcomes:
  - o Connected city
  - o Dynamic central city
  - People centred city
  - Eco City

We make reference to the community outcome to which each activity relates in our analysis.

- Activity Area. The Council's activity areas consolidated into seven strategic areas in which we provide a service to the community. These are:
  - o Governance
  - o Environment
  - o Economic development
  - o Cultural wellbeing
  - Social and recreation
  - o Urban development
  - $\circ$  Transport.

- Activity Group. The Council's activities are those areas in which we provide a service to the community. Our activity analysis starts with a statement of what activity we are assessing, and a brief description of the service provided by the Council.
- Activity. A summary of all operating projects that the Council delivers within a particular activity. Any one activity may have more than one operating project which, when combined, provides the total level of service provided by the Council.
- Who Benefits? This analysis looks at the benefits that flow from the activity to individuals, identifiable parts of the community and the community as a whole. The Council acknowledges that this analysis is in part subjective, and that it has used some basic principles to assist in its decision making.
  - When discussing benefits to the whole community, we are referring to all members, ratepayers and the general public of the city. Benefits to the whole community accrue when individual users cannot be easily identified or cannot be easily excluded from entry (such as the use of the Town Belt and other open spaces), or where the community in general derives benefit from our activities (such as the provision of citizen information and advice). While it is not possible to charge for some activities, it is also not appropriate to charge for certain activities that benefit the community as a whole. In instances such as these, it is considered appropriate that funding is predominantly provided through the general rate.
  - Where individuals or an identifiable part of the community can be identified, it is then possible to consider the use of targeted rates or user charges. Obvious examples of this include services such as pools and recreation centres, but also include activities such as our building consent and licensing services and many of our waste management services. In these instances, it is possible to exclude users who do not wish to use and pay for an activity. Those users who choose to pay accrue a particular level of service over and above that available to the community as a whole.
- Who should pay? This section of our analysis looks at a variety of factors that may influence our decision-making when establishing a final decision as to who should pay for an activity. Through this analysis it is possible for the nominal funding split derived under the Who Benefits? analysis to be 'modified' based on a consideration of factors including:
  - The period of benefit provided by each activity. For instance, investment in the city's roading and stormwater infrastructure provides a long-term and ongoing benefit to the city, whereas a one-off grant for a particular activity will typically be short-term and temporary in nature.
  - Whether or not there is an identifiable exacerbator who should pay ('polluter pays' principle).
  - The costs and benefits of distinct funding. This includes an assessment of how we fund each individual activity taking into account issues such as transparency and accountability, and the impacts of a chosen funding mechanism. For instance, where a service is deemed to be essential or very important in terms of contributing to the general health and wellbeing of the community, consideration will be given to ensuring that people are not excluded from access to the service because they cannot afford to pay.
  - The overall impact of the funding of the activity on the current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of the community.

While each of these areas were considered when assessing who should pay, not all were relevant to each activity, while some had more weight than others in relation to a certain activity.

# Attachment 1

• **Our funding targets**. This provides the final analysis of how we will fund our activities after consideration of the issues outlined under "Who should pay?"

#### 5. The general rates differential

The general rate is split between the base differential rate, which applies to residential ratepayers, community organisations and rural land, and the commercial, industrial and business differential rate.

Historically, the Council has applied a modifier to alter the rates differential (the rates split) that decides the share of general rate paid by residents (base differential) and by businesses (commercial, industrial and business differential). In setting the level of the differential, the Council has considered the requirements of the Local Government Act and number of factors including:

- The benefits each sector derives
- The ability of ratepayers within each sector to pay
- The historic relationship between various groups of ratepayers and the existing level of the differential
- Ensuring any change to the differential, or rate of any change, does not impact unreasonably on any particular group of ratepayers
- To determine equity and fairness, the entire rating system for Wellington City must be considered and it is not appropriate to focus on the differential only
- The impact on the Social, Cultural, Economic and Environmental well-being of the community.

In 2015/16 the Council proposes no change in the rates differential. This means that a commercial sector ratepayer will contribute 2.8 times more to the general rate than residential ratepayer for each dollar of rateable property capital value.

# Attachment 1

## 6. Summary of operating expenditure funding by activity

Activity Area	Activity Grouping	Activity	Activity Component Name	User Fees	Other Income	Rates	General	Residential Target	Commercial Targeted	Downtown Targeted / Other
			City governance and engagement	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Governance	Governance, information and engagement		Civic information	5%	0%	95%	95%	0%	0%	0%
Governance			City Archives	10%	0%	90%	90%	0%	0%	0%
	Maori and Mana Whenua partnerships		Maori and Mana Whenua partnerships	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	09
			Local parks and open spaces Botanical gardens	5% 10%	0% 0%	95% 90%	95% 90%	0% 0%	0% 0%	0
			Beaches and coast operations	0%	5%	90%	90%	0%	0%	09
			Roads open spaces	0%	5%	95%	95%	0%	0%	09
	Gardens, beaches and green open spaces		Town belts	0%	5%	95%	95%	0%	0%	09
			Community environmental initiatives	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	09
			Walkways	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	09
		2.1.8	Biodiversity (pest management)	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	05
		2.1.9	Waterfront Public Space	5%	15%	80%	80%	0%	0%	05
Environment			Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	09
	Waste reduction and energy conservation	2.2.1	management							
			Closed Landfills Aftercare	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	09
			Energy efficiency and conservation	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	09
	Water		Water network	0%	0% 0%	100%	0%	60%	40% 40%	09
			Water collection and treatment	0%	0%	100%	0% 0%	60% 60%		
	Wastewater		Sewage collection and disposal network	5% 5%	0%	95% 95%	0%	60%	35% 35%	09
	Stormwater		Sewage treatment Stormwater management	5%	0%	95%	0%	77.5%	22.5%	0.09
	Conservation attractions		Conservation Visitor Attractions	0%	0%	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.09
	conservation attractions	2.0.1	Wellington Regional Economic Development							
		3.1.1	Agency (WREDA) and Venues	0%	0%	100%	20%	0%	30%	50%
			Wellington Convention Centre	0%	0%	100%	60%	0%	0%	40%
<b>-</b>			Retail support (free weekend parking)	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	1009
Economic	City promotions and business support		Wellington Economic Initiatives Development							
Development		3.1.4	Fund (WEID) and Economic Grants	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	09
		3.1.5	Major Projects	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
		3.1.6	International relations	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
			Business Improvement Districts	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	09
		4.1.1	Galleries and museums (WMT)	0%	0%	100%	75%	0%	0%	25%
	Arts and Cultural Activities		Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Carter	0%	0%	100%	30%	0%	0%	709
			Observatory)							
Cultural		_	Arts and cultural festivals	0%	15%	85%	85%	0%	0%	0%
Wellbeing			Cultural grants	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	09
			Access and support for community arts	0%	10%	90%	90%	0%	0%	0%
			Arts partnerships	0%	25%	75%	75%	0%	0%	09
			Regional amenities	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
			Swimming Pools Sportsfields	38% 10%	0% 0%	62% 90%	62% 90%	0% 0%	0% 0%	09
			Sportsfields (Synthetic)	40%	0%	60%	60%	0%	0%	09
			Recreation Centres	25%	0%	75%	75%	0%	0%	09
	Recreation promotion and support		Recreation partnerships	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	09
			Playgrounds	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	09
			Marinas	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	09
		5.1.8	Golf Course	40%	0%	60%	60%	0%	0%	0%
			Recreation programmes	5%	0%	95%	95%	0%	0%	0%
Social and			Libraries	10%	0%	90%	90%	0%	0%	0%
Recreation		5.2.2	Access support (Leisure Card)	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	09
	Community support	5.2.3	Community advocacy	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	09
	community support		Grants (Social and Recreation)	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	09
			Housing	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	05
			Community centres and halls	5%	0%	95%	0%	95%	0%	05
			Burials and cremations	50%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	05
					-			0%		05
	Dublis has been done for the	5.3.2	Public toilets	0%	0%	100%	100%		0%	
	Public health and safety	5.3.2 5.3.3	Public health regulations	60%	0%	40%	40%	0%	0%	05
	Public health and safety	5.3.2 5.3.3 5.3.4	Public health regulations City safety	60% 0%	0% 0%	40% 100%	40% 100%	0% 0%	0% 0%	09
	Public health and safety	5.3.2 5.3.3 5.3.4 5.3.5	Public health regulations City safety WREMO	60% 0% 5%	0% 0% 0%	40% 100% 95%	40% 100% 95%	0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0%	0 09 09
		5.3.2 5.3.3 5.3.4 5.3.5 6.1.1	Public health regulations City safety WREMO Urban planning and policy	60% 0% 5% 0%	0% 0% 0%	40% 100% 95% 100%	40% 100% 95% 100%	0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0%	00 00 00 00
	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces	5.3.2 5.3.3 5.3.4 5.3.5 6.1.1 6.1.2	Public health regulations City safety WREMO Urban planning and policy Waterfront development	60% 0% 5% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100%	40% 100% 95% 100%	0% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0%	20 20 20 20 20
		5.3.2 5.3.3 5.3.4 5.3.5 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3	Public health regulations City safety WREMO Urban planning and policy Waterfront development Public spaces and centres development	60% 0% 5% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 100%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	20 20 20 20 20 20 20
Urban	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces	5.3.2 5.3.3 5.3.4 5.3.5 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3 6.1.4	Public health regulations City safety WREMO Urban planning and policy Waterfront development Public spaces and centres development Built heritage development	60% 0% 5% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100%	40% 100% 95% 100%	0% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0%	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Urban Development	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces	5.3.2 5.3.3 5.3.4 5.3.5 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3 6.1.4 6.2.1	Public health regulations City safety WREMO Urban planning and policy Waterfront development Public spaces and centres development Built heritage development Building control and facilitation	60% 0% 5% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 100%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 100%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	00 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces	5.3.2 5.3.3 5.3.4 5.3.5 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3 6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2	Public health regulations City safety WREMO Urban planning and policy Waterfront development Public spaces and centres development Built heritage development	60% 0% 5% 0% 0% 0% 65%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 100% 35%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 100% 35%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09
	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development	5.3.2 5.3.3 5.3.4 5.3.5 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3 6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2	Public health regulations City safety WREMO Urban planning and policy Waterfront development Public spaces and centres development Built heritage development Building control and facilitation Development control and facilitation	60% 0% 5% 0% 0% 65% 50% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 100% 35% 50% 100%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 100% 35% 50% 100%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development	5.3.2 5.3.3 5.3.4 5.3.5 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3 6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.2.3	Public health regulations City safety WREMO Urban planning and policy Waterfront development Public spaces and centres development Built heritage development Built neritage development Building control and facilitation Development control and facilitation Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment	60% 0% 5% 0% 0% 0% 65% 50%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 100% 35% 50%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 100% 35% 50%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	
	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development	5.3.2 5.3.3 5.3.4 5.3.5 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3 6.1.4 6.2.2 6.2.3 6.2.4 6.2.4 7.1.1	Public health regulations City safety WREMO Urban planning and policy Waterfront development Public spaces and centres development Building control and facilitation Development control and facilitation Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Regulator - Building control and Facilitation Weathertight Homes Transport planning	60% 0% 5% 0% 0% 65% 50% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 100% 35% 50% 100% 100% 85%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 100% 35% 50% 100% 100% 85%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	
	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development	5.3.2 5.3.3 5.3.4 5.3.5 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3 6.1.4 6.2.2 6.2.3 6.2.4 6.2.4 7.1.1	Public health regulations City safety WREMO Urban planning and policy Waterfront development Public spaces and centres development Built heritage development Building control and facilitation Development control and facilitation Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Regulator - Building Control and Facilitation Weathertight Homes	60% 0% 5% 0% 0% 65% 50% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 5%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 100% 35% 50% 100% 100% 85% 95%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 100% 35% 50% 100% 85% 95%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	
	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development Building and development control	5.3.2 5.3.3 5.3.4 5.3.5 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3 6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.2.3 6.2.3 6.2.4 7.1.1 7.1.2 7.1.3	Public health regulations City safety WREMO Urban planning and policy Waterfront development Built spaces and centres development Built neritage development Built neritage development Building control and facilitation Development control and facilitation Earthquake risk mitgation - built environment Regulator - Building Control and Facilitation Weathertight Homes Transport planning Vehicle network	60% 0% 5% 0% 0% 65% 50% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 100% 50% 100% 100% 85% 95%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 100% 50% 100% 100% 85% 95%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 0
Development	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development	5.3.2 5.3.3 5.3.4 5.3.5 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3 6.1.4 6.2.2 6.2.3 6.2.4 7.1.1 7.1.2 7.1.3 7.1.4	Public health regulations City safety WREMO Urban planning and policy Waterfront development Public spaces and centres development Building control and facilitation Development control and facilitation Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Regulator - Building Control and Facilitation Weathertight Homes Transport planning Vehicle network Cycle network	60% 0% 0% 0% 0% 65% 50% 0% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 100% 35% 50% 100% 100% 85% 95% 100% 35%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 35% 50% 100% 100% 85% 95% 100% 35%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	0:00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development Building and development control	5.3.2 5.3.3 5.3.4 5.3.5 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3 6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.2.3 6.2.4 7.1.1 7.1.2 7.1.3 7.1.4 7.1.5	Public health regulations City safety WREMO Urban planning and policy Waterfront development Public spaces and centres development Building control and facilitation Building control and facilitation Development control and facilitation Development control and facilitation Meathertight Homes Transport planning Vehicle network Cycle network Passenger transport network Pedestrian network	60% 0% 5% 0% 0% 65% 50% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 5% 0% 65% 0%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 100% 35% 100% 85% 95% 100% 35% 100%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 100% 35% 100% 85% 100% 35% 100%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	099 099 099 099 099 099 099 099 099 099
Development	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development Building and development control	5.3.2 5.3.3 5.3.4 5.3.5 6.1.1 6.1.2 6.1.3 6.1.4 6.2.1 6.2.2 6.2.3 6.2.4 7.1.1 7.1.2 7.1.3 7.1.4 7.1.5 7.1.6	Public health regulations City safety WREMO Urban planning and policy Waterfront development Public spaces and centres development Building control and facilitation Development control and facilitation Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Regulator - Building Control and Facilitation Weathertight Homes Transport planning Vehicle network Cycle network	60% 0% 0% 0% 0% 65% 50% 0% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 100% 35% 50% 100% 100% 85% 95% 100% 35%	40% 100% 95% 100% 100% 35% 50% 100% 100% 85% 95% 100% 35%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0% 0%	099 099 099 099 099 099 099 099 099 099

# Governance

#### Delivering confidence in civic decision-making

One of our key responsibilities is to ensure that decisions about the city are made in ways that are democratic and inclusive. This means making sure residents are kept informed about what we're doing, are able to have their say, and feel confident that their views and votes count.

#### **Operating activities**

The funding sources for this area are illustrated in the graph below.

Activity Area	Activity Grouping				Other			Residential	Commercial	Downtown Targeted /
		Activity	Activity Component Name	User Fees	Income	Rates	General	Target	Targeted	Other
		1.1.1	City governance and engagement	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Governance	Governance, information and engagement	1.1.2	Civic information	5%	0%	95%	95%	0%	0%	0%
Governance		1.1.3	City Archives	10%	0%	90%	90%	0%	0%	0%
	Maori and Mana Whenua partnerships	1.2.1	Maori and Mana Whenua partnerships	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%

#### **Capital Expenditure**

The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

Governance capital expenditure projects are funded through a combination of rates funded depreciation and borrowings.

#### **Governance – activity commentary**

1.1 Governance, Information and Engagement

### ACTIVITY 1.1.1: CITY GOVERNANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

This covers our decision-making and accountability processes. It includes managing the local elections every three years, and holding meetings of the Council and its committees. It also includes developing plans and strategies to promote the city's well-being, such as the Annual Plan and Long-term Plan.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes to the following community outcome:

• *People-centred city* – it enhances trust and confidence in civic decision-making and encourage the community to participate in city governance.

#### Who Benefits?

Whole community

100%

The whole community benefits from this activity. Policy formulation, consultation and planning are essential Council services. They enable elected members to set policies and manage resources to benefit the whole community. Along with elections, they also allow people to influence the Council. These decision-making and accountability processes enhance residents' well-being by improving the quality of Council decisions and by giving them a sense of empowerment arising from the fact they can have their voices heard.

### Who should pay?

Whole community

100%

Since this activity benefits the community as a whole, the fairest and most effective way to fund it is from general rates.

#### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges	0%
Other revenue	0%
Targeted rate	0%
General rate	100%
TOTAL	100%

# **ACTIVITY 1.1.2: CIVIC INFORMATION**

This activity provides for the community to easily access Council information and services such as the Council's 24 hour call centre, the city's service centres, and maintenance of the property system. It also includes the cost of the contract for valuation services.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes to the following community outcome:

• *People-centred city* - providing information about the city and its services allows people to use the city's facilities and provides access to information.

Who Benefits?	
Whole community	50%
Individuals	50%

The whole community benefits from this activity. Providing information and services to the community and having points of contact where residents can contact us are essential Council services. They enable Council to rapidly respond to information received from the public regarding service problems and other customer feedback.

Individuals may also benefit from access to Council information like valuation and property systems. But these remain core components of the Council's ratings systems and are utilised by the Greater Wellington Regional Council.

Who should pay?	
Individual	5%
Identifiable part of the community	5%
Whole community	90%

The Council receives revenue from the Greater Wellington Regional Council for access to our property and valuation databases. This data sharing arrangement provides cost savings for both organisations.

Although individuals receive significant benefits from this activity and it would be possible to increase user fees, the Council believes the benefit to the community as a whole out-weighs this. For the city to run efficiently it is important there is a constant two-way flow of information and the Council does not wish to limit this with the introduction of further charges. It is therefore appropriate that this activity is mostly funded by the general rate.

#### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges	5%
Other revenue	0%
Targeted rate	0%
General rate	95%
TOTAL	100%

# **ACTIVITY 1.1.3: CITY ARCHIVES**

This activity covers the operations of and community access to the City Archives.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes to the following community outcome:

• *People-centred city* – the City Archives is a guardian of Wellington's memory. It preserves and makes available a huge range of primary information about the city's history. This is valuable for historians, genealogists, students and other members of the public. It is also valuable for businesses and property owners.

Who Benefits?	
Whole community	50%
Individuals	50%

The whole community benefits from this activity. Maintaining the City Archives collection for posterity and ensuring that it can be easily accessed is an important community service. The City Archives contribute to our understanding of the past and to forging a strong local community – it contributes to our sense of place.

Individuals who choose to use the City Archives can be seen to benefit directly from their access to the collection. The collection is used for private study and for research. Staff provide assistance with searches and with photocopying and with copying of archived photographs.

Who should pay?	
Individual	10%
Whole community	90%

Although the individuals that access the collection receive benefits from this activity, the Council believes that preserving aspects of the city's past are of significant benefit to the community as a whole.

Nevertheless it is considered appropriate that individual users should bear a small cost for any staff research and associated copying costs that they may generate.

The user charges for these services are broadly in line with those charged by the Alexander Turnbull Library and Archives New Zealand.

Our funding ta	rgets: operating expenses
User charges	10%
Other revenue	0%
Targeted rate	0%
General rate	90%
TOTAL	100%

# Attachment 1

#### 1.2 Maori and Mana Whenua Partnerships

### **ACTIVITY 1.2.1: MAORI AND MANA WHENUA PARTNERSHIPS**

The Council recognises and acts on its obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi and its specific responsibilities under the local government act. We foster partnerships with Mana Whenua (local Iwi) and consultation relationships with the wider Maori community. The relationship between the Council and Mana Whenua is supported by a dedicated directorate which provides us with advice and administrative support on Treaty-based relationships.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes to the following community outcome:

• *People-centred City* - this activity promotes inclusiveness, celebrates social and cultural diversity and enable us to respond to the needs and aspirations of Māori. Our work aims to enhance the visibility of Māori culture and history in the city by telling the story of Wellington's Māori.

Who Benefits?	
Whole community	50%
Individuals	50%

The benefits of this activity are equally spread between the whole community and the Council's Mana Whenua partners. Mana Whenua partners benefit by having a direct input into Council decisions and therefore the future direction of the city. The community benefits because the partnership leads to better understanding and cooperation between local Maori and the wider community. These benefits contribute to the general cultural, economic, social and environmental wellbeing of the city.

#### Who should pay?

Whole community

100%

Though the benefits of this activity accrue to both Maori and the whole community, the Council believes it is appropriately funded from general rates. There reasons for this are that since this activity is about meeting treaty obligations, it is appropriate for this activity to be funded from general rates.

Our funding targets: operating expenses	
User charges 0%	
Other revenue 0%	
Targeted rate 0%	
General rate 100%	
TOTAL 100%	

# **Environment**

#### Protecting and enhancing our natural environment

Under this area of activity we seek to protect and enhance our natural environment. Wellington is a city shaped by nature. From bush-clad hills to sparkling harbour to rugged coastline, the city's unique character derives from the land. As the city grows, the challenge is to preserve this natural beauty and drama. Part of protecting the environment is looking after the city's water supply, rubbish and recycling operations, and sewage and stormwater networks. This is by far our biggest area of operation.

#### **Operating activities**

The funding sources for this area are illustrated in the graph below.

Activity Area	Activity Grouping				Other			Residential	Commercial	Downtown Targeted /
		Activity	Activity Component Name	User Fees	Income	Rates	General	Target	Targeted	Other
		2.1.1	Local parks and open spaces	5%	0%	95%	95%	0%	0%	0%
		2.1.2	Botanical gardens	10%	0%	90%	90%	0%	0%	0%
		2.1.3	Beaches and coast operations	0%	5%	95%	95%	0%	0%	0%
		2.1.4	Roads open spaces	0%	5%	95%	95%	0%	0%	0%
	Gardens, beaches and green open spaces	2.1.5	Town belts	0%	5%	95%	95%	0%	0%	0%
		2.1.6	Community environmental initiatives	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
		2.1.7	Walkways	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
		2.1.8	Biodiversity (pest management)	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
		2.1.9	Waterfront Public Space	5%	15%	80%	80%	0%	0%	0%
Environment	Waste reduction and energy conservation		Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	waste reduction and energy conservation	2.2.2	Closed Landfills Aftercare	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
		2.2.3	Energy efficiency and conservation	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Water	2.3.1	Water network	0%	0%	100%	0%	60%	40%	0%
	water	2.3.2	Water collection and treatment	0%	0%	100%	0%	60%	40%	0%
	Wastewater	2.4.1	Sewage collection and disposal network	5%	0%	95%	0%	60%	35%	0%
	wastewater	2.4.2	Sewage treatment	5%	0%	95%	0%	60%	35%	0%
	Stormwater	2.5.1	Stormwater management	0%	0%	100%	0%	77.5%	22.5%	0.0%
	Conservation attractions	2.6.1	Conservation Visitor Attractions	0%	0%	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

#### **Capital Expenditure**

The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

Environmental capital expenditure projects are funded through a combination of rates funded depreciation, and borrowings.

#### **Environment – activity commentary**

#### 2.1 Gardens, Beaches and Green Open Spaces

#### **ACTIVITY 2.1.1: LOCAL PARKS AND OPEN SPACES**

The Council owns and looks after the city's parks and reserves, horticultural plantings and street trees. We aim to provide a high-amenity, safe open space environment that gives people a wide range of recreation opportunities. Our work includes the upkeep of grass areas, sports pavilions and other buildings on reserve land. (For information on sports fields, see activities 5.1.2 and 5.1.3).

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City* local parks and open spaces enhance Wellington's unique 'sense of place', making it a great place to live, work and play.
- *Connected City* accessible and high quality natural and green environments encourage people to gather together, share activities and connect with each other.
- *Eco-city* high quality natural and green environments protect and enhance our biodiversity and contribute to off-setting our carbon emissions.

#### Who Benefits?

Whole community	90%
Identifiable part of the community	10%

The city's parks and reserves benefit the whole community. They give all residents and visitors access to high-quality open spaces for a wide range of recreation activities, such as walking or mountain biking. This encourages healthy lifestyles. They also make the city's environment greener and more pleasant for all residents, and provide focal points for communities. This not only improves quality of life but also adds to people's sense of pride in the city and makes it an attractive place to live and visit.

While those who choose to use the city's open spaces receive a direct benefit, they cannot be readily identified or excluded from these areas. From time to time our park pavilions are leased to sports and community groups who benefit from their exclusive use.

The provision of parks and reserves brings long-term benefits to the city, which is reflected in the Council's commitment to fund this activity on an ongoing basis.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	95%
Identifiable part of the community	5%

Since the community as a whole is the main beneficiary from this activity, it should bear most of the costs through general rates. These costs reflect the enhanced social and environmental well-being through the existence of parks and reserves and the opportunity for residents to use them for recreational activities.

The exception is the lease of park pavilions to sports and community groups. In these situations, the group concerned receives an exclusive benefit and therefore should bear a share of the cost. While our analysis suggests these groups receive 10 percent of the benefit, we have decided they should bear only 5 percent of the cost. This is because the Council wants to ensure that the pavilions are not priced out of reach of these groups. We want to see high levels of participation in recreation activities and encourage

people to use the city's open spaces, and we believe raising user charges on the parks and pavilions could work against that outcome.

Our funding ta	rgets: o	perating expenses
User charges	5%	
Other revenue	0%	
Targeted rate	0%	
General rate	95%	
TOTAL	100%	

# **ACTIVITY 2.1.2: BOTANICAL GARDENS**

Wellington has four botanic gardens: Wellington Botanic Garden, Otari-Wilton's Bush, Bolton Street Memorial Park and Truby King Park (in Melrose). The Council maintains these gardens with the help from community groups and trusts which help provide voluntary guides, fund new development and carry out practical work such as planting.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- People-centred City Botanical Gardens enhance Wellington's unique 'sense of place'
- *Connected City* the botanical gardens encourage people to gather together, share activities and connect with each other.
- *Eco-city* the botanical gardens enhance our biodiversity and contribute to off-setting our carbon emissions.
- *Dynamic Central City* the Botanic Garden is accessible within minutes from the central business district, is important for residents' quality of life, and attracts visitors.

Who Benefits?	
Whole community	90%
Individuals	10%

The city's four botanic gardens benefit the whole community. They are of international quality, providing residents and visitors with access to open spaces for recreation and relaxation, as well as opportunities to learn. They play a valuable conservation role, preserving native and exotic plants. By attracting visitors to Wellington they help its economy, and by making the city's environment more pleasant for all residents they improve quality of life and adds to people's sense of pride in the city.

While those who choose to use the gardens receive the most direct benefit, in most instances these people cannot be identified and nor can they be excluded from these areas.

The gardens do provide a few services which exclusively benefit individual people or organisations. These include:

- the shop and cafe at the Begonia House in the Botanic Garden
- function rooms at Begonia House, Tree House and Otari-Wilton's Bush
- sale of plants at the Otari-Wilton's Bush annual open day
- lease of a house at Truby King Park to the Biology Institute
- provision of memorial seats in the Botanic Gardens

The gardens also provide educational seminars and programmes which have some private benefit. However, as these programmes help people learn about the environment, the Council believes the principal benefit is to the community as a whole.

The provision of the botanic gardens brings long-term benefits to the city, which is reflected in the Council's commitment to fund them on an ongoing basis.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	90%
Individuals	10%

Since the principal benefits of the city's botanic gardens are to the community as a whole, it is appropriate for general ratepayers to bear the majority of costs. The Council views the gardens as public amenities and is committed to maintaining free public access.

These costs are offset by some income-generating activities (as above). These are generally commercial activities; the beneficiaries include souvenir hunters and groups renting function rooms. It is appropriate that these activities are carried out on a user-pays basis.

#### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges	10%
Other revenue	0%
Targeted rate	0%
General rate	90%
TOTAL	100%

#### **ACTIVITY 2.1.3: BEACHES AND COAST OPERATIONS**

A well maintained coast, with strong natural values and secure structures, is important for public safety and enjoyment. The Council is responsible for the upkeep of many of the city's wharves, breakwaters, jetties and public boat ramps, as well as the Carter Fountain in Oriental Bay.

#### Community outcome

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

• *People-centred City* – Wellington's beaches and coastal areas provide high quality natural environments for leisure and recreation.

#### Who Benefits?

Whole community

100%

Wellington's coastline is a distinct part of the city's identity. By ensuring people have safe access to the coast, the Council is increasing the range of recreation opportunities available to people and encouraging healthy lifestyles, as well as protecting public safety. By beautifying the coast and protecting it from erosion, the Council is enhancing the city's environment, improving quality of life and adding to people's sense of the city as an attractive place to live.

While those who use the city's wharves, jetties and breakwaters receive a direct benefit, in most instances these people cannot be identified. Nor can they be excluded from using the coast. The one

exception is boat ramps, which directly benefits an identifiable part of the community: recreational boat users. However, the Council regards these facilities as part of its provision of safe, secure access to the coast and encouraging outdoor recreation.

The Council's work on the city's beaches and coastline brings long-term benefits to the city, which is reflected in the Council's commitment to fund this activity on an ongoing basis.

#### Who should pay?

 Whole community
 100%

 Since the whole community benefits from this activity, it is appropriately funded through general rates.

This activity also derives modest rents from club houses on or adjacent to beaches and that revenue is reflected here.

Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges	0%
Other revenue	5%
Targeted rate	0%
General rate	95%
TOTAL	100%

# **ACTIVITY 2.1.4: ROADS OPEN SPACES**

Roads that are clean and have clear edges help make the city attractive and safe. We look after the city's roadside plants – removing or pruning overgrown ones, planting new ones, spraying weeds and supplying free plants to residents for them to plant on road reserves. We also clean city and residential streets, empty rubbish bins in the central city and remove spills and litter.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

• *People-centred City* –management of roadside vegetation ensures hazards are removed - for example, impairing motorists' line of sight, contributing to bank erosion or blocking natural run-off channels.

Who Benefits? Whole community

100%

This work benefits anyone who lives in or moves around the city by ensuring footpaths and roadside verges and open spaces are safe, attractive and free of litter. This work has benefits for the city's environment and for residents' safety, health and enjoyment of their surroundings.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	95%
Identifiable part of the community	5%

A small part of our roads open spaces costs are covered by a subsidy from the Government roading funding agency New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA), which passes on funding from the fuel taxes it

gathers. Of the remaining costs, as the community as a whole benefits, the fairest and most efficient way to fund this is from general rates.

The amount of the NZTA subsidy varies from year to year depending on the scheduled asset management plan works and changes to the works programme based on reprioritisation.

#### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges	0%
Other revenue	5%
Targeted rate	0%
General rate	95%
TOTAL	100%

### **ACTIVITY 2.1.5.: TOWN BELTS**

Wellington's Town Belt, Outer Green Belt and reserves offer fantastic recreation venues for the public, but they need a lot of care. The Council manages the Town Belt, the Outer Green Belt and other reserves to ensure they are maintained to high standards. This includes custodial duties, operational planning and implementation, education programmes and upgrade projects.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City* –. A high quality natural environment enhances the city's unique 'sense of place' and provides attractive, safe and accessible opportunities for leisure and recreation.
- *Eco-city* the Town Belt enhances our biodiversity and contributes to off-setting our carbon emissions.

#### Who Benefits?

Whole community

100%

The Town Belt and Outer Green Belt benefit the whole community. They give all residents and visitors access to high-quality open spaces for recreation activities, encouraging healthy lifestyles. They also make the city's environment greener and more pleasant for all residents, and provide focal points for communities. This not only improves quality of life but also adds to people's sense of pride in the city and makes it an attractive place to live and visit.

While those who choose to use the Town Belt and Outer Green Belt receive a direct benefit, in most instances these people cannot be practically identified and nor can they be excluded from these areas.

The provision of the Town Belt and Outer Green Belt brings long-term benefits to the city, which is reflected in the Council's commitment to fund this activity on an ongoing basis.

#### Who should pay?

Whole community

100%

Since the community as a whole benefits from the provision of the Town Belt and Outer Green Belt, it should bear the costs through general rates. These costs reflect the enhanced social and environmental well-being through the existence of these open space areas and the opportunity for residents to use them for recreational activities.

Through this activity we receive modest revenue from the rental we charge for use of facilities such as Scout Clubs that are housed on Town Belt land.

Our funding targets: operating expensesUser charges0%Other revenue5%Targeted rate0%General rate95%TOTAL100%

## **ACTIVITY 2.1.6: COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL INITIATIVES**

This activity covers initiatives that directly support the community's engagement in advancing environmental well-being. The Council provides grants for projects that promote environmental sustainability or greater understanding of environmental issues. It also covers environmental education initiatives and our community greening programmes.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City* community environmental initiatives improve the quality of our natural environment, making the city a better place to live, work and play.
- *Connected City* by supporting community environmental initiatives we support bringing people together and encouraging community spirit.
- *Eco-city* community environmental initiatives raise awareness of environmental issues and improves environmental outcomes.

#### Who Benefits?

Whole community

100%

This activity benefits the community as a whole. While individuals or groups can apply for the grants, the work they fund helps enhance the environment and provides educational benefits for all city residents.

The activity has long-term benefits, as the projects it funds are aimed at ensuring future generations can enjoy a cleaner and more pleasant environment.

This work contributes directly to the Council's long term goal of pursuing a collaborative, participatory approach towards environmental kaitiakitanga (guardianship), by sharing information within the community and establishing partnerships to achieve environmental goals.

#### Who should pay?

Whole community

100%

Since this activity benefits the community as a whole, the fairest and most effective way to fund it is from general rates.

#### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges0%Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%

General rate100%TOTAL100%

### **ACTIVITY 2.1.7: WALKWAYS**

The Council encourages public use of the Town Belt and reserves, and recognises that tracks are important for people's access to and enjoyment of the city's bush and open spaces. We currently maintain over 100km of track.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City* walkways allow residents to explore Wellington's beautiful natural environment improving the quality of life of the city's residents
- *Connected City* walkways provide attractive, safe and accessible opportunities for leisure and recreation, connecting people with each other and the environment.

Who Benefits?
Whole community

100%

The whole community benefits from the Council's provision of walkways. The walkways give all residents and visitors access to the Town Belt and reserves, encouraging them to enjoy the city's bush and lead healthy lifestyles.

While those who choose to use the walkways receive a direct benefit, in most instances these people cannot be practically identified and nor can they be excluded from these areas.

The provision of walkways brings long-term benefits to the city, which is reflected in the Council's commitment to fund this activity on an ongoing basis.

Who should pay? Whole community

100%

Since the community as a whole benefits from the provision of the walkways, it should bear the costs through general rates. These costs reflect the enhanced social and environmental well-being through the existence of the walkways and the opportunity for residents to use them.

Our funding targets: operating expenses		
0%		
0%		
0%		
100%		
100%		

# **ACTIVITY 2.1.8: BIODIVERSITY (PEST MANAGEMENT)**

The Council runs programmes to control animal pests and weeds on the 3,000 plus hectares of open space land we own and manage.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City* protecting biodiversity improves the quality of our natural environment, making the city a better place to live, work and play.
- *Eco-city* pest management is important for biodiversity and protects native fauna and flora.

#### Who Benefits?

Whole community

100%

This activity benefits the whole community by helping ensure the city's open space land is safe and pleasant to use. While there are direct benefits to those who choose to use the city's open spaces, these people cannot easily be identified or excluded from using those areas. There may also be benefits to certain communities within the city – for example, from a programme to eradicate possums from a particular suburb – but, in general, the benefits of this activity are to the community as a whole.

This activity has long-term benefits. For example, eliminating a pest from an area means future generations are less likely to have to deal with the problems that pests cause. The work aids the health of the environment by protecting and restoring land- and water-based ecosystems to sustain their natural processes, and to provide habitats for a range of indigenous and non-indigenous plants and animals.

The long-term nature of these benefits is reflected in the Council's decision to fund this activity on an ongoing basis.

### Who should pay?

Whole community

100%

This activity benefits the community as a whole. Therefore, the fairest and most effective way of funding it is from general rates.

# Our funding targets: operating expenses User charges 0%

Other revenue	0%
Targeted rate	0%
General rate	100%
TOTAL	100%

# **ACTIVITY 2.1.9: WATERFRONT PUBLIC SPACE**

This activity relates to the management and maintenance of the public space on the Wellington Waterfront, and includes the operation and maintenance of a wide range of assets which includes Wharves, Seawalls, Bridges, Parks, Promenades, laneways and lighting.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

• Dynamic Central City – the waterfront is readily accessible and is a very important area of the central city. An attractive, clean and safe waterfront will undoubtedly contribute to a dynamic centre, is important for resident's quality of life and attracts visitors to Wellington.

• *People Centred City* – a clean inner harbour and waterfront area enhance Wellington's unique 'sense of place', making it a great place to live.

Who Benefits?	
Whole community	80%
Individuals/users	20%

The city's waterfront area benefits the whole community. Access to the waterfront and the open spaces near the harbour is generally unrestricted and available to all – residents and visitors alike. A clean and vibrant waterfront area encourages healthy lifestyles and makes the city's environment more pleasant for all residents. This not only improves quality of life but also adds to people's sense of pride in the city and makes it an attractive place to live and visit.

An activity that occurs on the waterfront that provides direct identifiable is the underground market. This activity does provide a private benefit and the user is charged directly.

The provision of public spaces on the waterfront brings long-term benefits to the city, which is reflected in the Council's commitment to fund this activity on an ongoing basis.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	80%
Individuals	20%

With the exception of the provision of market stalls, the community as a whole is the main beneficiary from this activity, it is appropriate for general ratepayers to bear the majority of the costs.

#### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges	5%
Other revenue	15%
Targeted rate	0%
General rate	80%
TOTAL	100%

#### 2.2 Waste Reduction and Energy Conservation

# ACTIVITY 2.2.1: WASTE MINIMISATION, DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING MANAGEMENT

The Council operates the Southern Landfill. As well as the day-to-day management of the landfills, we are involved in landscaping, erosion control, resource consent compliance and water quality monitoring. The Council also collects refuse and household hazardous waste which is sent for safe disposal. This ensures hazardous wastes such as oils and solvents do not contaminate the landfills.

We encourage recycling by providing most residents with recycling bins and bags for weekly kerbside collection

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City* collaboration between the Council and the community to reduce waste and increase recycling promotes community ownership of sustainable management of the environment.
- *Eco-city* reduced waste and increased waste recycling and organic composting minimises the use of landfills and promotes the sustainable management of resources.

Who Benefits?	
User	90%
Whole community	10%

People using the landfills receive the main benefit from this activity, as they are able to dispose of their waste in a safe and efficient manner that also ensures the harm to the environment is kept to a minimum.

There are also benefits to the whole community. Without the landfills, people would have nowhere safe to dispose of their waste. That would clearly pose a major hazard to public health and harm the city's environment.

In 2003 the Council adopted the Life Cycle Costing Model for Landfills. This model is designed to deliver a full cost recovery system over a landfill's life.

Also the direct beneficiaries of this work are the householders who have recyclable goods collected or who use our recycling stations. These people are able to dispose of their recyclable and reusable waste in a safe, efficient and environmentally-friendly manner.

The whole community receives the environmental benefits from having less waste deposited in landfills.

#### Who should pay?

User

100%

Though the benefits of this activity are split between the community and individuals, the Council believes it is appropriate for users of the city's landfills to bear the costs. The Council believes it is appropriate to take a "polluter pays" approach to its solid waste operations, meaning landfill fees should be set at levels that discourage waste. This approach is justified by the significant benefits to the city's environment from reducing the amount of waste dumped in landfills.

The Council has adopted a Life Cycle Costing Model for Landfills. This model is designed to deliver a full cost recovery system over a landfill's life.

The Council also receives a small amount of income from the sale of recycling bins.

Our funding targets: operating expensesUser charges100%Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%General rate0%TOTAL100%

# ACTIVITY 2.2.2: CLOSED LANDFILLS AFTERCARE

We provide aftercare of our closed land fill sites.

#### Community outcome

This activity contributes towards the following outcome:

• *People-centred City* – the majority of closed landfills are green open spaces enjoyed by local communities for leisure and recreation. Looking after these sites provides a valuable community asset for community enjoyment.

Who Benefits?

Whole community

100%

This activity benefits the whole community. Without the safe management of the closed landfills, it would potentially pose a major hazard to public health and harm the city's environment.

The whole community receives the environmental benefits from having close and safe management of the cities closed landfills

#### Who should pay?

Whole community

100%

Our funding targets: operating expensesUser charges0%Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%General rate100%TOTAL100%

# **ACTIVITY 2.2.3: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION**

One of the Council's long term aims is for it and Wellington to be more sustainable. This means that Wellington will reduce its environmental impact by making efficient use of energy, water, land and other resources; shifting towards renewable energy resources; conserving resources; and minimising waste. Our immediate focus is on developing an energy management plan for the Council itself. This work will be supported by promotion of energy efficiency.

#### Community outcome

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City* developing funding partnerships with key stakeholders to insulate Wellington homes improves the health and the quality of life of Wellington residents.
- Eco-city a focus on energy efficiency for the city's households and business will reduce costs and reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. Developing partnerships and encouraging policies for continued development of renewable energy in the city will be crucial for the Council's Eco-City aspirations.

• Dynamic Centre City - facilitating construction of Greenstar rated buildings in the city centre, energy efficiency retrofits of central city office buildings and businesses as well as the uptake of emerging "green" technologies will allow Wellington to showcase its Eco City credentials.

#### Who Benefits?

Whole community

100%

The whole community benefits from the Council's commitment to and promotion of sustainability. By definition the work is of benefit to current and future generations. By reducing environmental impacts and making more efficient use of existing resources more opportunities will be open to the whole community in the future.

It should also be noted that it is expected that the costs of this project will be met by savings over time.

#### Who should pay? Whole community

100%

Since the community as a whole benefits from this activity, it is considered appropriate that it be funded from the general rate.

#### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges0%Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%General rate100%TOTAL100%

#### 2.3 Water

#### **ACTIVITY 2.3.1: WATER NETWORK**

The Council owns a water network of over 80 reservoirs, 30 pumping stations, more than 7,000 hydrants and about 900 odd kilometres of underground pipes. We maintain this network to ensure Wellingtonians have high-quality drinking water available at all times. Our work includes monitoring water quality to ensure it meets the required standards, and cleaning reservoirs and pipes.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred city* a reliable and adequate supply of clean and safe water is critical for the health, well-being and prosperity of all residents.
- *Connected city* a reliable and adequate supply of clean and safe water is a core requirement of a connected city in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

#### Who Benefits??

Identifiable parts of the community	75%
Whole community	25%

Water supply is a fundamental Council service. Residents need clean drinking water, as well as water for washing. Water is also vital for industry and commerce. The benefits to commercial users are entirely

private and exclusive. The benefits to individual people are mainly private, but there are also significant benefits to the community as a whole in terms of public health and safety, and economic well-being.

#### Who should pay?

Identifiable parts of the community:	
Base (residential) sector	60%
Commercial sector	40%

While it is recognised that there is a whole community benefit from the provision of the water supply activity, this, along with the benefit received by individuals is best reflected through a targeted rate imposed on those properties connected to the public water supply.

The division of costs between the two sectors is based on a water consumption split, modified on the basis of the additional maintenance and service response required in the commercial sector, to a 60% residential 40% commercial split.

The 60% residential share is funded through a targeted rate. The majority of properties (those that do not have a water meter) are charged a fixed amount, to reflect the fixed cost component of funding these activities, with the balance of the sector share funded through a rate per dollar of capital value. Those properties that have elected to have a water meter contribute to the targeted rate through a consumption charge.

The 40% of costs funded through the Commercial sector is drawn from a targeted rate primarily through a consumption charge per cubic metre of water consumed. The balance of commercial properties without a water meter, pay their share of the targeted rate through a rate per dollar of capital value.

#### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges0%Other revenue0%Targeted rate(Residential 60%Commercial 40%)100%General rate0%TOTAL100%

#### **ACTIVITY 2.3.2: WATER COLLECTION AND TREATMENT**

We buy water for the city in bulk from the Greater Wellington Regional Council. The regional council treats the water at four sites in the Hutt Valley – Te Marua, Waterloo, Gear Island and Wainuiomata – to ensure it meets New Zealand drinking water standards. We pay based on how much water the city uses. Some of our costs are recovered from customers with water meters, while the rest is covered by water rates. Responsibility for water supply is vested in the Council under the Local Government Act.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred city* a reliable and adequate supply of clean and safe water is critical for the health, well-being and prosperity of all residents.
- *Connected city* a reliable and adequate supply of clean and safe water is a core requirement of a connected city in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

## Attachment 1

Who Benefits?	
Identifiable parts of the community	75%
Whole community	25%

Water supply is a fundamental Council service. Residents need clean drinking water, as well as water for washing. Water is also vital for industry and commerce. Though water supply is essential in a modern city, the benefits are largely private.

There is also some benefit to the community as a whole from the Council's provision of clean, drinkable water. This includes public health benefits, provision of water for fire-fighting, and the benefits of a reliable water supply for the economy.

60%

40%

#### Who should pay? Identifiable parts of the community: Base (residential) sector Commercial sector

While it is recognised that there is a whole community benefit from the provision of the water supply activity, this, along with the benefit received by individuals is best reflected through a targeted rate imposed on those properties connected to the public water supply.

The division of costs between the two sectors is based on a water consumption split, modified on the basis of the additional maintenance and service response required in the commercial sector, to a 60% residential 40% commercial split.

The 60% residential share is funded through a targeted rate. The majority of properties (those that do not have a water meter) are charged a fixed charge, to reflect the fixed cost component of funding these activities, with the balance of the sector share funded through a rate per dollar of capital value. Those properties that have elected to have a water meter contribute to the targeted rate through a consumption charge.

The 40% of costs for activities funded through the Commercial sector is drawn from a targeted rate primarily through a consumption charge of per cubic metre of water consumed and an administration fee. The balance of commercial properties without a water meter, pay their share of the targeted rate through a rate per dollar of capital value.

Our funding targets: operating expenses	
User charges	0%
Other revenue	0%
Targeted rate	
(Residential 60% Commercial 40%)	100%
General rate	0%
TOTAL	100%

#### 2.4 Wastewater

#### **ACTIVITY 2.4.1: SEWAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL NETWORK**

The Council is responsible for more than 1,000 kilometres of sewer pipes and tunnels, of which almost half are over 50 years old. The sewage network also includes 62 pumping stations which need regular maintenance and ultimately replacement once they have come to the end of their economic life.

#### Community outcome

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City* a safe and reliable wastewater network provides protection against public health risks.
- *Eco-city* a safe and reliable wastewater network provides protection against environmental harm.
- Dynamic Central City a safe, reliable and well maintained wastewater network that will function
  effectively and not cause disruptions to inner city living and business activities is a core component
  of every successful city in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

#### Who Benefits?

Identifiable parts of the community	80%
Whole community	20%

The sewage network mainly benefits individuals by providing for the safe, sanitary removal of sewage waste from their homes and businesses, and ensuring that waste is treated and disposed of in ways that do not harm the environment. Though these benefits are private they are not exclusive – all homes and businesses use the system, and it would have to exist for public good reasons regardless of the individual benefits.

The sewage system benefits the whole community by protecting public health and the overall state of the environment. The system is a fundamental part of the city's infrastructure. Without it Wellington could not operate as a modern efficient city.

Who should pay?	
Identifiable parts of the community:	
Base (residential) sector	60%
Commercial sector	35%
User charges	5%

While it is recognised that there is a whole community benefit from this activity, this, along with the benefit received by individuals is best reflected through a targeted rate imposed on those properties with sewer connections.

The division of costs between the two sectors is based on a 'water in, water out' concept. As a result the sector split for this targeted rate is the same as for water supply. The cost of network installation and maintenance in the commercial area is more expensive due to its size, pressures, standards and service levels. This is reflected in the 60%/40% split.

The 60% residential share is collected through a targeted rate. This rate incorporates a fixed charge, with the balance of the sector share funded through a rate per dollar of capital value.

The 40% commercial sector share is collected through a targeted rate based on a rate per dollar of capital value (35%) and trade waste charges (5%).

Our funding targets
User charges

## Attachment 1

Other revenue	0%
Targeted rate (Residential 60% Commercial 35%)	95%
General rate	0%
TOTAL	100%

#### **ACTIVITY 2.4.2: SEWAGE TREATMENT**

Sewage is treated at three plants: Moa Point, Karori, and Porirua. The waste treatment plants at Moa Point and Karori are financed by the Council and operated by United Water International. Sewage from Wellington's northern suburbs is transferred to the Porirua plant, in which the Council has a 27.6% stake. Once sewage is treated at Moa Point and Karori, waste water is piped into the Cook Strait and the sludge is taken to the Southern Landfill, where it is combined with green waste to make high-quality compost.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City* a safe and reliable wastewater network and treatment facility provides protection against public health risks.
- *Eco-city* a safe and reliable wastewater network and treatment facility provides protection against environmental harm.
- *Dynamic Central City* a safe, reliable and well maintained wastewater network and appropriate treatment of waste is a core component of every successful city in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

#### Who Benefits?

Identifiable parts of the community	80%
Whole community	20%

The sewage treatment system mainly benefits individuals by ensuring the waste removed from their homes and businesses is disposed of in ways that do not harm the environment. Though these benefits are private they are not exclusive – all homes and businesses use the sewerage system, and sewage would have to be treated for public good reasons regardless of the individual benefits.

The sewage treatment system benefits the whole community by protecting public health and the overall state of the environment. The system is a fundamental part of the city's infrastructure. Without it, Wellington could not operate as a modern, efficient city.

Who should pay?	
Identifiable parts of the community:	
Base (residential) sector	60%
Commercial sector	35%
User	5%

While it is recognised that there is a whole community benefit from the provision of this activity, this, along with the benefit received by individuals is best reflected through a targeted rate imposed on those properties with sewer connections.

The division of costs between the two sectors is based on a 'water in, water out' concept. As a result the sector split for this targeted rate is the same as for water supply. The cost of network installation and maintenance in the commercial area is more expensive due to its size, pressures, standards and service levels. This is reflected in the 60%/40% split.

The 60% residential share is collected through a targeted rate. This rate incorporates a fixed amount per property, with the balance of the sector share funded through a rate per dollar of capital value.

The 40% commercial sector share is collected through a targeted rate based on a rate per dollar of capital value (35%) and trade waste charges (5%).

Our funding targets: operating expenses	
User charges	5%
Other revenue	0%
Targeted rate (Residential 60%, Commercial 35%)	95%
General rate	0%
TOTAL	100%

#### 2.5 Stormwater

#### ACTIVITY 2.5.1: STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Each year, Wellington's stormwater network carries around 80 million cubic metres of runoff from gutters and drains to the harbour and city streams. This drainage network helps protect the city from flooding. This network is made up of over 600 kilometres of stormwater pipes and tunnels.

Because stormwater is discharged into the city's streams, harbour and coastal waters, it needs to be as clean as possible. Stormwater can be contaminated by sewage leaking from sewerage pipes, runoff from roads, and by waste such as oil, paint and litter being tipped or washing into drains. The Council has resource consents from the Greater Wellington Regional Council for our stormwater discharges, and we are required to meet the standards set out in these consents. While we do not treat stormwater runoff, we monitor stormwater quality at more than 80 sites, to ensure it meets the required standards.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City* -a safe and reliable storm water network and effective maintenance and operation programmes prevents avoidable disruptions to community living and minimises the risk of injury and the risk of damage to property from storm water.
- *Eco-city* a safe and reliable storm water network minimise the impacts such as erosion of storm water on the environment.
- Dynamic Central City -a safe and reliable storm water network and effective maintenance and operations programmes allows people to live work and play in the central city safely and without disruption.
- Connected City a safe and reliable storm water network and effective maintenance and operations
  programmes reduces the risk of avoidable surface flooding and environmental damage that may
  affect transport networks.

#### Who Benefits?

Identifiable parts of the community	50%
Whole community	50%

The stormwater system provides significant benefits to individual property owners by protecting their property from flooding. Though these benefits are private, they are not exclusive – all homes and

businesses benefit, and the network would have to exist for public good reasons regardless of the individual benefits.

The stormwater system benefits the whole community, both by protecting public property and by protecting public health and safety. The system is a fundamental part of the city's infrastructure. Without it, Wellington could not operate as a modern, efficient city, and both economic and social well-being would suffer.

Who should pay?	
Identifiable parts of the community:	
Residential (urban) sector	77.5%
Commercial sector	22.5%

While it is recognised that there is a whole community benefit from this activity, this, along with the benefit received by individuals is best reflected through a targeted rate imposed on the residential (urban) sector and the commercial sector.

Some stormwater runoff may be the direct result of new developments or other land works, or individual actions such as people tipping paint down drains. In these cases, there is a clear "polluter pays" argument for the people or businesses responsible to meet some of the costs. However, identifying those responsible and assessing the costs are difficult.

The Council has decided to exclude rural areas from paying for this activity as this service is not provided to them and as a result they receive no individual benefit. It is therefore appropriate to fund this activity from targeted rates, excluding the rural sector.

The 77.5% residential share is collected through a targeted rate. This rate is funded through a rate per dollar of capital value.

The 22.5% commercial sector share is collected through a targeted rate based on a rate per dollar of capital value.

ating expenses
0%
0%
100%
0%
100%

2.6 Conservation Attractions

#### **ACTIVITY 2.6.1: CONSERVATION VISITOR ATTRACTIONS**

The Council funds the Wellington Zoo Trust and has provided funding support to Zealandia – the Karori Sanctuary Trust. While each of these organisations has specific goals and approaches to conservation and education they all provide attractions for residents and visitors.

#### Community outcome

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

## Attachment 1

- *People-centred City* these activities inform and educate residents and visitors about conservation. They tell the story of our past, of our special wildlife, and of exotic flora and fauna.
- *Eco-city* these facilities play important conservation roles, protecting native and exotic flora and fauna.

Who Benefits?	
Individuals	40%
Whole community	40%
Identifiable part of the community	20%

These facilities benefit the individuals that choose to attend by providing them with a high-quality recreational and educational experience. These benefits are private and exclusive.

These facilities provide significant benefits to the whole community. They play a major conservation role by protecting endangered species and educating the public about conservation and biodiversity issues.

Their existence is also of benefit to those who are not visitors generally but have the option of going.

The facilities also aim to attract tourists to the city, contributing to the local economy.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	

100%

Each of these trusts operate separately from the Council. User charges, which in the case of the Zoo account for about 45 percent of the trust's income, reflect the private benefits to people who visit these facilities. These user charges do not appear in the Council's books.

The Council's contribution to these facilities reflects the benefits to the community as a whole. For this reason, it is appropriate for the Council's contribution to be funded from general rates.

Rates funding is also justified because these facilities contribute to the Council's long term goal that the city's high quality natural environment will attract visitors, residents and visitors.

#### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges	0%
Other revenue	0%
Targeted rate	0%
General rate	100%
TOTAL	100%

# **Economic Development**

#### Growing the regional economy for a prosperous community

The Economic Development Activity is about achieving long-term and sustainable growth in Gross Domestic Product per capita. With a dynamic growing economy, Wellington is able to offer residents prosperity and an outstanding quality of life. Our economic activities include funding tourism promotions and visitor attractions, support for the regional economic development agency, and maintaining relationships with other agencies to foster economic growth.

#### **Operating activities**

The funding sources for this area are illustrated in the graph below.

Activity Area	Activity Grouping	Activity	Activity Component Name	User Fees	Other Income	Rates	General	Residential Target	Commercial Targeted	Downtown Targeted / Other
Economic Development City promotions and business support		Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency (WREDA) and Venues	0%	0%	100%	20%	0%	30%	50%	
			Wellington Convention Centre	0%	0%	100%	60%	0%	0%	40%
		3.1.3	Retail support (free weekend parking)	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
	City promotions and business support		Wellington Economic Initiatives Development Fund (WEID) and Economic Grants	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
		3.1.5	Major Projects	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
		3.1.6	International relations	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
		3.1.7	Business Improvement Districts	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%

#### **Capital Expenditure**

The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

Economic development capital expenditure projects generally relate to renewals and are funded through rates funded depreciation and borrowings.

3.1 City Promotions and Business Support

# ACTIVITY 3.1.1: WELLINGTON REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (WREDA) AND VENUES

This activity covers the Council's funding of the Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency (WREDA), the costs of owning and maintaining a number of venue buildings and managing the use of the venues and the City Innovation activity.

WREDA combines the economic development activities of Wellington City Council and the Greater Wellington Regional Council into one organisation.

The aim of a single development agency is to unlock the region's economic potential by having:

- A clear strategic focus
- A strong economic leadership that prioritises business success
- One voice when dealing with government, businesses, investors and research providers
- More effective use of resources and talent, and improved scale

The Council's funding will be used to support its activities in the following areas:

- Major events attracting and supports major events that bring visitors and extra spending to the city.
- Tourism promotions and marketing.
- Sector support and Destination Wellington to attract business, talent and investment to the Wellington region and accelerate economic growth.
- the costs incurred by the Council to own and maintain venue buildings (the Michael Fowler Centre, TSB Arena, St James Centre, and the Opera House).
- CBD free wifi to help establish the City's 'point of difference' and user experience through free public access Wi-Fi network.

Also included in this activity is the expenditure and revenues of promoting and operating the venues (which WREDA undertakes on behalf of Council). This specific activity is generally cost neutral.

#### Community outcome

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City* promotion of the city as an attractive place to live and do business, works to attract talent to the city and attracts tens of thousands of visitors every year.
- *Connected City* ensuring that the city has a presence internationally will be vital to attracting investment, talent, visitors and jobs.
- *Dynamic Central City* attracting talent, investment, visitors and jobs will be critical to growing the city's economy and ensuring Wellington remains vibrant and retains its competitive advantage.

#### Who Benefits?

Individuals	45%
Identifiable part of the community	45%
Whole Community	10%

The beneficiaries of this activity are principally the community as a whole and businesses - in particular businesses in the central city area where the majority of visitors spend most of their time and the majority of business activity occurs.

The activity benefits residents by providing jobs, raising incomes, providing a wider range of career choices, and making the city more vibrant and prosperous. The activity also benefits particular commercial sectors, such as education and creative industries, by boosting their profile and helping build the investor base and potential business partnerships in growing markets.

The benefits from the WREDA funding is distributed widely across hospitality providers, job seekers, and businesses needing to employ and retain skilled workers. Also, a vibrant and growing economy benefits homeowners by supporting high levels of employment and steady population growth in the City which in turn underpin a stable housing market.

Individual users of the venues also derive considerable benefit. In most cases users themselves provide the funding for the benefits they derive. This is because the activities undertaken or facilitated at the council venues require users to pay for the private benefits they receive. For example, people attending a show, or an event that WREDA has brought to the city will need to pay an entry fee.

Overall, we estimate that around 45 percent of the benefits of this activity are captured by individual venue users and the associated expenditure is directly offset by user charges. It is estimated that the benefits from the balance of the expenditure accrue to a mix of the business community, the downtown businesses and the whole community.

Who should pay?	
Users	45%
Identifiable part of the community	45%
Whole community	10%

Part of this activity includes the running of the Venues day to day operations, where users fully pay the cost of this activity and there is no rates funding requirement. As such in 2015/16, \$14m of operational costs (excluding asset ownership costs) is offset by \$14m of revenue. As the level of venue activity may change on a year to year basis, there is an underlying principle that any costs associated with the promotion or operating of venues is 100% user funded.

The balance of this policy is focussed on the remaining elements in the activity, and it is recommended that they should be 100% rates funded. This funding is proposed to be spread across the sectors that benefit. As WREDA is an amalgamation of existing Council activities, the current rates funding splits have been reviewed and subsequently the proposed rates funding split replicates the previous R & F policy. This approach attributes the main benefits to the business community and in particular the businesses in the CBD.

Our funding targets: opera	ting expenses
User charges	0%
Other revenue	0%
Targeted rate (Commercial	) 30%
Targeted rate (Downtown)	50%
General rate	20%
TOTAL	100%

#### **ACTIVITY 3.1.2: WELLINGTON CONVENTION CENTRE**

This activity relates to the recently approved Wellington Convention Centre project, currently under review, but is the first of the Big 8 Ideas which has been tested and approved through a business case and sits under the Economic Strategy.

This policy was consulted on as part of the Council's initial decision to support the initiative. The policy of 60% general rates and 40% DTL funding was proposed. This delivers a funding split of one third residential sector and two thirds commercial sector in terms of contribution to the cost.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- Connected City The Wellington Convention Centre would offer a convention and event space that is not currently available in the city. This space provides for networking opportunities and the ability for organisations to share the latest industry trends and innovations.
- Dynamic Central City convention venues are places of events, festivals, and conferences. They anchor Wellington's appeal as a place of creativity, exploration, innovation and excitement and will bring more business visitation to our downtown area.

#### Who Benefits?

Identifiable parts of the community	40%
Whole community	60%

The beneficiaries of this activity are predominantly the business sector through the protected and new expenditure in the economy, and flow on effects this will have to other indirect supporting services. However, an improved economy in the city does benefit all residents through improved employment opportunities, growth in demand to live and work in the city and the flow on effects that can have to property valuations and business opportunity.

It is therefore appropriate for economic development projects to be funded, in part, from the general rate to reflect the wider community benefits of an improved economy.

# Who should pay?Identifiable parts of the community40%Whole community60%

While the hospitality and entertainment sector receives a part of the benefit, the Council's view is that general ratepayers should also bear a portion of the costs. This is because of the benefit to the community as a whole, through an enhanced cultural offering and stronger economy.

Our funding targets: o	perating expenses
User charges	0%
Other revenue	0%
Targeted rate (Downto	own) 40%
General rate	60%
TOTAL	100%

#### **ACTIVITY 3.1.3: RETAIL SUPPORT (FREE WEEKEND PARKING)**

Under this activity the Council provides its car parks free on weekends to attract customers to the inner city. This forms part of a wider retail strategy.

#### Community outcome

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City* free weekend parking makes Wellington an attractive place to live and do business, and attracts thousands of shoppers to the city every weekend.
- Dynamic Central City A thriving retail sector in the heart of the city is an important part of Wellington's appeal, and free parking at the weekends encourages residents and visitors into the city to shop.

#### Who Benefits?

Identifiable part of the community	50%
Individuals	50%

The direct beneficiaries of the free weekend parking policy are the people who get to make use of the parks. The other identifiable beneficiaries are the retailers, restaurants and other businesses located in the downtown area. Free parking brings people to the central city, where their spending benefits businesses.

#### Who should pay?

Identifiable part of the community	100%
------------------------------------	------

The main purpose of this activity is to support businesses in the CBD, particularly in the retail and hospitality sectors, by encourage people into the city on weekends.

The main beneficiaries of the free weekend parking are downtown businesses. It is appropriate they should bear the cost of this policy. Free weekend parking will therefore be funded from the downtown targeted rate, which is a targeted rate assessed on businesses in the downtown area.

Our funding targets: operating expenses				
User charges	0%			
Other revenue	0%			
Targeted rate (Downtown)	100%			
TOTAL	100%			

# ACTIVITY 3.1.4: WELLINGTON ECONOMIC INITIATIVES FUND (WEID) AND ECONOMIC GRANTS

This activity covers both the organisational support required to deliver the Council's economic development strategy, as well as the funding mechanism Council provides to support economic growth initiatives. These funds being the Wellington Economic Initiatives Development (WEID) fund and the Economic Development Grant Pool.

The core aim of this activity is to facilitate and support economic growth in the city.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome:

- *People-centred City* our grants support the attraction and retention of talented people, and support the creative business sector in Wellington.
- *Dynamic Central City* attracting talent, investment, visitors and jobs will be critical to growing the city's economy and ensuring Wellington remains vibrant and retains its competitive edge.
- *Connected City* ensuring the city has a presence internationally will be vital to attracting investment, talent, visitors and jobs.

Who Benefits? Whole community

100%

The groups and organisations that receive grants clearly benefit from this activity. But the community as a whole also benefits. Funding grants are not exclusive, as they are open so that anyone has the opportunity to apply. The projects of the successful applicants will have flow on benefits for the wider community.

Individuals and employers are also likely to receive benefits as a result of the programme.

Who should pay? Whole community

These activities support the economic growth strategies for Wellington which will generally benefit the whole community. Where specific grants are provided the recipients benefit directly from this activity, however seeking to recoup the cost from them would defeat the purpose of the grants pool. The nature of the activities and specific outcomes from funded grant activities are not known at this point and it is therefore appropriate that the funding is spread across the whole community through the general rate.

100%

Our funding targets: operating expenses					
User charges	0%				
Other revenue	0%				
Targeted rate	0%				
General rate	<u>100%</u>				
TOTAL	100%				

# ACTIVITY 3.1.5: MAJOR PROJECTS – FUNDING ENVELOPE FOR POSSIBLE IMPLEMENTATION

The Council has a growth agenda that includes a number of major projects to support economic growth. The overall aim of these projects is to realise Wellington's economic potential by:

- Growing the local economy, making it more diverse and resilient, and less reliant on the government sector
- Building sectors of the economy where we have a competitive advantage e.g. tourism, smart economy
- Building better connections between the tertiary sector and businesses to boost the knowledge economy

• Removing barriers to growth by improving our connections to the region and to the rest of the world and by making it easier to do business in the city

This activity provides a funding envelope that would allow major projects to be implemented, should council ultimately decide to proceed with the project.

This activity makes provision for potential funding so that major projects can move to an implementation phase, but only if council is satisfied that the business case for an investment by Council justifies it.

We have a clear idea of the potential major projects that should be investigated and in broad terms we know the order of magnitude of any possible council contribution to these projects. This information has been used to establish to size of the potential funding envelope. However, Council has made no commitments to fund the implementation of any of the major projects included under the funding envelope and the final funding requirements may differ.

Such commitments will only be made following the consideration of a business case for each possible project. Each business case will include more precise estimates of the risks and cost of the project, how it would be funded (including the size and nature of any Council contribution), how it will be procured, implemented and managed and what benefits it will create. Only then will the Council be able to consider committing specific funds to a project.

In terms of transparency of future costs, if and when Council decides to commit funds to a project, that project will be given its own activity class and will be reported on separately. The remaining funding envelope will be reduced accordingly.

The major projects that could potentially be funded from the envelope are:

- Airport runway extension
- Indoor arena
- Film museum
- Westpac stadium upgrade

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome:

- *People-centred City* these projects will promote he city as an attractive place to do business and attract visitors to the city every year.
- *Connected City* improving direct access internationally will provide local businesses with new opportunities to access large markets.
- *Dynamic Central City* attracting visitors, investment and jobs will be critical to growing the city's economy and ensuring Wellington remains vibrant and retains its competitive advantage.

#### Who Benefits?

Whole community

100%

## Attachment 1

The core aim of the major projects is to drive and support economic growth. This is especially important given that many of the people we seek to attract have choices to live in or visit other cities around New Zealand and the world. It is critical Wellington remains vibrant and internationally relevant, and that people coming here have the best possible experience.

Economic growth benefits residents by providing jobs, raising incomes, providing a wider range of career choices, making the city more vibrant, prosperous and supporting a robust property market.

The major projects covered by this activity, if justified based on a future business cases, also have the potential to benefit commercial sectors, such as export education, hospitality, retail, and professional service businesses.

At this stage it is not possible to estimate how benefits of any future council investment in major projects will be distributed across the community as a whole, the commercial sectors and possibly the Government sector. This is because it is not certain which major projects will be implemented until business cases are completed and decisions are made on whether or not to proceed. It is also possible that some beneficiaries of a major project will contribute to its implementation, in which case the 'Who' benefits from the council's contribution may differ.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	100%

Decisions on who should pay for the Council's contribution to each major project cannot be made at this stage. Options include use of the downtown targeted rate, the commercial sector generally, and the whole community through general rates. Who should pay depends on a range of factors such as which projects are implemented, where they are located, and what funding is provided from non-council sources. In the meantime we intend to apply a proxy/default assumption that 100% general rates funding is used.

Ultimately, as each potential project reaches the stage where the Council is completing the process of deciding to proceed to the implementation stage, part of the process will include consideration of what the particular Revenue & Financing policy should be for that specific project and in particular who should pay, based on the comprehensive information available at that stage.

operating expenses
0%
0%
0%
100%
100%

#### **ACTIVITY 3.1.6: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

The Council works to make Wellington's economy more competitive and innovative by maintaining relationships internationally to promote the city and the region's interests.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome:

• *Connected City* - Improving access to international markets is particularly important as it provides local businesses with new opportunities to access large markets

Who Benefits?	
Whole community	50%
Identifiable part of the community	50%

The benefits of this activity are split between the community as a whole and institutions that benefit from our efforts. The core aim of this work is to help the city and regional economy grow through innovation. This benefits residents by providing jobs, raising incomes, providing a wider range of career choices, making the city more prosperous, and supporting a robust property market. Our work in this activity also benefits some business sectors, such as export education and creative industries, by boosting their profile and helping build the investor base and potential business partnerships in foreign markets.

Though the benefits to the community are immediate and relate to economic well-being, our efforts to improve the city's prosperity and in particular any partnerships with the training and educational sector have positive, long-term spin-offs both for the economy and social well-being.

#### Who should pay?

Whole community

100%

Though the benefits are split between the community and certain sectors, the Council believes this activity is most appropriately funded from general rates. This is because in most situations it would be impractical to identify the individuals or business that benefit directly from our activity. For example, it would not be possible to identify the direct beneficiaries of a sister city relationship. Furthermore, the Council's and relationship-building efforts complement the efforts of businesses or institutions themselves.

# Our funding targets: operating expensesUser charges0%Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%General rate100%

100%

#### **ACTIVITY 3.1.7: BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS**

Under this activity the Council provides a mechanism that allows local businesses to work together as a Business Improvement Districts (BIDs). BIDs provide a vehicle for local business-led initiatives that support key city objectives of vibrant centres, business creation and development, and increased employment.

#### **Community outcome**

TOTAL

This activity contributes towards the following outcome:

• *People-centred City* – vibrant suburban centres make Wellington an attractive place to live and help form a local sense of community.

Who Benefits? Whole community

### Attachment 1

Identifiable part of the community

80%

In terms of funding for BIDs, the commercial interests within each BID are the principal beneficiaries. There are also likely benefits to the community surrounding the BID, since a BID can also improve vibrancy and environs of the public space within a business area.

#### Who should pay?

Identifiable part of the community

Since the beneficiaries of the Business Improvement Districts policy are principally the businesses covered by each individual BID, it is appropriate that they should bear the cost of the policy. This will be done by establishing targeted rates on relevant commercial properties in each area where establishing a BID has the broad support of the business in that area.

100%

Our funding targets: operating expenses				
User charges	0%			
Other revenue	0%			
Targeted rate (Commercial)	100%			
General rate	0%			
TOTAL	100%			

# **Cultural Well-being**

#### Shaping Wellington's unique identity

The Council supports a wide range of cultural and artistic activity in Wellington. The aim is to foster a lively and creative city that offers rich and varied cultural experiences to residents and visitors. We fund galleries, museums, arts organisations, and art and sculpture in public spaces. We also provide grants to community programmes that foster diversity and encourage people to participate in the arts.

#### **Operating activities**

The funding sources for this area are illustrated in the graph below.

Activity Area	Activity Grouping				Other			Residential	Commercial	Downtown Targeted /
		Activity	Activity Component Name	User Fees	Income	Rates	General	Target	Targeted	Other
		4.1.1	Galleries and museums (WMT)	0%	0%	100%	75%	0%	0%	25%
			Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Carter Observatory)	0%	0%	100%	30%	0%	0%	70%
Cultural	Arts and Cultural Activities	4.1.3	Arts and cultural festivals	0%	15%	85%	85%	0%	0%	0%
Wellbeing	Arts and cultural Activities	4.1.4	Cultural grants	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%
		4.1.5	Access and support for community arts	0%	10%	90%	90%	0%	0%	0%
		4.1.6	Arts partnerships	0%	25%	75%	75%	0%	0%	0%
		4.1.7	Regional amenities	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%

#### **Capital Expenditure**

The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

Cultural wellbeing capital expenditure projects are funded through a combination of rates funded depreciation and borrowings.

#### Cultural well-being – activity commentary

#### 4.1 Arts and Cultural Activities

#### **ACTIVITY 4.1.1: GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS**

The Council is the main funder of the Wellington Museums Trust, which operates the Museum of Wellington City and Sea, the City Gallery, Capital E, the Wellington Cable Car Museum and the Colonial Cottage Museum. This activity also includes Council's contribution towards a World War I commemorative museum and exhibitions.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome:

• *People-centred City* –museums shape Wellington's sense of place and identity. They celebrate creativity and ideas and increase our understanding of culture and science. They tell Wellington's diverse stories and help us understand ourselves and each other.

- *Connected City* museums provide ideas and places where people can connect, share what is common and explore what is different and new. They connect us with people, places and ideas here and abroad.
- *Dynamic Central City* museums enhance Wellington's vibrancy as a diverse, active and eventful place attractive to visitors.

Who Benefits?	
Individuals	70%
Identifiable part of the community	15%
Whole community	15%

The individuals who attend the exhibitions and shows at the galleries and museums clearly benefit from their attendance.

The various venues are also important attractions for visitors and residents alike. The location of these draws people into the downtown area and boosts local businesses, particularly those in the tourism, hospitality and retail sectors.

The museums and galleries funded by this activity also benefit the whole community in many ways. They help make the city vibrant and interesting, preserve its heritage, form a vital part of Wellington's image as a creative city, and are a source of civic pride. The exhibitions run by the galleries and museums also foster community identity. These benefits are felt even by people who choose not to visit the facilities.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	75%
Downtown sector	25%

The Council funds the museums and galleries to encourage greater participation in the arts and because it believes that high quality cultural amenities add to a vibrant city life.

While there are clearly direct benefits to people who choose to visit the galleries and museums, the Council believes these are outweighed by the overall community benefit and the benefits that flow to the businesses in the downtown sector.

User charges	0%		
Other revenue	0%		
Targeted rate (Downtown) 25%			
General rate	75%		
TOTAL	100%		

#### ACTIVITY 4.1.2: VISITOR ATTRACTIONS (CARTER OBSERVATORY / TE PAPA)

Through this activity the Council funds attractions and facilities that bring visitors to the city. It includes an ongoing commitment to the Carter Observatory located at the top of the Cable Car and funding for Te Papa.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome:

- *People-centred City* –they shape Wellington's sense of place and identity. They celebrate creativity and ideas and increase our understanding of culture and science. They tell Wellington's diverse stories, in particular those of our Māori, and help us understand ourselves and each other.
- *Connected City* they provide ideas and places where people can connect, share what is common and explore what is different and new.
- *Dynamic Central City* museums enhance Wellington's vibrancy as a diverse, inclusive, creative, active and eventful place attractive to visitors.

#### How we approach funding this activity

The overarching purpose of this activity is to have visitor attractions. The principal expenditure under this activity is the funding which the Council provides to the Carter Observatory and Te Papa.

#### **External attractions**

Who Benefits?	
Individuals	50%
Whole community	30%
Identifiable parts of the community	20%

The direct beneficiaries are those who visit the attractions and attend other events funded through this activity.

These attractions bring visitors to the city and boost the economy, increasing prosperity for residents. They also play vital roles in Wellington's vibrant cultural life, contributing to its image as New Zealand's arts and cultural capital.

There are also direct benefits to the businesses located in the downtown area. The attractions funded by this activity bring people into the city, providing custom for hotels, restaurants, retailers and other city businesses. These benefits can be measured through increases in the number of "visitor nights" spent in the city during major events.

#### Who should pay?

Identifiable parts of the community	70%
Whole community	30%

Though the main beneficiaries of this activity are the individuals who choose to visit Te Papa the observatory the Council does not believe it is viable or appropriate to charge them directly for these benefits.

There are strong arguments for the downtown sector to bear a portion of the cost of this activity as they benefit directly from the funding of this activity. The events and attractions bring people and visitors into the city. These people provide business for the retailers, and the wider hospitality sector in the city. The projects funded by this activity make major contributions to the Council's goal that Wellington will be a prime tourist destination.

Our funding targets: operating expenses		
User charges	0%	
Other revenue	0%	
Targeted rate (Downtown)	70%	
General rate	30%	

TOTAL

#### 100%

#### **ACTIVITY 4.1.3: ARTS AND CULTURAL FESTIVALS**

The Council runs and supports artistic and cultural events that encourage Wellingtonians to get out and enjoy themselves. These include Summer City, the Sky Show, the Diwali festival and more than 70 other events, all of which are provided free to the public.

We aim to use the Civic Square as the stage for a large number of these events. As the civic and cultural heart of the city the Square offers a safe and accessible venue.

#### **Community outcome**

- *People-centred City* –cultural festivals shape Wellington's sense of identity. They bring people together and celebrate creativity.
- *Connected City* festivals provide ideas and places where people can connect, share what is common and explore what is different and new. They connect us with people, places and ideas from here and abroad.
- Dynamic Central City museums festivals enhance Wellington's vibrancy as a diverse, inclusive, creative, active and eventful place attractive to residents

#### Who Benefits? Whole community

100%

While the people attending these events obviously benefit from the enjoyment they receive, the events are generally run outdoors in public areas making it impossible to identify individual beneficiaries. The benefits, in any case, are not exclusive.

There are generally no limits on the number of people who attend these events and, as the intention is to encourage participation, it would not be appropriate or acceptable to charge for entry.

The principal benefits are to the community as a whole. These events bring people together, encouraging community identity and cohesion. They help build a sense of pride in the city and add to Wellington's reputation as an "events capital". Many events attract people to the city centre, bringing economic benefits.

#### Who should pay?

Whole community

100%

Since this activity benefits the community as a whole, the fairest and most effective way to fund the net cost is from general rates.

The Council receives significant sponsorship for this activity from organisations such as the New Zealand Community Trust.

#### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges0%Other revenue15%Targeted rate0%General rate85%

TOTAL 100%

#### **ACTIVITY 4.1.4: CULTURAL GRANTS**

The Council maintains a cultural grants pool to allow community organisations access to funding.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome:

- *People-centred City* –cultural grants support the creative sector of Wellington ensuring that the city is lively and full of festivals, performances and shows throughout the year.
- Dynamic Central City –cultural grants support Wellington cultural institutions that are integral to our cultural and events capital status. They provide shows and performances that make the central city a lively place to visit, play and do business.

Who Benefits?	
Individuals and identifiable part of the community	50%
Whole community	50%

The direct beneficiaries of this activity are the individuals and groups who receive funding. The grants provide them with opportunities for artistic and cultural expression. This activity gives individuals the opportunity to participate, even though they may choose not to. Though these benefits are private, they are not exclusive – all residents are able to apply for funding.

Funding cultural initiatives also benefits all city residents by making the city a more vibrant place, enhancing community identity, and contributing to the city's reputation as New Zealand's arts and culture capital.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	100%

The purpose of this activity is to add to the mix of cultural events in the city and to encourage participation. Clearly, this means that someone other than the grant recipients has to pay. This activity has no benefit, economic or otherwise, to the commercial sector. Funding is directed to residents, and as such, the Council believes it is appropriate to fund the cost of this activity from rates targeted to the residential sector.

The people and groups who receive funding also contribute their own resources to initiatives that benefit the city's cultural and social well-being.

#### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges	0%
Other revenue	0%
Targeted rate (Residential)	100%
General rate	0%
TOTAL	100%

#### ACTIVITY 4.1.5: ACCESS AND SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ARTS

This activity covers the wide range of community arts programmes that the Council runs every year. It also covers a subsidy for non-profit community groups using the Wellington Venues. This ensures the venues are open to a wide range of organisations.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

• *People-centred City* –support for community arts programmes and venue supports Wellington's creative communities to put on festivals, performances and shows throughout the year.

Who Benefits?	
Whole community	50%
Individuals	50%

Both the individuals that take part in the arts programmes and the non-profit groups that make use of the venue subsidy directly benefit from this activity. But the activity also benefits the community as a whole. The arts programmes are open events and the groups who are supported by the subsidy help make the city a vibrant place and foster cultural identity.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	90%
Identifiable parts of the community	10%

The purpose of this activity is to promote tolerance and, celebrate through the arts, people's differences to create a sense of belonging. The provision of the community arts programme eliminates cost as a barrier as does the venue subsidy. Clearly, the cost of this support has to be met elsewhere. The Council believes the cost is most appropriately funded from general rates.

#### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges0%Other revenue10%Targeted rate0%General rate90%TOTAL100%

#### **ACTIVITY 4.1.6: ARTS PARTNERSHIPS**

The Council maintains a number of partnerships with artistic organisations that call Wellington home.

The Council also houses a number of independent artists, art organisations, music studios and a gallery at the Toi Poneke Arts Centre, which is covered by this activity. This activity also includes the public art fund which is used to manage the city's art collection and support public art exhibitions

#### Community outcome

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- People centred City Our partnership with organisations such as the NZ Symphony Orchestra means residents have the option of attending concerts on a regular basis, and have far greater access to top-class music than would otherwise be the case. The Toi Poneke Arts Centre provides places where people can connect, and share creative ideas.
- Dynamic Central City We support these institutions as they build on the city's reputation as New Zealand's arts and culture capital and they attract thousands of visitors to the city. Public sculpture and art displays, and exhibitions add to the vibrancy and liveability of the city.

Who Benefits?	
Identifiable part of the community	60%
Whole community	30%
Downtown sector	10%

The artists and organisations are clearly direct beneficiary of these partnerships. These benefits are private and exclusive to the extent that the Council's support cannot be transferred.

The community also benefits from this activity in many ways. Through our support we help ensure these organisations remain viable and based in Wellington. In the example of the orchestra this means the city is home to one of the nation's foremost arts institutions, which contributes to Wellington's vibrancy and its image as a creative city. It also means residents have the option of attending concerts on a regular basis, and have far greater access to top-class music than would otherwise be the case.

These partnerships add to the city's exceptional range of artistic and cultural amenities that cater to all tastes, which in turn add to an environment that fosters a vibrant city life and boosts the local economy.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	75%
Individuals	25%

The overall aim of this activity is to encourage greater engagement and participation in the arts. By supporting these organisations and artists we are ensuring that their work continues and can be experienced by residents and visitors. The Council believes that the majority of the cost is most appropriately funded from general rates.

It is also considered appropriate that those artists that are housed at the Toi Poneke Arts Centre should make a contribution to the cost of the space that they have exclusive use over.

Our funding targets: operating expenses	
User charges	0%
Other revenue	25%
Targeted rate	0%
General rate	75%
TOTAL	100%

#### **ACTIVITY 4.1.7: REGIONAL AMENITIES FUND**

The Wellington Regional Amenities Fund has been set up to support eligible entities of regional significance with day-to-day operational expenses and new innovative projects that will achieve identified priorities for the region.

The fund is focused on arts, cultural and environmental attractions and events to support and add to the attractiveness and vitality of the Wellington region.

The fund is a partnership between Wellington City Council, Hutt City Council, Upper Hutt City Council, Masterton District Council and Kapiti District Council.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- People centred City arts, culture and environmental attractions and events make Wellington a more attractive place to live and do business, and attract thousands of visitors to the city every year.
- *Connected City* attractions and events provide ideas and places where people can connect and explore what is different and new, from both here and overseas.
- Dynamic Central City arts, culture and environmental attractions and events anchor Wellington's appeal as a place of creativity, exploration, innovation, and excitement. They also enhance Wellington's vibrancy as a diverse, active and eventful place attractive to visitors.
- *Eco City* environmental attractions and events raise awareness of environmental issues and improves environmental outcomes.

#### Who Benefits?

General rate

TOTAL

Identifiable part of the community	0%
Whole community	100%

The direct beneficiaries are those who attend the events and attractions funded through this activity.

The community as a whole benefits in a number of ways. They have the opportunity to enjoy highquality art, cultural and environment attractions and events that arguably won't happen without the Council's support which contributes to social cohesion as they are an opportunity for people to mix together.

They also serve the business sector because some of the attractions and events funded by this activity will be located in Wellington City. They bring people into the city, providing customers for city businesses as well as enhancing Wellington City's place as New Zealand's arts capital, attracting people to the City to live, work and play.

Who should pay? Whole community Individuals		100% 0%
Our funding targets: operat	ing expenses	
User charges	0%	
Other revenue	0%	
Targeted rate	0%	

100%

100%

# **Social and Recreation**

#### Building strong, safe and healthy communities for a better quality of life

A city is only as strong as its people. Wellington is built on strong communities. It's a safe city where people have plenty of opportunities to fulfil their potential and engage with each other. As the city's biggest provider of recreation facilities and social housing, we aim to promote healthy lifestyles and build strong communities.

#### **Operating activities**

The funding sources for this activity area are illustrated in the graph below.

Activity Area	Activity Grouping				Other			Residential	Commercial	Downtown Targeted /
/	recently all outpung	Activity	Activity Component Name	User Fees	Income	Rates	General	Target	Targeted	Other
		5.1.1	Swimming Pools	38%	0%	62%	62%	0%	0%	0%
		5.1.2	Sportsfields	10%	0%	90%	90%	0%	0%	0%
		5.1.3	Sportsfields (Synthetic)	40%	0%	60%	60%	0%	0%	0%
		5.1.4	Recreation Centres	25%	0%	75%	75%	0%	0%	0%
	Recreation promotion and support	5.1.5	Recreation partnerships	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%
		5.1.6	Playgrounds	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
		5.1.7	Marinas	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		5.1.8	Golf Course	40%	0%	60%	60%	0%	0%	0%
		5.1.9	Recreation programmes	5%	0%	95%	95%	0%		0%
Social and		5.2.1	Libraries	10%	0%	90%	90%	0%	0%	0%
Recreation			Access support (Leisure Card)	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Community support	5.2.3	Community advocacy	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%
		5.2.4	Grants (Social and Recreation)	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
		5.2.5	Housing	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		5.2.6	Community centres and halls	5%		95%	0%	95%		0%
			Burials and cremations	50%	0%	50%	50%	0%		0%
		5.3.2	Public toilets	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%		0%
	Public health and safety		Public health regulations	60%	0%	40%	40%	0%		0%
		5.3.4	City safety	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
		5.3.5	WREMO	5%	0%	95%	95%	0%	0%	0%

#### **Capital Expenditure**

The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

Social and recreation capital expenditure projects are funded through a combination of grants/subsidies, rates funded depreciation and borrowings.

#### Social and recreation – activity commentary

#### 5.1 Recreation Promotion and Support

#### **ACTIVITY 5.1.1: SWIMMING POOLS**

This activity covers the cost of providing the Council's seven swimming pools: Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre (Kilbirnie); Freyberg Pool (Oriental Bay); Karori Pool; Thorndon Pool; Khandallah Pool; Keith Spry Pool (Johnsonville); and Tawa Pool.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City* they provide access to sport and recreation opportunities which is important for people's health and wellbeing.
- *Connected City* they bring people together, strengthening social cohesion, and the city becomes a more appealing place for people to live.

Who Benefits?	
Individuals	80%
Whole community	20%

Our swimming pools mainly benefit the people who use them. These people gain access to high-quality facilities for recreation, fitness and relaxation. The benefits are private and exclusive. It is appropriate and acceptable to charge people to use the pools.

However, there are also benefits to the community as a whole. By providing recreation facilities, the pools help increase the overall levels of residents' health, providing economic and social benefits. Pools provide important community focal points as well as health and recreation programmes that bring people together.

Most people regard the pools as important facilities and are prepared to contribute to the costs through their rates. Many people also like to have the option of using the pools even if they do not choose to do so.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	62%
Individuals	38%

While individuals receive the direct benefits, the Council believes it is appropriate for the community as a whole to bear half of the costs of running the city's swimming pools.

The benefits to the community as a whole and the widespread community support for the facilities justify a significant ratepayer contribution. Though there are other pools in the city, the Council-operated ones are unique for the size and scale of their operations; they are not in direct competition with the private sector and can legitimately be seen as public facilities.

It would not be desirable to raise fees to levels that discouraged people from using them or provided barriers to people on low incomes.

#### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges38%Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%General rate62%TOTAL100%

#### **ACTIVITY 5.1.2: SPORTS FIELDS**

This activity covers the costs of providing the city's sports fields, excluding artificial surfaces. These provide year-round venues for recreation and competitive sport for people of all ages.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City* they provide access to sport and recreation opportunities which is important for people's health and wellbeing.
- *Connected City* they bring people together, strengthening social cohesion, and the city becomes a more appealing place for people to live.

#### Who Benefits?

Individuals	30%
Identifiable part of the community	30%
Whole community	40%

The city's sports fields provide significant benefits for private individuals and sports clubs. For individuals, they provide facilities for recreation, fitness and relaxation. These benefits are private and partially exclusive. While the fields are booked out at certain times for organised sports such as club football, they are also often available for members of the public to use for informal recreation.

The Council estimates individual people receive about 30 percent of the benefits from sports fields and sports clubs receive about the same benefit.

The sports fields also benefit the community as a whole. By providing recreation facilities they help increase the overall levels of residents' health, providing economic and social benefits. They also provide important community focal points. Most people recognise them as important facilities and are prepared to contribute to the costs through their rates.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	90%
Individuals	10%

While individuals receive significant direct benefits, the Council believes it is appropriate for the community as a whole to bear most of the costs of operating the city's sports fields.

The benefit to the community as a whole and the widespread community support for the facilities justifies a ratepayer contribution. The Council-operated sports fields are not in competition with private sector providers and can legitimately be seen as public facilities.

It is not always possible or desirable to identify individual users. While sports clubs who book sports fields can be identified and are charged, many other people use the fields informally and cannot be

charged. It would not be desirable to raise fees to levels that discouraged organised sports. Nor would it be desirable to raise fees to levels that provided barriers to people on low incomes taking part in organised sports.

Our funding targets: operating expenses User charges 10%

Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%General rate90%TOTAL100%

#### **ACTIVITY 5.1.3: SPORTS FIELDS (SYNTHETIC)**

This activity covers the costs of providing the city's synthetic turf sports fields, including their artificial surfaces. These provide year-round venues for recreation and competitive sport for people of all ages.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City* they provide access to sport and recreation opportunities which is important for people's health and wellbeing.
- *Connected City* they bring people together, strengthening social cohesion, and the city becomes a more appealing place for people to live.

#### Who Benefits?

Individuals	40%
Identifiable part of the community	40%
Whole community	20%

Synthetic turf sports fields provide significant benefits for private individuals and sports clubs. For individuals, they provide facilities for recreation, fitness and relaxation. These benefits are private and mainly exclusive. It is appropriate to charge people to use the facilities.

Council officers estimate individuals receive about 40% of the benefits from the synthetic turf sports fields and sports clubs receive 40%.

There are also benefits to the community as a whole from our provision of synthetic turf sports fields. These facilities help increase overall levels of residents' health, providing economic and social benefits. They also provide community focal points and recreation programmes that bring people together.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	60%
Individuals	40%

While it is individuals and sports clubs that receive most of the benefits, it is appropriate for the community as a whole to bear some of the costs of operating the city's synthetic turf sports fields.

A synthetic turf sports field's weekly hourly usage is only restricted by demand and resource consent limitations regarding the hours of use of flood lighting. This is in contrast to a conventional pitch which has a limited number of recommended hours of use (5-6hrs for soil with drainage, 10-12hrs for sand carpet) in order to allow the pitch to recover. Synthetic turf also provides a higher level of service due to all weather accessibility and consistent playing performance.

Our funding targets: operating expensesUser charges40%Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%General rate60%TOTAL100%

#### **ACTIVITY 5.1.4: RECREATION CENTRES (INCLUDING ASB SPORTS CENTRE)**

This activity covers the costs of providing the Council recreation centres in Karori, Kilbirnie, Khandallah (Nairnville), Tawa and the ASB Sports Centre. These multi-purpose centres provide a range of recreational opportunities while also helping build a sense of community. They host inter-club competitive leagues and social leagues as well as college, intermediate and primary school sport.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City* they provide access to sport and recreation opportunities which is important for people's health and wellbeing.
- *Connected City* they bring people together, strengthening social cohesion, and the city becomes a more appealing place for people to live.

Who Benefits?	
Individuals	80%
Whole community	20%

Our recreation centres mainly benefit the people who use them. These people gain access to highquality facilities for sports, recreation and fitness. These benefits are private and exclusive. It is appropriate and acceptable to charge people to use the centres.

However, there are also benefits to the community as a whole from our provision of recreation centres. These facilities help increase overall levels of residents' health, providing economic and social benefits. Recreation centres also provide community focal points and recreation programmes that bring people together.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	75%
Individuals	25%

While individuals receive most of the benefits, the Council believes it is appropriate for the community as a whole to bear most of the costs of running the city's recreation centres.

The benefit to the community and the significant role these centres play in their local areas justifies a significant ratepayer contribution. The accumulated health benefits to the community as a whole from organised and recreational physical activities at their centres also suggests the whole community should bear the majority of the cost.

In addition, it would not be desirable to raise fees to levels that discouraged people from using the centres or provided barriers to people on low incomes. Ability to pay issues limits the opportunity to recover the cost of this activity through user charges.

Our funding targets: operating expenses		
User charges	25%	
Other revenue	0%	

Targeted rate0%General rate75%TOTAL100%

#### **ACTIVITY 5.1.5: RECREATION PARTNERSHIPS**

The Council maintains relationships with a number of groups that seek to provide publicly accessible facilities that contribute to both passive and active recreation.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City* this activity supports access to sport and recreation opportunities which is important for people's health and wellbeing.
- *Connected City* this activity bring people together, strengthening social cohesion, and the city becomes a more appealing place for people to live.

Who Benefits?	
Individuals	80%
Whole community	20%

The organisations we fund and the people that take part in their programmes also receive direct benefits.

Through the development of recreational partnerships, the Council aims to promote the benefits of sport and recreation to Wellingtonians. This has benefits for residents' overall levels of health and fitness, which in turn helps economic and social well-being. In addition, by supporting recreation partners, the city receives the economic benefits from having sport and recreation organisations located here.

#### Who should pay?

Whole community

100%

While the individuals who choose to access these facilities receive some benefits, the Council believes it is appropriate for the residential sector to bear the costs of our recreation partnerships.

The Council is just one source of funding for its recreation partners. The Council's contribution represents the public benefits to Wellington residents while the other funding sources represent the private benefits to participants and other organisations.

In this context the benefits to the community clearly outweigh the benefits to individuals. These benefits include healthier lifestyle and overall additions to social wellbeing.

Our funding targets: operating expensesUser charges0%Other revenue0%Targeted rate (Residential) 100%General rate0%TOTAL100%

#### **ACTIVITY 5.1.6: PLAYGROUNDS**

The Council provides more than 100 neighbourhood playgrounds across the city to give families a safer place to play near home. This activity covers the cost of providing those.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City* this activity supports access to recreation opportunities and physical play for younger people which is important for their development and their health and wellbeing.
- *Connected City* these facilities bring people together, are a place where parents with young children connect and provide support, and makes the city a more appealing place for people to live.

Who Benefits?	
Individuals	80%
Whole community	20%

The city's playgrounds provide safe, entertaining places for children to play. The benefits to the children and their families are significant. These benefits are private but not exclusive. It would not be desirable or acceptable to charge people for using playgrounds. The Council's playgrounds policy states that access to playgrounds is a basic right of all children.

The playgrounds also benefit the community as a whole. Playgrounds not only encourage recreation and healthy lifestyles but are also important community focal points. Most people recognise them as important facilities and are prepared to contribute to the costs through their rates.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	100%

While individuals receive significant direct benefits, the Council believes it is appropriate for the community as a whole to bear the costs of running the city's playgrounds.

Even if the individual beneficiaries could be identified it would not be desirable or acceptable to charge them. The Council believes access to playgrounds is a fundamental right for children.

The benefits to the community as a whole and the widespread community support for the playgrounds justifies ratepayer funding. The Council believes the vast majority of ratepayers would strongly support ratepayer funding of this activity. The playgrounds are public facilities and are not in competition with private sector providers.

Playgrounds make a significant contribution to our goal that Wellington will offer excellent access to a sound social infrastructure that supports high levels of social cohesion.

Our funding targets: operating expenses User charges 0% Other revenue 0%

Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%General rate100%TOTAL100%

#### **ACTIVITY 5.1.7: MARINAS**

The Council owns two marinas at Evans Bay and Clyde Quay. These provide private storage facilities for boat owners as well as supporting the recreational activities of a large number of boat owners. This activity covers the cost of providing these.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

• *People-centred City* – this activity supports access to the harbour and the coast for recreation, fishing and enjoyment

#### Who Benefits?

Individuals

100%

The marinas benefit the people who use them by providing boat sheds for safe storage, moorings and access by marina piers. These benefits are private and exclusive and it is appropriate and acceptable to charge for this service.

#### Who should pay?

Individuals

100%

As identifiable individuals receive private benefits from this activity, it is appropriate for them to meet the costs. The benefits accrue to a narrow sector of the community who use these facilities and the user charges are set at appropriate market rates.

#### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges100%Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%General rate0%TOTAL100%

#### **ACTIVITY 5.1.8: GOLF COURSE**

This activity covers the costs of providing the city's municipal golf course

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- **People-centred City** this activity supports access to sport and recreation opportunities which is important for people's health and wellbeing.
- *Connected City* this activity brings people together, strengthening social cohesion, and makes the city a more appealing place for people to live.

Who Benefits?	
Individuals	40%
Whole community	20%
Identifiable parts of the community	40%

The city's municipal golf course provides significant benefits for private individuals and the club itself. For individuals, they provide facilities for recreation, fitness and relaxation. These benefits are private and partially exclusive. While the course is booked out at certain times for organised club competitions, they are also often available for members of the public to use for informal recreation.

The Council estimates individual people receive about 60 percent of the benefits from the golf course.

The golf course also benefits the community as a whole. By providing recreation facilities it helps increase the overall levels of residents' health, providing social benefits. It also provides an important community focal point.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	60%
Individuals	40%

While individuals receive significant direct benefits, the Council believes it is appropriate for the community as a whole to bear some of the costs of operating the city's municipal golf course, the main reason being that the golf course is located on townbelt land with free public access to the area.

The benefit to the community as a whole and the widespread community support for the facilities justifies a ratepayer contribution. The Council-operated municipal golf course is in competition with private sector providers and can legitimately be seen as public facilities.

Our funding targets: operating expenses		
User charges	40%	
Other revenue	0%	
Targeted rate	0%	
General rate	60%	
TOTAL	100%	

#### **ACTIVITY 5.1.9: RECREATION PROGRAMMES**

The Council organises programmes to encourage people into leisure activities. These include organised walks and recreation programmes such as KiwiTri and Artsplash aimed at children. This activity covers the cost of providing those.

#### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City* this activity supports access to sport and recreation opportunities which is important for people's health and wellbeing.
- *Connected City* this activity brings people together, strengthening social cohesion, and makes the city a more appealing place for people to live.

Who Benefits?	
Individuals	50%
Whole community	50%

The Council's recreation programmes benefit the individuals who take part by providing them with access to recreation and leisure opportunities. The programmes not only promote health but can also boost participants' overall sense of well-being.

The recreation programmes also benefit the community as a whole. They not only encourage recreation and healthy lifestyles but also operate as community events, helping bring people together. The programmes are targeted at people who may have difficulty organising their own recreation activities.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	95%
User	5%

While individuals receive significant direct benefits, the Council believes it is appropriate for the community as a whole to bear the costs of running these programmes.

The benefits to the community as a whole justify ratepayer funding and it would not be desirable to impose fees as that may discourage participation and provide barriers to people on low incomes taking part.

Sponsorship funding for the Push Play programme has been discontinued from 2009/10, resulting in the ceasing of the programme. As this was the major funding source for this activity, this has lowered the non-rates funding proportion from 25%, and we reflect this in our overall funding target.

#### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges	5%
Other revenue	0%
Targeted rate	0%
General rate	95%
TOTAL	100%

### 5.2 Community support

### **ACTIVITY 5.2.1: LIBRARIES**

The Council provides a network of libraries including the Central Library, branch libraries, and a highly-popular website.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City* libraries are more than just places to borrow books. They are neighbourhood institutions that anchor community life and bring people together.
- *Connected City* libraries are places of learning and allow readers to connect with others and exchange knowledge.

Who Benefits?	
Individuals	80%
Whole community	20%

Libraries mainly benefit the people who use them. These people gain free or low-cost access to books, videos, magazines, music and other items. The breadth of the network means that the services it provides are easily accessed by those opting to use it. They use these services for recreation or business and to enhance their knowledge and overall well-being.

We monitor the use of libraries. Our indicators suggest that the vast majority of use is for recreational and personal use while up to 30 percent is in part used for business purposes.

The libraries also provide significant benefits to the community as a whole. By providing access to information, the libraries enhance the overall levels of skill and knowledge in the city, providing economic and social benefits. They act as important community centres. And they host events and outreach services that bring people together, as well as information for immigrants and information about local communities and their history.

The library network adds to residents' quality of life. The vast majority of Wellingtonians are library members or users - even those who are not regular users generally like to have the option of using library services. The branch libraries draw people in to suburban centres bringing vitality to those areas and added custom to local businesses. The Central Library is a significant city landmark which contributes to civic pride.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	90%
Individuals	10%

While individuals receive many of the direct benefits, the Council believes it is appropriate that most of the cost of running libraries should be met by the wider community. Some user charges will apply for some 'added' services and through penalty fines for late returns.

The community benefits as a whole and the widespread community support for the facilities justifies a significant ratepayer contribution. Libraries are among the most popular of Council services and there is strong support for them to be free at the point of use. The libraries are significant public facilities that are not in direct competition with the private sector.

It would not be desirable to raise fees to levels that discouraged people from using the library services or provided barriers to people on low incomes. It would not be desirable or acceptable to impose user charges for entry to the libraries or basic book lending services.

Fees are imposed on services that are provided in addition to the core services of the library. For instance modest fees apply for the rental of videos. Penalty fees also apply to the late return of items.

Since the vast majority of residents are also library users, the application of a uniform targeted rate is considered an effective way of funding the portion of the service that is known to be used by residents.

As it is not possible to distinguish a direct beneficiary of the remaining portion of users, it is considered fair and efficient that a significant portion of the library service be paid for by the whole community.

### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges	10%
Other revenue	0%
Targeted rate	0%
General rate	90%
TOTAL	100%

### ACTIVITY 5.2.2: ACCESS SUPPORT (LEISURE CARD)

The Council offers discounted access to recreation facilities for holders of our Passport to Leisure card, which is issued free to all residents on low incomes.

### Community outcome

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

• *People-centred City – we* provide subsidised access to our recreation programmes and facilities through our Leisure Card programme to encourage active and healthy lifestyles for all Wellingtonians without unreasonable hardship.

Who Benefits?	
Individuals	75%
Whole community	25%

The Passport to Leisure programme benefits individual participants by giving them affordable access to recreation and leisure opportunities. The programme helps boost participants' health, fitness and overall well-being.

The programme also benefits the wider community by encouraging healthy lifestyles, which enhances social and economic well-being. It adds to social cohesion by reducing barriers to people on low incomes.

Who should pay? Whole community

100%

While the programme mainly benefits individuals the Council believes it is appropriate for the whole community to share the costs.

The programme is aimed at increasing access to recreation and leisure for people on low incomes, by making facilities available at reduced cost. Clearly, this means someone else has to pay. The benefits to all wider community justify the costs being drawn from the general rate.

This programme makes a significant contribution to the Council's goal that Wellington residents will be more actively engaged in their communities, and in recreation and leisure activities.

Our funding targets:	operating	expenses
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User charges	0%
Other revenue	0%
Targeted rate	0%
General rate	100%
TOTAL	100%

### ACTIVITY 5.2.3: COMMUNITY ADVOCACY

We encourage people to contribute to their community and participate in city activities. Our City Communities advisors support a wide range of community groups such as senior citizens, Māori, youth, Pacific Islanders, refugees and migrants, and people with disabilities. This work aims to ensure that Wellington's diverse population is supported and embraced by a tolerant, caring and welcoming community.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcomes:

- *People-centred City we* support the development of individual wellbeing, safe neighbourhoods and cohesive, engaged and inclusive communities.
- *Connected City we* help people and communities connect and engage with each.

Who Benefits?	
Whole community	60%
Individuals	40%

The projects funded under this activity benefit all Wellington residents. They strengthen people's sense of identity, and enhance community cohesion and social well-being. Some projects, such as provision of concerts and other youth activities, may help prevent crime and improve public safety.

There are also some private benefits from these activities. The very nature of this work is targeted towards discrete communities. However while the support we provide to these individuals or groups may be tailored to their needs often this will not constitute a greater level of service than that provided to the wider community. For instance tailoring a consultation document for someone who is blind allows that person to contribute to the same extent as those that are sighted.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	

100%

The Council believes it is appropriate to fund the majority of costs for this activity from rates targeted to the residential sector. This is because the benefits accrue to all residents.

### Our funding targets: operating expenses

%

### **ACTIVITY 5.2.4: GRANTS (SOCIAL AND RECREATION)**

The Council maintains four grants pools. This activity covers the grants to community groups and organisations whose projects seek to promote recreational activity and overall social wellbeing. The grants process is overseen by a subcommittee of Council.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome:

• *People-centred City* - our grants support community groups that promote individual wellbeing, safe neighbourhoods and cohesive, engaged and inclusive communities. The grants also support active and healthy lifestyles through support of recreation and sporting groups.

### Who Benefits?

Identifiable part of the community	50%
Whole community	50%

The groups and organisations that receive grants clearly benefit from this activity. But the community as a whole also benefits. The grants pool itself is not exclusive - it is open so that anyone has the opportunity to apply. And the projects of the successful applicants will have flow on benefits for the community.

### Who should pay?

Whole community

100%

While grants recipients benefit directly from this activity seeking to recoup the cost from them would defeat the purpose of the grants pool. Given this and that there are benefits to the community as a whole, the Council believes the fairest and most effective way to fund it is from general rates.

### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges	0%
Other revenue	0%
Targeted rate	0%
General rate	100%
TOTAL	100%

### **ACTIVITY 5.2.5: HOUSING**

The Council owns over 2000 housing units, which we rent to low income people whose housing needs are not met by the private sector. We allocate these homes according to need. Tenants are charged 70 percent of the estimated market rent for their property.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome:

• **People-centred City** - they provide an opportunity for a home and a better quality of life for those less well-off without unreasonable hardship.

Who Benefits?	
Individuals	90%
Whole community	10%

The main beneficiaries of this activity are the tenants, who receive accommodation at below market rent. Their benefits are private and exclusive. While the Council's rental housing units are aimed at meeting needs that the market does not or cannot meet, to some extent these housing units are in competition with properties provided by private landlords.

However, there are also some benefits to the community as a whole. By providing homes for people who otherwise may be unable to afford them, the Council also contributes to community cohesion and may have benefits for public health and safety.

### Who should pay?

Individuals

100%

As the main beneficiaries, it is appropriate for tenants to pay most or all of the costs involved in providing community housing. The Council's current policy is to provide homes at 70 percent of market rental. The Community Housing activity is ring-fenced with user charges through rental income funding 100% of operating expenses. The opportunity cost of not obtaining market rentals is not included in this funding analysis.

Our funding targets: operating expensesUser charges100%Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%General rate0%TOTAL100%

### **ACTIVITY 5.2.6: COMMUNITY CENTRES AND HALLS**

The Council owns 15 community centres and halls, and support another six community-owned centres. These centres provide places for people to hold meetings and other events. Eight of them also provide locations for crèches.

We also maintain an accommodation assistance fund that provides community groups with access to subsidised office space.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome:

• *People-centred City* – these facilities are important anchors in our communities. They are places for groups to come together, strengthening social cohesion, and making the city a more appealing place for people to live.

### Who Benefits?

Individuals and identifiable part of the community	60%
Whole community	40%

The people and groups who use community facilities receive a clear and direct benefit. Though the facilities are available to all, this benefit is private and exclusive – only one group can use a room in a community centre at any one time.

However, the provision of these facilities also has benefits for the wider community. Not only do the facilities help bring people together, the groups that use them often make significant voluntary contributions to community well-being.

### Who should pay?

Individuals and identifiable part of the community	5%
Whole community	95%

The purpose of providing these facilities is to encourage community groups and support the benefits they bring to the city. Clearly, this means someone other than the people using the facilities has to bear most of the costs. The Council believes it is appropriate to fund this activity mostly from rates targeted to the residential sector.

However it is also fair and reasonable that the people and groups using these spaces and offices meet some part of the costs by paying fees. These should be kept at nominal levels as charging more would mean some people and groups could not afford to use the facilities.

# Our funding targets: operating expensesUser charges5%Other revenue0%Targeted rate (residential)95%General rate0%

### 5.3 Public Health and Safety

TOTAL

### **ACTIVITY 5.3.1: BURIALS AND CREMATIONS**

100%

We operate the crematorium and cemetery at Karori and the cemetery at Makara.

### Community outcome

This activity contributes towards the following outcome:

• *People-centred City* – the cemeteries provide sensitive and respectful bereavement services catering for a wide range of communities and beliefs. We maintain the cemetery sites to a good standard, reflecting their importance to the community.

Who Benefits?	
Whole community	50%
Identifiable part of the community	50%

The cemeteries provide families of the deceased with access to appropriate burial or cremation facilities, allowing them to farewell their loved ones with dignity.

They also have significant benefits to the community as a whole. These include the public health benefits of ensuring burials and cremations are conducted appropriately, the contribution made by the cemeteries to the city's heritage, the social benefits of ensuring a wide range of religious and cultural needs are catered for, and the provision of park-like surroundings that benefit not only families of the deceased but also all members of the community. Members of the public expect cemeteries to be properly maintained and accessible to all.

The provision of these services can also be seen to benefit funeral homes and other private businesses in this field.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	50%
Identifiable part of the community	50%

Since the benefits of this activity are split between individuals and the community as a whole, it is appropriate for the costs to also be split.

It should be noted that historically we have been able to recover less than 50 percent of the cost of this activity through user charges. Recent efforts to improve this rate of cost recovery have resulted in some improvements; however due to price elasticity we anticipate that on occasions we will not meet this target. The remaining costs are appropriately met through general rates.

### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges50%Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%General rate50%TOTAL100%

### **ACTIVITY 5.3.2: PUBLIC TOILETS**

We own and maintain around 100 public toilets throughout the city, located at public places such as parks, playgrounds, sports fields, and shopping centres and in the central business district. This activity includes ensuring they are kept clean and fit for public use.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome:

• *People-centred City* – these facilities are located conveniently throughout the city protecting against public health risks.

Who Benefits? Whole community

Individuals

40%

Council-owned public toilets clearly benefit people who use them. Their provision also benefits everyone who lives and works in the city, by protecting people in public places from the health hazards that would arise if there were no facilities or if facilities were not kept clean.

Whole community

100%

Since this activity benefits the whole community, the fairest and most effective way to fund it is through the general rate. Though individuals also benefit, the Council does not believe it would be appropriate to refuse access to people who cannot or will not pay.

Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges0%Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%General rate100%TOTAL100%

### **ACTIVITY 5.3.3: PUBLIC HEALTH REGULATIONS**

This activity covers the Council's role in licensing and monitoring food outlets, licensing liquor outlets, registering and impounding dogs, responding to noise, nuisance, animal and litter complaints, and handling infectious disease investigations and the sorting and processing of dangerous goods.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome:

• People-centred City – this activity protects against public health risks.

Who Benefits?	
Whole community	75%
Individuals	25%

The Council's public health work is required under several laws including the Liquor Act, the Resource Management Act and legislation covering hazardous substances. It provides significant benefits to the community as a whole, including protection of the public from hazards such as dangerous chemicals, unsafe food, excessive noise and diseases.

Most of this work involves protecting the public from hazards created or potentially created by identifiable businesses and people. There are benefits to individual businesses which could not legally operate without the Council providing these services, and there are benefits to individuals who have their complaints dealt with or otherwise are protected from a hazard or nuisance.

There are also a number of users who benefit from this activity. Businesses use Council services to monitor and licence their food and liquor outlets. Dog owners benefit from the dog licensing scheme. These users are charged a fee for the benefits they receive.

Who should pay? Whole community

### Individuals

60%

As this work largely protects the community from harm, it is appropriate that the people or businesses causing the harm should pay. The Council's public health activities include a range of user charges. For example, licensing and monitoring of food outlets is carried out on a full cost-recovery basis, while user charges recover about 75 percent of animal control costs. Some charges, such as those for liquor licensing, are determined by statute.

For some services, it is not appropriate or possible to charge users. For example, the cost of responding to public complaints about noise, nuisance, litter, animals and other public health issues cannot be recovered as it would not be appropriate to charge those making the complaints and it is not always possible to identify the person or business responsible for the hazard. Overall, user charges recover about 60 percent of the cost of providing these public health services. Accordingly, the Council's target is to fund 60 percent of the cost of this activity through user charges.

Since the benefits to the community as a whole are significant, it is appropriate for the remaining costs to be funded from general rates.

### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges	60%
Other revenue	0%
Targeted rate	0%
General rate	40%
TOTAL	100%

### **ACTIVITY 5.3.4: CITY SAFETY**

This activity covers our efforts that are directed at making the city safe and ensuring people feel safe. This includes patrols by city safety officers, closed circuit television monitoring of some inner-city streets, and safety audits which identify necessary improvements such as better street lighting.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome:

• *People-centred City* – this activity promotes individual wellbeing, safe neighbourhoods and a safe inner city.

### Who Benefits?

Whole community

100%

Our city safety initiatives benefit the whole community. By preventing crime, these initiatives have a clear and tangible effect on residents' well-being. This, in turn, has several other positive spin-offs. Increased safety levels encourage people into the city centre, which makes the city more vibrant and also benefits retailers and other businesses. These efforts also contribute to civic pride by enhancing Wellington's reputation as a very safe city by national and international standards.

Though individuals benefit from reduced crime, the benefits are felt community-wide and are not exclusive to individuals. As a lot of this work is directed at the inner city it may be argued that there are greater benefits to those who live and work in the city than to residents who do not use the inner city

often. However, making the city safer means even those who don't use the inner city are more likely to feel they have the option to safely access the inner city.

### Who should pay?

Whole community

100%

Since this activity benefits the community as a whole, the fairest and most effective way to fund it is from general rates.

# Our funding targets: operating expensesUser charges0%Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%General rate100%TOTAL100%

# ACTIVITY 5.3.5: WELLINGTON REGIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICE (WREMO) AND RURAL FIRE

Wellington Regional Emergency Management Office (WREMO) provides a shared service to all the councils within the region. Its role is to help the city prepare for disasters such as earthquakes and floods, and to maintain the Council's Emergency Operations Centre at a state of readiness for response. WREMO works with government agencies, other councils in the region and international agencies.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome:

• *People-centred City* – this agency works with all sectors of the community to ensure the city is well-prepared for earthquakes and other natural disasters.

Who Benefits?	
Individuals	10%
Whole community	90%

All residents and businesses benefit from preparation work to alleviate and cope with disasters like storms, floods and earthquakes. WREMO is a focal point for help and gives the entire community some comfort that a ready response is available to cope with disasters and quickly recover.

From time to time, WREMO may receive income in the form of grants from the Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management, and other sources. However, this income varies significantly from year to year. We anticipate 5 percent revenue over the foreseeable future

Rural Fire and Fire Prevention

WCC contributes to the Wellington Rural Fire Authority (WRFA) which incorporates the rural fire capabilities and responsibilities of the Wellington, Kapiti, Upper Hutt, Lower Hutt and Porirua city councils.

Many Wellington properties back onto large areas of vegetation which can present a significant fire risk. The ability to provide fire suppression and prevention mechanisms benefits both the property owner and wider community through enhanced resilience.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	95%
User	5%

While individuals property owners benefit from this work in the event of a large vegetation fire , the benefit to the whole community far outweighs this. The Council believes the fairest and most effective way to fund this activity is from general rates.

From time to time, WRFA may receive income in the form of grants from the New Zealand Fire Service Commission via the National Rural Fire Authority. This income varies significantly from year to year. We anticipate 5 percent revenue over the foreseeable future

### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges5%Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%General rate95%TOTAL100%

## **Urban Development**

### Directing growth and delivering quality

Nestled between harbour and hills, Wellington is a compact and dynamic city. We aim to preserve its special character, making sure developments are safe and in harmony with the environment. Our work in this area includes urban planning, building and development regulation, heritage protection and the development of public spaces.

### **Operating activities**

With the exception of regulatory services, the majority of activities in this area are funded by the whole community via the General Rate. The funding sources are illustrated in the graph below.

										Downtown
Activity Area	Activity Grouping				Other			Residential	Commercial	Targeted /
		Activity	Activity Component Name	User Fees	Income	Rates	General	Target	Targeted	Other
	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development	6.1.1	Urban planning and policy	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
		6.1.2	Waterfront development	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
		6.1.3	Public spaces and centres development	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Urban		6.1.4	Built heritage development	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
		6.2.1	Building control and facilitation	65%	0%	35%	35%	0%	0%	0%
Development		6.2.2	Development control and facilitation	50%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%
	Building and development control	6.2.3	Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
			Regulator - Building Control and Facilitation Weathertight Homes	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%

### **Capital Expenditure**

The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

Urban development capital expenditure projects are funded through a combination of rates funded depreciation and borrowings.

### Urban development – activity funding commentary

6.1 Urban Planning, Heritage and Public Spaces Development

### ACTIVITY 6.1.1: URBAN PLANNING AND POLICY

The Council wants to ensure the city grows in ways that encourage high-quality development and produce the best long-term result for everyone. To do this, we will use appropriate controls to guide development, particularly in key areas of the city. This includes guiding development in the northern part of the city where rapid growth is expected in coming years and implementing the District Plan. An important component of our overall urban planning and policy work is how we manage infill developments. This is a priority for the Council as we work on the 'growth spine concept'.

### Community outcome

This activity contributes towards the following outcome:

- People-centred City this activity ensures the city's built form is developed in appropriate ways
- *Eco-city* urban planning is focused on intensive urban development and alongside our urban containment policies are designed to prevent sprawls and enhance our transport and lifestyle choices.
- *Dynamic Central City* this activity shapes how the built form and urban culture of the city is developed into the future

### Who Benefits?

Whole community

100%

Urban planning ensures the city grows in a controlled way that is environmentally sustainable, enhances community cohesion, and encourages high-quality developments. While the Northern Growth Management Framework is obviously specific to that area, the benefits of improved infrastructure and co-ordinated growth will be felt city-wide.

### Who should pay? Whole community

100%

The Council seeks to build stronger communities through funding this activity. Our aim is to make Wellington even more liveable – making it a great place to be by offering a variety of places to live, work and play within a high quality public environment. Since the community as a whole benefits from this work, it is appropriate for general ratepayers to bear the costs.

### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges0%Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%General rate100%TOTAL100%

### ACTIVITY 6.1.2: CITY SHAPER DEVELOPMENTS

The Wellington waterfront is a key area of the city. We oversee its development in line with a guiding policy, the Wellington Waterfront Framework. Management of waterfront development is carried out by a Council controlled organisation, Wellington Waterfront Limited.

Our role includes preparing an annual work plan that outlines short and long- term development proposals for the waterfront and funding the operations of Wellington Waterfront Limited.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome:

- *People-centred City* the waterfront offers safe open spaces that welcome and engage people and encourage them to stay.
- *Dynamic Central City* the waterfront is an accessible and unique component of the inner city that offers opportunities for relaxation, recreation and leisure.

### Who Benefits?

Whole community

100%

This work benefits the whole community by making the city more attractive and vibrant, and providing valuable recreation opportunities. Through development of public spaces that complement the natural beauty of the waterfront, the image and the "sense of place" that people have for the city is enhanced. Waterfront development attracts people into the city, supporting social cohesion and aiding the economy.

While the direct beneficiaries are mainly people who choose to visit the waterfront, these benefits are not exclusive. When one person visits Queen's Wharf or Frank Kitts Park, that doesn't stop anyone else from being in the area too. Nor would it be practical or acceptable to identify users of the waterfront and require them to pay. Similarly, though people living in the inner city benefit from better access to the waterfront, this is outweighed by the benefits to all people in the city.

The operational spending for this activity covers planning and public consultation. All residents benefit from the opportunity to have their views heard.

### Who should pay?

Whole community

100%

Since the community as a whole benefits from this work, it is appropriate for general ratepayers to bear the costs.

# Our funding targets: operating expensesUser charges0%Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%General rate100%TOTAL100%

### ACTIVITY 6.1.3: PUBLIC SPACES AND CENTRES DEVELOPMENT

We fund work to develop the street environments, urban parks and squares, and other public areas in the city and suburban centres. We aim to make these areas safe, accessible and attractive, with plenty of green space. This activity includes maintenance of the city's public artworks and consultation, planning and co-ordination of suburban centre upgrades.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome:

- *People-centred City* development of public squares and parks enhances people's enjoyment of the city and contributes to our civic pride and our 'sense of place'.
- Dynamic Central City public spacers are an important component of the inner city providing accessible opportunities for relaxation, recreation and leisure for residents and visitors. High-quality developments make the city a more attractive place to live, attract visitors and support business opportunities..

### Who Benefits?

Whole community

100%

This work benefits the whole community by enhancing the urban environment, making the city safer and contributing to the vibrancy of Wellington. All residents and visitors to the city are able to enjoy its public spaces. While those who use city or suburban shopping areas, urban parks, squares and other public areas receive direct benefits, these benefits are not exclusive and it would not be desirable or acceptable to require people to pay for them directly. Similarly, though individual suburbs benefit from work on suburban centres, these upgrades are not restricted to particular areas of the city – upgrades either have been carried out recently or are timetabled across many suburbs.

As well as enhancing the environment, development of city and suburban centres benefits the economy and enhances people's pride in the city.

### Who should pay?

Whole community

100%

While centre development provides a clear benefit to geographical suburban areas, targeted rates to fund these activities are not considered appropriate given the broad benefit to the community as a whole, and that centre upgrades are scheduled to occur throughout the city. The public good benefit over-rides any direct benefit to individual communities. However, if a suburban community asks for a higher standard of upgrade, or an earlier timeline than the Council has planned, the Council may consider imposing a targeted rate.

# Our funding targets: operating expensesUser charges0%Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%General rate100%TOTAL100%

### ACTIVITY 6.1.4: BUILT HERITAGE DEVELOPMENT

In order to promote Wellington as a place that celebrates its landmarks and heritage, we work to help protect and restore the city's heritage assets.

The District Plan ensures heritage buildings, trees, monuments and other assets, and sites of significance to tangata whenua, are recognised and that controls are in place to manage changes to or removal of these assets.

Our work in this area includes maintaining an inventory of heritage sites, restoring significant heritage buildings in public ownership and upgrading heritage sites.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome:

• *People-centred City* – heritage buildings contribute to the city's distinct identity and enhance its sense of place.

### Who Benefits?

Whole community

100%

This work benefits the whole community by protecting the city's heritage. Preservation of city landmarks enhances the city's image, makes it more attractive, and contributes to people's sense of history and community pride. The community also benefits from enhancement of publicly-owned heritage assets.

### Who should pay?

Whole community

100%

Since the community as a whole benefits from this work, it is appropriate for general ratepayers to bear the costs.

### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges0%Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%General rate100%TOTAL100%

### 6.2 Building and Development Control

### **ACTIVITY 6.2.1: BUILDING CONTROL AND FACILITATION**

The Council has a statutory responsibility under the Building Act and the Resource Management Act to control building developments. This includes ensuring buildings are safe and sanitary, and do not threaten environmental quality or public health.

Work includes issuing and monitoring building consents - we have building guidelines to make sure buildings meet the required standards. We also have responsibilities under the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act to ensure all swimming pools are adequately fenced.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome

- *People-centred City* All cities control building work according to the provisions of the Building Act and codes. These controls are necessary to protect public health and safety, and to protect future users of land and buildings.
- *Eco-city* we promote intensive development, rather than sprawl into green spaces, and encourage the greening of streets, buildings and places.

Who Benefits?	
Individuals	80%
Whole community	20%

Our building control work benefits private individuals – the people and companies that build or redevelop homes, offices and other buildings. Our work ensures these buildings are safe and meet legal requirements. These benefits apply to buildings which, in almost all cases, are for private and exclusive use. The people who use our building consent services are clearly identifiable and can be stopped from using the service if they refuse to pay.

Similarly, the beneficiaries of our efforts to ensure swimming pools are adequately fenced are private individuals – those people who own and use swimming pools and those who are kept safe because pools are fenced.

Who should pay?	
Individuals	65%
Whole community	35%

While individuals receive the benefits of our building control work, we are constrained in our ability to recover costs from those individuals. User charges for some activities are set by law or regulation. For some activities, the law prevents us from charging at all.

In addition, to meet all the costs of building consents through user charges we would need to raise the charges to a level that may create an incentive for homeowners to avoid the consent process and carry out illegal building work.

These factors mean that, historically we have been able to recover only about half the cost of this activity through user charges. Recent efforts to improve this rate of cost recovery have resulted in some improvements, however additional costs accruing from the Building Act have off-set these gains. Accordingly, the Council's target is to fund 50 percent of the cost of this activity through user charges. However, we plan to raise this target over time.

### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges	65%
Other revenue	0%
Targeted rate	0%
General rate	35%
TOTAL	100%

### **ACTIVITY 6.2.2: DEVELOPMENT CONTROL AND FACILITATION**

The Council has a statutory responsibility under the Resource Management Act to ensure land and other resources are used sustainably. The District Plan, adopted in 2001 after public consultation, contains specific policies relating to land and resource use in the city. We administer the District Plan, regulating developments to ensure they are safe, sustainable and meet public expectations. Specific activities, including issuing resource consents, monitoring compliance and dealing with complaints about environmental matters, are covered by this activity.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome

• *People-centred City* - All cities control development work according to the provisions of the Resource Management Act and District Plan. These controls are necessary to ensure resources are used sustainably, to protect public health and safety, and to protect future users of land and buildings. They're also needed to protect urban character and to preserve the city's heritage.

Who Benefits?	
Individuals	60%
Whole community	40%

The main beneficiaries of this work are the individual people and businesses involved in land subdivision and development or use of other resources. This work helps ensure the developments are safe, sustainable and meet legal obligations.

There is also a significant public benefit. By controlling the safety and environmental effects of developments, we help prevent harm to members of the public both now and in the future.

Who should pay?	
Individuals	50%
Whole community	50%

While individuals receive an estimated 60 percent of the benefit from the Council's development control work, our ability to recover costs from those individuals is limited. User charges for some activities are set by law or regulation. For some activities, the law prevents us from charging at all. In addition, while individuals causing damage to the environment should bear the costs of dealing with their actions, it is not always possible to identify them.

To meet 60 percent of the costs of resource consents through user charges would require raising them to a level that may create a disincentive for growth and development of the city, potentially harming the economy.

These factors mean that, historically, we have been able to recover only about a third of the cost of this activity through user charges. Further initiatives are being investigated to improve this rate in the future.

Our funding targets: operating expenses User charges 50% Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%General rate50%TOTAL100%

### **ACTIVITY 6.2.3: EARTHQUAKE RISK MITIGATION – BUILT ENVIRONMENT**

Earthquake Resilience is a key focus for Wellington City Council. The Council has a statutory responsibility under the Building Act to mitigate the risks that earthquakes may have on structures. This activity covers that work and also the contribution that the Council may make to a localised earthquake assessments.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome

• *People-centred City* - Wellington's high earthquake risk means this work is critical. It protects public safety, as well as preserving the city's heritage and the economic investment made in buildings and infrastructure.

Our funding ta	rgets: operating expense	es
User charges	0%	
Other revenue	0%	
Targeted rate	0%	
General rate	100%	
TOTAL	100%	

# ACTIVITY 6.2.4: BUILDING CONTROL AND FACILITIATION – WEATHERTIGHT HOMES

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes to a 'People Centred City' by providing resolution to the weathertight homes issue, by supporting repairs to provide healthier and more resilient homes.

### Who Benefits

Whole Community 100%

Resolving weathertight homes issues provides benefits to the Community as a whole. Through no fault of their own, individuals are stuck with leaky homes which can, in the worst circumstances, affect the health and well being of those living there. Ensuring homes get fixed improves the health and well being of individuals and reduces the call on the Community's health services. It also ensures the quality of housing stock available to residents in the City.

It is not considered that the actions or inactions of any individuals or group have directly contributed to the requirement to address the resolution of weathertight homes issues.

Who should pay	
Whole Community	100%

Since the activity benefits the community as a whole, the fairest and most effective way to ultimately fund it is from general rates. The quantum of the liability required to be funded will likely necessitate the use of borrowings to spread the cost and ensure that the affordability of any rates funding requirement is considered and managed.

Given the specific nature of the cost it is important that any borrowing and rate funding associated with this activity are transparent and that these funds are effectively ring fenced and only used for the specific purpose of settling weathertight homes claims and the associated interest costs from any related borrowings. There are minimal costs associated with a decision to fund this activity distinctly from other activities.

Our funding targ	ets: oper	rating expense
User charges	0%	
Other revenue	0%	
Targeted rate	0%	
General rate	100%	
TOTAL	100%	

## Transport

### **Providing quality connections**

We're responsible for Wellington's extensive transport network, and for planning for the city's future transport needs. We see a high-quality transport system as critical to the city's economy and quality of life. Our transport activities include looking after hundreds of kilometres of city roads, as well as accessways, footpaths, cycleways, parking facilities, traffic signs and signals, street lighting and pedestrian crossings. We also manage parking areas and have an ongoing programme of safety promotion.

### **Operating activities**

The funding sources for this area are illustrated in the graph below.

										Downtown
Activity Area	Activity Grouping				Other			Residential	Commercial	Targeted /
		Activity	Activity Component Name	User Fees	Income	Rates	General	Target	Targeted	Other
		7.1.1	Transport planning	0%	15%	85%	85%	0%	0%	0%
		7.1.2	Vehicle network	0%	5%	95%	95%	0%	0%	0%
		7.1.3	Cycle network	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Transmost	Transport	7.1.4	Passenger transport network	0%	65%	35%	35%	0%	0%	0%
Transport		7.1.5	Pedestrian network	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
		7.1.6	Network-wide control and management	15%	15%	70%	70%	0%	0%	0%
		7.1.7	Road safety	0%	30%	70%	70%	0%	0%	0%
	Parking	7.2.1	Parking	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

### **Capital Expenditure**

The interest and depreciation costs relating to capital expenditure are incorporated in the operating costs of each activity.

Transport capital expenditure projects are funded through a combination of NZTA subsidies, rates funded depreciation and borrowings.

### Transport – activity funding commentary

### 7.1 Transport

### **ACTIVITY 7.1.1: TRANSPORT PLANNING**

The mixed modes and changing demands on transportation means that transportation planning becomes increasingly important. The Council's work in this area is closely linked to the work that we carry out under urban development. We also incorporate travel demand management planning as a component part of our overall transport and urban planning work.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome

- People-centred City the transport network provides people with accessible and safe transport choices, from their homes to shops, for work, recreation and pleasure, including walkways and bikeways.
- Connected City the transport network provides accessible and safe transport choices that connect people with each other and with places locally, nationally and internationally, including for commerce and trade.
- *Eco-city* a network that is efficient means fewer cars are stuck in traffic meaning less emissions are produced
- *Dynamic Central City* A network that allows easy movement of people and goods is vital for business and a significant competitive advantage.

### Who Benefits?

Whole community

100%

This activity is of benefit to the whole community.

A well planned transportation network plays an important part in making the city more liveable. It provides for the efficient movement of freight and it allows for people to be better connected, aiding social cohesion.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	85%
Other	15%

A part of the cost of this activity is funded by a subsidy from the Government roading funding agency NZTA, which passes on funding from fuel taxes. As the activity is of benefit to the whole community it is considered fair and appropriate that the remainder be funded from the general rate.

Our funding ta	rgets: operating expenses
User charges	0%
Other revenue	15%
Targeted rate	0%
General rate	85%
TOTAL	100%

### **ACTIVITY 7.1.2: VEHICLE NETWORK**

We manage a network that includes 74 bridges, four tunnels, and more than 650 kilometres of urban and rural roads, as well as all related pavements and service lanes. Upkeep of these roads includes resurfacing and major structural works, such as maintenance and earthquake-strengthening of bridges and tunnels.

This activity also covers port access. The efficient movement of freight to and from the port is an important contributor to the city's economy. We work alongside the port authorities to ensure we can find appropriate solutions to the movement of freight so that these reduce any negative impacts on other users of the vehicle network.

As steward of the roads in a harbour city, we also have a responsibility to maintain sea walls, as well as the walls on dry land that make up the 'road corridor'.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome

- *People-centred City* the transport network provides people with accessible and safe transport choices, from their homes to shops, for work, recreation and pleasure, including walkways and bikeways.
- Connected City the transport network provides accessible and safe transport choices that connect people with each other and with places locally, nationally and internationally, including for commerce and trade.
- *Eco-city* the network reflects our commitment to sustainable, safe and efficient transport choices including walking and biking.
- *Dynamic Central City* the network provides for easy and affordable movement to and around the central city, especially by walking.

### Who Benefits?

Whole community

100%

The city's vehicle network is a vital public asset. Roads are available for all residents and visitors to use and, under the current law; we cannot charge anyone for using them. The vehicle network is not in competition with any privately-provided alternative. It benefits all residents by providing the means for safe, efficient travel. This benefits the economy and is also important for social reasons. For example, an efficient vehicle network allows people to get to work, visit friends and family, and get their children to school. This 'public good' aspect of the vehicle network is reflected in the fact that the Council's responsibility for providing and maintaining the network is enshrined in law.

The direct beneficiaries of the vehicle network are road users. This includes businesses that use roads for commercial purposes such as transporting goods. It also includes everyone who drives cars. But there are also many indirect beneficiaries, including people who never leave their homes but receive meals on wheels or mail deliveries.

It may be argued that the commercial sector receives a higher direct benefit than city residents. Heavy commercial vehicles cause more wear and tear on the roading network than private cars. However, it is not possible to reasonably assess how much benefit falls to each group.

### Who should pay?

Whole community	95%
Other	5%

A significant part of our vehicle network costs are covered by a subsidy from the Government roading funding agency NZTA, which passes on funding from fuel taxes. Of the remaining costs, as the community as a whole benefits from the vehicle network, the fairest and most efficient way to fund this activity is from general rates. While there may be arguments for imposing some direct costs on road users and, in particular, on heavy vehicles which cause a significant amount of wear and tear, the Council currently has no legal means of charging road users.

The amount of the NZ Transport Agency subsidy varies from year to year depending on the scheduled asset management plan works and changes to the works programme based on reprioritisation.

### Our funding targets: operating expenses

User charges0%Other revenue5%Targeted rate0%General rate95%TOTAL100%

### **ACTIVITY 7.1.3: CYCLE NETWORK**

The Council maintains cycleways in the city and suburbs. These require regular upkeep to ensure they have smooth surfaces, clear lane markings and signage, as well as cycle stands at appropriate parking points.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome

- *People-centred City* the cycle network provides people with transport choices, from their homes to shops, for work, recreation and pleasure.
- *Connected City* the cycle network provides transport choices that connect people with each other and with places locally.
- *Eco-city* the cycle network reflects our commitment to sustainable, safe and efficient transport choices
- *Dynamic Central City* the cycle network provides for easy and affordable movement to and around the central city.

### Who Benefits?

Whole community

100%

The cycleways provide significant benefits to the whole community. By encouraging people to walk and use cycles, they benefit the environment and improve residents' overall levels of health. By reducing the amount of traffic, they make the city's roads safer. Also, though not all residents use them, the opportunity is available for all. As an integral part of the transport network, the cycleways are a public asset.

The direct beneficiaries of the city's cycleways are clearly the people who use them. This includes both cyclists and pedestrians who use the cycleways as de facto walkways. The cycleways provide these people not only with transport but recreational opportunities. However, it would be impractical to charge a fee on these users.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	

100%

Because the community as a whole benefits from our provision of the cycleway network, the fairest and most efficient way to fund this activity is from general rates. Identifying individual users and charging them for their use would not be practical. Charging would also discourage people from using the cycleways, meaning the benefits from their use to the city's social and environmental well-being would be lost.

Our funding targets: operating expenses			
User charges	0%		
Other revenue	0%		
Targeted rate	0%		
General rate	100%		
TOTAL	100%		

### **ACTIVITY 7.1.4: PASSENGER TRANSPORT NETWORK**

Support for the city's public transport network is a major commitment for the Council. Our aim is to encourage greater use of the buses and rail, as this would improve energy efficiency and reduce pollution.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome

- *People-centred City* the passenger transport network provides people with accessible and safe transport choices, from their homes to shops, for work, recreation and pleasure
- Connected City the passenger transport network provides accessible and safe transport choices that connect people with each other and with places locally
- *Eco-city* the passenger network reflects our commitment to sustainable, safe and efficient transport choices including walking and biking.
- *Dynamic Central City* the passenger transport network provides for easy and affordable movement to and around the central city, especially by walking.

### Who Benefits?

Whole community

100%

The whole community benefits from this activity through improved access to public transport and provision of public shelters and transport information. While individual users of public transport receive the most direct benefit, the Council-provided services such as bus shelters are available to all. Encouraging use of public transport has wider community benefits including a cleaner environment and less congested roads.

Who should pay?			
Whole community	35%		
Other	65%		

While the whole community benefits from this activity, the Council receives income for advertising on bus shelters. This income covers the majority of the cost of providing the Council's passenger transport network services, however this is dependent on advertising demand and revenue.

The funding target has been set in line with current forecasts for advertising revenue.

The Greater Wellington Regional Council also funds projects as a part of its statutory responsibilities for public transport.

Our funding targets: operating expenses			
User charges	0%		
Other revenue	65%		
Targeted rate	0%		

35%

100%

### **ACTIVITY 7.1.5: PEDESTRIAN NETWORK**

Pedestrian safety is a crucial aspect of the transport network. The Council maintains more than 800 kilometres of footpaths, as well as pedestrian subways, bridges, canopies, seats, bollards and fountains.

### **Community outcome**

General rate

TOTAL

This activity contributes towards the following outcome

- *People-centred City* the pedestrian network provides people with transport choices, from their homes to shops, for work, recreation and pleasure.
- *Connected City* the pedestrian network provides transport choices that connect people with each other and with places locally.
- *Eco-city* the pedestrian network reflects our commitment to sustainable, safe and efficient transport choices
- *Dynamic Central City* the pedestrian network provides for easy and affordable movement to and around the central city.

### Who Benefits?

Whole community

100%

This work benefits the whole community by ensuring that footpaths and access-ways are safe and well maintained. While it might be argued the individuals who use footpaths are the direct beneficiaries, in practice that includes most residents, visitors to the city and therefore businesses. It would not be practical to assess benefits on an individual basis.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	

Since the community as a whole benefits from this work, it is appropriate for general ratepayers to bear the costs. A small amount of user charge income is received from the operators of street-side commercial activities. However, this income is not consistent or predictable and is therefore not included in our targets.

### Our funding targets: operating expenses

-	•	•
User charges	0%	
Other revenue	0%	
Targeted rate	0%	
General rate	100%	
TOTAL	100%	

### ACTIVITY 7.1.6: NETWORK-WIDE CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

Traffic flows need to be managed to minimise congestion at busy periods. We run a control system based on over 100 sets of traffic lights, and a dozen closed circuit television camera systems and a central traffic computer system. This activity also covers traffic sign maintenance and road marking maintenance.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome

- *People-centred City* the network provides people with transport choices, from their homes to shops, for work, recreation and pleasure.
- *Connected City* the network provides transport choices that connect people with each other and with places locally.
- *Eco-city* the network reflects our commitment to sustainable, safe and efficient transport choices

### Who Benefits?

Whole community

100%

Network management is crucial in a modern, efficient vehicle network. The beneficiaries of our work in this area are the whole community. By controlling traffic flows, we make the city's roads safer, more efficient and help reduce travel times.

This work also has benefits for the whole community, as a safe, efficient transport system benefits the economy and is important for public health and social connectedness.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	70%
User Charges	15%
Other	15%

The main elements of this activity benefit the whole community. A significant part of these activities are funded by subsidy from the Government New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA), derived from fuel taxes.

There are also User Charges for individual users of the Transport Network. We are constrained in our ability to recover total costs from all individuals particularly when the whole community benefits from

these activities on the network. In these cases the fairest and most efficient way to fund these activities is from general rates.

Our funding targets			
User charges	0%		
Other revenue	25%		
Targeted rate	0%		
General rate	<u>75%</u>		
TOTAL	100%		

### ACTIVITY 7.1.7: ROAD SAFETY

We make ongoing improvements to the safety of our road network. This work involves a wide range of measures including improving lighting, widening footpaths, installing 'traffic calming' measures such as speed humps, and installing barriers and handrails to protect pedestrians.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome

• *People-centred City* – the network provides people with transport choices that are safe and accessible from their homes to shops, for work, recreation and pleasure.

### Who Benefits?

Whole community	100%
,	

This work helps reduce accidents and ensures the transport network is safe. The benefits are felt by the whole community, including all road users, pedestrians, cyclists and all others who benefit from the city having a safe, efficient transport network.

Who should pay?	
Whole community	70%
Other	30%

A significant part of our costs for this activity are covered by a subsidy from the Government roading funding agency NZTA, which passes on funding from the fuel taxes it gathers. We also receive some income in relation to this activity from the Land Transport Safety Authority. Of the remaining costs, as the community as a whole benefits from a safe vehicle network, the fairest and most efficient way to fund this activity is from general rates.

The amount of the NZTA subsidy varies from year to year depending on the scheduled asset management plan works and changes to the works programme based on reprioritisation.

Our funding tar	gets
User charges	0%
Other revenue	30%
Targeted rate	0%
General rate	70%
TOTAL	100%

7.2 Parking

### **ACTIVITY 7.2.1: PARKING**

The Council provides short-term, metered roadside car parks in the city centre. We aim to have a high turnover of these parks. We also operate coupon and resident parking in areas to give city dwellers on the fringe of the central business district some relief from the daily influx of commuters.

### **Community outcome**

This activity contributes towards the following outcome

• *People-centred City* – central city car and motorbike parking is important for shoppers, people working in the city, visitors to the city, and people coming in to the city for recreational activities. It is also necessary to allow for goods to be picked up and delivered throughout the city. The provision of car parking helps make Wellington a liveable, prosperous city.

Who Benefits?	
Individuals	75%
Whole community	25%

The direct beneficiaries of the Council's parking services are clearly those people who use car parks. These benefits are private and exclusive. Two people cannot use the same car park at the same time and it is appropriate to charge people for using car parks. The Council's parking services operate in competition with other private sector providers.

It might also be argued that retailers benefit directly from the Council's provision of car parks. However, there is no practical way of assessing whether people are using car parks to go shopping or for other purposes such as recreation.

The community as a whole also receives benefits from the Council's parking activities. On-street car parking is time limited to encourage a high turnover of parks, as this helps bring people into the city and benefits the commercial sector. All ratepayers benefit from the income derived from this activity, as it offsets the cost of providing the vehicle network.

Who should pay?	
Individuals	

100%

Since the principal benefit from the Council's parking services is to identifiable individuals it is appropriate for them to bear the costs through user charges.

While it might be argued general ratepayers should meet 25 percent of the costs, reflecting the benefit to the community as a whole, this would be inappropriate for a number of reasons. First, the level of demand for car parks suggests people using them believe they represent good value. As the principal benefit is to these individuals, it is appropriate to set user charges at a level the market will accept. Second, the Council's parking services operate in competition with private car park operators and setting lower fees would unfairly disadvantage those operators and potentially reduce the supply of off-street parking in the city. Third, the individuals using car parking spaces also benefit through being able to use

ratepayer-funded roads and footpaths, and their contribution through parking fees offsets the cost of providing these services.

This activity recovers significantly more revenue, through enforcement and meter charges than the operating costs. The Council believes this is appropriate as it supports our transport and retail policies. These policies aim to improve access to on-street parking and increase turnover of parking.

# Our funding targets: operating expensesUser charges100%Other revenue0%Targeted rate0%General rate0%TOTAL100%

### 2015-25 LTP RATES REMISSION POLICY

### 1. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Section 85 of the Local Government (Rating) Act, 2002:

- i. A local authority may remit all or part of the rates on a rating unit (including penalties for unpaid rates) if
  - a. the local authority has adopted a remissions policy under section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002, and
  - b. the local authority is satisfied that the conditions and criteria in the policy are met.
- ii. The local authority must give notice to the ratepayer identifying the remitted rates.

Where there is more than one remission applicable to the same rating unit, the same rates that would normally be applicable will not be remitted more than once in the same rating year.

### 2. CIRCUMSTANCES WHERE A REMISSION MAY APPLY

### 2.1. RURAL OPEN SPACE REMISSION

### **REMISSION STATEMENT**

The Council may grant a 50 percent remission on land classified as rural under the District Plan where the rating unit is rated under the Base differential and used principally for farming or conservation purposes.

### POLICY OBJECTIVE

To provide rates relief for rural, farmland and open spaces.

### **CONDITIONS AND CRITERIA**

Land used principally for farming or conservation purposes

A rates remission of 50 percent of the Base general rate will be granted to rating units that are classified as rural under the District Plan and used principally for farming or conservation purposes. Under this policy 'principally for farming or conservation purposes' is defined as where:

- i. The rating unit (or property) exceeds 30 hectares in area, and
- ii. 50 percent or more of the rateable capital value of the property is made up of the land value, and

 the principal use of the land is for conservation, agriculture, horticulture, pastoral or silviculture purposes, or for the keeping of bees, poultry or other livestock excluding commercial dog kennels or catteries.

### 2.2. REMISSIONS ON LAND USED PRINCIPALLY FOR GAMES OR SPORT

### **REMISSION STATEMENT**

Where the Council considers a rating unit is used principally for games or sport, it will apply a 50 percent remission of general rates where the rating unit:

- i. has a club licence under the Sale of Liquor Act 1989, and
- ii. would otherwise qualify as 50 percent non-rateable under Part 2, Schedule 1, of the Local Government (Rating) Act, and
- iii. the property is rated at the Base differential.

### **POLICY OBJECTIVE**

To reduce the adverse financial impact of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 on land used principally for games or sports, occupied by clubs that hold a club liquor licence and no longer qualify as 50 percent non-rateable.

### **CONDITIONS AND CRITERIA**

All applications must be received in writing using the Wellington City Council 'Application for Remission' form. A remission under this policy will apply for one year only. Applicants must reapply annually. The application for a rate remission must be made prior to the commencement of the rating year (1 July). Successful applications received during a rating year will be applicable from the commencement of the following year. No applications will be backdated. For the avoidance of doubt, this policy specifically excludes chartered clubs and clubs holding permanent charters.

# 2.3. REMISSION OF TARGETED RATES ON PROPERTY UNDER DEVELOPMENT OR EARTHQUAKE STRENGTHENING

### **REMISSION STATEMENT**

The Council may remit part or all of the commercial sector targeted rate and downtown targeted rates on land classified under the Council's *commercial, industrial and business differential* as defined within our Funding Impact Statement Rating Mechanisms, where the property is deemed to be 'not fit for purpose' due to the property being under development or due to the existing building being earthquake strengthened.

The Council may remit part or all of the Base sector targeted rate on land classified under the Council's *Base differential* (including residential) as defined within our Funding Impact Statement Rating Mechanisms, where the property is deemed to be 'not fit for purpose' due to earthquake strengthening.

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### POLICY OBJECTIVE

To provide rates relief for property temporarily not fit for purpose due to the property undergoing development or earthquake strengthening and therefore not receiving the benefits derived by contributing to the commercial, residential or downtown targeted rates.

### **CONDITIONS AND CRITERIA**

To enable the remission statement above, 'not fit for purpose' is defined in this policy as where:

- i. the property (rating unit) will not hold sufficient consents to permit occupation and,
- ii. the property (rating unit) will not be used for any purpose, apart from the construction of buildings, premises or associated works, or earthquake strengthening works and
- iii. the property (rating unit) will not generate any revenue stream

The above criteria apply to, and must be met by, an entire rating unit as identified in the Council's rating information database (RID) and apply only for the period the building is not 'fit for purpose'.

### 2.4. REMISSION OF METERED WATER RATES

### **REMISSION STATEMENT**

The Council may grant a remission on a metered water rate where excess water consumption has occurred due to a leak beyond the point of supply on the ratepayer's property. The excess water consumption may only be remitted to the level of the current Greater Wellington Regional Council bulk water rate.

### POLICY OBJECTIVE

The objective of this remission policy is to provide a measure of rates relief where a water leak has been detected on the ratepayer's property with a water meter, and prompt remedial action to repair the leak has been undertaken. However the ratepayer is responsible for water leaks, the pipes and the usage of water on their property in accordance with the Water Services Bylaw.

### **CONDITIONS AND CRITERIA**

A remission of the metered water rate may be granted for excess water consumption where the leak is the rate payer's responsibility (beyond the point of supply). Excess water consumption will be calculated as the difference between actual metered usage on the latest reading and the average daily metered usage over the last four readings prior to the leak. The full water rate will be charged on the average daily usage over the last four readings and the excess water consumption (as calculated above) will be charged at the current Greater Wellington Regional Council bulk water rate. Where sufficient information is not available on

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historic readings, excess water consumption will be calculated as the difference between the latest reading prior to the fault being remedied, and the average daily metered usage over the last three monthly readings after the fault is remedied. This remission should only be applied for if:

- i. the leak occurred on a metered water property; and
- ii. excess water consumption has occurred through a broken or leaking pipe; and
- iii. evidence is provided that the fault has been remedied within a reasonable time period and prior to the application for a remission;

In the advent of a recurrence of a water leak, Council would require the property owner to get a condition assessment of the pipes on the property prior to any decisions to remit a subsequent remission.

### 2.5. SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES REMISSION

### **REMISSION STATEMENT**

It is recognised that not all situations in which it may be appropriate for the Council to remit rates will necessarily be known in advance and/or provided for in specific rating policies. In circumstances where the rating policy is deemed by the Council to unfairly disadvantage an individual ratepayer, the Council may grant a one-off remission of part or all of the rates assessed for a rating unit (or property) on the condition that the remission does not set a precedent that unfairly disadvantages other ratepayers.

### POLICY OBJECTIVE

To provide for the possibility of a rates remission in circumstances that have not been specifically addressed in other parts of the Council's Rates Remission and Postponement Policies.

### **CONDITIONS AND CRITERIA**

The Council may remit part of the general rate assessed in relation to particular rating unit where:

- i. the rates on that rating unit are disproportionate to those assessed in respect of comparable rating units, or
- ii. the rating policy is determined by the Council to unfairly disadvantage an individual ratepayer.

The approval of the remission must not set a precedent that unfairly disadvantages other ratepayers.

# 2.6. REMISSION OF RATES FOR BUILDINGS REMOVED FROM THE EARTHQUAKE PRONE BUILDINGS LIST

### **REMISSION STATEMENT**

The Council may grant a remission on a property's rates where the property was on the Council's Earthquake Prone Building List and the owner has taken action to remove that building from the list (either by strengthening that building to above 33 percent of the New Building Standard (NBS) or by removing the building from the site).

The building owner (ratepayer) may qualify for this remission for a period of rating years after the removal of the building from the Earthquake Prone Building list<sup>1</sup>, or up until the building is sold (whichever is the sooner).

The terms of remission that apply are as follows:

- a. A remission period of 3 years for all buildings (not applicable to the heritage remissions below) that are removed from the earthquake prone list, or
- b. A remission period of 5 years for all buildings removed from the earthquake prone list that are listed on the Wellington City District Plan Heritage List, or
- c. A remission period of 10 years for all buildings as per (b) and are identified by Heritage New Zealand as Category I on the New Zealand Heritage list, or
- d. A remission period of 8 years for all buildings as per (b) and are identified by Heritage New Zealand as Category II on the New Zealand Heritage list.

The building owner must apply for this remission within 12 months of the removal of the building from the earthquake prone building list (by issuance of a code of compliance for work performed).

For earthquake-prone buildings that have been seismically strengthened to > 33 percent NBS the following will apply:

- a. the remission application will be accepted after the code of compliance has been issued for the seismic strengthening project
- b. the remission shall equate to the rates (general rate, downtown targeted rate, commercial industrial and business sector or base sector targeted rates, stormwater network and sewerage rates) payable due to any rating valuation uplift<sup>2</sup> that may arise from seismic strengthening works
- c. if there has been no rating valuation uplift on the property as a result of seismic strengthening work then no remission will apply

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> As maintained by Wellington City Council

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Rating valuation adjustments will occur either as part of the Council's three-yearly city wide revaluation cycle, or through adjustments that occur in between cycles where improvement works have taken place resulting in a measurable value change. Building owners will be notified of any valuation change in both circumstances. Under both circumstances rates are not impacted until the next rating year commencing 1 July. Officers reserve the right to use their discretion in determining valuation changes that may arise from, and relate to, seismic strengthening under this policy.

The valuation uplift from seismic strengthening works will be calculated as:

Final	Initial		Initial floor
Improvement	Improvement		area of
Value \$ per m2	Value \$ per m2	х	earthquake prone building
(A)	(B)		(C)

A = This is the total improvement value portion of the revaluation of the whole rating unit (after issuance of the code of compliance and after removal of building from the Earthquake Prone Building List) divided by the floor area at the time of code of compliance, after removal of the building from the Earthquake Prone Building List

B = This is the total improvement value portion of the rateable value of the earthquake prone building at the time the building consent for earthquake strengthening work is approved, divided by the floor area of the earthquake prone building at the time the building consent for earthquake strengthening work is approved.

C = This is the floor area of the earthquake prone building at the time the building consent for earthquake strengthening work is approved.

The valuation uplift amount that has been calculated using the above methodology will be used to calculate the rates remission for the duration of the remission. The valuation uplift amount will not be re-calculated to take into account any future changes to the building's valuation post the first valuation assessment carried out after removal from the Earthquake Prone Building List (by issuance of a code of compliance). For clarity, changes in land value are excluded from the above calculations and any remission calculation.

For earthquake prone buildings that have been removed from the site the following will apply:

- a. the remission application will be accepted after evidence of the building removal has been provided to Council and the building has been removed from the earthquake prone building list
- b. the remission will be calculated as 10 percent of the rates (general rate, downtown targeted rate, commercial industrial and business sector or base sector targeted rates, stormwater network and sewerage rates) payable on the property, on the valuation post removal of the earthquake-prone building from the site, for each of the three years following the acceptance of the remission application

#### POLICY OBJECTIVE

The objective of this remission policy is to minimise the rates impact of valuation increases arising for property owners who have taken positive action to address the structural safety of their earthquake-prone buildings, or remove their unsafe buildings.

#### CONDITIONS AND CRITERIA

A remission of rates may apply under the following conditions and criteria:

- i. the building must have been on the Earthquake Prone Buildings list<sup>3</sup>
- ii. the building owner must have taken action to remove their building from this list either through seismic strengthening or building removal
- iii. the remission must be applied for within 12 months of the building being removed from the Earthquake Prone Buildings list and will relate to the following specified number of rating years only (the property owner does not need to re-apply in subsequent years). The terms of remission that apply are as follows:
  - a. For all buildings (not applicable to the heritage remissions below) that are removed from the earthquake prone list, the building owner may apply for this remission for a total period of 3 years, or
  - b. For all buildings removed from the earthquake prone list that are listed on the Wellington City District Plan Heritage List, the building owner may apply for this remission for a total period of 5 years after the removal of the building from the earthquake prone building list, or
  - c. For all buildings as per (b) and are identified by Heritage New Zealand as Category I on the New Zealand Heritage list, the building owner may apply for this remission for a total period of 10 years after the removal of the building from the earthquake prone building list, or
  - d. For all buildings as per (b) and are identified by Heritage New Zealand as Category II on the New Zealand Heritage list, the building owner may apply for this remission for a total period of 8 years after the removal of the building from the earthquake prone building.
- iv. the remission will not be available retrospectively for buildings already removed from the list prior to this policy being implemented
- v. the remission is only available to the property owner who has taken action to remedy their building. It will not be available to a third-party purchaser of the building even if a sale took place within the remission period applicable to that building being removed from the Earthquake Prone Buildings list
- vi. For earthquake prone buildings that have been removed from the site, evidence must be provided to Council of the building removal and the building must have been removed from the earthquake prone building list

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> As maintained by Wellington City Council

Draft to Committee only – not Council policy

#### Valuation changes

Wellington City Council is currently on a three-yearly valuation cycle for all properties in the city. The next city-wide valuation will occur as at 1 September 2015 and will be used to calculate rates for the next three rating years commencing 1 July 2016.

Rating valuations are also subject to adjustments at any time between the valuation cycles when there has been a measurable value change, usually triggered by consented improvement works.

Building owners will be notified when the capital value of their property has changed. Rates will be calculated using the new capital value from the next rating year commencing 1 July.

#### Application

This remission may be applied for at any time during the year. If approved by Council officers the remission will take effect either from the next rating year (1 July), or will be backdated to take effect from the start of the current rating year at the nomination of the property owner and agreement of Council officers. The remission will cease after the specified number of years from the agreed effective start date, or up until the building is sold (whichever is the sooner).

#### 2.7. REMISSION FOR NATURAL DISASTERS AND EMERGENCIES

#### **REMISSION STATEMENT**

In order to provide relief to ratepayers where a natural disaster or other type of emergency affects one or more rating units' capacity to be inhabited, used or otherwise occupied for an extended period of time, Council may remit all or part of any rate or charge where it considers it fair to do so. Individual events causing a disaster or emergency are to be identified by Council resolution. Council will determine the criteria for the remission at that time and those criteria may change depending on the nature and severity of the event and available funding at the time. Remissions approved under this policy do not set a precedent and will be applied for each specific event and only to properties directly affected by the event.

#### **POLICY OBJECTIVE**

The objective of this remission policy is to provide a measure of rates relief where a natural disaster or other type of emergency affects one or more rating units' capacity to be inhabited, used or otherwise occupied for an extended period of time.

#### **CONDITIONS AND CRITERIA**

Council may remit all or part of any rate or charge assessed in relation to a particular rating unit where:

- i. a natural disaster or other type of emergency has affected its capacity to be inhabited, used or otherwise occupied for an extended period of time
- ii. Council considers it fair to do so and has identified the individual event causing a disaster or emergency through Council resolution
- iii. it meets the criteria for remission that is set by Council for the particular event, depending on the nature and severity of the event and available funding at the time

### 2.8. REMISSION FOR NEW RESIDENTIAL GREENFIELD DEVELOPMENTS

#### **REMISSION STATEMENT**

The Council may grant a remission on a new residential greenfield development of 30 or more allotments (or dwellings where it is proposed that the dwellings will be unit-titled) in the following Special Housing Areas:

- Lower Stebbings
- Lincolnshire-Woodridge
- 30 White Pine Avenue, Woodridge
- The Reedy Land, 28 Westchester Drive, Glenside
- Spenmoor Street, Newlands
- 34 Winsley Terrace, 150 and 184 Ohariu Valley Road and 224 Westchester Drive

The property owner may qualify for this remission for a period of 2 years after a section 224(c) certificate and new titles are issued, or until the allotment or title is sold (whichever is the sooner).

The remission shall equate to the approximate increase in rates (general rate, base sector targeted rates, and stormwater network rates) payable due to the increase in land value that may arise from a residential greenfield subdivision.

The remission may be applied for once a section 224(c) certificate and new titles have been issued, and only within the duration of the Housing Accord which ends on 30 June 2019. The remission will apply for two rating years and the property owner does not need to reapply in year two.

The remission will be calculated on the uplift in rates from subdividing greenfield land into residential lots. The amount is calculated as the land value of each allotment (after title is issued) less the equivalent land value for the allotment before subdivision. The 'equivalent' value before subdivision is calculated as \$20 per m2 multiplied by the allotment area.

#### POLICY OBJECTIVE

The objective of this remission policy is to minimise the rates impact of valuation increases arising for developers from new residential greenfield developments in the Special Housing Areas, to promote the supply of land for housing.

#### CONDITIONS AND CRITERIA

A remission of rates may apply under the following conditions and criteria:

- i. the new residential development must be within the following Special Housing Areas<sup>4</sup>
  - a) Lower Stebbings
  - b) Lincolnshire-Woodridge
  - c) 30 White Pine Avenue, Woodridge
  - d) The Reedy Land, 28 Westchester Drive, Glenside
  - e) Spenmoor Street, Newlands
  - f) 34 Winsley Terrace, 150 and 184 Ohariu Valley Road and 224 Westchester Drive
- ii. the development must be of 30 or more allotments (or dwellings where it is proposed that the dwellings will be unit titled)
- iii. the remission must be applied for within the duration of the Housing Accord. No application will be eligible for this remission after 30 June 2019
- iv. the remission will apply to the general rate, base sector targeted rate, and stormwater network rates
- v. the remission will not be available retrospectively for residential greenfield developments that are already completed
- vi. the remission will apply for a maximum of two years; commencing when the new allotment titles are issued and ending two years later, or when the new allotment or title is sold (whichever is the sooner)

## 3. APPLYING FOR A RATES REMISSION

All applications must be in writing and set out the reasons for the request using the Wellington City Council 'Application for Remission' form.

Each remission application is applicable to a single rating year, except the Remission of Rates for Buildings Removed from the Earthquake Prone Buildings List and the Remission for New Greenfield Developments which may apply to multiple rating years.

Applications must be received prior to the commencement of the rating year the remission is being applied for (1 July), with the exception of the following remission applications which may be received after the start of a rating year:

- i. the Special Circumstances Remission,
- ii. the Metered Water Rates Remission,
- iii. the Remission of Rates for Buildings Removed from the Earthquake Prone Buildings List, and
- iv. the Remission for New Greenfield Developments.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> As defined by the legislative instrument 'Housing Accords and Special Housing Areas (Wellington) Order 2014'

No applications will be backdated beyond the current rating year.

All applications for a remission on a rating unit that has previously received a remission or remissions, must be re-submitted annually for consideration of further remissions prior to the commencement of the rating year (1 July), with the exception of the Remission of Rates for Buildings Removed from the Earthquake Prone Buildings List and the Remission for New Greenfield Developments.

The determination of eligibility and approval of any remission is at the absolute discretion of the Wellington City Council or its delegated officer.

Applications made for a remission will be considered on their own merits and any previous decisions of the Council will not be regarded as creating a precedent or expectations.

#### 4. DELEGATION

Decisions relating to the remission of rates are delegated to the Chief Executive, the Chief Financial Officer, the Manager Financial Accounting, and the Rates Team Leader.

#### 5. RATES PENALTY REMISSION

#### **POLICY OBJECTIVE**

To enable the Council to act fairly and reasonably when rates have not been received by the due date and a penalty has been applied.

#### **CONDITIONS AND CRITERIA**

Upon receipt of an application from the ratepayer, or as identified by the Council, the Council may remit all or part of a penalty where it considers that it is fair and equitable to do so.

Matters that will be taken into consideration by the Council include the following:

- i. This is the first time a penalty is applied during a prior three year period and either:
  - a) the payment of the full amount of rates due within 14 days of due date, or
  - b) the ratepayer entering into a suitable agreement with the Council for the payment of rates within a reasonable timeframe; or
- ii. There was an extraordinary event leading to the late payment of the instalment and either:
  - a) the payment of the full amount of rates due within 14 days of due date, or

- b) the ratepayer entering into a suitable agreement with the Council for the payment of rates within a reasonable timeframe; or
- iii. The ratepayer has agreed to pay future rates by direct debit

The Council reserves the right to impose conditions on the remission of penalties.

#### **APPLYING FOR A RATES PENALTY REMISSION**

A Rates Penalty Remission application must be in writing, setting out the reasons for the request with enough information and proof for officers to evaluate the request. No special remission form is required. The written request will be accepted by post, fax or email (<u>rates@wcc.govt.nz</u>).

#### **DELEGATION FOR A RATES PENALTY REMISSION**

Decisions relating to the remission of penalties on rates are delegated to the Chief Executive, the Chief Financial Officer, the Manager Financial Accounting, and the Rates Team Leader.

#### 6. NON - RATEABLE LAND

In addition to rates remissions, some types of property are not rateable or are partly non-rateable under Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 of the Local Government Rating Act (2002). For details of non rateable property uses refer to this legislation or the Council's website.

#### 7. REMISSION OF RATES ON MAORI FREEHOLD LAND

The Council's objectives in relation to rates remission and postponement apply equally to Maori Freehold land. Therefore the rates remission and postponement policies applicable to Maori Freehold land are identical to those that apply to non-Maori Freehold land.

## 2015-25 LTP RATES POSTPONEMENT POLICY

## **Policy objective**

To assist ratepayers experiencing extreme financial hardship that affects their ability to pay rates.

## **Conditions and criteria**

#### For residential and other land rated at the Base differential:

The postponement of rates in cases of financial hardship is a last resort to assist residents who own their own home, after all other avenues to meet rates commitments have been exhausted.

The financial hardship must be caused by circumstances beyond the ratepayer's control. Criteria for the postponement of rates for residential ratepayers in cases of hardship are as follows:

- i) the applicant must be unable to pay their rates bill because of personal circumstances, and
- ii) the applicant must have tried all other avenues (including seeking a reverse mortgage from their bank) to fund their rates, and
- iii) the applicant must have no significant assets (other than their family home), and
- iv) the applicant must accept a legal charge to the Council over the property.

Approval of rates postponement is for one year only.

The applicant must reapply annually for the continuation of a rates postponement using the Council's 'Application for Postponement' form. An application fee of \$200 (including GST) will be charged and added to the total value of rates postponed on the first successful postponement application granted on each rating unit.

Before applications are processed, applicants must be provided with information that clearly sets out the long term effect of postponing rates on their estate. Annually on 30 June interest will be charged in arrears on rates postponed, at a rate equal to the Council's average cost of borrowing at that date.

#### For land rated at the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential

The postponement of rates is a last resort to assist commercial, industrial and business ratepayers after all other avenues to meet rate commitments have been exhausted.

The financial hardship must be caused by circumstances outside the business' control.

Criteria for the postponement of rates for commercial, industrial and business ratepayers in cases of hardship are as follows:

i) the applicant must be unable to pay their rates because of business circumstances, and

- ii) the applicant must have tried all other avenues (including obtaining a loan from their bank) to fund their rates, and
- iii) the net value of an applicant's property (after the value of all mortgages on the property and the total value of the rates postponed) must exceed 10 percent of the market value of the property i.e. the Council will not postpone rates where there is a significant risk that the rates will not be paid at some time in the future, and
- iv) the applicant must accept the Council's legal charge over the property.

Approval of rates postponement is a one-off event. A one-off application fee of \$200 (including GST) will be charged on all successful postponement applications. Rates postponed on commercial, industrial or business property must be paid in full by the start of the Council's next financial year (ie 1 July).

Annually on 30 June interest will be charged in arrears on rates postponed, at a rate equal to the Council's average cost of borrowing at that date.

#### Delegation

Decisions relating to the postponement of rates are delegated to the Chief Executive, Chief Financial Officer, and Manager Financial Accounting.

# Investment and Liability Management Policies

## **GENERAL POLICY OBJECTIVES**

The Council's general policy objectives relating to its investment and liability management are to:

- Minimise the Council's overall costs and risks associated with its borrowing activities and the general management of its other liabilities.
- Manage its borrowings and cash assets on a "net debt" basis in order to reduce the overall net cost to the Council.
- Optimise the return on its investment portfolio and other financial assets.
- Manage the Council's exposure to adverse interest rate movements.
- Borrow and invest funds and transact risk management instruments within an environment of control and compliance.
- Regularly review and consider the performance of the Council's financial assets and investments. Where appropriate, the Council will dispose of under performing assets or those assets and investments that are not essential to the delivery of services and activities set out in the Council's Long Term Plan (LTP).

More detail on the Council's investment and borrowing policies, operating procedures and associated internal controls is contained in the Treasury Management Policy.

## **INVESTMENT POLICY**

#### **Policy Statement**

The Council operates on a "net debt" basis, and does not separately maintain significant long term cash investments. The general policy with respect to surplus short term cash is to invest any short term surplus cash or to utilise it to reduce borrowings.

The Council currently maintains an equity interest in Wellington International Airport Limited (WIAL) and an ownership and financial interest in ground leases and investment properties. The Council will continue to review the level of investment as well as the return it receives on these investments.

Where appropriate, the Council may choose to dispose of investments/financial assets that no longer meet our investment objectives.

#### **Investment Mix and Associated Objectives**

The Council categorises its investments into 5 broad categories:

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Council may invest funds with approved registered banking institutions. These investments generally mature in less than one year, and are held primarily for working capital/liquidity purposes or the pre-funding of debt maturing within twelve months.

#### Income generating commercial debt instruments

These are principally loans to other organisations (on commercial terms) which deliver a cash-flow return to the Council.

#### Income generating commercial equity investments

Equity investments arise from the Council owning or controlling an equity holding (e.g. shares) in another entity.

The Council currently maintains a 34% shareholding in Wellington International Airport Limited (WIAL). In the event that a call for capital is made by WIAL the Council's objective is to maintain its shareholding at 34% unless a specific resolution is passed not to do so. As a result, should the Council be required to inject additional capital in WIAL to maintain its existing shareholding, it will do so without further consultation.

#### Income generating commercial property investments

Investment properties are the Council's ground leases and land and buildings held primarily for investment purposes. The Council periodically reviews its continued ownership of investment properties by assessing the benefits of continued ownership in comparison to other arrangements that could deliver similar benefits. Any assessment is based on both the strategic benefit of the investment/ownership to the City and in terms of the most financially viable method of achieving the delivery of Council services.

#### Non income generating investments

This includes loans to other organisations, and equity investments in Council Controlled Organisations. The Council may consider the provision of loans to Community groups but only in exceptional circumstances. The Council's non income generating investments are held for strategic or ownership reasons.

In addition to the above investment categories, the Council may assume financial risk associated with providing contributions, guarantees and underwrites, where these meet the Council's strategic objectives and outcomes. Such undertakings require a Council resolution.

#### New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited

The Council currently maintains a 8% shareholding and other financial instruments of the New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (LGFA).

The Council's objective in making any such investment is to:

- a. obtain a return on the investment; and
- b. ensure that the LGFA has sufficient capital to remain viable, meaning that it continues as a source of debt funding for the Council.

Because of this dual objective, the Council has invested in LGFA shares in circumstances in which the return on that investment is potentially lower than the return it could achieve with alternative investments.

The Council has also subscribed for \$2m of uncalled capital in the LGFA.

#### Investment Acquisition/Addition/Disposal

With the exception of the day to day investment of short term cash and cash equivalents, all new investments, additions to existing investments, and/or disposals of existing investments must be approved by the Council. The day to day management and investment of short term cash and cash equivalents may be made by Council officers in accordance with the Treasury Management Policy.

The Council will continue to maintain its current level of investment in WIAL (being a 34% equity interest) until it considers that it is strategically, financially and economically prudent to dispose of the investment.

Proceeds from the sale of investments will be used to repay existing borrowings, unless the Council specifically directs that the funds be put to another use.

#### Reporting

#### Investments in CCOs

Monitoring of the Council's equity investment and ownership interest in Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs) is undertaken by the Council Controlled Organisation Performance Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee reports to the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee and is responsible for:

- monitoring Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs), Council Controlled Trading Organisations (CCTOs), and Council Organisations (COs),
- reviewing the above organisations' quarterly reports, annual reports, business plans, strategic plans and statements of intent, and
- monitoring the performance of appointed members on CCOs.

#### All other investments

The Governance, Finance and Planning Committee is responsible for monitoring all other investments and providing recommendations to the Council in regard to strategies, policy and guidelines in relation to those investments. The Governance, Finance and Planning Committee will receive and review the quarterly Treasury report contained within the consolidated quarterly report.

#### **Risk Management**

The Council's principal exposure on its financial investments is credit risk. Credit risk is minimised by the Council investing in approved institutions with satisfactory credit ratings which are assessed and reviewed by independent credit rating organisations. Limits are spread amongst a number of counterparties to avoid concentrations of credit exposure.

Assessment and management of specific risks associated with the Council's investment in WIAL, LGFA and investment properties will be performed on a regular basis. Any significant changes in the risk profile for these investments will be reported to the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee.

#### **Investment Ratios**

For the purposes of setting its Borrowing and Investment Ratios, the Council defines investments as assets which are cash or readily convertible to cash (either through fixed repayment and maturity profiles, or through sale or exchange) and assets which are held primarily for investment purposes (either for capital growth, commercial rental or interest). This is likely to include:

- Cash and cash equivalents (e.g. term deposits),
- Income generating commercial debt instruments
- Income generating commercial equity instruments
- Income generating commercial property instruments

## LIABILITY MANAGEMENT POLICY

In broad terms, the Council manages both current and term liabilities.

#### **CURRENT LIABILITIES**

Current liabilities reflect those obligations, expressed in monetary terms, which the Council has to meet within relatively short timeframes, at a maximum within the next 12 months. In respect of its day to day obligations for both operational and capital expenditure, the Council's policy is to pay these liabilities in full by the due date. This eliminates any credit exposure or risk. Current liabilities also include the maturing portions of any term liabilities that are due for repayment within the following 12 months.

#### **TERM LIABILITIES**

Term liabilities represent the Council's obligations which, in general terms, are not immediately payable, i.e. not due within the following 12 months. Borrowings comprise the majority of the Council's term liabilities.

The Council approves the borrowing programme for each financial year as part of the LTP or Annual Plan. Additional borrowings may be approved by Council on a case by case basis. The Council primarily borrows to fund its new and upgraded capital expenditure programme. In approving new borrowings the Council considers the impact of the proposed level of borrowings on its overall borrowing limits and impact on rates and rates limits.

#### POLICY OBJECTIVES

The Council primarily borrows to pay for the upgrading of existing assets and the construction/purchase of new assets. These assets generally provide new or enhanced benefits to Wellington for many years. Borrowing is therefore considered the most cost-effective and equitable way to fund these assets as it spreads the cost of the asset over the future generations of ratepayers who will benefit from the use of the asset. In addition, Council borrows to meet the costs associated with settling liabilities arising with respect to weathertight homes issues, and the borrowings are repaid from future rates revenues. Accordingly, borrowings have a strategic benefit of making the cost of the asset investment or weathertight homes liabilities affordable to today's ratepayers. Borrowings are maintained at a prudent level, in accordance with the Council's overall financial strategy and specific borrowing limits.

#### POWER TO BORROW

The Council borrows as it considers appropriate and in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 2002 and its Treasury Management Policy. The Council approves the level of new borrowing in general terms as part of the LTP or Annual Plan. The Council delegates the authority to officers to raise the approved borrowing during the financial year as and when the funding is required. Any additional borrowing beyond that approved in the LTP or Annual Plan must be approved by the Council.

#### INTEREST RATE EXPOSURE

Borrowings issued at variable (floating) interest rates expose the Council to a cash flow interest-rate risk. The Council manages its cash flow interest-rate risk by using floating to fixed interest rate swaps. Such interest rate swaps have the economic effect of converting borrowings from floating rates to fixed rates.

The Council has set the following specific limits for its interest rate exposure:

#### MASTER FIXED/FLOATING INTEREST RATE RISK CONTROL LIMIT

Minimum Fixed Rate	Maximum Fixed Rate
50%	95%

The level of fixed interest rate cover at any point in time must be within the following maturity bands:

#### FIXED RATE MATURITY PROFILE LIMIT

Period	Minimum Cover	Maximum Cover
1 to 3 years	15%	60%
3 to 5 years	15%	60%
5 to 10 years	15%	60%

#### LIQUIDITY

The Council minimises its liquidity risk by avoiding concentration of debt maturity dates and by maintaining committed borrowing facilities at a level that exceeds 115% of the existing external net debt level. The Council will only drawdown or borrow against these facilities as required.

Where special funds are maintained to repay borrowings, these investments are held for maturities not exceeding borrowing repayment dates.

The Council avoids exposure to liquidity risk by managing the maturity of its borrowing programme within the following maturity limits:

#### **BORROWING MATURITY PROFILE LIMITS**

Period	Minimum	Maximum
0 to 3 years	20%	60%
3 to 5 years	20%	60%
5 years plus	15%	60%

#### CREDIT EXPOSURE

The Council borrows from approved institutions with satisfactory credit ratings. Borrowings are managed to ensure the Council is not exposed to material concentrations of credit risk. Limits are spread amongst a number of counterparties to avoid concentrations of credit exposure.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT FUNDING AGENCY

The Council may borrow from the New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency Limited (LGFA) and, in connection with that borrowing, will enter into the following related transactions to the extent it considers necessary or desirable:

- a. contribute a portion of its borrowing back to the LGFA as an equity contribution to the LGFA; and
- b. secure its borrowing from the LGFA, and the performance of other obligations to the LGFA or its creditors with a charge over the Council's rates and rates revenue.

The Council guarantees the indebtedness of other local authorities to the LGFA, and the indebtedness of the LGFA itself.

#### **BORROWING REPAYMENT**

The Council will repay borrowings from a combination of excess depreciation over and above renewals, sale of surplus or underperforming assets, operating surpluses, and any rates specifically set to repay borrowings, including those associated with settling weathertight homes liabilities, or from the renewal of borrowings.

#### SPECIFIC BORROWING LIMITS

In determining a prudent level of borrowings the Council assesses the level of net borrowing against the Council's operating income.

Total Council Net Borrowings will be managed within the following macro limits:

RATIO	LIMIT
Net borrowing as a percentage of income	<175%
Net Interest as a percentage of income	<15%
Net Interest as a percentage of annual rates income	<20%
Liquidity (Term borrowing + committed loan facilities to existing external net debt)	>115%

#### SECURITY

Council borrowings are secured by way of a Debenture Trust Deed (representing a charge over Council rates revenue). This security relates to any borrowing and to the performance of any obligation under any incidental arrangement. However, if it is considered advantageous, the Council's borrowings and other financial arrangements may be undertaken on an unsecured basis, or secured by way of a charge over its physical assets.

## **CREDIT RATING**

To provide an independent assessment of the Councils' credit quality, Council maintains a credit rating with an independent rating agency.

Attachment 5

## **DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY:**

2015-16

Wellington City Council



## **Development Contributions Policy**

## **Wellington City Council**

**Effective 1 July 2015** 

This policy will be amended from time to time by the Council. You should check you have the latest version.

ISBN

**October 2005 – First Edition** 

July 2006 - Second Edition

July 2007 – Third Edition

**October 2009 – Fourth Edition** 

July 2013 – Fifth Edition

July 2014 - Sixth Edition

September 2014 – Seventh Edition (post Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Act 2014)

July 2015 – Eight Edition

Available on: http//www.wellington.govt.nz

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## 1 Introduction

## **1.1 What are development contributions?**

- 1.1.1 A development contributions policy provides the Council with a method to obtain contributions to fund infrastructure required as a result of growth.
- 1.1.2 Development contributions may be required in relation to developments if the effect of the developments is to require new or additional assets of increased capacity and as a consequence the Council incurs capital expenditure to provide appropriately for network infrastructure or reserves. In addition the Council may require development contributions to pay, in full or in part, for capital expenditure already incurred by the Council in anticipation of development.

## **1.2** Application of development contributions

- 1.2.1 This Development Contributions Policy (Policy) provides for the Council to impose development contributions to fund growth related capital expenditure on:
  - Network infrastructure, (ie water supply, wastewater, stormwater, transport and roading)
  - Reserves.
- 1.2.2 The Council will not require development contributions where:
  - It has imposed a condition on a resource consent in relation to the same development for the same purpose under section 108(2)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991; or
  - The developer will fund or otherwise provide for the same local network infrastructure or reserve in agreement with the Council (and citywide fees will still apply); or
  - The Council has received, or will receive, funding from a third party.

## **1.3** Relationship with financial contributions in the District Plan

- 1.3.1 This Policy is distinct from and in addition to the provisions in the District Plan that provide the Council with discretion to require financial contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991.
- **1.3.2** The Council will use this Policy where a development contribution is payable for a particular purpose within a catchment and for all citywide contributions.
- 1.3.3 However, where a development results in the Council incurring capital expenditure that is not covered by this policy, the Council may impose a financial contribution as a condition of resource consent under section 3.4.5 of the District Plan which states that:

"Where a proposed development creates the need for increased capacity or upgrades to infrastructure at the point of connection (in terms of traffic, stormwater, sewers, or water) the Council may require a payment towards the cost of necessary works. The Council will set a payment on the basis of what is believed to be a fair and appropriate proportion of the costs that should be borne by the developer (up to 100%)".

**1.3.4** The Council will also continue to impose financial contributions on any development to which this Policy does not apply. (See section 7.3 for a summary of the District Plan financial contributions).

## **1.4 Effective date**

- 1.4.1 The Council first adopted a Development Contributions Policy on 28 June 2005. Amendments to the policy were approved on 28 June 2006, 27 June 2007, 29 June 2009, 11 June 2013, 15 April 2014, 7 May 2014, and 27 August 2014. The draft policy is proposed to be effective from 1 July 2015.
- 1.4.2 Any application for resource consent, building consent or service connection received by the Council on or after 1 July 2005 is required to pay the development contribution payable under this Policy, or its subsequent amendments. This requirement is subject to the exception in paragraph 4.3.
- 1.4.3 For more information on the effective date, transitional provisions, and what to do if amendments are made to a proposal for which resource consent was applied for before 1 July 2005, see section 4.

## **1.5** How to find your way around this Policy

#### 1.5.1 This Policy is in two parts:

#### Part 1: The Operational Policy

This sets out what development contributions are payable, when they are assessed, and when they need to be paid etc (see sections 2 to 6).

#### Part 2: The Substantive Policy

This sets out the legislative framework, the process followed by the Council, the methodology followed to make the decision to use development contributions to fund growth related capital expenditure and the relevant capital expenditure figures (see sections 7 to 12).

## **PART 1: OPERATIONAL POLICY**

## 2 Application of this Policy

How to calculate your development contribution

## 2.1 Step by step process

Step 1	Go to the maps (section 6) and check which development contribution zones your development is in.
Step 2	Calculate how many equivalent housing units (EHUs) your development will create (refer to section 2.2)
Step 3	Calculate how many EHU credits (if any) for your development (refer to section 2.3) and deduct from the number of EHUs in step 2
Step 4	Go to the schedule of development contributions in section 2.4 and identify the fees payable per EHU for your development contribution zones.
Step 5	Multiply the number of EHUs (less credits in step 3) in your development by the development contribution identified in step 4 and add 15% GST. This is the total development contribution payable for your development (excluding reserves for Greenfield development)

Note: Contact the Council to determine the reserves payable for Greenfield development.

## 2.2 How to calculate the number of EHUs

2.2.1 Development contributions are payable for the number of EHUs created by each development. EHUs are applied as follows:

Type of development:	EHU assessment based on:
Residential development	1 EHU per household unit
	0.7 EHU per one-bedroom household unit
Fee simple subdivision	1 EHU per allotment
Non-residential development	1 EHU for every 42m <sup>2</sup> of gross floor area ( <b>gfa</b> )

## 2.3 EHU credits for existing development

- 2.3.1 In some cases, credits may be used to reduce the development contribution payable. Credits will be expressed in EHUs. Credits will not be refunded, and can only be used for developments on the same site and for the same activity in respect of which they were granted. Credits cannot be used to reduce the number of units of demand to less than zero.
- 2.3.2 A credit is given for the number of EHUs assessed for the development or use existing at the time the application is assessed for the development contribution payable, to recognise situations where existing structures on the site or uses on the site mean that the development being assessed will not contribute to growth to the extent that the assessed number of units of demand implies.
- 2.3.3 Any self-assessment or special assessment under section 2.5.5 must include a determination of any credits for the development. In other cases the Council will, at the same time as any assessment of development contributions is made, calculate any credits for the development by applying the same criteria for ordinary EHUs under this Policy.

#### 2.3.4 Examples where credits will arise are:

Type of existing original development:	Nature of credit:
Infill residential fee simple subdivision of existing allotment into 3 fee simple allotments	<ul> <li>1 EHU credit for the original allotment - development contributions payable on 2 EHUs</li> </ul>
Residential development of a CBD site with an existing 420m <sup>2</sup> gfa commercial building into 100 unit title apartments	<ul> <li>10 EHU credit (ie 420m<sup>2</sup> /42m<sup>2</sup> gfa) unless an assessment is undertaken</li> </ul>
Additional bedroom added to a one- bedroom household unit	<ul> <li>0.7 EHU credit – development contribution payable on 0.3 EHU</li> </ul>
Additional household unit on an existing allotment with one existing house (with or without subdivision)	<ul> <li>1 EHU credit for the existing household unit - development contribution payable for the additional household unit</li> </ul>
Development of four fee simple lots in the Northern Growth area for a 10,000m <sup>2</sup> gfa commercial storage facility	<ul> <li>4 EHU credits for the existing allotments – development contributions payable for the balance of the facility (10,000 / 42 m<sup>2</sup> gfa)</li> </ul>

## 2.4 Schedule of development contributions

- 2.4.1 The schedule of development contributions refers to areas A to P (general catchment zones) and Q to T (specific inner city parks and reserves and roading catchments zones that are additional to the general zones). These refer to geographically defined development contribution areas. Maps of the different development contributions catchment zones are shown in section 6.
- 2.4.2 All fees in the schedule are GST exclusive.

## Attachment 5

#### Wellington City Council – 2015/16 Development Contributions Policy

City Wide (\$ per EHU) *					Catchment Specific Infrastructure (\$ per EHU)								Draft Total Levies 2015/16									
Policy Map Zone	Res	sidential		Non- sidential		Water Supply		Waste Water	Tı	ransport	Re	eserves	Residential		Residential		Residential		Residential			Non- sidential
A Roseneath	\$	2,539	\$	1,935	\$	3,267	\$	1,185	\$	-	\$	-	\$	6,991	\$	6,387						
B Karori	\$	2,539	\$	1,935	\$	1,724	\$	2,440	\$	-	\$	-	\$	6,703	\$	6,099						
C Beacon Hill	\$	2,539	\$	1,935	\$	-	\$	1,185	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,724	\$	3,120						
D Brooklyn -Frobisher	\$	2,539	\$	1,935	\$	1,575	\$	1,185	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,298	\$	4,694						
E Kelburn	\$	2,539	\$	1,935	\$	-	\$	1,185	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,724	\$	3,120						
F Johnsonville-Onslow	\$	2,539	\$	1,935	\$	1,583	\$	1,185	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,307	\$	4,703						
G Ngaio	\$	2,539	\$	1,935	\$	_	\$	1,185	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,724	\$	3,120						
H Maldive	\$	2,539	\$	1,935	\$	-	\$	1,185	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,724	\$	3,120						
I Churton-Stebbings	\$	2,202	\$	1,598	\$	2,939	\$	722	\$	4,067	\$	-	\$	9,930	\$	9,326						
J Grenada-Lincolnshire	\$	2,202	\$	1,598	\$	4,082	\$	722	\$	3,643	\$	295	\$	10,944	\$	10,045						
K Maupuia	\$	2,539	\$	1,935	\$	-	\$	1,185	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,724	\$	3,120						
L Newlands	\$	2,539	\$	1,935	\$	-	\$	722	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,261	\$	2,657						
M Melrose	\$	2,539	\$	1,935	\$	1,775	\$	2,440	\$	-	\$	-	\$	6,754	\$	6,150						
N Central & Coastal	\$	2,539	\$	1,935	\$	998	\$	1,185	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,722	\$	4,118						
O Tawa	\$	2,539	\$	1,935	\$	-	\$	722	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,261	\$	2,657						
P Wadestown	\$	2,539	\$	1,935	\$	2,487	\$	722	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,748	\$	5,145						
Rural ***	\$	1,916	\$	1,312	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,916	\$	1,312						
Q Inner city Residential	\$	2,539		N/A	\$	998	\$	1,185	\$	-	\$	1,415	\$	6,137		N/A						
Q Inner city Non-Residential		N/A	\$	1,935	\$	998	\$	1,185	\$	-	\$	-		N/A	\$	4,118						
R Johnsonville Town Centre	\$	2,539	\$	1,935	\$	1,583	\$	1,185	\$	2,203	\$	-	\$	7,510	\$	6,906						
S Adelaide Road	\$	2,539	\$	1,935	\$	998	\$	1,185	\$	3,856	\$	-	\$	8,578	\$	7,974						
T Pipitea Precinct - Resdiential	\$	2,539		N/A	\$	998	\$	1,185	\$	2,467	\$	1,415	\$	8,604		N/A						
T Pipitea Precinct - Non Residential		N/A	\$	1,935	\$	998	\$	1,185	\$	-	\$	-		N/A	\$	4,118						

Components Residential of City-Wide Contributions above		Components Non-Residential of City-Wide Contributions above	
Reserves	604	Reserves	-
Transport	1,312	Transport	1,312
Storm Water	165	Storm Water	165
Waste Water	121	Waste Water	121
Water Supply	337	Water Supply	337
Total	2,539	Total	1,935

The stormwater component of the citywide fee (\$165 per EHU) is only applicable to the greatest number of EHUs on any floor in non-residential or multi-unit residential developments. For example, a three storey residential development with three two bedroom units on each floor would be liable for \$495 for stormwater.

\* See paragraph 12.2.11 and Appendix B6.1.2 – B6.1.5 for the development contribution for reserves for any Greenfield development.

\*\* Excluding Greenfield development.

\*\*\*Only citywide traffic and roading and reserves are payable. Water, stormwater and wastewater contributions will also apply to rural developments where it is practicable to connect to those services.

# 2.5 Additional information on assessing the development contribution payable

### When the Council will not require a development contribution

- 2.5.1 Under the Local Government Act the Council is unable to require a development contribution for a reserve, network infrastructure or community infrastructure if, and to the extent that:
  - It has, under section 108(2)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991, imposed a condition on a resource consent in relation to the same development for the same purpose; or
  - The developer will fund or otherwise provide for the same local reserve, network infrastructure or community infrastructure in agreement with the Council (and citywide fees will still apply); or
  - The Council has received or will receive funding from a third party.

## Development where there is no practical connection

- 2.5.2 For developments where there is no practical connection to water supply or wastewater reticulation systems, the Council will reduce the amount of the contribution payable by the relevant fee (or fees) payable in that catchment as follows:
  - Water citywide and catchment
  - Wastewater citywide and catchment
- 2.5.3 If a development is subsequently connected to the water and/or wastewater reticulation systems, the following will be payable prior to the connection:
  - The applicable additional citywide contribution; and
  - The relevant catchment area development contribution.

#### New connections

2.5.4 Where an existing development that was not connected to the city water or wastewater network as at 1 July 2005 subsequently does connect, the development contribution that apply to the relevant water supply or wastewater catchment must be paid prior to the service being connected.

## Assessment for non-residential development

2.5.5 The non-residential unit of demand (42m<sup>2</sup> gfa per EHU) may be departed from in the following circumstances:

## Self-assessment

- 2.5.5.1 An applicant may apply for a self-assessment of the number of EHUs payable for a particular development as follows:
  - (a) Application must be made in writing before any development contributions payment in respect of the development becomes due.
  - (b) The assessment must relate to all matters for which development contributions are payable under this Policy.
  - (c) The onus is on the applicant to prove (on the balance of probabilities) that the actual increased demand created by the development is different from that assessed by applying the non-residential unit of demand in paragraph 2.2.1. Actual increased demand means the demand created by the most intensive non-residential use(s) likely to become established in the development within 10 years from the date of application.
  - (d) The Council may determine an application made under this section at its discretion. In doing so the Council must take into account everything presented to it by way of the written application, and may take into account any other matter(s) it considers relevant.
  - (e) Council may recover the actual and reasonable costs of determining the application at the hourly rates applicable to the relevant staff member within Council's User Fees and Charges.

## Special assessment

- 2.5.5.2 If the Council believes on reasonable grounds that the increased demand for any matter assessed for a particular development by applying the non-residential unit of demand in paragraph 2.2.1 is less than the actual increased demand created by the development, it may require a special assessment to determine the number of EHUs as follows:
  - (a) A special assessment must be initiated before any development contributions payment in respect of the development becomes due.
  - (b) The assessment must relate to all matters for which development contributions are payable under this Policy.

- (c) The Council may request information from the applicant to establish the actual increased demand.
- (d) The Council must bear its own costs.
- (e) Everything the Council intends to take into account when making a special assessment must be provided to the applicant for a written reply at least 14 days before the assessment is determined.
- (f) The Council may determine a special assessment made under this part at its discretion. In doing so the Council must take into account everything presented to it by way of a written reply, and may take into account any other matter(s) it considers relevant.

#### Assessment guidelines

2.5.5.3 Without limiting the Council's discretion, when determining an application for either a self-assessment or a special assessment initiated by Council, the Council will be guided by the following:

Infrastructure Type	Usage Measure per EHU
Water supply	780 litres per day excluding storage
Wastewater	390 litres per day
Stormwater	Runoff co-efficient not exceeding 0.7
Traffic and roading	10 private vehicle trips per day
Reserves	600m <sup>2</sup> of allotment area

#### Private development agreements

- 2.5.6 The Council may enter into a private agreement with a developer. The agreement must clearly record why an agreement is being used, record the basis of the cost sharing when the infrastructure will be provided and, in particular, whether there is any variation from the principles in the Council's policy.
- 2.5.7 Any proposal as part of a private agreement that a new development should pay less than 100 percent of applicable development contributions will be dealt with as if it were an application for remission under this Policy.

## 2.6 Remission and postponement

- 2.6.1 The Council may postpone payment or grant a remission on development contributions at its complete discretion.
- 2.6.2 Applications made under this part will be considered on their own merits and any previous decisions of the Council will not be regarded as creating precedent or expectations.
- 2.6.3 An application for remission must be made before any development contributions payment is due to the Council. The Council will not allow remissions retrospectively.
- 2.6.4 An application must be made in writing and set out the reasons for the request

#### 2.6.5 Green Building Remission

To encourage economic development and recognise the strategic importance of green star rated buildings a standard remission equating to 50% of the total standard assessed levy can be applied for developments that meet the criteria outlined below.

Conditions and criteria for 50% remission to standard assessment of development contributions levies.

A remission of the standard development contributions levy calculated may apply under the following conditions and criteria:

- If the building is a commercial or mixed development of greater than 10 equivalent household units it must have received a 5 Star Green Star Certified Rating or equivalent or higher.
- Remission application timeframes:
  - a) For Green Star Certified Rating, the remission must be applied for within 12 months of registration for certification with the New Zealand Green Building Council, or
  - b) For equivalent rating, the remission must be applied for within 12 months of the Development Contributions being assessed by Wellington City Council
- The remission will only apply to the standard DC assessment (hereinafter referred to as "the levy") made on the property.
- The remission will not be available retrospectively once the Council has invoiced the Development Contributions levy.

The granting of green building remissions is delegated to the Chief Executive Officer.

2.6.6 Other remissions - the Council will only consider exercising its discretion in exceptional circumstances.

Other remissions will only be granted by resolution of the Council (or a Committee or Subcommittee acting under delegated authority).

## 2.7 Reconsideration of a development contribution

- 2.7.1 In accordance with section 199A of the Local Government Act 2002, a person may request that the Council reconsiders the requirement of a development contribution if that person has grounds to believe that:
  - The development contribution was incorrectly calculated or assessed under the Council's Development Contributions Policy; or
  - The Council incorrectly applied its Development Contributions Policy; or
  - The information used to assess the person's development against the Development Contributions Policy, or the way the Council has recorded or used it when requiring a development contribution, was incomplete or contained errors.
- 2.7.2 A request for consideration must be made within 10 working days after the date on which the applicant receives notice from the Council of the level of development contribution required.
- 2.7.3 An application for reconsideration must be made in writing and include supporting information and addressed to:

Manager City Planning and Design Wellington City Council PO Box 2199 Wellington

- 2.7.4 All requests for reconsiderations will be considered in the first instance by the Wellington City Council Development Contributions Advisor (DC Advisor). If the DC Advisor agrees that an error was made or the policy was applied incorrectly, then a recalculation of the development contribution notice will be issued. If the DC Advisor confirms the original assessment then they shall give written notice of this decision to the applicant.
- 2.7.5 If the applicant objects to the decision of the DC advisor, then they may request that the decision is considered by the Wellington City Council's Regulatory Processes Committee for a final decision.
- 2.7.6 The Council will within 15 working days after the date on which it received all required relevant information relating to the request, give written notice of the outcome of its consideration to the person who made the request.

## 2.8 Objections to a development contribution

- 2.8.1 In accordance with section 199C of the Local Government Act 2002, a person may lodge an objection to the development contribution requirement on the grounds that Council has:
  - a) failed to properly take into account features of the objector's development that, on their own or cumulatively with those of other developments, would substantially reduce the impact of the development contribution on requirements for community facilities; or
  - b) required a development contribution for community facilities not required by, or related to, the objector's development, whether on its own or cumulatively with other developments; or
  - c) required a development contribution in breach of section 200 of the Local Government Act 2002; or
  - d) incorrectly applied its development contributions policy to the development
- 2.8.2 The right of objection does not apply to challenges to the content of the development contributions policy.
- 2.8.3 The decision of any development contributions objection is to be made by a development contribution commissioner named in the approved register and selected by the Council.
- 2.8.4 An objection must be lodged within 15 working days after:
  - the date on which the objector received notice of the level of development contribution required; or
  - the date on which the objector received the notice of the outcome of a reconsideration under section 199B of the LGA 2002.
- 2.8.5 The notice of objection under Schedule 13A(1) of the LGA 2002 must
  - a) be in writing; and
  - b) set out the grounds and reasons for the objection, and
  - c) the relief sought; and
  - d) state whether the objector wishes to be heard on the objection
- 2.8.6 In accordance with section 150A of the Local Government Act 2002, the cost for services of a development contributions commissioner(s), the hearing and administration support will be payable by the objector.
- 2.8.7 Applicable fees and allowances for a witness appearing at a development contribution hearing must be paid by the party on whose behalf the witness is called.
- 2.8.8 Schedule 13A of the Local Government Act 2002 sets out the procedure for development contribution objections.

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## 2.9 Refunds

2.9.1 Refunds will be made in accordance with sections 209 and 210 of the Local Government Act 2002, including any amendments made to those provisions at the time of making a refund.

#### 3 Assessment and payment

This part of this Policy sets out when development contributions will be required (ie assessed by the Council) and when payment is required.

#### 3.1 Requirement

- 3.1.1 For every development, the Council has the discretion to require a development contribution under section 198 of the Local Government Act 2002 when:
  - 3.1.1.1 Resource consent is granted under the Resource Management Act 1991 for a development within the Wellington City district; or
  - 3.1.1.2 Building consent is granted under the Building Act 2004 for building work situated in the Wellington City district (including the grant of a certificate of acceptance); or
  - 3.1.1.3 Authorisation for a service connection is granted.

#### 3.2 When the Council will require a development contribution

- 3.2.1 The following sets out when the Council will assess developments for development contributions. The Council retains the discretion to change its approach (subject to compliance with section 198 of the Local Government Act 2002) from time to time.
- 3.2.2 The amount of the development contribution payable will be calculated under the schedule of development contributions in this Policy that applies at the date of the assessment.

#### **3.2.3** Liability should construction not commence within two years.

Should construction of a development not commence within two years of being granted building consent, the remission of charges and fees provided under this policy shall no longer apply. At that stage, all fees and charges will be fully payable for the development as per usual. Commencement of construction will be deemed to have occurred when the activity for which a resource and building consent has been issued, has commenced.

#### Subdivision of land (excluding unit title development)

- 3.2.4 Development contributions required in respect of a resource consent being granted under the Resource Management Act 1991 for the fee simple subdivision of land, will be assessed when the application for subdivision consent is received.
- 3.2.5 Where subdivision consent provides for its implementation in stages, the Council will apportion any development contribution assessed between each stage at its sole discretion.

#### **Building consent**

**3.2.6** The Council will assess all developments requiring a building consent when the application for building consent is received.

#### Land use consent or unit title development

3.2.7 Unless no building consent is required, developments requiring a land use consent or subdivision consent for a unit title development will **not** be assessed for development contributions at the time of consent being granted under the Resource Management Act 1991.

#### Service connection

3.2.8 Developments requiring a service connection, for which development contributions have not been assessed and/or paid, will be assessed at the time of the application for service connection.

#### Changes to development

3.2.9 Any development contribution may (at the Council's sole discretion) be reassessed following any change that results in an increased demand (eg increased EHUs).

#### Payment

3.2.10 All development contributions required by the Council must be paid prior to the Council issuing a code of compliance certificate, a section 224(c) certificate, a consent for a service connection or giving effect to a land use consent (as the case may be), unless a payment delay agreement has been approved by the Council.

Payment delay applications will be considered by Council where:

- the development will have 10 or more equivalent household units (under the standard calculation in section 2.2)
- it is satisfied the applicant has sufficiently proven that the building is not occupied, and
- that the building has not been sold.

Any successful application for delayed payment expires after two years after the code of compliance certificate has been issued or upon sale of any part of the development, whichever occurs first.

3.2.11 The Council at its sole discretion will accept a bank bond or surety to secure payment of any development contributions more than \$50,000. If the Council exercises its discretion to accept a bond or surety, the bonded sum will have an interest component, and the developer must meet the Council's costs for preparing the bond.

#### 3.3 Powers of the Council if development contributions are not paid

- 3.3.1 Until a development contribution required in relation to a development have been paid, the Council may:
  - 3.3.1.1 In the case of a development contribution assessed on subdivision, withhold a certificate under section 224(c) of the Resource Management Act 1991.
  - 3.3.1.2 In the case of development contributions assessed on building consent, withhold a code compliance certificate under section 95 of the Building Act 2004.
  - 3.3.1.3 In the case of development contributions assessed on an authorisation for a service connection, withhold a service connection to the development.
  - 3.3.1.4 In the case of development contributions assessed on a land use consent application, prevent the commencement of resource consent under the Resource Management Act 1991.
  - 3.3.1.5 In the case where a development has been undertaken without a building consent, not process an application for certificate of acceptance for building work already done.

#### Security

3.3.2 The Council may register any development contributions under the Statutory Land Charges Registration Act 1928 as a charge on the title of the land in respect of which the development contributions were required, as provided for in section 208 of the Local Government Act 2002 or it may require other appropriate security as agreed with the developer.

### 4 Transitional provisions

#### 4.1 Effective date

4.1.1 Any application for resource consent or building consent or application for service connection received by the Council on or after 1 July 2005 will be required to pay any development contributions payable under this Policy. This requirement is subject to the exception in paragraph 4.3 below.

#### 4.2 Amendments

- 4.2.1 If:
  - An application for resource consent that was lodged prior to 1 July 2005 is amended; or
  - An application is made to amend a condition of resource consent (where the application for that resource consent was lodged prior to 30 June 2005)

and the amendment results in an increase in the total EHU assessment from that which would have been applicable (had this Policy been applied to the development) then this Policy will apply to the increase in EHUs for the total development.

## 4.3 Transitional provision for developments that applied for resource consent prior to 1 July 2005

- 4.3.1 Subject to the proviso below, development contributions will not be required on any resource consent, building consent, or service connection where the applicant can satisfy the Council that all of the following conditions are met:
  - (a) The Council has already granted resource consent for the development, (and the application for that resource consent was lodged prior to 30 June 2005).
  - (b) The subsequent application for resource consent, building consent or service connection is:
    - For the identical development as the activity authorised in the resource consent in (a) above; and
    - Is applied for in order to give effect to the resource consent in (a) above.
  - (c) One of the following apply:
    - There was no jurisdiction to impose a financial contribution under the District Plan when the resource consent application lodged prior to 1 July 2005 was granted; or

- If there was jurisdiction to impose a financial contribution under the District Plan when the resource consent application lodged prior to 1 July 2005 was granted, either (i) there is a specific decision of the Council not to impose a financial contribution; or (ii) if a condition of consent has been imposed on the development under section 108(2)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1991 requiring a financial contribution to be paid, and the condition has been satisfied in full.
- (d) The subsequent application for resource consent, building consent or service connection is received by the Council within five years of the date that the resource consent received prior to 1 July 2005 was granted, or the resource consent received prior to 1 July 2005 has been given effect to.

**Proviso:** even where section 4.3.1 otherwise applies, if a subsequent application results in an increase in EHUs, development contributions will be payable in accordance with section 4.2.1 above.

4.3.2 For the purposes of 4.1.1 and 4.3.1, if an application lodged prior to 1 July 2005 was rejected under s88(3) of the Resource Management 1991 or s48(1) of the Building Act 2004, it is deemed not to have been received by the Council prior to 1 July 2005.

#### Exemption from the application of this Policy

4.3.3 The Council's own developments are exempt from being liable to pay development contributions. For the avoidance of doubt, this exemption does not apply to Council organisations, Council-controlled organisations or Council controlled trading organisations.

#### **5** Definitions

In this Policy:

Actual increased demand means the demand created by the most intensive nonresidential use(s) likely to become established in the development within 10 years from the date of the application.

**Allotment** has the meaning given to it in section 218(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991, and '**lot**' has the same meaning.

**Community facilities** mean parks and reserves and network infrastructure for which development contributions may be required in accordance with section 199 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Development means:

- (a) any subdivision or other development that generates a demand for reserves or network infrastructure; but
- (b) does not include the pipes or lines of a network utility operator.

**Development contribution** means a contribution:

- (a) provided for in this Policy; and
- (b) calculated in accordance with the methodology.

**Development Contribution Policy** means this Policy on development contributions under section 102(4) (d) of the Local Government Act 2002.

Equivalent Household Unit ('EHU') means:

Type of development:	EHU assessment based on:
Residential development	1 EHU per household unit (other than a one-bedroom household unit)
Fee simple subdivision	1 EHU per allotment
Non-residential development	1 EHU for every 42m <sup>2</sup> of gfa

**Greenfield development** means: a proposal that creates new residential or rural residential areas, and without limiting this definition in anyway, includes residential or rural residential development on land that was zoned rural or open space. It also includes land that was zoned residential within the land areas to which appendices 12 to

14 and 16 to 22 apply in the operative District Plan as at 1 July 2005.<sup>1</sup> For the avoidance of doubt, developments falling within this definition are also required to pay citywide and catchment based (ie local) reserves.

**Gross floor area** (gfa) is the sum of all floors of all buildings on a site, measured from the face of exterior walls, or from the centre lines of walls separating two buildings. In particular, gross floor area includes:

- lobbies at each floor
- floor space in interior balconies and mezzanines
- all other floor space not specifically excluded.

The gross floor area of a building shall not include:

- elevator shafts and stairwells
- uncovered stairways
- floor space in terraces(open or roofed), external balconies, breezeways, porches
- areas used for vehicle parking and vehicle circulation, lift towers and machinery rooms
- switchboard areas / plant rooms.

**Household unit** means a home or residence that is a self-contained unit includes kitchen and bathroom facilities of any nature and is physically separated, or capable of being separated, from any other household unit.

**Methodology** means the methodology for calculating development contributions set out in schedule 13 to the Local Government Act 2002.

**Network infrastructure** means the provision of roads and other transport, water, wastewater, and stormwater collection and management.

**Network utility operator** has the meaning given to it by section 166 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

**Non-residential development** means any development that falls outside the definition of residential development in this policy.

**One-bedroom household unit** means a household unit that has not more than two rooms excluding a kitchen, laundry, bathroom, toilet or any room used solely as an entranceway, passageway or garage . This includes studio apartments.

**Residential development** means the development of premises for any domestic or related purpose for use by persons living in the premises alone or in family and /or non-family groups (whether any person is subject to care, supervision or not), and

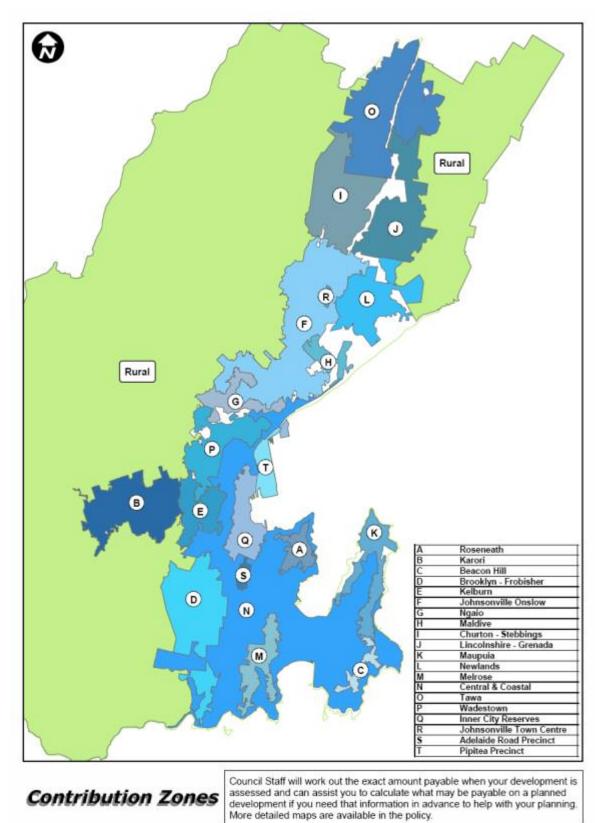
<sup>1</sup> For example, if land to be developed was zoned rural in the District Plan as of 1 July 2005 the subdivision will be treated under the Development Contributions policy as a 'Greenfield development'.

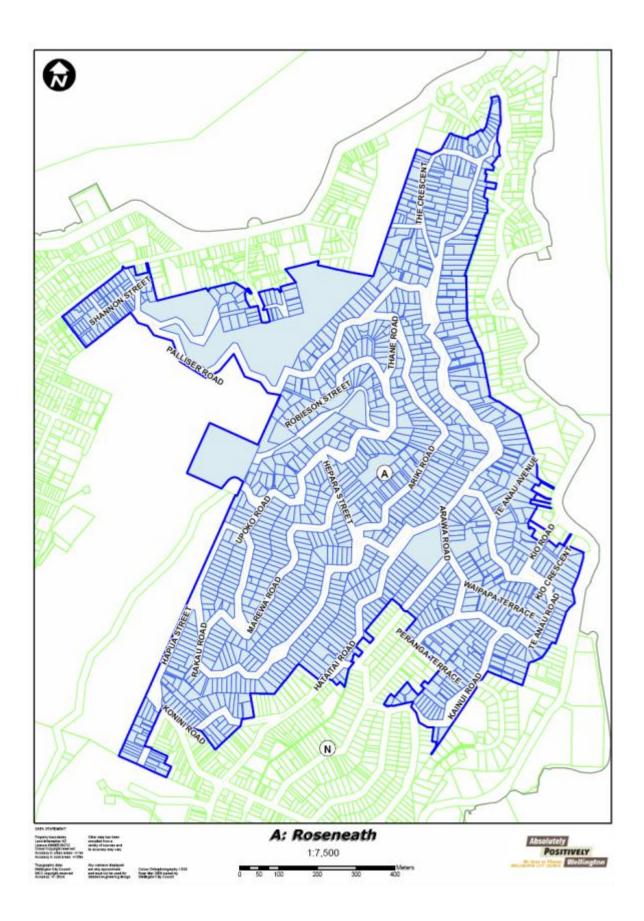
residential activity has the same meaning. For the avoidance of doubt, residential development does not include:

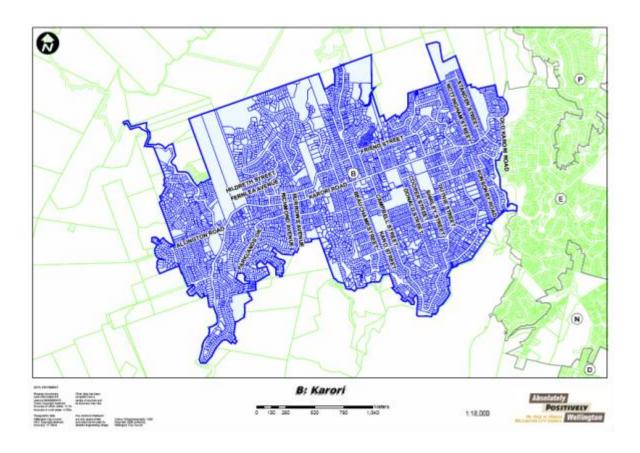
- work from home, hotels, motels, camping grounds, motor camps or other premises where residential accommodation for five or more travellers is offered at a daily tariff; or
- rest homes, hostel accommodation or similar premises that provide shared or communal facilities (and residential activity, and use, has the same meaning).

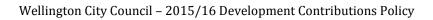
**Service connection** means a physical connection to a service provided by, or on behalf of, the Council.

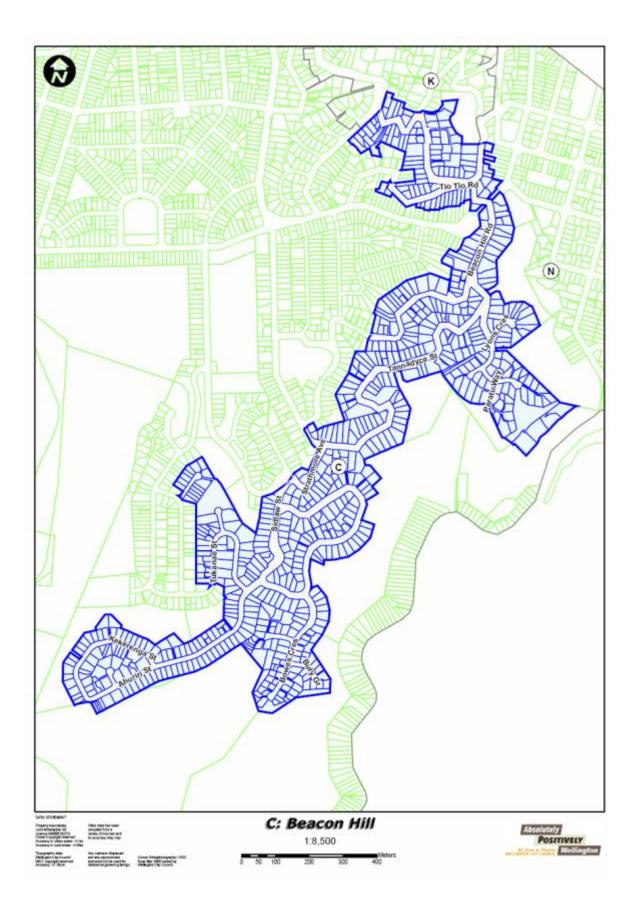
# 6 Maps of development contributions catchment areas

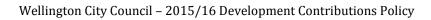


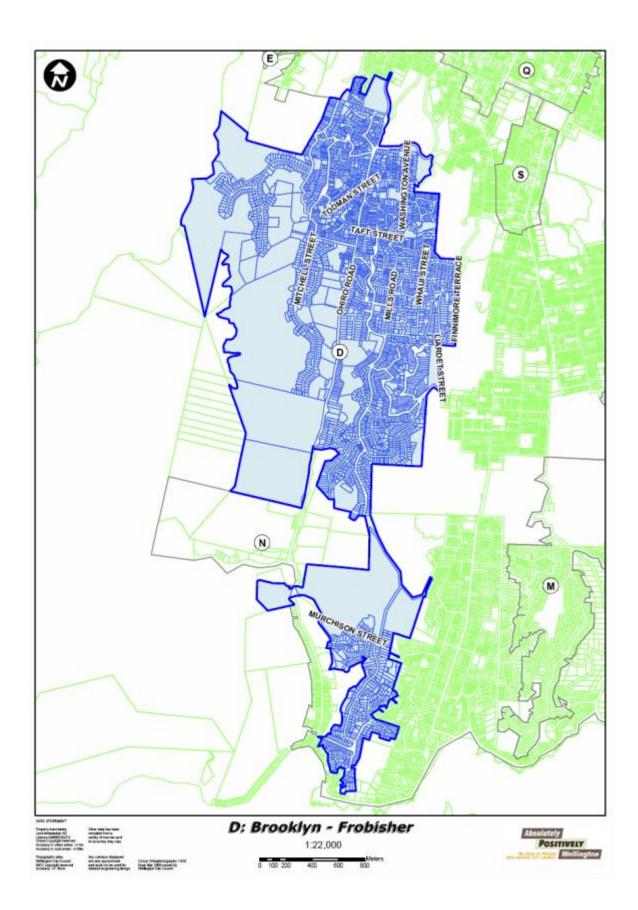




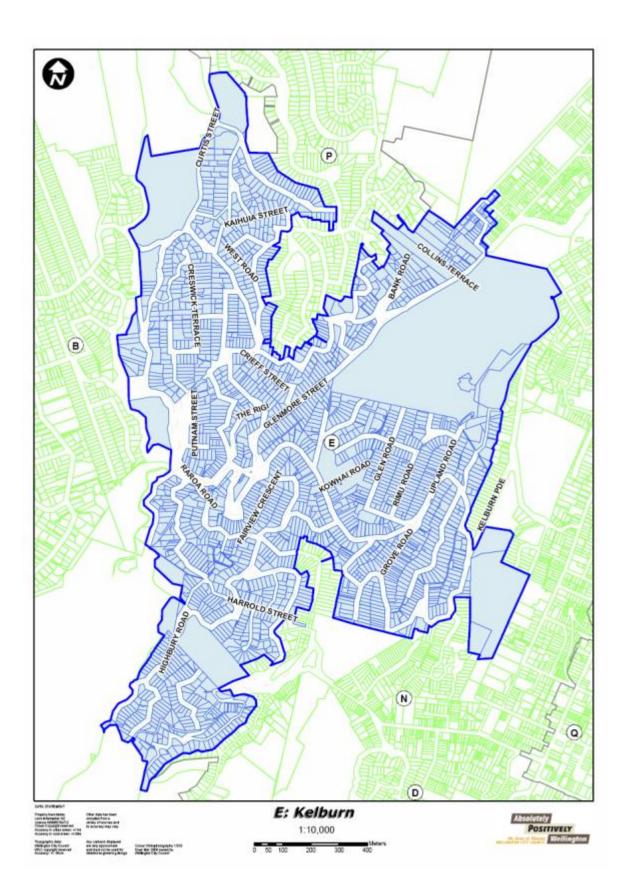


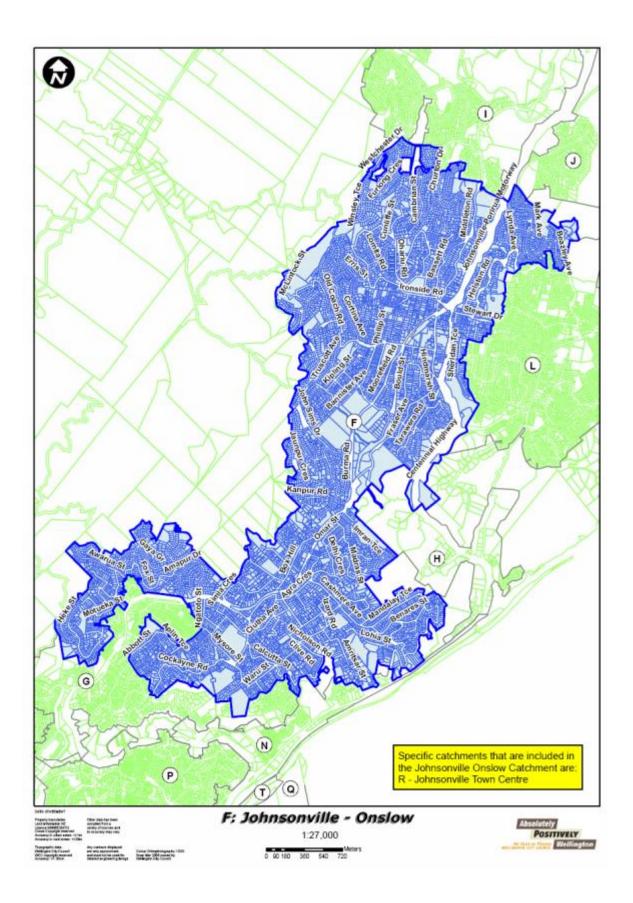


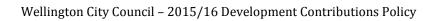


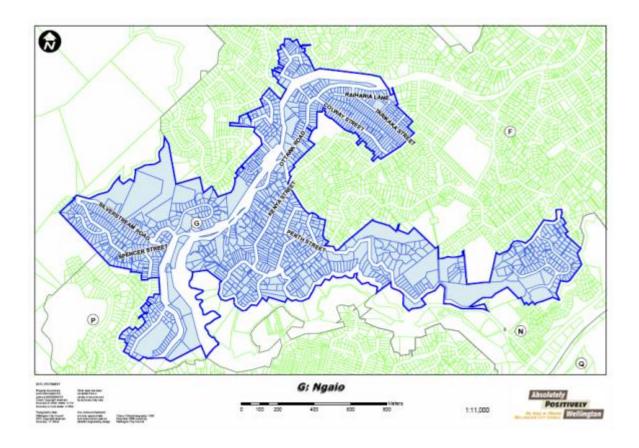


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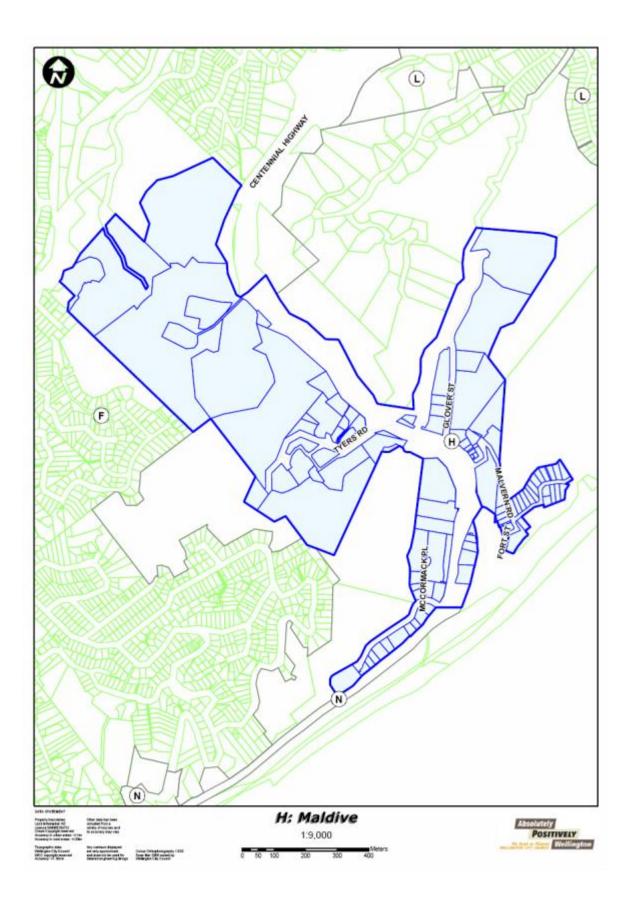


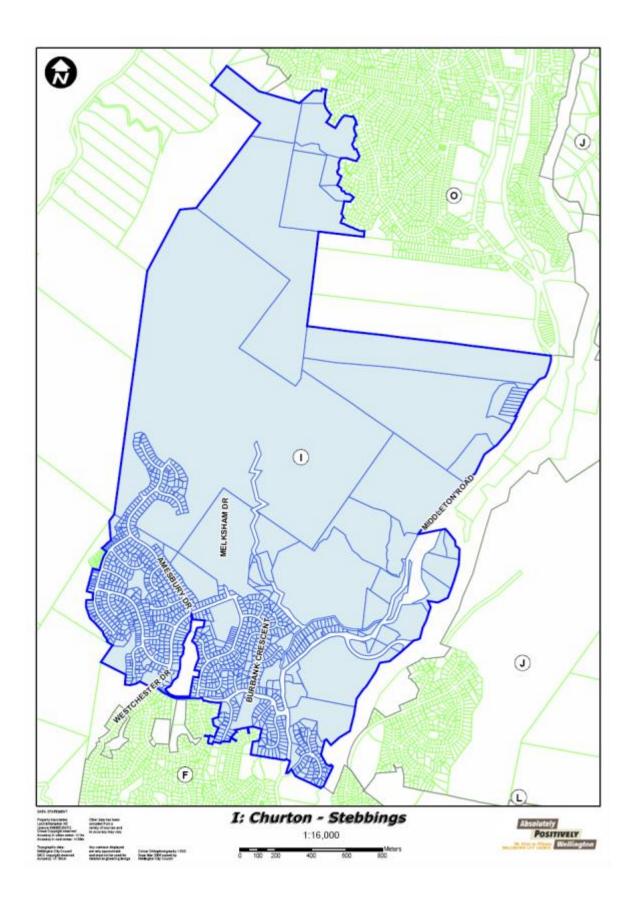




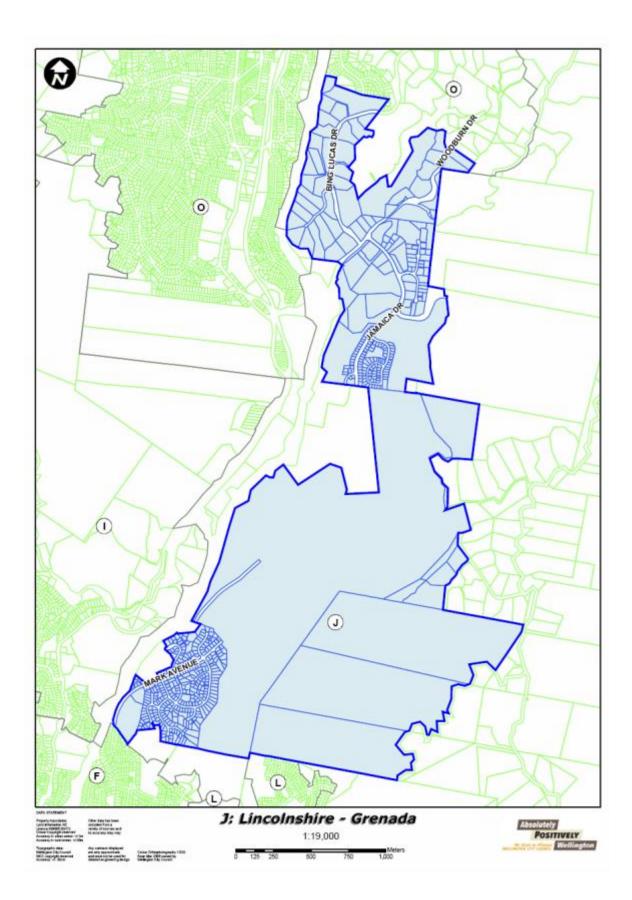


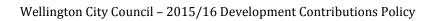


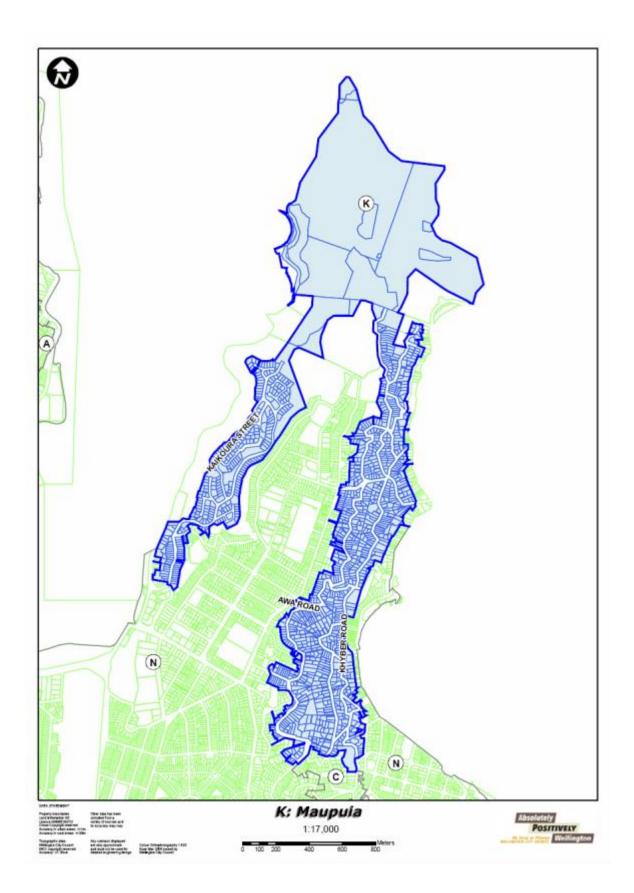


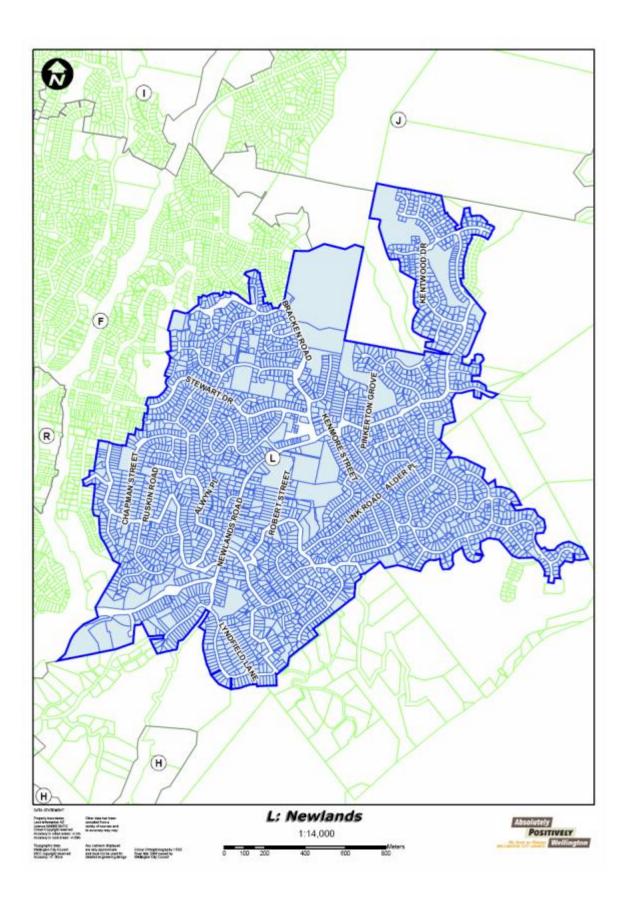


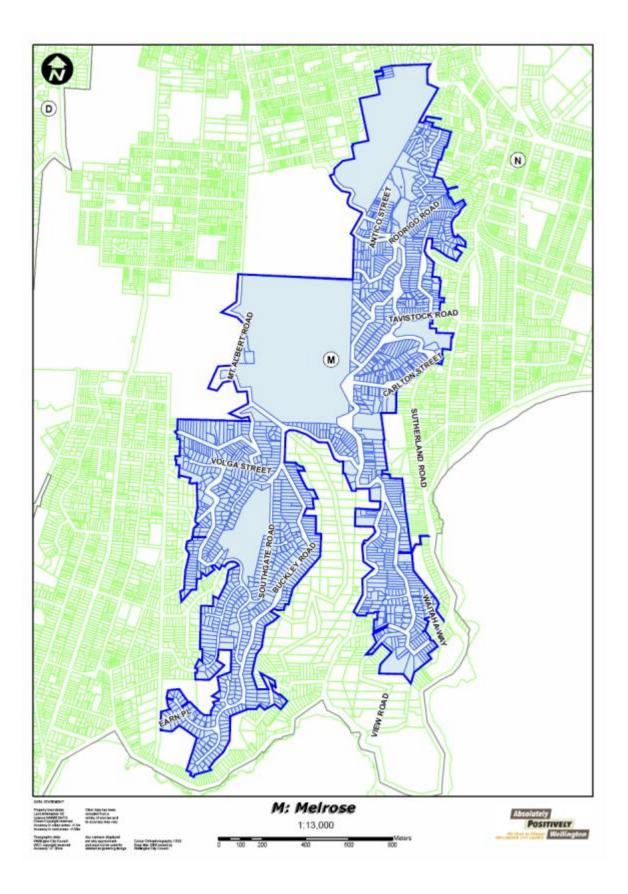


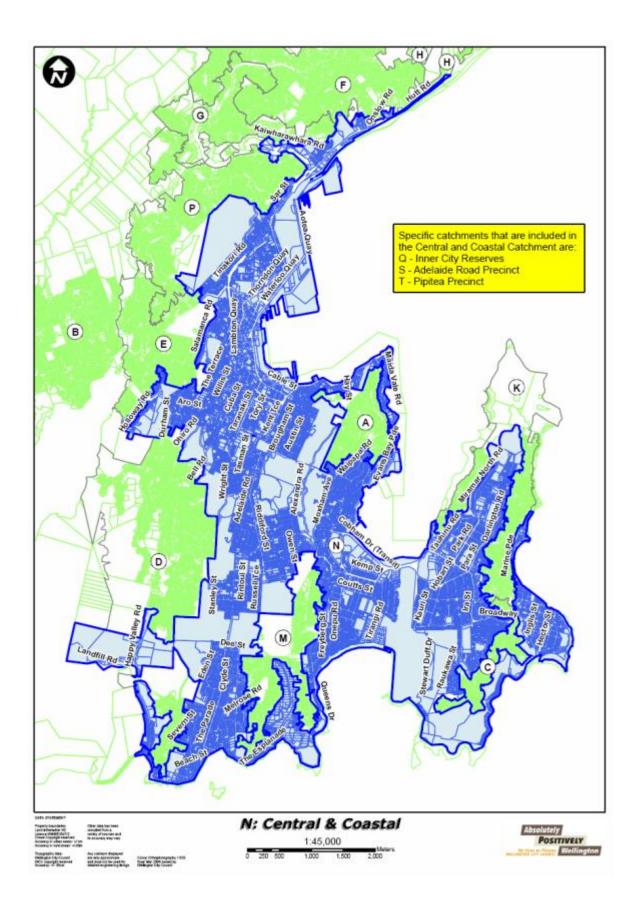




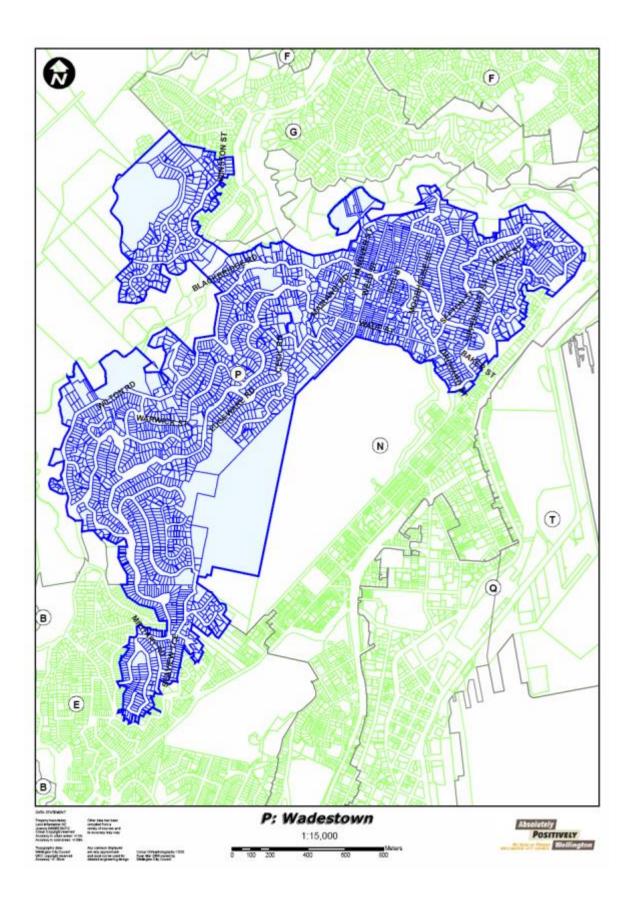


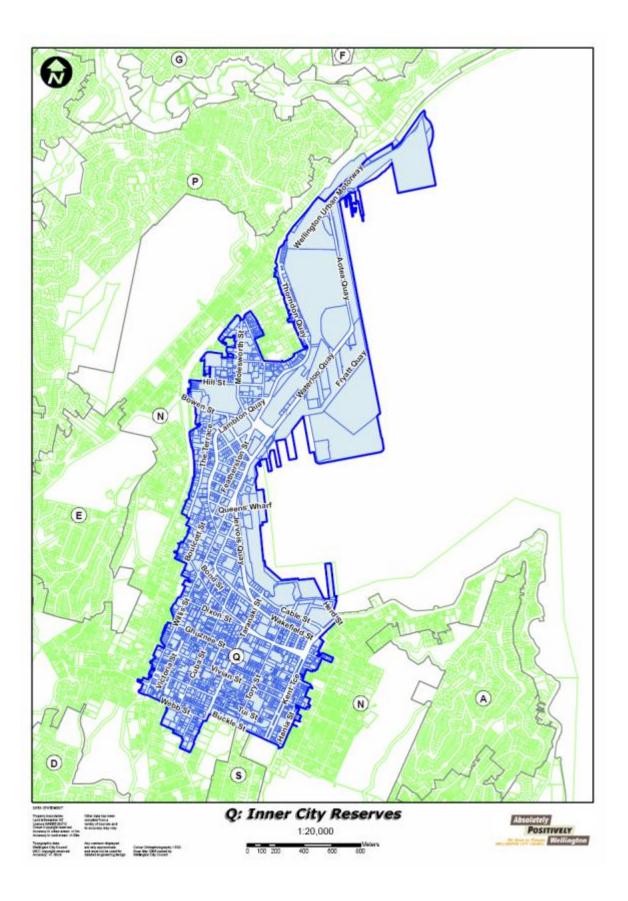


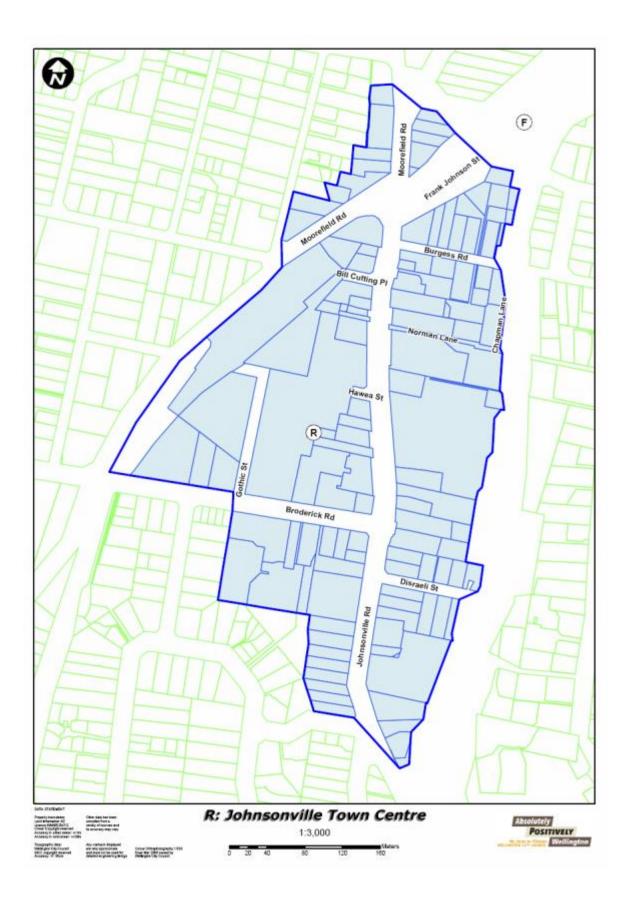


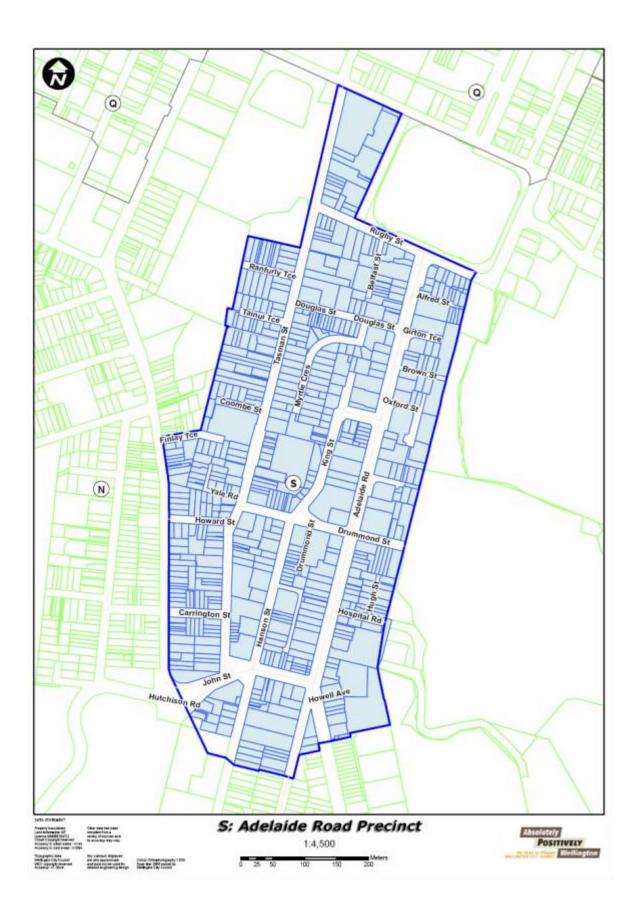


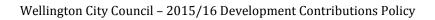


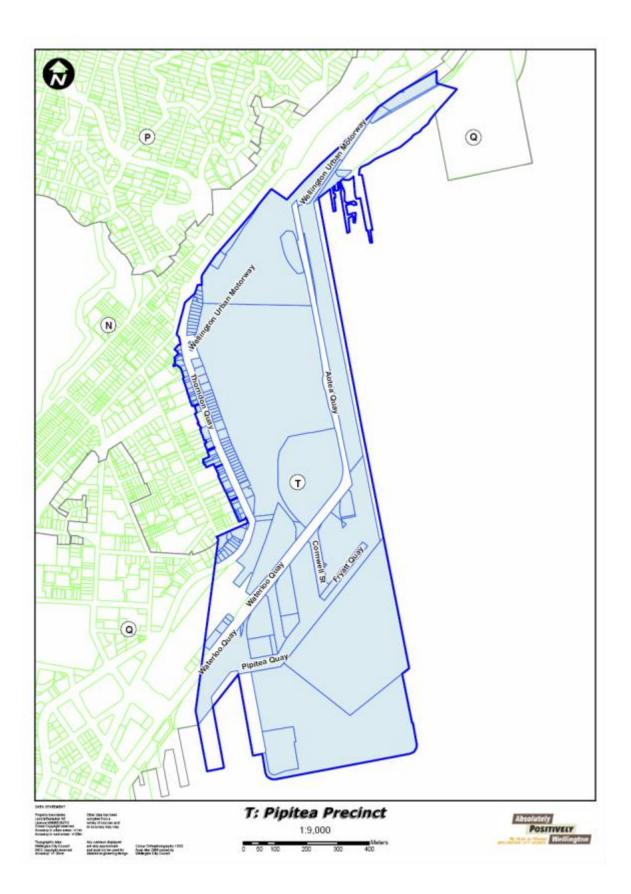












## **PART 2: SUBSTANTIVE POLICY**

#### 7 Basis for this Policy

#### 7.1 Legislative requirements

- 7.1.1 This document sets out the Council's policy on development contributions under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002). Under section 102(2)(d) of the LGA 2002, the Council is required to adopt a policy on development contributions or financial contributions as a component of its funding and financial policies.
- 7.1.2 Section 198 of the LGA 2002 provides the Council with the power to require a contribution from developments.
- 7.1.3 This Policy has been prepared to meet the requirements for development contribution policies set out in sections 106, 197-211, and Schedule 13 of the LGA 2002. In summary, this Policy:
  - Summarises and explains the capital expenditure identified in the 2015 to 2025 LTP that the Council expects to incur to meet the increased demand for network infrastructure (roads, water, wastewater and stormwater collection and management) and reserves resulting from growth; and
  - States the proportion of that capital expenditure that will be funded by development contributions; and
  - Explains the rationale for using development contributions as the funding mechanism (as opposed to other mechanisms such as financial contributions, rates, or borrowings); and
  - Specifies the level of contribution payable in different parts of the city; and
  - Specifies when a development contribution will be required; and
  - Prescribes conditions and criteria applying for remission, postponement and refund of development contributions.

#### 7.2 Relationship with financial contributions in the District Plan

- 7.2.1 This Policy is distinct from and in addition to the provisions in the District Plan that provide the Council the discretion to require financial contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991.
- 7.2.2 The Council will apply this Policy where a development contribution is payable for a particular purpose within a catchment and for all citywide contributions.

7.2.3 However, where a development results in the Council incurring capital expenditure that is not included in the LTP capital expenditure in this Policy, the Council may impose a financial contribution as a condition of resource consent under section 3.4.5 of the District Plan which states that:

"Where a proposed development creates the need for increased capacity or upgrades to infrastructure at the point of connection (in terms of traffic, stormwater, sewers, or water) the Council may require a payment towards the cost of necessary works. The Council will set a payment on the basis of what is believed to be a fair and appropriate proportion of the costs that should be borne by the developer (up to 100%)".

7.2.4 The Council will also continue to impose financial contributions on any development to which this Policy does not apply.

#### 7.3 Summary of financial contributions

7.3.1 Under the Local Government Act 2002, the Council is required to summarise the provisions that relate to financial contributions in the District Plan. The financial contributions provisions are set out in section 3.4 of the District Plan. They are made up of development impact fees (section 3.4.3 and 3.4.4), payments required under 3.4.5 (set out above) and vesting of land (section 3.4.6). The exact development impact fees are set out in a separate *Guide to Development Impact Fees*.

#### 8 Planning for growth

#### 8.1 Growth in Wellington City

- 8.1.1 City growth assumptions underpin the Council's asset management plans and capital expenditure budgets in the LTP for the period 2015/16 to 2024/25.
- 8.1.2 Estimates prepared for the Council by Forecast ID in 2014 indicate the resident population of Wellington City will increase from 202,669 to 216,289 over the period of the LTP (2015 2025).
- 8.1.3 Growth projections are subject to significant uncertainties as to the quantum, timing and location of growth. Therefore the regular update and assessment of growth projections is a key component of planning future infrastructure requirements.
- 8.1.4 Informed by the above estimates and recognising potential forecasting errors, for calculation purposes a 10-year EHU growth assumption of 7 percent population growth has been used for the period 2015-25. Previous assumptions for both sectors over ten years (ten percent growth) continue to be applied to previous years to calculate EHUs over the total budget timeframes considered in this Policy.
- 8.1.5 The increase in capital expenditure resulting from growth is not necessarily proportional to the increase in population and employment, ie actual costs to provide for growth will depend upon the particular capital works required. However for citywide catchments in water, stormwater, roading and parks and reserves, the Council has assumed such a proportional relationship as there is little spare capacity and capital works have been designed with an ongoing provision for growth.

## 8.2 Application of Equivalent Household Units (EHUs) as the unit of demand

- 8.2.1 The most equitable way to apportion the cost of new infrastructure in response to growth demand is on the basis of the number of equivalent new households expected in Wellington as detailed in 8.1 above for both residential and non-residential uses.
- 8.2.2 Residential development is defined in section 5 of this Policy. Non-residential development is likewise defined, and essentially means all development not falling within the definition of residential development.
- 8.2.3 In a residential development, the unit of demand will be an additional household unit as defined in the District Plan. In a subdivision development, the identifiable unit of demand is an allotment.
- 8.2.4 For a non-residential development, the Council has assumed that an employee requires approximately 16m<sup>2</sup> of gross floor area (gfa)<sup>2</sup> and that 2.6 employees, being the equivalent average household occupancy, would require 42m<sup>2</sup>.
- 8.2.5 When calculating the number of EHUs in a non-residential development:
  - The 42m<sup>2</sup> of gfa will be applied on a pro-rata basis (rather than rounding to the nearest EHU). In other words, a non-residential development with a gfa of [100m<sup>2</sup>] will equate to [2.4] EHUs.
  - Except that for development less than 10m<sup>2</sup> no contribution will be payable.
- 8.2.6 In summary:

Type of development:	EHU assessment based on:
Residential development	<ul> <li>1 EHU per household unit</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>0.7 EHU per one-bedroom household unit</li> </ul>
Fee simple subdivision	<ul> <li>1 EHU per allotment</li> </ul>
Non-residential	• 1 EHU for every 42m <sup>2</sup> of gfa unless changed
development	following an assessment under the process in 2.5.5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Government Property Management Centre of Expertise 'Workplace Standards and Guidelines for Office Space July 2014'

# 9 Rationale for funding the costs of growth through development contributions

#### 9.1 Legislative background

9.1.1 Section 106(2)(c) of the Local Government Act 2002 requires this Policy to explain why the Council has determined to use development contributions as a funding source, by reference to the matters referred to in section 101(3) of the LGA 2002 detailed below.

#### 9.2 Community outcomes

- 9.2.1 The following community outcomes have particular relevance to the decision of how to fund growth related infrastructure:
  - Wellington's long-term environmental health will be protected by well-planned and well-maintained infrastructure.
  - Opportunities for active and passive recreation in Wellington will be diverse, safe, affordable, accessible and attractive.
  - Wellington's communities will have ready access to multi-use indoor and outdoor facilities and spaces.
  - Wellingtonians will protect and have access to public green open spaces and the coast.
  - Wellington's governing bodies will comply with all legislative requirements and will behave in an ethical and fair manner.
- 9.2.2 Charging new development for the additional infrastructure ensures a fair contribution to the community outcomes. This means, for example, that:
  - Traffic resulting from development is managed by a programme of works that maintains existing traffic flow, pedestrian and cycle access, parking and safety standards;
  - Large, efficient reservoirs and pumping stations are built and shared across a number of developments; and
  - Reserves are created and developed to service growth.

# 9.3 Distribution of benefits and the extent to which particular individuals or groups contribute to the need to undertake an activity

- 9.3.1 It is appropriate that development contributions fund additional capacity in water supply, wastewater, stormwater, roading and parks and reserves. The benefits of this additional capacity mainly accrue to new households (EHUs) and businesses generating demand for that capacity. Development contributions paid by developers are likely to be passed on through section and building prices to the residents of new households and businesses. Existing residents and businesses, however, gain a much reduced benefit from the infrastructure and resulting growth in the city, and therefore they should not be required to fund the majority of the costs (where the benefit accrues to new developments) through rates.
- 9.3.2 Conversely, the cost of maintaining or improving levels of service provided by the city's infrastructure to the existing population cannot be included in capital expenditure to be funded out of development contributions, as this expenditure does not exclusively benefit developers or new households.

## 9.4 Costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities

9.4.1 The benefits of funding additional infrastructure capacity resulting from development growth through development contributions include greater transparency and allocative efficiency through passing on the actual costs to developers. The use of catchments also aids transparency and allocative efficiency by signalling the variations in the cost of providing infrastructure according to the characteristics of the particular locality and the nature of the works required. Although development contributions are not a significant administrative cost once systems are established, for small catchments collection of development contributions may not be cost effective and therefore a citywide fee will be more efficient for some activities with a large number of widely located projects. Citywide fees are also appropriate when infrastructure operates as a network (eg stormwater).

#### 9.5 Overall impact on the community

9.5.1 Ensuring adequate levels and balance between the various sources of funding to provide appropriate infrastructure is central to promoting the purpose of local government. Funding the cost of providing increased capacity in the city's infrastructure through development contributions rather than rates serviced debt promotes equity between existing residents and newcomers.

#### **10** Capital expenditure in response to growth

## **10.1** Activities and catchments for which development contributions may be required

- 10.1.1 Local Government Act 2002 allows the Council to require a development contribution from any development for:
  - capital expenditure expected to be incurred as a result of growth; or
  - capital expenditure already incurred in anticipation of growth.
- 10.1.2 Development contributions will be required for Council-funded capital works resulting from growth associated with the provision of the following network infrastructure and reserves.

#### Water supply

10.1.3 Development contributions will be required for:

- the ongoing citywide upgrade in capacity of the water supply network of pipes and pumping stations
- capital works to provide additional reservoir and pump station capacity for specific catchments.

#### Wastewater

10.1.4 Development contributions will be required for:

- the ongoing citywide upgrade in capacity of the networks of wastewater pipes and pumps
- Council funded capital works associated with the provision of the Council's Veolia project that serves the Moa Point and Karori wastewater catchments and was developed with additional capacity in anticipation of growth

#### Stormwater

10.1.5 Development contributions will be required for the ongoing citywide upgrade in capacity of the network of pipes and streams that make up the stormwater system.

#### Roading

10.1.6 Development contributions will be required for the ongoing citywide upgrades of roads, public transport facilities, cycle ways, pedestrian walkways and associated infrastructure to facilitate growth.

#### Reserves

10.1.7 Development contributions will be required in three catchments – a citywide catchment, an inner city catchment and for Greenfield development (in accordance with section B6.1.2 to B6.1.5 of this Policy).

#### 10.2 Growth-related capital expenditure

- 10.2.1 The table in Appendix A (Table 1) sets out for each activity:
  - the capital expenditure identified in the 2015/25 LTP that the Council expects to incur to meet the increased demand for network infrastructure and reserves resulting from growth
  - the total amount of development contribution funding sought for that activity
  - the proportion of the capital expenditure that will be funded by development contributions and other sources of funding.
- 10.2.2 Where Council anticipates funding from a third party (such as the New Zealand Transport Agency) for any part of the growth component of the capital expenditure budget, then this proportion is excluded from the costs used to calculate development contributions.

#### 10.3 Capital costs already incurred in anticipation of growth

- 10.3.1 Development contributions will also be required from development to meet the cost of infrastructure capacity already incurred in anticipation of development where the Council has assessed it appropriate and reasonable.
- 10.3.2 For the purpose of this Policy, taking a development contribution for capital expenditure already incurred in anticipation of development is considered appropriate for the wastewater network infrastructure in the catchment areas of the Moa Point and Western treatment plants (Veolia), the Council's share of the Porirua Treatment Plant and for several water supply catchments but not for any of the other listed activities in section 1 above.
- 10.3.3 The capital expenditure already incurred prior to 1 July 2005 to meet increased growth demand for network infrastructure and reserves is summarised in Appendix A (Table 2).

#### **10.4** Use of development contributions

- 10.4.1 The Council will use development contributions either for or towards the capital expenditure for which they were required, or for providing analogous reserves or infrastructure.
- 10.4.2 Where a development contribution is received for capital expenditure that has already been incurred by the Council, the Council will have met its obligations under the Local Government Act 2002 that relate to the use of the development contributions, unless a refund is due.
- 10.4.3 Where the Council has received development contributions for reserves, in addition to the powers governing the use of development contributions for reserves in the Local Government Act 2002, the Council must use the land or cash received as follows:
  - cash within 20 years of it being received
  - land within 10 years of it being received, unless a longer period is agreed with the party who paid the contribution. (Note: in all circumstances the Council will seek to reach such an agreement).

# 11 How development contributions have been calculated

#### 11.1 Local Government Act 2002 Requirements

- 11.1.1 Section 201(1)(a) of the Local Government Act 2002 requires this Policy to include, in summary form, an explanation of and justification for the way each development contribution in the schedule to this Policy is calculated.
- 11.1.2 In summary, each contribution has been calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Schedule 13 of the Local Government Act 2002, by using the following seven step process:

Step	Explanation	Local Government Act 2002 Reference
One	Define catchments	Sch 13 (1) (a)
	<ul> <li>A catchment is the area served by a particular infrastructure, eg reservoirs, pumping stations and pipes.</li> <li>Catchments are defined with reference to characteristics of the service, the common benefits received across the geographical area supplied and judgement involving a balance between administrative efficiency and the extent of common benefits.</li> </ul>	
Two	Identify 10-year capital expenditure resulting from growth	S 106 (2) (a) and Sch 13 (1)
	<ul> <li>The proportion of total planned costs of capital expenditure for network and infrastructure, parks and reserves from the LTP resulting from growth.</li> <li>Growth costs (capacity increase to cater for new entrants) can be funded in full or in part by using development contributions. This is one of three components of the total 10-year capital costs budgeted in the LTP, the other two components being level of service improvements and renewals. These two costs must be met from funding sources other than development contributions.</li> <li>Justification for the level of growth capital expenditure should be supported by financial management funding considerations (refer to 9 above) and show significant assumptions and impacts of uncertainty.</li> </ul>	(a) S 106(2) (a) S 101 (3) (a) S 201 (1) (b)
Thre e	Identify the percentage of growth related 10-year capital expenditure to be funded by development contributions Unless the Council wishes to reduce fees for clear policy	S 106 (2) (b)

## Attachment 5

Step	Explanation	Local Government Act 2002 Reference
	<ul> <li>reasons, this is likely to be fully funded by development contributions in most cases, because:</li> <li>it directly relates to the planned capital expenditure set out in the LTP and detailed in the Council's Asset Management Plans and</li> <li>the capital expenditure for growth can be reasonably identified.</li> </ul>	
Four	Identify the appropriate units of demand	Sch 13 (1) (b)
	<ul> <li>The selected unit of demand is Equivalent Household Units (EHUs) calculated as follows:</li> <li>For a Greenfield development, an allotment, eg in Northern Growth developments the average lot size is 550 - 600m<sup>2</sup>.</li> <li>EHUs will be applied uniformly for each lot regardless of size for reasons of administrative simplicity and lot size is not considered to have a material impact on demand.</li> <li>For non-residential development, 42m<sup>2</sup> (based on average space per office worker of 16m<sup>2</sup> and an average number of persons per household in the Wellington region of 2.6 (per the 2013 census and Forecast ID) or by self-assessment supported by an impact report or by special assessment whereby the Council prepares an impact report as a basis for assessment.</li> <li>For an infill development, a residential dwelling as defined in clause 5 - Definitions.</li> </ul>	
Five	<ul> <li>Identify the designed capacity (in units of demand) provided for growth</li> <li>The designed capacity may vary between different types of infrastructure. In many cases it will be considered economically prudent to provide spare growth capacity considerably beyond current 10-year expectations. For example, large scale, high cost citywide infrastructure such as a sewerage treatment plant will have significantly more designed capacity for growth than ongoing roading improvements.</li> <li>Costs are recovered across the full designed number of EHUs. Projected growth in EHUs over the 10 year period of the LTP will be relevant to the Council's budgeting of revenue but not to the calculation of the development contribution per EHU.</li> </ul>	Sch 13 (1) (b) & (2)
Six	Allocate the costs to each unit of demand for growth	Sch 13 (1) (b)
	<ul> <li>The development contribution charge per EHU is calculated by dividing the total capital expenditure resulting from growth (step two) by the designed units</li> </ul>	

Step	Explanation	Local Government Act 2002 Reference
	of demand for growth (step five).	
Seve n	Input results to comprehensive schedule of fees by catchment	S 201 (2)
	<ul> <li>A detailed schedule must be prepared as part of this Policy that enables the development contributions to be calculated by infrastructure type and catchment.</li> <li>This Policy will be supported by the significant assumptions made to determine the development contributions payable and their impacts, contribution and conditions and criteria for remission, postponement or refund, the valuation basis for assessment of maximum reserves and catchment maps.</li> </ul>	S 201 (1) (a) S 201 (1) (b), (c) & (d)

#### **11.2 Significant assumptions**

11.2.1 Section 201(1)(b) of the Local Government Act 2002 requires this Policy to state significant assumptions underlying the calculation of the schedule of development contributions.

#### System-wide view

11.2.2 In developing a methodology for the development contributions, the Council has taken a system-wide view in identifying the cumulative effect of development on infrastructure, ie by considering the infrastructure impacts on all ratepayers created by both individual and multiple developments across a catchment. For citywide catchments this means growth is proportionally reflected in total capital expenditure.

#### **Planning horizon**

11.2.3 The planning horizon varies by infrastructure type typically ranging from 10 years to more than 50 years. This is consistent with the Council's asset management planning. Longer horizons may result in larger capital expenditure for some projects but also means the costs are spread across a larger designed city capacity (ie greater number of EHUs).

#### Growth forecasts

11.2.4 The overall planning assumption is for a 7 percent increase in growth and capacity for renewals and upgrades for citywide catchments to take account of the impact on infrastructure of continuing growth within the city over the next 10 years.

#### Application of costing methods

11.2.5 Average costs have generally been applied to the allocation of capital expenditure between existing and new EHUs. In most cases, it is a difficult and complex exercise to determine incremental costs and average costs reflect a fair allocation of capital infrastructure costs to newcomers.

#### Cost of individual items of capital expenditure

The Council has used the best information available at the time of developing this Policy to estimate the cost of individual items of capital expenditure that will be funded in whole or part out of development contributions. It is likely that actual costs will differ from estimated costs due to factors beyond the Council's ability to predict, such as changes in price of raw materials, labour, etc, and the time of capital works. The Council will review its estimates of capital expenditure annually and adjust the LTP.

#### Financial assumptions

11.2.6 The following financial assumptions have been applied:

- All costs in this Policy are based on budgeted infrastructure prices and allowance has been made for inflation from 2010/11.
- Income generated from rates will be sufficient to meet the operating costs of growth related capital expenditure into the future.

- All New Zealand Transport Agency subsidies will continue at present levels and eligibility criteria will remain unchanged.
- The methods of service delivery will remain substantially unchanged.

## 12 Application of methodology to specific activities

Development contributions are required both on a citywide basis and on a more localised catchment-by-catchment basis depending on the type of infrastructure and reserves, the type of development and the impact of development on infrastructure and reserves. Further details of the basis for the development contributions in this Policy are set out in Appendix B.

#### 12.1 Citywide development contributions

- 12.1.1 Citywide fees are applied to:
  - Network infrastructure those systems characterised by interdependent components where development growth adversely impacts other areas of the network if action is not taken to mitigate those effects. The network infrastructure attracting citywide development contributions will comprise roads and the water supply, stormwater and wastewater reticulation networks.
  - Reserves that are destination amenities used by groups from across the city such as the Botanic Gardens.
- 12.1.2 Increases in capacity resulting from growth are factored into the regular, ongoing renewal and upgrade work undertaken on these networks and reserves. Over a 10-year period these works typically comprise a variety of projects right across the city.
- 12.1.3 In estimating the cost proportion of additional growth-related capacity included in renewals and upgrades the Council has assumed that:
  - Capacity increases are designed to reflect the overall level of growth in EHUs expected over the next 10 years;
  - Growth for capacity planning purposes is estimated after consideration of projections of population, households and employment prepared by Forecast id, Infometrics Ltd and Statistics New Zealand.
  - Average cost is a reasonable proxy for the incremental cost of additional capacity. The cost of additional capacity for development growth installed during renewal projects is limited to the appropriate proportion of materials costs as all other costs are deemed to relate to the renewal of the asset.

#### Citywide water supply

- 12.1.4 The water supply reticulation system comprises a network of pipes and pumping stations supplying fresh water from 18 bulk water supply points around the city. Development growth reduces the level of service standards for water pressure for other households within the network although not necessarily for that new development. To maintain the level of service, additional capacity is continually built into the network either as specific upgrades or as part of the renewal programme.
- 12.1.5 Citywide water supply excludes the Northern Growth area (catchments I and J) as water is supplied directly from the bulk main and does not rely on the wider city network. The water supply distribution network in this area will be provided by developers at their cost as they develop through the area.

#### Citywide stormwater

12.1.6 Flooding has occurred in the past in the central city, Miramar, Karori, Island Bay/Berhampore, Kaiwharawhara and the Tawa basin. The lack of sufficient pipe capacity and the resulting need to implement flood protection works across the city is seen as one of the most significant impacts of continued development. Planned works are ongoing across the city as growth continues. The priorities for these works are determined after consideration of the impact of flooding, environmental risk, existing consent and potential growth.

#### Citywide wastewater

- 12.1.7 The wastewater reticulation system comprises a network of pipes and pumping stations clearing wastewater and sewage to the Moa Point, Western and Porirua treatment plants.
- 12.1.8 Development growth increases the volume of wastewater requiring additional capacity to be built into the network on an ongoing basis either as specific upgrades or as part of the renewal programme.

#### Citywide traffic and roading

12.1.9 The transport and roading network comprises the city's main arterial routes and secondary roads including related bridges, walls and embankments, footpaths, walkways and cycle ways, parking and public transport access and shelters.

12.1.10 Development growth increases traffic volumes and congestion which adversely impact traffic flows, safety, and wear and tear on road surfaces. To maintain the level of service, additional works are required across the network on an ongoing basis. These works typically comprise many small projects right across the city over a 10-year period. Works are planned to approximately match expected growth to ensure cost effective use of the Council's resources and assets.

#### **Citywide Reserves**

- 12.1.11 Citywide reserves comprise amenities such as the Botanic Gardens and open spaces. They are destinations that provide active recreational facilities to the city community. Increased demand can come from anywhere within the city.
- 12.1.12 Growth impacts on these amenities in a number of ways including degradation in the quality of the amenity, overcrowding, changes in activities and usage by residents, etc. Capital works are continually required to upgrade these reserves to enable increased usage and to purchase new land and assets. Works are planned to cater for growth to ensure cost effective use of the Council's resources and assets.

#### 12.2 Development contributions for specific catchment areas

- 12.2.1 In addition to citywide development contributions, capital works are required to mitigate the impacts of development growth in clearly defined catchments. Examples include:
  - a new water reservoir designed to provide capacity for a development (i.e. an identifiable catchment of EHUs)
  - a new link road to provide a subdivision with access to main arterial roads
  - development of local infrastructure such as an open space to service a new subdivision or to cater for additional growth in household units within existing suburbs or the inner city.
- 12.2.2 It is anticipated that specific catchments will be defined from time to time as specific local works are required to mitigate the impact of growth on the local community. There are specific catchments for water supply, wastewater, reserves and roads.

#### Specific catchments for roading and associated infrastructure

- 12.2.3 The future urban development of the land currently used for port and railyards will generate a substantial amount of new vehicle traffic onto an important gateway route into and out of the city as well as substantial increase in pedestrian numbers between the new development, public transport hubs and the rest of the central city. This will require improvements to be made to the road corridor and to key intersections to facilitate this growth and ensure that congestion is managed appropriately.
- 12.2.4 Therefore a sub-catchment has been defined based on the areas of future development which will generate the majority of the increased traffic and turning movements
- 12.2.5 Specific catchments for roading and associated infrastructure have also been defined in the Northern Growth area, the Johnsonville Town Centre and the Adelaide Road development. Further details are provided in Appendix B (B5.1)

#### Water supply catchments

- 12.2.6 There are 13 specific water supply catchments where water reservoirs and pumping station upgrades are required to provide for growth, either to provide the necessary water storage capacity based on projected population or to increase the level of service to enable further development.
- 12.2.7 The water supply catchments comprise:
  - Roseneath
  - Karori
  - Brooklyn-Frobisher
  - Kelburn
  - Johnsonville-Onslow
  - Ngaio

- Grenada-Lincolnshire
- Newlands
- Melrose
- Central and Coastal
- Tawa
- Wadestown

• Churton-Stebbings

#### Wastewater catchments

- 12.2.8 Three wastewater catchments have been defined around the service areas of the three wastewater treatment plants:
  - Moa Point
  - Western (Karori)
  - Porirua (Northern Suburbs).
- 12.2.9 The Veolia treatment plants (Moa Point and Western) were built with the intention of providing significant capacity for growth over a long period of time, with Moa Point having the capacity to service twice the current population. Development contributions will be used to recover the costs of this additional capacity against new developments.

#### Reserves - inner city

12.2.10 The growth in residential apartments is increasing demand for additional local reserves. This requires the redevelopment of existing reserves to accommodate additional usage and the purchase of additional inner city land to create new reserves.

Therefore, an inner city catchment has been defined where the predominant users of these reserves are local inner city residents

#### **Reserves - Greenfield development**

12.2.11 Any development falling within the definition of Greenfield development is required to meet the Council's policy for reserves (in accordance with section B6.1 of this Policy). Generally, developers contribute appropriate areas of land and either develop the reserve themselves or the Council develops the reserve and charges a contribution per allotment.

#### **Reserves** - other

12.2.12 Current reserve management policies indicate that other areas are adequately provided with local reserves and open space (except for citywide reserves). As further reserves management plans are developed, new local reserves may be required in established suburbs as a result of infill development growth.

#### 12.3 Application of s101(3) of the Local Government Act 2002

12.3.1 The Council has considered each of the above catchment and citywide categories, and determined the fees payable for each per EHU, based on the benefits accrued. The development contribution calculation is considered to be reasonable and does not need to be amended for the overall impact of the allocation of liability on the community.

#### Appendix A - Tables 1 – 4

#### Table 1 – Capital Expenditure from the 2015-25 LTP

Activity	Total Cost of Capital Works (\$000)	Total Growth Component to be funded by Development Contributions (\$000)
Parks and Reserves - Catchment	0	0
Parks and Reserves -City Wide	61,140	4,000
Transport - Catchment	33,836	14,834
Transport - City Wide	292,123	19,516
Storm Water - City Wide	57,548	1,450
Wastewater - City Wide	125,013	0
Water Supply - Catchment	52,850	32,051
Water Supply - City Wide	146,904	3,213
Total	769,414	75,063

Table 2 -	Capital	expenditure	prior to 1	July 2005
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Activities	Total Capital expenditure incurred prior to 1 July 2005 in anticipation of development to be funded by development contributions (\$000)
Water Supply	5,933
Wastewater	61,662
Stormwater	0
Roading	0
Parks and Reserves	0
Total	67,595

Citywide development contributions	-	er EHU x GSt)
Water Supply	\$	337
Wastewater	\$	121
Stormwater	\$	165
Roading	\$	1,312
Reserves	\$	604
Total Citywide development		
Contributions for residential developments	\$	2,539

#### Table 3 - Citywide development contributions

\* The stormwater component is only applicable to the greatest number of EHUs on any floor in non- residential or multi-unit residential developments. For example, a three storey residential development with three two bedroom units on each floor would be liable for \$495 for stormwater.

# Table 4 - Specific catchment related developmentcontributions

#### Wastewater

Wastewater catchement development contributions	\$ per EHU (ex GSt)	
Central (Moa Point) Catchment	\$	1,185
Western (Krori) catchment	\$	2,440
Northern catchment	\$	722

#### Water Supply

Water supply catchment based	\$ per EHU		
development contributions	(ex GSt)		
Roseneath	\$	3,267	
Karori	\$	1,724	
Beacon Hill	\$	-	
Brooklyn Frobisher	\$	1,575	
Kelburn	\$	-	
Johnsonville Onslow	\$	1,583	
Ngaio	\$	-	
Maldive	\$	-	
Churton - Stebbings	\$	2,939	
Grenada - Lincolnshire	\$	4,082	
Maupuia	\$	-	
Newlands	\$	-	
Melrose	\$	1,775	
Central and Coastal	\$	998	
Tawa	\$		
Wadestown	\$	2,487	

#### Transport

Transport	\$ per EHU (ex GSt)		
Churton - Stebbings	\$	4,067	
Grenada - Lincolnshire	\$	3,643	
Pipitea Precinct	\$	2,467	
Adelaide Road	\$	3,856	
Johnsonville Town Centre	\$	2,203	

#### Reserves

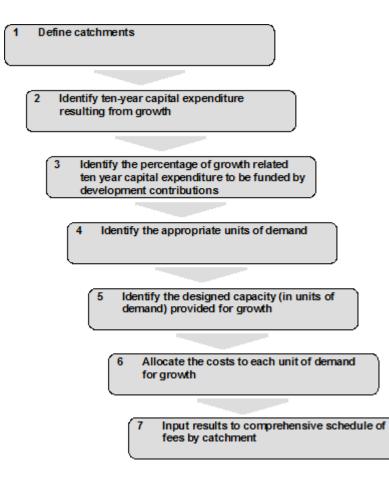
	\$ per EHU		
Reserves	(ex GSt)		
Inner city catchment - residential	\$ 1,415		
	(To be calculated under B6.1		
	based on Council's policy for		
Greenfield development	reserves)		

#### **Appendix B - Methodology**

Calculation of development contribution levies based on the methodology

#### **B1.1** Introduction

B1.1.1 This Policy sets out the methodology for calculating development contributions. In summary, the methodology comprises the following seven steps.



- B1.1.2 The capital works expenditure and the basis of calculation of development contributions for each of the infrastructure areas is set out below for:
  - (a) A citywide catchment for water supply, stormwater, waste water, roading and reserves
  - (b) Water supply catchments
  - (c) Wastewater catchments
  - (d) Roading catchments
  - (e) An inner city catchment for reserves

#### **B2.1** Citywide

B2.1.1 The capital works expenditure and the basis of calculation of development contributions for citywide water supply, stormwater and roading is set out in the table below. It identifies the capital expenditure in the Council's 2015-25 LTP, the proportion relating to growth less subsidies received from other parties to arrive at the total net contribution amount. This is divided by the estimated citywide growth in equivalent household units (EHUs) to determine the citywide development contribution payable.

Activity	Total Cost of Capital Works (\$000)	Total Growth Component to be funded by Development Contributions (\$000)	City Wide Development Contribution Amount
Parks and Reserves -City Wide	183,526	10,554	\$ 604
Transport - City Wide	419,521	22,940	\$ 1,312
Storm Water - City Wide	114,739	2,879	\$ 165
Wastewater - City Wide	210,125	2,108	\$ 121
Water Supply - City Wide	257,067	5,897	\$ 337
Total	1,184,978	44,378	\$ 2,539

#### **B3.1 Water Supply**

B3.1.1 The following table sets out the water supply catchments where capital works incorporate additional capacity to allow for growth. Development contributions recover the cost of having provided that additional capacity for growth. The calculation is based on the capital expenditure relating only to the additional capacity for growth divided by the estimated EHUs available for growth.

Water Supply Catchment	Total Cost of Capital Works (\$000)	Total Growth Component to be funded by Development Contributions (\$000)	Development Contributions per EHU
Roseneath	5,803	828	3,267
Karori	8,620	4,595	1,724
Beacon Hill	580	0	-
Brooklyn Frobisher	6,420	2,456	1,575
Kelburn	2,276	0	-
Johnsonville Onslow	8,920	6,344	1,583
Ngaio	0	0	-
Maldive	0	0	-
Churton - Stebbings	4,643	4,643	2,939
Grenada - Lincolnshire	6,490	6,490	4,082
Maupuia	101	0	-
Newlands	590	93	-
Melrose	2,500	1,806	1,775
Central and Coastal	25,650	13,592	998
Tawa	0	0	-
Wadestown	6,690	4,081	2,487
Total	79,283	44,928	

#### Water reservoirs and pumping station upgrades and renewals

#### **B4.1 Wastewater**

B4.1.1 Wellington City utilises three treatment plants. Each plant was built with additional capacity to provide for significant growth. Development contributions recover part of the cost of having provided that additional capacity for growth. The cost per EHU is calculated as follows:

Catchment	Total Cost of Capital Works (\$000)	Total Growth Component to be funded by Development Contributions (\$000)	Development Contributions per EHU
Central (Moa Point)	136,700	52,577	1,185
Western (Karori)	12,200	4,692	2,440
Northern (Porirua)	6,850	2,635	722

#### **B5.1 Roading and associated infrastructure**

B5.1.1 Three traffic and roading catchments are identified for new roads. Two come as part of the Northern Growth Management Plan. The third recognises the response to growth around the port and rail yards land at the northern gateway to the city.

This capital expenditure is included in capital projects CX311, CX377 and CX493 respectively as budgeted in the Council's LTP and related amendments. The calculation of development contributions in the following table identifies the proportion of the capital expenditure relating to growth divided by the estimated growth in EHUs.

Catchment	Total Cost of Capital Works (\$000)	Total Growth Component to be funded by Development Contributions (\$000)	Development Contributions per EHU
Churton - Stebbings	13,491	5,531	4,067
Grenada - Lincolnshire	12,771	9,068	3,643
Pipitea Precinct	16,080	9,487	2,467
Johnsonville Town Centre	14,139	2,710	2,203
Adelaide Road	12,747	3,268	3,856

B5.1.2 Two catchments are identified for centre-based developments. Both the Adelaide Road and Johnsonville Town Centre developments have significant growth components.

**Adelaide Road:** While many of the key outcomes for Adelaide Road are locally focused (such as providing for more high-quality residential growth, recognising and protecting employment opportunities while enabling a transition to suitable 'new economy'

activities and strengthening the local community) there is also a strong emphasis on improving the Adelaide Road transport corridor for multiple forms of transport.

The Council has determined that, for the purposes of calculating development contributions, the benefits to the local community should be regarded as equivalent, in aggregate, to the benefits to the wider community. The benefits to the wider growth community have been assessed on a citywide basis for two key reasons:

- There are key citywide destinations south of Adelaide Road, in particular the hospital. All of Wellington will benefit, for example, from quicker ambulance access to Wellington Hospital
- Allocating the costs on a citywide basis is consistent with the approach to other similar roading projects.

Johnsonville Town Centre: Council has determined that development contributions for the Johnsonville Town Centre development should be solely catchment based. While other communities will clearly derive a benefit, the Town Centre Plan is primarily concerned with managing growth in the Town Centre, from which the existing Town Centre community and future developers will derive the principal benefit. While Johnsonville Town Centre will become a more attractive retail and business destination, increased activity will translate directly to economic benefits for those in the Town Centre. Johnsonville is not a key access route to the same extent as Adelaide Road. Alternatives that do not involve going through the Town Centre are available to many in the wider catchment, and some of the growth community in the Northern Growth area are already paying for improved alternative access to major transport routes specifically through development contributions.

#### **B6.1 Reserves**

#### Inner city reserves catchment

- B6.1.1 In line with the Local Government Amendment Act which was passed in August 2014, the charges for non-residential developments have been removed. It is important to note that only the portion deemed to benefit residential properties is charged to residential developments. The calculation of the development contribution for inner city residential reserves is set out as follows:
  - (a) Determine inner city catchment comprising Lambton and Te Aro census area units.
  - (b) Determine capital expenditure for inner city reserves as follows:

Catchment	Total Cost of Capital Works (\$000)	Total Growth Component to be funded by Development Contributions (\$000)	Development Contributions per EHU
Inner City Parks	10,062	10,062	1,415

 (c) Reserves are assumed to benefit both existing residents and newcomers equally. Therefore, the cost is divided by existing and projected EHUs over a 10-year period. Total projected EHUs are estimated to be:

- residential EHUs	3,183	
- non-residential EHUs	31,406	
	34,589	EHUs

- (d) Residents are considered to have eight hours per day of potential use (100 percent) whereas workers have one hour per day (12.5%). Potential usage by others (residents living outside the central city and visitors) is not considered significant.
- (e) Allocating costs results in the following contributions:

Residential =	projected capital cost divided by projected residential units weighted by number of projected residential EHUs to total EHUs

= \$10,062,426 x 44.77% / 3,183 or \$1,415 per residential EHU

#### Greenfield reserves

- B6.1.2 'Greenfield developments' are those that create new residential or rural residential areas as opposed to infill type subdivision where sections within established urban areas are subdivided. New households in Greenfield developments have both citywide and local purpose reserve needs.
- B6.1.3 The local purpose contribution comprises local and community reserves and is calculated on a case by case basis as follows:
  - The land is given in lieu of contributions at an agreed valuation.
  - The costs of land development are paid as development contributions to the Council by the developer.
- B6.1.4 This provides a method for defining a minimum standard for a new community or local park which addresses both the quality of the undeveloped land and the quality of facilities to be provided in the park for recreational use. It allows a dollar figure, per allotment in a subdivision, to be calculated to fund both the acquisition of the land and its physical development. Actual costs will vary according to the size of the specific park.

B6.1.5 In reaching agreements with developers, the Council will require that, in any case where the Council intends to develop infrastructure on reserve land, the capital expenditure costs involved are covered by development contributions in monetary form, rather than by vested land of greater value than required.

#### Open space land acquisition

- B6.1.6 Residential growth impacts the city's needs for open space in a number of ways including altering the ratio of hectares of green belt per head of population. While the existing population derives some benefit from additional open space, this benefit is offset by the increased utilisation of existing open space by the 'growth population'.
- B6.1.7 Allocating capital expenditure for open space land acquisition currently identified as necessary for growth will provide for the purchase of open space of city-wide benefit with ecological, landscape and/or recreational value. In some instances, land acquired in the context of Greenfield developments operates as a city-wide asset and should therefore be funded through a city-wide residential development contribution.

767 71122 71122 71255 339 339 339 33333 333333 33155 700 (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	Development Contribution Category	n Project Description	Sub-Project Description	Total Cost 1 of Capital C Works b (\$000) D C	Total Growth Component to be funded by Development Contributions (\$000)	Total Cost of Capital Works to be funded from other sources (\$000)	Growth EHU	Residential Non- Development Residential Contribution Development Amount Contribution Amount	Non- Residential Development Contribution Amount
Open beside         Consideration between Park         112         112         112         112         112         113         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         111         1111         111         111	Reserves - Catchment	Grenada - Lincolnshire	Community park -Lincolnshire Farm land development	767			2,600		
Oth Parks         Good Fork $1.71$ $1.71$ $1.71$ $1.71$ $0.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ $2.318$ <		Inner City Parks	Cobblestone Park	1,122	1,122	0	3,183		
COD Parts         Mittan fraction $T$		Inner City Parks	Glover Park	1,711	1,711	0			
Oth Patis         Team Microaction		Inner City Parks	Hannahs Courtyard	7	7	0			
Operation         Transmission         Sector         Sector <t< td=""><td></td><td>Inner City Parks Inner City Darke</td><td>Midiana Park Taranabi // Guntanav Darb</td><td>1 056</td><td>1 056</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>		Inner City Parks Inner City Darke	Midiana Park Taranabi // Guntanav Darb	1 056	1 056				
Operation         Description         Description <thdescription< th=""> <thdescription< th=""></thdescription<></thdescription<>		Inner City Parks	Te Aro Park	1,030 33	33	0		<u>-</u>	
Tume Cty Park         Watang Park         Watang Park         Watang Park         0         3183         7           Tume Cty Parks         Iner Cty Park         10,622         10,622         10,622         3,133         1           Iner Cty Parks         Iner Cty Parks         10,622         10,622         10,622         2,133         1,748           Inter Cty Parks         10,622         10,622         10,622         2,133         1,748           Inter Cty Parks         2200         236         2,134         1,748         1,133         1,748           Inter Cty Parks         2200         236         2,134         1,748         1,133         1,748         1,748           Inter Cty Parks         2300         11,133         1,748         2,748         1         1,133         1,748         1,748           Inter Cty Parks         2300         11,133         1,748         2,748         1         1,748         1,748         1,748         1,748         1,748         1,748         1,748         1,748         1,748         1,748         1,748         1,748         1,748         1,748         1,748         1,748         1,748         1,748         1,748         1,748         1,748         1,7		Inner City Parks	Victoria/Manners Park	39	39	0			
Time City Paris         Inner City Paris         Inner City Paris         0         3 H3           I Up Fanuwork         I Up Fanuwork         10.062         0         3 H3           I Up Fanuwork         I Up Fanuwork         I Up Fanuwork         0         3 H3           I Up Fanuwork         I Up Fanuwork         I Up Fanuwork         0         3 H3           I Up Fanuwork         I Up Fanuwork         I Up Fanuwork         0         3 H3           I Up Fanuwork         I Up Fanuwork         I Up Fanuwork         0         3 H3           I Up Fanuwork         I Up Fanuwork         I Up Fanuwork         I H3         I H3           I Up Fanuwork         I H3         I H3         I H3         I H3           I Up Fanuwork         I H3         I H3         I H3         I H3         I H3           I Up Fanuwork         I H3         I H3         I H3         I H3         I H3         I H3           I H3         I H3         I H3         I H3         I H3         I H3         I H3         I H3           I H3         I H3         I H3         I H3         I H3         I H3         I H3         I H3         I H3           I H3         I H3         I H3		Inner City - Waitangi Park	Waitangi Park	5,225	5,225	0			
Idy Framework         10,829         10,829         0         17,478           al Oty Framework         al Oty Stanes and Priss         2,370         2,206         2,311         17,478           Outy Oriental Bay         Outy States and Priss         2,370         2,06         2,301         17,478           Outy Oriental Bay         Dive back         2,370         2,06         2,091         17,478           Outy Oriental Bay         11,155         11,25         12,1         11,178         17,478         17,478           Outy Oriental Bay         2,370         2,06         2,301         2,748         11         11,178         17,478         17,478           Bay partering Diverbacing         6,355         2,016         3,124         11,788         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         17,478         1		Other Inner City Parks Total Inner City Parks	Inner City Park	10,062	10,062	0		1,415	0
All Op Framework         15,212         0         15,212         17,478           all Op Framework         15,212         26         2,306         17,478           Outy Oriental Bay         2006         10         2,306         17,478           Outy Oriental Bay         2006         17,378         127         11,781         17,478           Outy Oriental Bay         11,355         121         11,781         17,478         11           Outy Oriental Bay         11,355         121         11,781         17,478         11           Outy Oriental Bay         11,355         121         11,781         17,478         11           Outy Oriental Bay         11,355         121         11,781         17,478         17           Usy Diverses         5555         2,016         37,379         17,478         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17         17	Parks and Reserves - Catch	ment Total		10.829	10.829	0		1.710	0
Cutral City Framework         Cutral City Framework         15.212         0         15.212         17.478           Cutral City Framework         Cutral City Framework         2.370         2.36         2.378         17.478           Cutral City Stamework         Cutral City Stamework         2.370         2.36         2.378         17.478           Cutral City Stamework         Contral City Stamework         2.370         2.36         2.378         17.478           Cutral City Stamework         Contral City Stamework         2.366         2.378         17.478         17.478           Contral City Stamework         Contral City Stamework         6.555         2.616         3.798         17.478           Proper         Proper         Contral City Stamework         6.555         2.616         3.748         17.478           Stateboard Carlens         Contral Division         0         5.214         3.81         2.778         17.478           Stateboard Carlens         Contral Division         0         5.214         3.81         2.788         17.478           Stateboard Carlens         Contral Division         0         2.33         1.748         1.748           Stateboard Carlens         Contral Division         0         2.33									
Carran City Submits and Greening Corrand City Submess and Parkiss         Carran City Submess and Parkiss         Carran City Submess and Parkiss         Contraction Submess and Contraction         Contraction Sub	Reserves - City Wide	Central City Framework		15,212	0	15,212	17,478		
Control Of Systemes and Parks         Control Of Systemes         Control Of Systemes         Control Of Systemes           Cyde Ouwy Ordental Bay         Cyde Ouwy Ordental Bay         Cyde Ouwy Ordental Bay         Cyde Ouwy Ordental Bay           Cyde Ouwy Ordental Bay         Cyde Ouwy Ordental Bay         Cyde Ouwy Ordental Bay         Cyde Ouwy Ordental Bay           Property Purchase Reserves         Evals Bay Naterirot Devicipment         1129         1178         1778         1778           Property Purchase Reserves         635         2,61         2,78         1148         1778           Subruban greening indivices         6305         2,61         3,79         1778         1778           Subruban greening indivices         6305         2,61         3,79         17478         1778           Central City Ordental Bay         Contral Bay Ordental Bay         6305         17478         17778         17478           Central City Ordental Bay         Contral Bay Ordental Bay         5,71         141         2,723         17478           Central City Ordental Bay         Contral Bay Ordental Bay         2,771         17478         17478           Contral Bay Ordental Bay         Contral Bay Ordental Bay         2,723         17479         2,7779           Contral Bay Ordental Bay		Central City Lighting and Greening		2,370	236	2,134	17,478		
Coham Drive band, model         Coham Drive band, model <thcoham ban<="" drive="" td=""><td></td><td>Central City Squares and Parks</td><td></td><td>2,006</td><td>(0)</td><td>2,006</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></thcoham>		Central City Squares and Parks		2,006	(0)	2,006			
Constraint         Constraint <thconstraint< th="">         Constraint         Constra</thconstraint<>		Cohham Drive head		249	G2 02	224			
Parks and Graches:         Parks and Graches:         1,209         121         1,768         1,778         1,748           Nopervy transmister         Shurhan preminitatives:         6,535         2,616         3,739         1,748         1           Namban preminitatives:         Shurhan preminitatives:         5,213         3,411         2,230         1,748         1           Cartral ety godennue:         Graches:         5,231         3,411         2,243         3,411         2,548         1         3,413         2,548         1         3,448         1         3,448         1         3,448         1         3,448         1         3,448         1         3,448         1         3,448         1         3,448         1         3,448         3,448         1         3,448         1         3,448         3,448         1         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448         3,448 </td <td></td> <td>Evans Bay batent slip</td> <td></td> <td>1.155</td> <td>12</td> <td>1.143</td> <td>17.478</td> <td></td> <td></td>		Evans Bay batent slip		1.155	12	1.143	17.478		
Property Incluses         Reserves         6.355         2.616         3.730         1.748         1           Mathing greening initiatives         Wart Varetriout Beeomerginitatives         96.233         3.411         92.802         17.478         1           Mathing greening         Stativatives         5.410         0         5.411         7.428         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1 <td></td> <td>Parks and Gardens</td> <td></td> <td>1,299</td> <td>121</td> <td>1,178</td> <td>17,478</td> <td></td> <td></td>		Parks and Gardens		1,299	121	1,178	17,478		
		Property Purchases - Reserves		6,355	2,616	3,739			
Matrix Matrix Matrix Matrix         Matrix Matrix         Mat		Suburban greening initiatives		305	31	275			
Cutomal Bay basch		Weth Waterfront Development		96,243 E 410	3,441	92,802	17,478		
		Skateboard facilities		111	11	100	17,478		
Playgounds         5,284         508         4,771         17,478           Playgounds         3,440         5,53         14,47         5,00         17,478           Artificial Surfaces         0.04stal         3,440         2.93         3,00         17,478           Sportsfields         0.04stal         3,440         2.93         3,00         17,478           Sportsfields         0.04stal         3,440         2.93         3,00         17,478           Sportsfields         0.04stal         1,229         440         0.0828         17,478           Sportsfields         0.04stal         1,229         2,41         7,478         2,93         2,00         17,478           Sportsfields         1,00         1,273         1,273         1,778         1,748         2,91         1,748           Town Belt Reserves         5,91         1,273         1,274         1,748         1,748           Town Belt Reserves         5,01         1,748         3,113         1,748         1,748           Town Belt Reserves         5,01         1,748         1,748         1,748         1,748           Sportmoster         0.00         1,133         1,748         1,14,748         1,7		Oriental Bay beach		1,821	182	1,639			
Table         Solution         Solution <thsolution< th="">         Solution         <t< td=""><td></td><td>Playgrounds</td><td></td><td>5,284</td><td>508</td><td>4,777</td><td>17,478</td><td></td><td></td></t<></thsolution<>		Playgrounds		5,284	508	4,777	17,478		
Matricial Surfaces         Matric		Park Structures Coastal		5,153 3 440	144 730	3,009			
		Artificial Surfaces		564	28	536			
Botanic Garden         Figure 17,478         T/5,82         T/5,478         T/5,478 <td></td> <td>Sportsfields</td> <td></td> <td>11,269</td> <td>440</td> <td>10,828</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>		Sportsfields		11,269	440	10,828			
Walkways         Walkways         5,900         17,478           Parks Infrastructure         Parks Infrastructure         3,162         4,8         3,113         17,478           Town Bet & Reserves         1,713         1,713         1,713         4,628         17,478           City Wide Total         1,713         1,713         1,713         1,743         6           City Wide Total         1,83,525         10,554         1,743         6           Stormwater Flood Protection         1,83,525         10,554         1,743         6           e         Stormwater Prood Protection         1,83,525         10,554         1,7478         1           e         Stormwater Network         114,739         2,879         11,479         6         1           e         Stormwater Network         114,739         2,879         11,478         3,33         1         3,33           def at de Road         Adelaide Road         114,739         2,879         11,478         3,33         3         3           Adelaide Road         Adelaide Road         114,739         2,879         11,859         1         1         3         3         3         3         3         3         3		Botanic Garden		7,923	241	7,682	17,478		
Parks Intrastructure         Darks Intrastructure $3.13$ $17.47$ $3.13$ $17.47$ $3.13$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $4.62$ $17.47$ $17.47$ $17.47$ $11.850$ $11.47$ $11.47$ $11.47$ $11.47$ $11.47$ $11.47$ $11.47$ $11.47$ $11.47$ $11.47$ $12$		Walkways		5,806	715	5,090	17,478		
		Parks Intrastructure		3,162	1 275	3,113	17,478		
City Wide Total         183,525         10,554         172,971         N           e         Stortwater Flood Protection         5,791         14,5         5,646         17,478           e         Stortwater Network         108,948         2,735         10,213         17,478           ide Total         114,739         2,879         116,223         17,478           Adelaide Road         114,739         2,879         111,859         14           Adelaide Road         12,747         3,268         9,479         848           Churton - Stebbings         0hartu to Westchester         1,269         1,744         1,360           Churton - Stebbings         0hartu         2,374         5,373         1,360		TOW II DELLON NESELVES COP Park		1.713	171	1.542	17.478		
e         Stornwater Floid Protection         5,791         145         5,646         17,478           Somwater Floid Protection         5,791         145         5,646         17,478           Somwater Network         108,948         2,735         106,213         17,478           Adelaide Road         114,739         2,879         111,859         1           Adelaide Road         114,739         2,879         111,859         1           Adelaide Road         10,051         2,800         7,251         848           Adelaide Road         12,747         3,268         9,479         848           Churton - Stebbings         Cortina to Ohariu         12,747         3,268         9,479         848           Churton - Stebbings         Ohariu to Westchester         2,956         1,744         1,360           Churton - Stebbings         Ohariu to Westchester         9,107         3,734         5,373         1,360	Parks and Reserves -City V	/ide Total		183,525	10,554	172,971		604	0
e         Stormwater froot Protection           Stormwater root rotection         0.071         143         0.071         143         0.0741         17478           Ide Total         114,739         2,879         116,213         17478         147           Adelaide Road         114,739         2,879         111,859         1         1           Adelaide Road         114,739         2,879         111,859         1         1           Adelaide Road         112,747         3,268         9,479         848         1         1           Adelaide Road         12,747         3,268         9,479         848         1,360         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1<				1	Let	74.7 1			c
Mortimate - Network         LU6,745         LU6,745 <thli0,745< th=""> <thli0,745< th=""> <thli0,745< th=""></thli0,745<></thli0,745<></thli0,745<>	SUOLITI WALEE - LILLY WIDE	Stormwater Flood Protection		16/(0	145 145	040(0		t	
Adelaide Road         114,139         2,007         1,145,39         111,639           Adelaide Road         Adelaide Road         10,051         2,800         7,251         848           Adelaide Road         2,696         468         2,228         848           Adelaide Road         12,747         3,268         9,479         848           Churton - Steblings         Cortina to Ohariu         1,428         536         9,479         848           Churton - Steblings         Ohariu to Westchester         2,956         1,744         1,360           Churton - Steblings         Ohariu to Westchester to Glenside         9,107         3,734         5,373         1,360				118,948	2,/35	1106,213	17,478		150
Adelaide Road         10,051         2,800         7,251         848           Adelaide Road         2,696         468         2,228         848           Arelaide Road         12,747         3,268         9,479         848           Antial Adelaide Road         12,747         3,268         9,479         848           Churton - Stebbings         Cortina to Ohariu         1,428         586         843         1,360           Churton - Stebbings         Ohariu to Westchester         2,956         1,212         1,744         1,360           Churton - Stebbings         Westchester to Glenside         9,107         3,734         5,373         1,360	Storm water - City wide to			114,/39	2,8/9	668/111		TOJ	601
2.696         468         2.228         848           12.747         3.266         9.479         848           Cortina to Ohariu         12.747         3.266         9.479         848           Cortina to Ohariu         1.428         586         843         1.360           Ohariu to Westchester         2.956         1.212         1.744         1.360           Westchester to Glenside         9.107         3.734         5.373         1.360	Transport - Catchment	Adelaide Road		10,051	2,800	7,251			3,304
12,747         3,268         9,479         848           Cortina to Ohariu         1,428         586         843         1,360           Ohariu to Westchester         2,956         1,212         1,744         1,360           Westchester to Glenside         9,107         3,734         5,373         1,360		Adelaide Road		2,696	468	2,228			552
Cortina to Ohariu         1,428         586         843         1,360           Ohariu to Westchester         2,956         1,212         1,744         1,360           Westchester         9,107         3,734         5,373         1,360		Total Adelaide Road		12,747	3,268	9,479			3,856
Ohariu to Westchester         2,956         1,212         1,744         1,360           Westchester to Glenside         9,107         3,734         5,373         1,360		Churton - Stebbings	Cortina to Ohariu	1,428	586	843	1,360		431
Westchester to Glenside 9,107 3,734 5,373 1,360		Churton - Stebbings	Ohariu to Westchester	2,956	1,212	1,744			891
		Churton - Stebbings	Westchester to Glenside	9,107	3,734	5,373			2,746

## B7.1 Schedule of assets for which development contributions will be used

Ľ			of Capital Works (\$000)	Component to be funded by Development Contributions (\$000)	1 otal Lost of Capital Works to be funded from other sources (\$000)	Growth EHU	Residential Non- Development Residential Contribution Development Amount Contribution Amount	Non- Residential Development Contribution Amount
5	Grenada - Lincolnshire	Mark Ave Extension	2,839	2,016	823	2,489	810	810
Gri	Grenada - Lincolnshire	Mark Ave to Grenada North	1,858					530
Gri	Grenada - Lincolnshire	Mark Ave to Lincolnshire	3,625	2,574	1,051	2,489	1,034	1,034
Gri	Grenada - Lincolnshire	Woodridge to Lincolnshire	4,449	3,159	1,290	2,489	1,269	1,269
Tc	Total Grenada - Lincolnshire		12,771	9,068	3,704	2,489	3,643	3,643
Joi	Johnsonville Town Centre		6,339	2,710	3,629	1,230	2,203	2,203
Pi	Pipitea Precinct		16,080	9,487	6,593	3,846	2,467	2,467
Transport - Catchment Total			61,428	30,064	31,365		16,236	16,236
Transport - City Wide Bu	Bus Priority Planning		31,962	2,406	29,556	17,478	138	138
	Vehicle Network New Roads		1,467		1,005			26
Pe	Pedestrian Network Accessways		5,613		5,052		en i	32
Pe	Pedestrian Network Structures		2,794	-	2,638			6
Re	Residential street lighting		198			17,478		-
Ro	Road Corridor New Walls		37,608	2,115	35,493	17,478	121	121
Ch-	waa wax mugadon Shane & Camber Correction		50 335	ſ				190
Spic	Special pavement surfaces		386					2
No	Northern Growth Management Framework		0			17,478		0
Ro	Roading Capacity		6,065				35	35
Sai	Safety Street Lighting		11,747		11,566			10
M.	Walking		6,412	6	5,771			37
- HO	Footpath extensions		0		000 1			0 [
IT5	Koausiue Parking Thin Asnalt Road Surface		4,677	400	4,209 22509	17478	76	76
Re	Reseals		33.067					106
Pro	Preseal Preparation		41,522				133	133
Ro	Roading and city centre		165	17	149	17,478		1
Ac	Accident reduction		165					1
Su	Sumps Flood Mitigation		5,474	3(				18
Tr	Traffic and street signs		20,591					0 1
Ku	Kural road		1,356	86	1/2/1	17,478	ມ <b>-</b>	ມ <b>▼</b>
000 000	Set vice Laite Research and develonment		30					* 0
	rucedan cui anta acveroprinente Cveling		51.577	2.39	49.	17.478	13	137
Pa	Passenger transport network		281			17.478		2
Tu	Tunnel and bridge		18,442	1,0	17,405		ы	59
Mi	Minor Safety		18,139					48
Tr	Traffic calming		591	28	563	17,478		2
Ta	Tawa road		74	7	67	17,478	0	0
Bu	Bus shelter		343		309	17,478		2
Saf	Safer Roads		19,917	925	18,992	17,478	53	53

#### Wellington City Council – 2015/16 Development Contributions Policy

## Attachment 5

Development Contribution Category	Project Description	Sub-Project Description	Total Cost of Capital Works (\$000)	Total Growth Component to ( be funded by Development Contributions (\$000)	Total Cost of Capital Works to be funded from other sources (\$000)	Growth EHU	Residential Non- Development Residential Contribution Developmen Amount Contribution Amount	Residential Non- Development Residential Contribution Development Amount Contribution Amount
Wastewater - Catchment	Central (Moa Point) Northern (Porirua)	Central (Moa Point) Treatment Plant Northern (Poritua) Treatment Plant	136,700 6,850	52,577 2,635	84,123 4,215	44,379 3,648	1,185	1,185 722
Wastewater - Catchment Total	Western (Karori)	Western (Karori) Treatment Plant	12,200 155,750	4,692 59,904	7,508 95,846	1,923	2,440 <b>4,347</b>	2,440 <b>4,347</b>
Wastewater - City Wide Wastewater - City Wide Total	Wastewater - Network		210,125 210,125	2,108 2,108	208,017 208,017	17,478	121 121	121 121
Water Supply - Catchment	Beacon Hill Brooklyn Frobisher	Water - Network Water - Network	580 6,420	0 2,456	580 3,964	0 195	0 1,575	0 1,575
	Central and Coastal Churton - Stebbings Grenada - Lincolnshire	Water - Network Water - Network Water - Network	25,650 4,643 6,490		12,058 0 (0)	$\frac{18,642}{1,580}$	998 2,939 4,082	998 2,939 4,082
	Johnsonville Onslow Karori Kelburn	Water - Network Water - Network Water - Network	8,920 8,620 2,276		2,576 4,025 2,276	1,183 858 0		1,583 1,724 0
	Maldive Maupuia Metrose	Water - Network Water - Network Water - Network	0 101 2,500	1,8	0 101 694	0 0 429	0 1,775	0 0 1,775
	Newlands Ngaio Roseneath Tawa	Water - Network Water - Network Water - Network Water - Network	590 0 5,803 0 0	93 0 828 0	497 0 4,975 0	1,388 142 198 0	0 0 3,267 0	0 0 3,267 0
Water Supply - Catchment Total	Wadestown	Water - Network	6,690 79,283	4,081 44,928	2,609 34,355	888	2,487 20,429	2,487 20,429
Water Supply - City Wide Total Water Supply - City Wide Total	Water - Network Water - Resevoir/Pump Station		158,389 98,678 <b>257,067</b>	2,200 3,698 <b>5,897</b>	156,190 94,981 <b>251,170</b>	17,478 17,478	126 212 <b>337</b>	126 212 <b>337</b>

#### Wellington City Council – 2015/16 Development Contributions Policy

## Attachment 5

Attachment 6

# **Our 10-year plan**

Wellington City Council's Long-term Plan 2015-25

Absolutely Positively **Wellington** City Council Me Heke Ki Pöneke

#### Fees and user charges

Our Revenue and Financing Policy guides our decisions on how to fund Council services. In 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 this policy, we have made some changes to fees and charges in the following areas:

- City Archives
- Trade Waste
- Development control and facilitation
- Swimming Pools
- Marinas
- Public Health Regulations
- Recycling
- Sports fields

New fees will be implemented as of 1 July 2015 and are inclusive of GST. For more information see www.Wellington.co.nz

#### **Development control and facilitation**

We are increasing our fees for development control and facilitation work, including fees for consents, compliance monitoring and enforcement.

Resource Consent Fees	2014/15 Deposit / Fee	2015/16 Deposit / Fee
Service	1.00	1.00
Pre-application meetings: planner / expert / compliance officer (charge per hour)	\$150.00	\$155.00
Non-notified Resource Consent: land use	\$1,500.00	\$1,650.00
Non-notified Resource Consent: subdivision	N / A	\$2,000.00
Non-notified Resource Consent: land-use and subdivision	N / A	\$2,700.00
Limited notified Resource Consent: subdivision and / or land use	\$8,000.00	\$8,400.00
Fully notified Resource Consent: subdivision and / or land use (includes \$1,500.00 towards the cost of the public notices)	\$15,000.00	\$16,000.00
Additional Charges		
Additional hours (per hour):		
<ul> <li>All consents: additional processing hours (per hour) – planner / advisor / compliance officer</li> </ul>	\$150.00	\$155.00
<ul> <li>All consents: additional processing hours (per hour) – administrative officer</li> </ul>	\$85.00	\$90.00

	2014/15 Deposit /	2015/16 Deposit /
Resource Consent Fees	Fee	Fee
Compliance Monitoring		
Monitoring Administration of Resource Consents:	<b>*</b> 4 <b>F</b> 0 0 0	<b>A</b> 4 <b>F F A A</b>
subdivision or land use – minimum of one hour then	\$150.00	\$155.00
based on actual time after that		
Additional hours (per hour):	<u> </u>	A / = = 0.0
- planner / expert / compliance officer	\$150.00	\$155.00
- administrative officer	\$85.00	\$90.00
Outedivision Contification		
Subdivision Certification		
Below are minimum fees. Charges will be based on		
actual time if over and above that		
Stage certification: each stage for s223, s224(f), s226 etc	\$300.00	\$310.00
Combination of two or more Stage certificates: s223,	\$600.00	\$900.00
s224(f), s226 etc	φ000.00	\$900.00
Certification s224(c)	\$600.00	\$900.00
	\$000.00	\$000.00
All other RMA, Building Act, Unit Titles Act and LGA		
certificates, legal documents etc (disbursements charged	\$300.00	\$310.00
separately)		
- up to 2 hrs		
Bonds: each stage of preparation or release	\$300.00	\$310.00
Vehicle Access		
Plan check linked to a building consent or resource		
consent	\$300.00	\$310.00
Initial inspection fee	\$150.00	\$155.00
Vehicle crossing inspection fee over 1 hour	\$150.00	\$155.00
	φ100.00	<b> </b>
District Plan Check Fee		
All applications (except minor works)		
Building consents with a project value of less than		
\$20,000 (initial charge for 30 mins, then additional	\$75.00	\$80.00
charges apply per hour of processing time above this)		
Building consents with a project value of \$20,001 or over		
(initial charge for first hour, then additional charges apply	\$150.00	\$155.00
per hour of processing time above this)		
Additional hours – per hour	\$150.00	\$155.00
Outline Plan Waiver	\$300.00	Removed
Planning Policy	<u> </u>	A 4 8 7 5 5 5
Additional planner / advisor's time (per hour)	\$135.00	\$155.00
Additional administrative officer's time (per hour)	\$70.00	\$90.00

#### Trade Waste

We are increasing our fees for trade waste.

Conveyance and Transport of Trade Waste	2014/15 Fee	2015/16 Fee
Volume		
Up to 100m3/day	\$0.27/m3	\$0.28/m3
Between 100m3/day and 7000m3/day	\$0.13/m3	\$0.13/m3
Above 7000m3/day	\$0.85/m3	\$0.89/m3
B.O.D		
Up to 3150kg/day	\$0.29/m3	\$0.30/m3
Above 3150kg/day	\$0.64/m3	\$0.68/m3
Suspended Solids		
Up to 1575kg/day	\$0.28/m3	\$0.29/m3
Above 1575kg/day	\$0.52/m3	\$0.55/m3

#### Recycling

We are increasing our fees for the recycling levy component of the landfill levy.

Landfill Fees	2014/15 Fee	2015/16 Fee
Landfill Levy (per tonne)	\$118.20	\$121.80
Kai to Compost (per bin lift)	\$7.50	\$10.00

#### Marinas

We are increasing our fees for Marinas.

		2015/16
Marinas	2014/15 Fee	Fee
Evans Bay Marina:		
Berth (12m to 20m)	\$2,580.00	\$2,632.00
Berth (Sea Rescue Jetty)	\$1,520.00	\$1,548.00
Boat Shed (8 to 11)	\$1,016.00	\$1,036.00
Boat Shed (1 to 7, 12 to 32)	\$2,032.00	\$2.072.00
Boat Shed (33 to 46)	\$3,048.00	\$3,108.00
Dinghy Locker	\$304.00	\$310.00
Live-Abroad	\$532.00	\$542.00
Clyde Quay Boat Harbour:		
Mooring	\$1,020.00	\$1,044.00
Boat Shed (2 to 13)	\$2,144.00	\$2,196.00
Boat Shed (14 to 27)	\$1,928.00	\$1,976.00
Boat Shed (38B)	\$1,548.00	\$1,586.00
Boat Shed (38A to 42B, 48A and 48B)	\$2,224.00	\$2,280.00
Boat Shed (43A to 47B)	\$2,572.00	\$2,636.00
Dinghy Racks	\$180.00	\$184.00

**Swimming Pools** We are increasing some of our fees for swimming pools.

Pool Fees	2014/15 Fee	2015/16 Fee
Adult Spa (Community Pool)	\$4.80	\$5.00
Adult Spa (WRAC)	\$5.70	\$6.00

Public Health Regulations We are increasing our fees for Public Health Regulations.

Public Health Regulation Fees	2014/15 Fee	2015/16 Fee
Health Licensing and Inspection		
New food premises (first year set up)	\$495.00	\$515.00
New non-food premises (first year set up)	\$250.00	\$260.00
Change of occupiers base fee – min one hour	\$190.00	\$200.00
Change of occupiers base fee – additional per hour	\$130.00	\$135.00
Inspections (per hour) for legal action	\$130.00	\$135.00
Annual licence for register food premises		
	\$185.00 -	\$195.00 -
*Excellent grade	\$615.00	\$645.00
	\$310.00 -	\$325.00 -
*Very good grade	\$865.00	\$900.00
	\$370.00 -	\$385.00 -
*Ungraded	\$1,110.00	\$1,160.00
	\$495.00 -	\$515.00 -
*Ungraded – high risk	\$1,900.00	\$1,985.00
	\$485.00 -	\$505.00 -
*VIP registration and verification	\$1,850.00	\$1,935.00
Additional inspections (over 3 hours) per hour	\$130.00	\$135.00
Re-grading of premises (per hour)	\$130.00	\$135.00
Health license		
*Sports clubs (minimal food preparation)	\$155.00	\$160.00
*Unregistered eating houses	\$215.00	\$225.00
Temporary license		
*Temporary/mobile food stalls base fee – min one hour	\$185.00	\$195.00
*Temporary/mobile food stalls – additional one hour	\$130.00	\$135.00
Public notice under Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2013	n/a	\$150.00

**City Archives** We are changing our fees for City Archives.

City Archive Property Plan Fees	2014/15 Fee	2015/16 Fee
New Single-charge Search and copy fees	2014/15 Fee	гее
Residential building single property search and copy fee	n/a	\$55.00
Commercial building single property search and copy fee	n/a	\$125.00
Registered student single property search and copy fee	n/a	\$30.00
Fee for search and copy of a single permit or consent	n/a	\$25.00
Fee for search and copy of a single permit or consent; student	n/a	\$10.00
Existing search costs		
First permit/consent residential building plan search fee	\$27.50	Removed
Subsequent permit/consent residential building plan search fee	\$5.50	Removed
First permit/consent commercial building plan search fee	\$38.50	Removed
Subsequent permit/consent commercial building plan search fee	\$7.70	Removed
First building plan search fee for students with ID for registered courses	\$7.00	Removed
Subsequent building plan search fee for students with ID for registered courses	\$3.00	Removed
Miscellaneous or one-off charges for smaller jobs		
Archives research (per 1/2 hour)	\$27.50	\$30.00
Photocopy A0	\$8.50	\$9.00
Photocopy A1	\$4.50	\$5.00
Photocopy A2	\$4.50	\$5.00
Photocopy A3	\$0.80	\$1.00
Photocopy A4	\$0.50	\$0.50
High res photographic reproduction (digital)	\$37.50	\$40.00
Standard res photographic reproduction (digital)	\$18.50	\$20.00
Digital copy of a plan (since 2011-12)	\$2.00	\$2.00

#### Sportsfields

We are increasing some of our fees for sportsfields.

		2015/16
Sportsfield Fees	2014/15 Fee	Fee
Cricket		
Casual		
Level 1	\$379.00	\$386.50
Level 2	\$251.00	\$256.00
Artificial pitch on concrete base	\$162.00	\$165.00
Artificial pitch on grass base	\$162.00	\$165.00
Seasonal		
Level 1	\$2,862.00	\$2,917.00
Level 2	\$2,388.00	\$2,433.00
Level 3	\$1,392.00	\$1,417.00
Rugby, League, Soccer, Aussie Rules		
Casual		
Level 1	\$139.00	\$142.00

		2015/16
Sportsfield Fees	2014/15 Fee	Fee
Level 2	\$105.00	\$107.00
Level 3	\$81.00	\$82.50
Seasonal	<b>**</b>	<b>+0_</b> . <b>00</b>
Level 1	\$1,971.00	\$2,350.00
Level 2	\$1,505.00	\$1,535.00
Level 3	\$1,274.00	\$1,299.00
Softball	<i><i><i>ϕ</i> 1,21 1100</i></i>	¢1,200100
Casual		
Level 1	\$173.00	\$176.00
Level 2	\$122.00	\$124.00
Seasonal		φ121.00
Level 1	\$725.00	\$739.50
Level 2	\$487.00	\$497.00
Touch, 5-a-side, Ultimate Flying Disk, Gridiron	<b> </b>	φ107.00
Casual		
Level 1	\$182.00	\$185.50
Level 2	\$146.00	\$149.00
Seasonal	ψ1 <del>-</del> 0.00	ψ1 <del>4</del> 3.00
Level 1	\$1,505.00	\$1,535.00
Level 2	\$1,303.00	\$1,186.00
Netball – per court	φ1,105.00	φ1,100.00
Court per season	\$139.00	\$142.00
Off-season or organized	\$139.00	\$11.00
Casual	\$42.00	\$43.00
Tennis	φ <del>4</del> 2.00	φ <del>4</del> 3.00
Court per season	\$189.00	\$193.00
Off-season or organized	\$189.00	\$18.00
Casual	\$42.00	\$43.00
Cycling	φ+2.00	φ <del>4</del> 3.00
Casual	\$170.00	\$173.00
Seasonal	\$1,713.00	\$1,747.00
Athletics	φ1,713.00	φ1,747.00
	\$621.00	\$633.50
Casual WRFU speed trials	\$138.00	\$141.00
Seasonal	\$10,360.00	\$10,568.00
Croquet – one lawn	φ10,300.00	\$10,508.00
Casual	\$168.00	\$171.00
Seasonal	\$787.00	\$803.00
	\$767.00	\$603.00
Training Ground Only		
1 night	\$105.00	\$107.00
1 night (season)	\$105.00	\$384.00
2 nights (season)	\$753.00	\$384.00 \$768.00
3 nights (season)	\$1,128.00	\$1,150.50
4 nights (season)	\$1,505.00	\$1,535.00
5 nights (season)	\$1,880.00	\$1,917.50
	φ1,000.00	ΨΙ,ΨΙΙ.Ου
Ground and Changing Rooms	¢100.00	¢102.00
1 night	\$189.00	\$193.00
1 night (season)	\$792.00	\$808.00
2 nights (season)	\$1,582.00	\$1,613.00
3 nights (season)	\$2,373.00	\$2,420.00

		2015/16
Sportsfield Fees	2014/15 Fee	Fee
4 nights (season)	\$3,164.00	\$3,227.00
5 nights (season)	\$3.955.00	\$4,035.00
Elite Parks		
Rugby League Park	\$627.00	\$639.50
Newtown Park	\$627.00	\$639.50
Picnics	\$57.00	\$58.00
Marquees		
Booking fee (non-refundable)	\$84.00	\$86.00
Marquee up to 50m2	\$502.00	\$512.00
Marquee up to 100m2	\$835.00	\$851.50
Marquee > 100m2	\$1,330.00	\$1,356.50
Add-ons		
Groundsman – hourly rate (minimum 2 hours)	\$35.00	\$36.00
Toilets open	\$35.00	\$36.00
Toilets and changing rooms open	\$84.00	\$86.00

### 2015-25 LONG-TERM PLAN DRAFT FINAL - DRAFT LONG-TERM PLAN, PROJECT AND PROGRAMME, FINANCIAL IMPACT STATEMENT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Purpose

- 1. This report provides for the formal recommendation of the 2015-25 Long-term Plan by the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee to Council.
- 2. Note that the content of the long-term plan attached to this report are preliminary. They reflect the draft plan and the recommendations made in report 2.5 on this agenda, and are consequently subject to change as a result of decisions made at this meeting.

### Recommendations

That the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee:

- 1. Receive the information.
- 2. Recommend to Council the content of the 2015-2025 Long-term Plan for adoption (attachment 1)
- 3. Agree to include the 'project and programme' budgets (attachment 2) into the Longterm Plan presented to Council on 24 June 2015.
- 4. Note that any decisions made at this meeting will be reflected in the final Long-term plan presented to Council on 24 June 2015
- 5. Agree to delegate to the Mayor and Chief Executive the ability to make minor editorial changes to the document.

### Background

- 3. Having completed the special consultative procedure and deliberated on changes, the Committee is required to report its recommendations to Council.
- 4. The projects and programmes budgets and the schedule of fees and user charges are included as appendices to this paper. Any changes to these as a result of decisions at this meeting will be included in the final 2015-2025 long-term plan for adoption at Council.

### Discussion

5. This report recommends officers prepare the 2015-2025 long-term plan based on the draft and any changes agreed at this meeting of the Governance, Finance and Planning Committee.

### **Attachments**

Attachment 1. Attachment 1

Authors	Martin Read, Manager Financial Strategy and Planning Andy Matthews, Chief Financial Officer
Authoriser	Andy Matthews, Chief Financial Officer

[cover]

## Our ten year plan shar

WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL'S LONG TERM PLAN 2015-25.

He pai te tirohanga ki ngā mahara mō ngā rā pahemo engari ka puta te māramatanga i runga i te titiro whakamua. It's fine to have recollections of the past but wisdom comes

from being able to prepare opportunities for the future.

### Did you know....

### 6 dollars

Wellington City Council's total spending will amount to just over \$450 million this year. That's about \$6 per resident per day, which is less than the combined cost of a loaf of bread and a 2l bottle of milk. For your \$6 a day, you get water, drainage, recycling, streets, footpaths, parks and gardens, libraries, pools, museums and much much more.

**55**<sup>%</sup>

Rates provide just over half of the Council's income. Just under 30% comes from operating activities. This includes user charges, development contributions, transport subsidies and grants. We also receive income from investments.

**21**<sup>%</sup>

Commercial ratepayers own 21% of Wellington's property (measured according to dollar value) but pay 46% of the rates. If this difference was evened out, homeowners would pay about \$30 million more every year. This ratio (the rates differential) has been reduced in recent years and it is not proposed to be changed as part of this plan. <3%

The average percentage of household income spent on rates nationwide.

>25%

The average percentage of household income spent on tax nationwide.

4.0%

The average percentage increase in Wellington City rates over the past 15 years.

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### Message from the Mayor

It's true you can't live here by chance, you have to do and be, not simply watch or even describe. This is the city of action, the world headquarters of the verb - - Lauris Edmond

Ito come] Celia Wade-Brown Mayor of Wellington

### Attachment 1

### Message from the Chief Executive

[to come]

Kevin Lavery CEO of Wellington City Council

6

Attachment 1

# Part A Summary of our plan

### Summary of our plan

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

Cities like Wellington compete on the global stage. We compete with other city regions to attract people, students, jobs, 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 for people, skilled migrants and businesses.

Cities flourish and decline depending on the investment decision they make and how they develop over time – and this long-term plan outlines a strong investment programme that will position Wellington and its communities for a stronger and more prosperous future.

### We have a strong history of investing in the city to benefit the community

In the last ten years, the Council has invested in city infrastructure, and services for the community.

While the key spending priority has been infrastructure, there have been big increases in spending on community sport and recreation facilities, on tourism promotion, and on events.

In the coming years, we will continue to focus on strong, resilient infrastructure; but we will also invest for economic growth – by establishing a programme of major projects and working in partnership with the private sector, the government and others in the region.

By focusing investment in this way, we can:

- retain our high quality of life and excellent services
- achieve a real transformation of Wellington's economy, creating opportunities for future investment, jobs for our people and improved quality of life.

### We will invest to maintain and improve existing services

Our plan maintains essential services for the city such as water supply, drainage, waste, parks and gardens, libraries, pools, sports fields, recreation centres, streets and social housing.

One important area of focus will be on making infrastructure more resilient – better able to cope with environmental shocks such as earthquakes and climate change.

We'll continue to work to end homelessness and to include the most vulnerable citizens in city life.

We will keep 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.

We will maintain existing levels of service for pools, recreation centres, sportsfields and other Council-funded facilities. Our focus will be on accommodating demand within existing facilities. We want to make use of the capacity in the community facilities we have already invested in, before we face the expense of adding more.

The programme of work to maintain and improve existing services also includes the following specific projects:

- Redevelopment of Frank Kitts Park with the inclusion of a Chinese Garden and new playground.
- Funding for the creation of an Ocean Exploration Centre on the south coast subject to matching funding from third parties.
- An urban activation fund that will see pop-up events make use of the existing open spaces around the city.
- A brand new library in Johnsonville to serve the growing northern area.
- A hydraulic model of the city to guide our future investment decisions around climate change adaptation.
- A real time stormwater modelling system to improve the performance of the network and quality of our waterways.
- A new hockey turf at the National Stadium and rejuvenation of the Basin Reserve.
- Exploring the uptake of new LED lights for public street lighting to lower energy use and costs of lights and signals.
- Additional funding for heritage building strengthening work over the next three years.
- Lifting the wage of the lowest paid at the Zoo and Museums trusts as part of work force development.
- Renewing and earthquake strengthening the Karori crematorium
- An increase to our social and recreation grants fund over the next ten years.
- A development scheme to strengthen the Town Hall and redevelop Civic Precinct and create a prime NZ music hub.

### We will invest to grow our offering as a city

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 isn't only about business profits – though they are important. It is about providing opportunities for everybody.

Growing the city's economy 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
- releasing capital to invest in higher quality of life for all and a stronger environment; and 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.

The long-term plan provides capacity for us to invest with others in a range of initiatives to stimulate economic growth in the city. We have made a start with funding support for the establishment of a tech hub to help ICT start-ups to get established, collaborate with other businesses, and become successful exporters. In addition to that, we have set aside funding to explore the following economic opportunities:

- An extension to the Wellington International Airport runway to allow for direct connections to Asia and to bring extra visitors students and economic benefits.
- A new international film museum, to showcase talent and attract and encourage visitors to stay in the city for longer.
- A large scale performance arena to fill a gap in our current offering and draw in more large concerts and more visitors.
- An urban development agency, to support the creation of vibrant, mixed use inner city neighbourhoods.
- Major urban regeneration projects to stimulate the supply of housing the northern part of Adelaide Rd and the blocks along Kent and Cambridge Terrace in Te Aro are priorities.
- An expansion of our arts and events programme including the New Zealand Festival.
- A contribution to the WW1 commemorative exhibition and capital provision for a permanent museum.

"The city is humanity's laboratory, where people flock to dream, create, build, and rebuild." – Edward L. Glaeser

### Funding allocation to support our 'invest for growth' approach

The major projects outlined in this ten year plan are at different stages of development. Some are in preliminary stages, others require resource management approvals before they progress to the next stage, others will aim to attract third party funding commitments.

It is our intention to deliver all of these and that is why we have set aside preliminary budgets for each of these projects – we want to be transparent about the likely costs.

Detailed business cases will be developed for each of the projects in due course and these will set out the full costs and funding options. Further consultation will then happen before final decisions are made.

At this stage we have set aside a funding envelope of \$267m. \$90m of that has been signalled for investment in the extension of the Wellington airport runway. We have assumed we would service this funding commitment through grant funding so the \$90m is not included within capital expenditure.

### Summary of our financial approach

The Council's strong financial position means we can afford to invest in growth. Wellington City Council has an AA credit rating – the same as the New Zealand Government.

We have far less debt than most local authorities. All up, our debt levels are currently less than 100% of our annual income; that's the equivalent of a household earning \$50,000 a year and having a mortgage of less than \$50,000.

Our strong financial position means we can afford to invest in projects that will support economic growth. In the short term, this will require modest increases in debt and rates. In the long term, rates increases should become lower due to growth in business activity, business numbers, and overall population.

### Impact of invest for growth approach

**3.9**<sup>%</sup>

Rates increases will be limited to 3.9% on average after growth annually over the next 10 years. And by 4.5% annually, on average, over the next 3 years

**175**<sup>%</sup>

Council debt will be capped at a maximum of 175% of annual income – the same as a household earning \$50,000 a year having a mortgage of \$87,500.

### We've sharpened our financial approach

We've created headroom to allow us to deliver the programme within prudential limits. The key steps to ensure a sustainable financial approach include:

- rebalancing our spending investment between key strategic areas
- identifying areas where service levels and performance is already high and increasing the use of existing assets, rather than spending on new investment in these areas
- investing in projects that grow the economy and deliver returns on our investment as
  reflected in our forecast growth in the rates base an average increase of 1.2% a year, –
  providing total increased rates capacity of approximately \$220 million across the 10 years of
  the plan
- improved asset management practices and data quality to better manage risk and forecasting of when we need to replace assets
- incorporating an annual target of 1% (a total of \$50 million) savings from shared services and efficiencies
- recognising that rates increases equal or less than CPI (household inflation) are not sustainable in the long-term without cutting services
- providing an option for a rates increase of 3.9% across 10 years, to provide capacity to maintain existing services and invest in initiatives that will grow the city
- lifting our borrowing limits –to a maximum of 175% of income. Note that our forecast peak borrowing for the 10 year programme is 140%. This provides around \$230m of capacity by 2024/25 to respond to emergencies or other requirements not currently planned for.

### Funding and rates over the next ten years

Wellington's economy has been flat for the last six years. This plan aims to kick start it. We have been prudent in recent years and are now in a strong financial position. The time is right to invest in game-changing projects – as the city did in the 1990s with Te Papa, the waterfront and the stadium – to grow the economy.

A growing economy means more businesses and a larger rating base, which in turns means we can spread the costs further and it will allow us to reinvest in the things that make Wellington great and different. We are conservatively forecasting an average growth in the rating base of 1.2% over the next 10 years.

### Rate levels will be kept at affordable levels

Council's 'invest for growth' approach will also ensure rate increases are kept at affordable levels. In fact, as outlined in the graph below, forecast average rates for the next ten years will be lower than our average rates historically.

We also use household average income as a threshold to measure rates affordability. The plan will ensure that average rates do not rise above 3.5% of average Wellington household income. This is significantly lower than the 5% affordability threshold identified in the 2007 Local Government Rates Enquiry as appropriate.

### We have set tough parameters for any rates increases in the next ten

### years

Our Financial Strategy guides sets out our proposed rates limits including:

- for the next three years, the average rates increase will be kept below 4.5% (after accounting for growth)
- for the next ten years, the average rates increase will be kept below 3.9% (after accounting for growth)

The proposed option to 'invest for growth' is below this limit with rates increases over the next ten years of 3.7%.

### Indicative rates for the first year of the plan

The following table shows the indicative residential and commercial property rates (inclusive of GST) for 2015/16.

### **Your rates**

For 2014/15, total rates are forecast to increase by 2.99 percent before allowing for growth in our ratepayer base. After allowing for expected growth, our total rates are forecast to increase by 2.49 percent.

Rates on the average residential property (valued at \$529,362) are to increase by 2.67 percent to \$2,086 (excluding GST) in 2014/15. An average rates increase of around 2.26 percent for commercial properties, including the impact of increases in metered water charges in 2014/15. These increases average to a 2.49 percent rates impact over all ratepayers, after growth in the ratepayer base have been taken into account.

### **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 perdollar 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 2014/15, the commercial sector general rate per dollar of capital value is to remain at 2.8 times higher than 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 business district.

### **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 do the benefits accrue to future generations as well as present ones)
- 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 2014/15 we propose to make no changes to the policy.

### **User charges**

For 2014/15, user charges are increasing in only one area. Our fees are set in accordance with our Revenue and Financing Policy. The area where we are increasing our fees is:

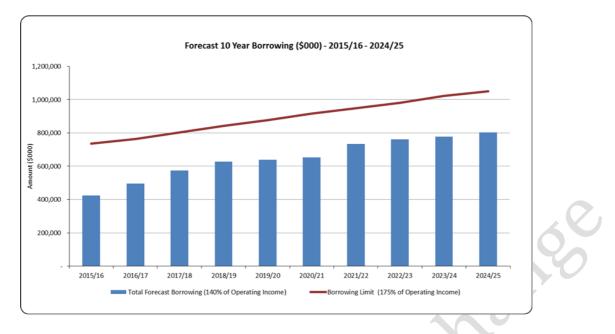
• Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management (including trade waste)

The fee increases are outlined in the appendices of this plan.

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

### Borrowing over the next ten years

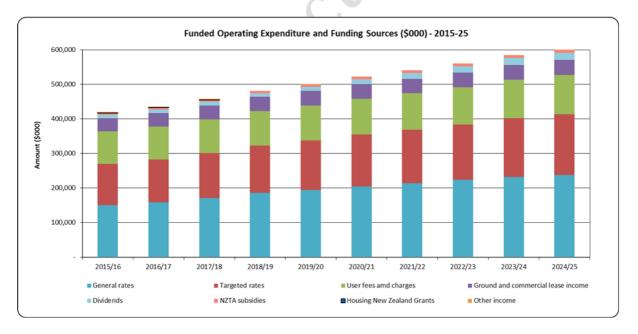
Our approach keeps borrowing levels well within the 175% debt to income limit set out in our Financial Strategy. Borrowing is forecast to increase from \$425 million (around 105% of income) in 2015/16 to \$805 million (around 140% of income) in 2024/25.



### **Operating expenditure**

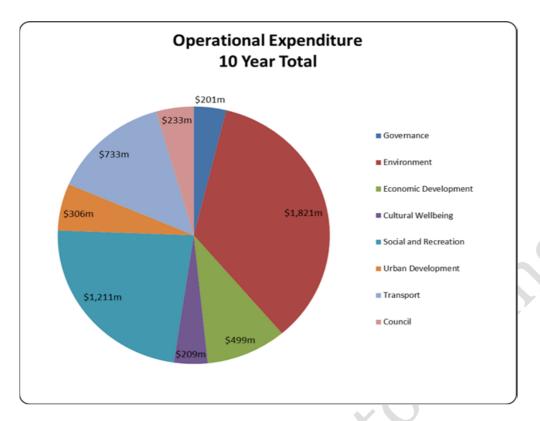
### Where the money comes from

In addition to rates the Council plans to receive revenue from a number of other funding sources. The proposed funding sources for our operating expenditure are summarised in the graph below.



### Where the money gets spent

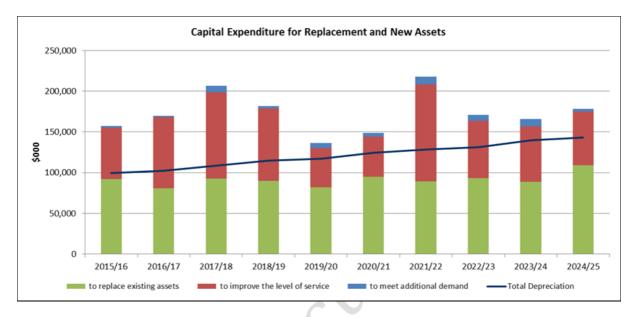
In total we plan to spend \$5.2 billion of operational expenditure across the 10 years of this plan. This is spread across a range of activities with the major spending areas being: the environment, social and recreation, and transport, with the biggest increase being in the economic development area.



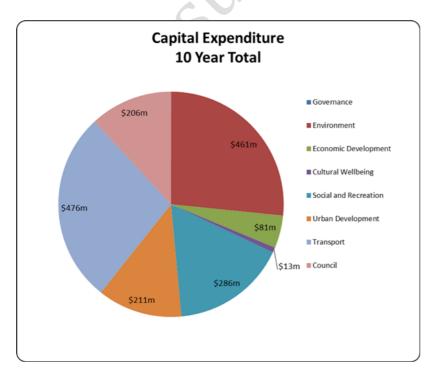
### **Capital Expenditure**

### How we plan to spend capital expenditure

The graph below illustrates the make-up of the \$1.7 billion of proposed capital expenditure investment over the 10 years of this Long-term Plan.

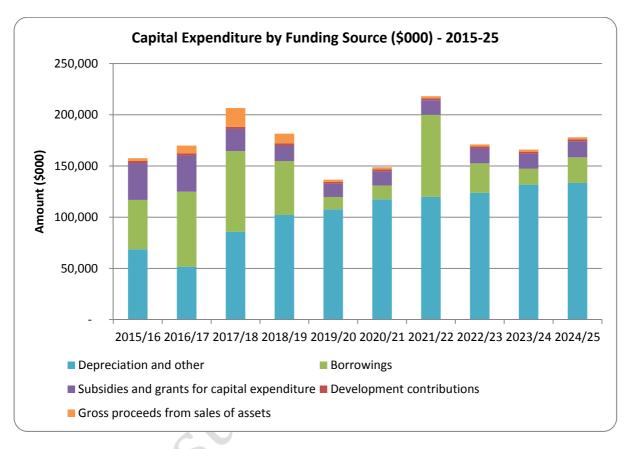


Despite 'invest to grow' strategy, over half of the proposed \$1.7 billion dollars of capital expenditure will be invested on delivering business-as-usual services in the Environment (which includes water, wastewater and stormwater) and Transport areas. This reflects the focus that Council will continue to have on maintaining the quality of its infrastructure.



### Where the capital funding comes from

Capital expenditure will be funded through a variety of funding sources. The funding to renew assets will come from rates funded depreciation. The balance is sourced from borrowings, external grants, development contributions and asset sale proceeds.



### Our assets

### We're managing our assets smarter

We own \$6.5 billion of assets. This includes such things as streets, pipes, libraries, swimming pools, retaining walls, signs, crematoria and much more. Our *Infrastructure Strategy* sets out how we intend to manage these over the next 30 years. The key aspects of this are:

- overall, maintain assets in line with the current service offering
- continue to improve the information about our assets to guide future investment decisions
- make full use of an assets life and make use of technology to improve the performance of assets
- make use of the capacity in our existing facilities and assets before investing in new ones
- focus investments into areas of growth (our programme includes urban regeneration, bus priority and cycling investment, amongst others.

### How we look after our assets

Our Infrastructure Strategy indicates that we will need to spend approximately \$1 billion renewing the city's network and social infrastructure over the next 10 years. We have made provision for this within our financial strategy and long-term plan.

Our financial strategy provides capacity for the Council to invest approximately \$720m upgrading and funding new assets. In addition to our invest to grow initiatives major areas of planned investment include:

•	Social housing:	\$107m
•	Water reservoirs	\$43m
•	Cycleways	\$58m
•	Stormwater upgrades	\$25m
•	Johnsonville library	\$17m
٠	Water network upgrades	\$13m
•	Walkways	\$8m

We also plan to continue our investment in making our infrastructure and public assets more resilient to earthquake risk and climate change. Investment to achieve that includes:

٠	Road corridor walls	\$23m
•	Tunnel & bridge improvements	\$10m
•	Road safety projects	\$11m
•	Strengthening Town Hall	\$63m
•	Strengthening Civic Campus	\$13m
•	Stormwater & sewer hydraulic modelling	\$9m

Attachment 1

Part B

### Our work in detail

### Our goals

We've set in place clear goals

The Council has set in place an overarching long term strategic 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.

These outcomes guide our activities.

### 1 Governance

Pārongo-ā-tāone

### By the numbers

### 145,575

Number of registered voters in Wellington city.

### 56,844

Number who voted in 2013 Wellington City Council elections.

### **70**<sup>%</sup>

Proportion of Wellington residents, in a June 2014 survey, who said they were satisfied with the way the Council involves them in decision-making. This was an improvement from 63% in the previous year's survey. '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.

Our overall aim is to build trust and confidence in our decisions and delivery.

In coming years, the Council will keep working to find new and more effective ways to engage with residents, so the community can be kept informed and can influence the Council's decisions.

Quality local decision-making requires us to engage at the right level – whether that is with local neighbourhoods, with particular sectors of the community, with businesses or business sectors, with local or central government, or with the community as a whole.

It requires us to continually strive to find new ways to reach people in ways that work for them.

And it requires us to build and maintain partnerships, recognising that the Council is not always in control of the city's direction.

Effective local decision-making also requires residents to engage too – to take the available opportunities to inform themselves and have their say.

### Key projects

### Governing the Wellington region

The Local Government Commission is considering proposals for local government reorganisation in Wellington. One of the proposals is to create a new Wellington Council, which would replace the region's nine existing local authorities. The Commission has received circa 10,000 submissions on this proposal and will make a decision later this year on whether it will issue this governance model as a final proposal to the community.

Regardless of the outcome of that process, Wellington City Council is committed to dealing with regional issues at a regional level. We acknowledge, for example, that the region has a single economy and therefore needs a single organisation to oversee and guide economic development.

For that reason, Wellington city has worked with Greater Wellington Regional Council and other local authorities to establish the Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency (WREDA), a single agency responsible for economic development, events and tourism throughout the region.

This agency will provide a clear direction for economic development across the region, leading to higher growth, more jobs and stronger communities.

Wellington's water comes from the hills of the Hutt Valley and is piped into the city. It is part of a single water network which can only be managed efficiently if it is managed on a regional basis. Water, wastewater and stormwater are therefore managed regionally, through the Council-controlled organisation Wellington Water.

Many transport decisions have implications for neighbouring cities and indeed for the country as a whole – so those decisions are made at regional or national levels.

We will continue to work with other local authorities to establish joint decision-making processes and joint services where that is appropriate. We will also work with others to ensure a smooth transition to any new local authority structure that is adopted for the region.

### A partnership approach

Wellington city has 200,100 residents, nearly 26,000 businesses, and thousands of clubs and community groups.

Government agencies, other local authorities, businesses, community organisations and individuals all make critical decisions affecting Wellington and its people.

Wellington City Council has set a direction for the city, and can act as a catalyst and an enabler. But, ultimately, others influence Wellingtonians' quality of life at least as much as us.

Many of the projects proposed in this document are for partnerships involving local and central government, businesses, and other parts of the community. Examples include the Wellington Convention Centre, the planned International Film Museum, and our plans for the ICT hub. Increasingly, our intention is to work with others – influencing and enabling – in order to get the best outcomes for the city.

### Involving residents in decision-making

In a 2014 survey of six NZ cities, residents were asked how well they understood local decision-making processes, how much confidence they had that decisions were made in their city's bests interests, and how much influence the public had over decisions. For all of these questions, Wellington's results were close to the average. We realise that – like other cities –we have to keep working to inform Wellingtonians and involve them in decision-making on major matters.

In coming years, we will continue to find new and more effective ways to engage with residents. Increasingly, this means reaching people and receiving feedback online, through computers and smartphones.

### Attachment 1

### Statement on Māori and mana whenua partnerships

### Whai wāhitanga Māori (tae noa ki te mana whenua)

We have an obligation to ensure the views of mana whenua and Māori community are realised.

### **Our Treaty obligation**

In Wellington city the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi occurred on 29 April 1840 on board Henry Williams' schooner *Ariel* in the harbour. 175 years later, Treaty of Waitangi historic claims for both iwi groupings within the city, Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika a Māui have been settled.

It is important that the special position of mana whenua be acknowledged and reflected in the way we make decisions about the city and its resources.

Engagement with the wider Māori community recognises the special provisions for Māori within our legislative framework and their unique Tangata Whenua position.

### What we'll provide - our level of service

We work with the city's two mandated mana whenua organisations, the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust and Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Incorporated, to ensure their views are represented in decisions about the city, and to ensure their contribution to Wellington's heritage is fully and publicly recognised. Our responsibilities to these organisations are outlined in memoranda of understanding.

A capacity funding agreement outlines how they participate in decisions on policy, protocol, and regulatory and service delivery issues. Both entities have non-voting membership on the Council's committees. These obligations place administrative and time demands on the organisations. We provide each a grant to reflect their input.

We will provide opportunities for Māori to engage in dialogue with the Council to ensure their perspective is reflected in Council decisions and actions affecting economic, environmental, social, and cultural well-being.

### How we will provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to our decision-making processes

In addition to fostering partnerships with mana whenua, we will engage with and build relationships with the wider Māori community. Here is how we will do it:

### Mana whenua partnerships:

- Te Raukura, the wharewaka and the three waka, Te Hononga, Te Rerenga Kōtare and Poutū, are now prominent fixtures on our waterfront realising the aspiration of Taranaki Whānui to bring waka Māori back into our harbour. Along with the nearby Te Aro Pā visitor centre in the heart of the city, we will provide a grant to contribute to their upkeep.
- We will sponsor a carved artwork in recognition of the recent historic Treaty settlement for Ngāti Toa Rangatira. This artwork will complement the existing pou whenua heritage trail and other public art marking sites of significance
- We will meet regularly with mandated mana whenua organisations to include their aims and aspirations for

the city and across many areas of Council activity contribute to strengthening Māori communities.

### Māori community engagement:

- Our 'Māori Community' webpage allows the community to register to receive email pānui (notices) and our e-Newsletter Nona te Ao.
- Our website also provides access to other publications of interest including Land Perspectives for Tangata Whenua - from our District Plan (currently being updated); the Māori community Population Profile compiled from Census 2013 data; brochures about Te Ara o Ngā Tūpuna – the Māori Heritage

Trail, Ngā Waka o Pōneke – the carved waka, Te Raukura – the Wharewaka o Pōneke and Te Aro Pā visitor site. You can also find the information guide for Ngā Iwi o te Motu Urupā – the Māori burial area within Makara cemetery.

- Our community grants will assist Māori groups to undertake their own projects. Like all grant programmes, these projects must contribute to Council's high level priorities.
- We will promote and celebrate Māori culture through significant dates in the Māori calendar such as Waitangi Day, Matariki and Māori Language Week, other community events, ceremonies and hui, public art and heritage protection.

The visible recognition of such projects and the inclusion of a Māori perspective across Council activities will contribute to our city vitality and improve the experience of the city for us all. Inside Council, we aim to build our capacity to be more effective for Māori in the work that we do and how Council can

### 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.	<ul> <li>Providing advice, research and administrative support to elected members and community boards</li> <li>Hosting local body elections</li> <li>A contact centre and website providing 24/7 access to information and a place to log service faults</li> <li>Management of archival information in line with legislation</li> <li>Facilitating engagement on key issues and input form advisory groups</li> <li>Accountability planning and reporting.</li> </ul>	
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.	<ul> <li>Maintaining formal relationships with two mana whenua partners.</li> <li>Facilitating opportunities to contribute to local decision making.</li> <li>There are no sign negative effects activities.</li> </ul>	

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### Governance Performance Measures

	G	overnance					
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						
				5	10		
Purpose of measure	Performance measure	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25		
To measure the quality	Residents (%) satisfaction with the level of consultation (i.e. The right amount)	55%	55%	55%	55%		
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%	75%		
	Council and committee agendas (%) are made available to the public within statutory timeframes (2 working days prior to the meeting)	100%	100%	100%	100%		
	Council and committee agendas (%) that are made available to <i>elected members</i> 5 days prior to the meeting and to the public 4 days prior to the meeting	80%	80%	80%	80%		
To measure the quality and timeliness of residents' access to information	Residents (%) who agree that Council information is easy to access (i.e. From web centre, libraries, newspapers, etc)	55%	55%	60%	Increasing trend		
	Residents (%) who agree that Council website is easy to navigate and get information from	70%	70%	75%	75%		
	Contact Centre response times - calls (%) answered within 30 seconds	80%	80%	80%	80%		
	Contact Centre response times - emails (%) responded to within 24 hours	100%	100%	100%	100%		

<b>1.2</b> Maori and Mana Whenua Partnerships 1.2.1 Māori and mana whenua partnerships						
Purpose of measure	Performance measure	2015/16	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	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%	75%	

### Governance Activity budget

Governance Activity bu	dget		3		
1.1 Governance, information and	2014/15 Annual		2015-25 Long	torm Blan	
engagement	2014/15 Annual Plan	X	2015-25 Long	-term Plan	
		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	10-year total
	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
1.1.1 - City governance and engagement	8,329	10,220	10,996	10,201	114,652
1.1.2 - Civic information	5,433	5,542	5,638	5,670	61,763
1.1.3 - City Archives	1,016	1,792	1,919	1,934	20,936
Total operating expenditure	14,778	17,555	18,553	17,805	197,351
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
1.1.1 - City governance and engagement	· · · ·	-	116	-	379
1.1.2 - Civic information	-	-	-	-	-
1.1.3 - City Archives	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure		-	116	-	379

1.2 Maori and Mana Whenua partnerships	2014/15 Annual	5			
	Plan				
		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	10-year total
	Total Expenditure				
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
1.2.1 - Maori and Mana Whenua	225	281	288	296	3,190
partnerships					
Total operating expenditure	225	281	288	296	3,190
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
1.2.1 - Maori and Mana Whenua	-	-	-	-	-
partnerships					
Total capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-

### Attachment 1

### 2 Environment

### Taiao

### By the numbers

### 58

Gigajoules of electricity used per person annually in Wellington. This compares with 81 gigajoules for an average European city and 228 gigajoules for an average Australasian city.

### **206**.5

Square metres of green open space for each person living in Wellington city.

### 340

Kilometres of Council-managed tracks and walkways in the city's open space areas.

### 50,712

Number of native plants planted by the council during the last financial year (2013/14).

### 80,832

Tonnes of waste deposited in Wellington's landfill during the last financial year – a reduction of 6% from the year prior.

The Council is responsible for vital services such as water supply, waste reduction and disposal, wastewater and drainage services; funding environmental attractions such as Zealandia and Wellington Zoo; and managing 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 provide recreation opportunities, attract visitors, and make the city a beautiful place to live.

The environment is the Council's biggest area of activity, with planned net operational spending of \$2.1 billion over the next 10 years. Of that, the majority is spent on core services such as water, wastewater and drainage.

The quality of Wellington's environment depends on all of us – residents, businesses and industries, land users, the Council, regional and central government, and others.

The Council is a regulator, and a funder and provider of services. We provide the basic services on which the city runs.

We invest heavily in environmental assets and services because they matter for all residents of the city.

All of our work involves partnerships – with local communities and businesses, with volunteer organisations, with other local authorities, and with regional and central government. Water, wastewater and drainage networks are managed by Wellington Water, which is jointly owned by the Greater Wellington Regional Council and Hutt, Porirua, Upper Hutt and Wellington city councils.

Wellington City Council's environmental activities are mainly funded through rates and user charges. Decisions about funding depend on a range of things, including: who benefits; how essential the service is; and the 'polluter pays' principle.

### Key projects

**Understanding the impacts of climate change** During this century, according to scientific modelling, climate change will have an increasingly significant impact on Wellington and other coastal cities.

The sea level is predicted to rise by somewhere between 60cm and 1.1 metres. Along with this, the water table will also rise. Potential impacts include erosion and inundation of low-lying coastal land, damage to infrastructure and building foundations, increased flood risks, and increased risks of liquefaction in the event of an earthquake.

A warming climate is also likely to make severe storms more frequent, bringing risks of property and infrastructure damage.

One of the most important tasks facing the Council is to prepare the city for these impacts. We will have to make decisions, for example, about whether coastal land needs to be protected by sea walls, or changes are needed to the stormwater system or other infrastructure.

The first step is to understand the possible impacts, and the measures that can be taken to reduce or mitigate those impacts. Over the next three years, we will:

 Assess the impact of rising sea levels on the stormwater network and the water table, so we can make sensible decisions about land use, building and infrastructure  Review District Plan provisions for areas that might be vulnerable to rising sea levels.

### Our contribution to climate change

By comparison with other cities, Wellington is a relatively low emitter of greenhouse gases.

There are several reasons for this. The city has a relatively compact urban footprint, easy access to public transport, and an economy that relies on services rather than agriculture or heavy industry. It also has access to renewable energy – the two city wind farms together produce enough power for 100,000 average homes.

Wellington City Council is committed to further reduction in the city's contribution to climate change. Our 2020 target is for the city's greenhouse gas emissions to be 30% below 2001 levels. So far, emissions have at least stabilised since 2009/10.

All action on climate change involves partnership. The Council can take some steps, but it's the city's residents, communities, land and building owners, businesses, and researchers who can make the most difference.

Much of the Council's role is in planning decisions. In the next three years, a key focus will be implementing transport initiatives that support increasing numbers of Wellingtonians to get around the city on foot, on bikes, or on buses. Urban growth will be focused along bus priority routes.

We will also:

- Extend our support for Enviroschools
- Continue our award winning smart energy programme
- Review our Climate Change action plan
- Develop a coastal resilience plan.

### Southern Landfill

Stage 4 of the landfill (which will provide capacity for at least another 40 years), will be begin construction in 2016.

### **Understanding key infrastructure**

Wellington city's biggest infrastructure asset is one that is rarely seen. It lies out of sight, underground. There, more than 2700 kilometres of pipes and tunnels, criss-cross the city – carrying water to the city's homes, businesses, schools and hospitals; or carrying sewage to treatment plants, or stormwater to the sea.

Together, this network and associated assets are valued at around \$1.3 billion. Lay all of the pipes end to end and they would reach Sydney.

Managing these assets is one of the biggest areas of Council activity: each year, we spend more than \$50 million to operate the city's water, wastewater and stormwater networks; and invest more than \$25 million in new or upgraded assets.

Through better management of these assets, we anticipate that we can make significant savings over the next few years, while maintaining service levels.

We will also focus on new urban growth in areas where existing water & stormwater networks already have enough capacity to deal with added demand.

### Managing harm from stormwater

Every year, millions of litres of stormwater are discharged into the city's streams, harbour and coastal waters. That stormwater can contain contaminants, such as oils, paints, detergents, litter, animal droppings, and – after heavy rainfall – sewage. The environmental impacts of stormwater runoff are monitored, and generally comply with

### Attachment 1

resource consents and environmental standards.

In the next three years, we will introduce realtime monitoring of the stormwater network. This will enable us to measure flows of stormwater and pollutants into waterways, and allow us to manage flows when stormwater is causing environmental harm.

### An interactive children's garden

Plans are well advanced for a unique, interactive Children's Garden near the playground in Wellington Botanic Garden. The Children's Garden will be a fun, hands-on place where children can explore and make discoveries about the plants used for food, medicine, clothes and building.

The garden will be part-funded through public donations and the Plimmer Bequest.

www.childrensgardenwellington.com

### Te Motu Kairangi / Miramar Peninsula

The council will work with others to see the northern point of Miramar peninsula retained and developed as a natural heritage destination. This will be part funded from the Plimmer Bequest.

### **Our Natural Capital**

The council will finalise its biodiversity strategy in 2015 and develop and implementation plan to protect and restore the city's indigenous biodiversity.

### 1<sup>st place</sup>

In a 2012 survey of the environmental performance of Australasian cities, Wellington was a top performer in greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, waste generation and recycling, and air quality.

In a 2014 survey of six NZ cities, Wellington residents were more likely than residents of other cities to perceive their natural environment as beautiful, and more likely to say they had easy access to a local park or other green space.

5.5 tonnes

CO2 emissions per capita, Wellington city.

20.4 tonne

CO2 emissions per capita, average for major cities in New Zealand and Australia.

### 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	<ul> <li>Manage and maintain:</li> <li>4,000ha of parks, reserves and beaches</li> <li>200 buildings for community use</li> <li>340km of walking and mountain bike tracks</li> <li>over 200,000 square metres of amenity bedding and horticultural areas</li> <li>boat ramps, wharves, seawalls and slipways.</li> </ul>	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
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	biodiversity. Minimise and manage waste.	<ul> <li>Manage and monitor:</li> <li>landfill operations / composting waste at the Southern Landfill</li> <li>domestic recycling and rubbish collection</li> <li>the environmental impacts of closed landfills</li> <li>programmes to educate residents to manage and minimise waste effectively.</li> </ul>	services. 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.	<ul> <li>Ensure high quality water is available at all times for drinking and other household and business uses.</li> <li>Maintain 80 reservoirs, 34 pumping stations, 8,000 hydrants and 1,250km of pipes.</li> </ul>	We do not anticipate any significant negative effects associated with our provision of these services.
2.4 Wastewater 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.	<ul> <li>Provide and monitor:</li> <li>The city's sewage collection, treatment and disposal in line with resource consent conditions.</li> <li>Introduce a real time network monitoring system.</li> <li>Monitor the performance of Wellington Water.</li> </ul>	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 environmental and public health impacts.

Group of Activities	Rationale	Service Offering	Negative effects
<b>2.5 Stormwater</b> 2.5.1 Stormwater management	Keep people and property safe from flooding.	<ul> <li>Maintain, renew and upgrade the stormwater network to protect flooding.</li> <li>Introduce a hydraulic model.</li> </ul>	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 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.	<ul> <li>Provide funding to Wellington Zoo.</li> <li>Support its expansion with the new Meet the Locals Exhibition.</li> <li>Part fund Zealandia.</li> <li>Monitor performance.</li> <li>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).</li> </ul>	We do not anticipate any significant negative effects associated with our role in these services.
	Protection of flora and fauna.	<ul> <li>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).</li> </ul>	

### Environment Performance Measures

	Envi	ronment			
Objectives	Security of supply Waste reduction Access to green open spaces Biodiversity				
Outcome Indicators	Open space land owned or mainta Residents' usage of the city's oper beaches and coastal areas, and wa Residents' perceptions that the na protected Hours worked by recognised envir volunteers Water consumption (commercial a Freshwater biological health (mac Porirua stream Freshwater quality - Makara, Karo Owhiro Stream not available) Energy use per capita Number/sqm of 'green star' buildi Total kerbside recycling collected Total waste to the landfill per capi Selected indicators from the City B	n spaces - loc alkways atural environ ronmental vol and residentia ro invertebra ori, Kaiwharaw ings/space in per capita ita	al parks and r ment is appro unteer group al combined) tes) - Makara /hara and Por the city	eserves, bota opriately man is and botanic , Karori, Kaiw irua streams	nic gardens, aged and garden harawhara and (note data for
2.1.1 Local parks a 2.1.2 Botanical gar 2.1.3 Beaches and 2.1.4 Roads open s 2.1.5 Town belts 2.1.6 Community e	dens coast operations	č			
Purpose of	Performance measure	2015/16	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 Number of visitors to the Botanic Gardens (including Otari-Wiltons Bush)	90%	90%	90%	90%
To measure the quality of street cleaning services	Residents' satisfaction (%) with the quality of street cleaning Street cleaning (%) compliance with quality performance standards	85% 98%	85% 98%	85% 98%	85% 98%

To measure the quality and quantity of work we undertake to protect biodiversity	We will plant 2 million trees by 2020 High value biodiversity sites (%) covered by integrated animal pest control or weed control Proportion of grant funds successfully allocated (through milestones being met)	1,389,777 (69%of 2020 target) 55% 95%	1,539,927 (77%of 2020 target) 59% 95%	1,690,127 (85%of 2020 target) 63%	2 million by 2020 (100% of target) 70% by 2020 95%
2.2.1 Waste minim 2.2.2 Closed landfi	ion and Energy Conservation nisation, disposal and recycling mana ills aftercare ency and conservation				20
Purpose of measure	Performance measure	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
To measure the quality of waste reduction and recycling services	Residents (%) satisfaction with recycling collection services Waste diverted from the landfill (tonnes) Residents (%) who regularly use recycling (incl weekly, fortnightly or monthly use)	85% at least 16,500 tonnes of recyclable material 90%	85% at least 16,500 tonnes of recyclable material 90%	85% at least 16,500 tonnes of recyclable material 90%	85% at least 16,500 tonnes of recyclable material 90%
To measure the quality of our waste disposal services	Residents (%) satisfaction with waste collection services Energy sourced from the Southern Landfill (GWh)	90% 8 GWh	90% 8 GWh	90% 8 GWh	90% 8 GWh
To measure the amount (quantity) of the Council's energy consumption and emissions	WCC corporate energy use (incl WCC general, pools and recreation centres, and CCOs) WCC corporate greenhouse gas emissions	Decrease in energy use from previous year Compared to 2003, reduce emissions 40% by 2020 and 80% by 2050	Decrease in energy use from previous year Compared to 2003, reduce emissions 40% by 2020 and 80% by 2050	Decrease in energy use from previous year Compared to 2003, reduce emissions 40% by 2020 and 80% by 2050	Declining trend Compared to 2003, reduce emissions 40% by 2020 and 80% by 2050

2.3.1 Water netw	-				
Purpose of measure	Performance measure	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
	Compliance with Drinking Water Standards for NZ 2005 (revised 2008) (Part 4 bacterial compliance)	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Maintenance of water supply quality gradings from Ministry of Health	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
	Customer satisfaction with water supply	90%	90%	90%	90%
	Number of complaints about: (a) drinking water clarity (b) drinking water taste (c) drinking water odour	Baseline	n/a	n/a	n/a
To measure the quality of water supplied to residents and	<ul> <li>(d) drinking water continuity of supply</li> <li>(e) responsiveness to drinking water complaints per 1000 connections.</li> </ul>	×			
the services that ensure security of supply	Median response time for: (a) attendance for urgent call outs	60min	60min	60min	60min
	(b) resolution for urgent call	4 hours	4 hours	4 hours	4 hours
	outs (c) attendance for non-urgent call outs	36 hours	36 hours	36 hours	36 hours
	(d) resolution for non-urgent call outs	15 days	15 days	15 days	15 days
	Percentage of real water loss from networked reticulation system	<14%	<14%	<14%	<14%
	Average drinking water consumption/resident/day	375 litres per day	375 litres per day	375 litres per day	375 litres per day
$\mathbf{Y}$	Number of unplanned supply cuts per 1000 connections	< 4	< 4	< 4	< 4

Purpose of	Performance measure	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
neasure	Number of wastewater reticulation incidents per km of reticulation pipeline (blockages)	<=1.2	<=1.2	<=1.2	<=1.2
	Dry weather wastewater overflows/1000 connections	0	0	0	0
	Customer satisfaction with the wastewater service	75%	75%	75%	75%
o measure the quality and imeliness of the vastewater ervice	Number of complaints about: (a) wastewater odour (b) wastewater system faults (c) wastewater system blockages (d) responsiveness to wastewater system issues per 1000 connections.	Baseline	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Median response time for wastewater overflows: (a) attendance time (b) resolution time	(a) <= 1 hour (b) <= 6 hours			
o measure the mpact of vastewater on he 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	0

2.5 Stormwater	managamant				
2.5.1 Stormwater I Purpose of	Performance measure	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
measure	Number of pipeline blockages per km of pipeline	<= 0.5	<= 0.5	<= 0.5	<= 0.5
To measure the	Customer satisfaction with stormwater management	75%	75%	75%	75%
quality and timeliness of the stormwater service	Number of complaints about stormwater system performance per 1000 connections	Baseline	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Median response time to attend a flooding event	<= 60 minutes	<= 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	Trend only	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	Trend only	n/a	n/a	n/a
the environment	Percentage of days during the bathing season (1 November to 31 March) that the monitored beaches are suitable for recreational use.	90%	90%	90%	90%
<b>S</b> t	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%	90%

2.6 Conservation Attractions 2.6.1 Conservation visitor attractions							
Purpose of	of Performance measure 2015/16 2016/17 2017/18 2018-25						
measure							
To measure the success of our	Zoo - total admissions	234,713	239,407	244,195	Increase 2% each year		
investments in conservation attractions	Zealandia - visitors	92,500	93,600	93,600	93,600		

### Environment Activity budget

2.1 Gardens, beaches and green open	2014/15 Annual				
spaces	Plan				
		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	10-year tota
	Total Expenditure				
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000
2.1.1 - Local parks and open spaces	8,545	8,767	8,811	8,997	95,770
2.1.2 - Botanical gardens	4,762	4,791	4,948	5,061	55,958
2.1.3 - Beaches and coast operations	1,371	1,382	1,054	1,079	12,040
2.1.4 - Roads open spaces	7,645	8,161	8,439	8,726	96,488
2.1.5 - Town belts	5,080	4,660	4,824	5,261	63,092
2.1.6 - Community environmental initiatives	632	748	759	748	8,324
2.1.7 - Walkways	597	586	602	640	7,345
2.1.8 - Biodiversity (pest management)	1,530	1,694	1,706	1,717	18,594
2.1.9 - Waterfront Public Space	-	1,743	1,731	1,768	18,595
Total operating expenditure	30,162	32,533	32,875	33,996	376,206
		X			
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000
2.1.1 - Local parks and open spaces	1,098	1,286	701	1,032	15,645
2.1.2 - Botanical gardens	602	433	528	704	7,679
2.1.3 - Beaches and coast operations	568	187	176	181	1,969
2.1.4 - Roads open spaces	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.5 - Town belts	110	135	212	201	3,264
2.1.6 - Community environmental initiatives		) -	-	-	-
2.1.7 - Walkways	625	550	1,014	1,253	7,292
2.1.8 - Biodiversity (pest management)	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.9 - Waterfront Public Space	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure	3,003	2,592	2,630	3,371	35,849

2.2 Waste reduction and energy	2014/15 Annual						
conservation	Plan						
		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	10-year total		
	Total Expenditure						
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)		
2.2.1 - Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management	12,802	12,861	13,355	13,653	146,215		
2.2.2 - Closed landfills aftercare	404	522	414	322	2,975		
2.2.3 - Energy efficiency and conservation	-	282	334	134	1,774		
Total operating expenditure	13,206	13,666	14,103	14,108	150,964		
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)		
2.2.1 - Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management	776	1,238	1,232	5,882	21,281		
2.2.2 - Closed landfills aftercare	-	-	-	-	-		
2.2.3 - Energy efficiency and conservation	-	-	-	-	-		
Total capital expenditure	776	1,238	1,232	5,882	21,281		

2.3 Water	2014/15 Annual		2015-25 Long	g-term Plan			
	Plan						
		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	10-year total		
	Total Expenditure						
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)		
2.3.1 - Water network	25,738	23,379	23,684	25,269	273,448		
2.3.2 - Water collection and treatment	14,174	14,933	16,179	17,219	222,415		
Total operating expenditure	39,912	38,311	39,863	42,488	495,863		
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)		
2.3.1 - Water network	12,294	16,953	14,938	15,414	201,475		
2.3.2 - Water collection and treatment	-	-	-	-	-		
Total capital expenditure	12,294	16,953	14,938	15,414	201,475		
					20		

2.4 Wastewater	2014/15 Annual Plan				
		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	10-year tota
	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000
2.4.1 - Sewage collection and disposal network	18,767	19,150	19,420	20,660	225,912
2.4.2 - Sewage treatment	22,837	22,657	23,597	24,830	280,511
Total operating expenditure	41,604	41,807	43,017	45,490	506,423
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000
2.4.1 - Sewage collection and disposal network	7,745	10,481	11,327	13,319	133,330
2.4.2 - Sewage treatment	-	-		-	-
Total capital expenditure	7,745	10,481	11,327	13,319	133,330

2.5 Stormwater	2014/15 Annual	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	10-year total
	Plan				
	Total Expenditure				
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.5.1 - Stormwater management	18,777	17,566	17,905	19,043	213,434
Total operating expenditure	18,777	17,566	17,905	19,043	213,434
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.5.1 - Stormwater management	4,255	4,455	7,020	7,652	59,476
Total capital expenditure	4,255	4,455	7,020	7,652	59,476

2.6 Conservation attractions	2014/15 Annual	2015-25 Long-term Plan			
	Plan				
		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	10-year total
	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.6.1 - Conservation visitor attractions	6,126	6,628	6,962	13,039	77,628
Total operating expenditure	6,126	6,628	6,962	13,039	77,628
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.6.1 - Conservation visitor attractions	794	1,316	817	843	9,589
Total capital expenditure	794	1,316	817	843	9,589

# 3 Economic development and 4 Cultural wellbeing

Whanaketanga ōhanga me / Oranga ahurea

### By the numbers

### 2.4<sup>%</sup>

Wellington city average annual GDP growth – 10 years to March 2013. This compared with 2.2% nationwide. Of New Zealand's 66 local authorities, Wellington ranked 25<sup>th</sup> over the decade for GDP growth.

### \$30.9m

Contribution to Wellington's economy during 2013/14 from 'A level' events supported by Wellington Council.

#### 21

Number of Wellington businesses ranked among New Zealand's 200 largest

#### 5

Number of Wellington businesses ranked among New Zealand's 10 fastest-growing.

The Council funds events and festivals; supports attractions such as Te Papa, the Carter Observatory, and the city's galleries and museums; markets Wellington to tourists from New Zealand and overseas; operates conference facilities; supports community art and cultural activities; promotes business, education and cultural links through sister city relationships; and provides free weekend parking in the CBD.

We fund these activities because they matter to the lives of individual Wellingtonians and to the community as a whole.

They make Wellington a more vibrant place to live, and they matter to residents' quality of life – their prosperity, their identity, and the opportunities available to them.

Our work in this area is guided by our Economic development strategy, our Arts and Cultural strategy and the Events Policy.

## In coming years, the Council plans to invest for growth, unlocking Wellington's potential and making the city more vibrant and prosperous.

The strength of Wellington's economy depends on its people – its entrepreneurs, researchers, innovators, businesses, and skilled workers.

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

Wellington City Council can only play a small – but important – role in these sectors. We provide an environment in which creativity and innovation flourish, an environment that enables business activity that supports artistic and cultural endeavours, that celebrates the identities of the city's many communities.

We also act as a catalyst – funding infrastructure, festivals, events and promotional activities that support economic and cultural activity.

The Council's economic and cultural activities are funded through a combination of general rates, targeted rates, user charges and other income.

### Key projects and initiatives

#### **Investing for Growth**

Though Wellington's economy is growing, it still has untapped potential – particularly in industries such as tourism, screen production and ICT. Tapping into that potential would bring more prosperity to the city, make it more vibrant, and provide a wider range of opportunities for residents. Higher growth would also increase the rates base, allowing more investment in a stronger environment and higher quality of life.

Many of the proposed new projects in this draft long-term plan are aimed at supporting growth in the economy – making it smarter, faster-growing, and more attractive to businesses and visitors, entrepreneurs, investors and skilled workers.

The key projects outlined in this section are at different stages of development. Detailed business cases will be developed for each of the projects in due course and these will set out the full costs and funding options. Further consultation will then happen before final decisions are made.

#### A longer airport runway

Wellington's economic prosperity depends on the strength of its connections with the rest of the world.

The lack of long-distance direct air connections reduces the region's ability to attract tourists, international students, support business growth and make business connections.

We are working with Wellington International Airport Ltd (WIAL) on this project. The total cost of the runway extension is expected to be about \$300 million. It is anticipated that funding will be drawn from those that benefit –the Airport, residents, and businesses across the wider region, and the government in light of potential economic benefits to New Zealand.

We have budgeted \$90m as our contribution towards a longer runway. Spreading this investment over 40 years would result in an annual cost of around \$6.5million commencing in 2019/20.

A final decision on this project will be made once the full business case – including cost benefit analysis has been considered by Council. WIAL are currently working on a Resource management process which is a critical pre-requisite.

#### A central city tech hub

ICT is Wellington's fastest growing business sector, contributing more than \$2.4 billion in GDP to the region annually and supporting more than 15,000 jobs.

One of the critical conditions for success in high-tech industries is opportunities for people to connect with each other, sharing knowledge, ideas, innovation, investment, and pathways to national and international markets.

We plan to establish a 'tech hub' to help hightech start-ups connect with funders, investors and international speakers. The Council's contribution towards the Tech Hub will be up to a maximum of \$3.2 million over the next three years.

#### Film and screen productions

Wellington's screen production sector thrills, inspires and amazes people here and around the world. However, the industry is also heavily dependent on one-off productions. A challenge is to create a growing and more continuous flow of projects.

The City Council plans to work with the industry more closely and explore opportunities to grow the sector in the city.

#### A joined-up, regional approach

Wellington city's economy is not separate from the economies of neighbouring cities – the region forms a single economy.

Nor can the various sectors of the economy – such as events, tourism, hospitality, screen production and ICT – be considered separate. The success of one sector inevitably contributes to the success of another, by making the city more prosperous, increasing opportunities available to residents, and attracting visitors, workers, and businesses.

For that reason, Wellington city has worked with Greater Wellington Regional Council and other local authorities to establish the Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency (WREDA), a single agency responsible for economic development, events and tourism throughout the region.

This agency will be able to provide a clear direction for economic development across the region, leading to higher growth, more jobs and tourists, and stronger communities.

#### The inclusive and culturally diverse city

Of the 200,100 people who live in Wellington city, 29% were born outside of New Zealand, 24% speak a language other than English, and 29% identified with a non-European ethnic group.

Wellington is a city that celebrates diversity. As a city of government and business, we value the connections that a diverse population has with other parts of the world. As a creative city, we love when people express themselves – sharing their stories, their sounds, their pictures, their identities.

In an increasingly globalised world, our willingness to embrace diversity is an advantage – one that makes us attractive to visitors, investors, entrepreneurs and skilled people from all parts of the world.

In coming years, the Council will continue to encourage and celebrate diversity, by supporting arts and cultural events ranging from Matariki and Diwali to WOW and the New Zealand Festival.

Through the Destination Wellington programme, we will also promote Wellington internationally as a place to live, learn and do business.

Increasing the range of visitor attractions

Wellington is one of New Zealand's fastestgrowing tourism markets, with a 39% increase in visitor guest nights over the 10 years to 31 March 2014. Higher visitor numbers means the city can support a wider range of visitor attractions.

While we have one of the country's fastest growing tourism markets, there is still considerable untapped potential in the market. Not only can we attract more visitors, we can also encourage them to stay longer and spend more.

We will be investing in the following projects in the coming years:

- The expansion of the *Museum of City & Sea*, to enable it to show more of its collection and attract more visitors. Phase 1 of the redevelopment is underway and Wellington Museums Trust will continue to develop plans for further development.
- The development of a world class *Film Museum* to recognise a major and highly successful local industry, raise the city's profile and attract more tourists and get them staying longer. We are working with private sector partners to establish the international film museum in Wellington. We have provisionally budgeted \$30 million. The final costs, returns and funding will be determined as part of the development of the business case.

- The development of a world class Ocean Exploration Centre at Maranui Quarry site in Lyall Bay, providing opportunities to discover Wellington's marine life and ocean environment. We have included \$6m in 2018/19 for this project. Council's funding is contingent on the project securing the remaining costs of the Ocean Exploration Centre (\$17.5m) from social investors and central government.
- The development of a *Museum of War & Peace* adjacent to Memorial Park this project will be mainly funded by the Ministry of Culture & Heritage. A provisional contribution from Council is budgeted at \$10m capital for 2018/19.

#### Increased funding for major events

Wellington is New Zealand's events and creative capital. But Wellington faces increasing competition from other Australasian cities for the right to host major events. To maintain our economic and cultural edge, we have increased the funding available to attract and support major events, ensuring that the city is able to bring in new attractions and retain those it currently has. We have increased our Events Development Funding (implemented through WREDA) to \$5m per year for the ten years of the plan.

#### **The NZ Festival**

The festival is New Zealand's premier arts and cultural event. It's currently held every two years, and attracts world class line-ups of performers. We have increased our grant to the festival by \$500k to secure 'off-year' events or shows in the city. This complements the NZ Festivals own success at raising the majority of its funding from ticket sales and other sources.

We also plan to support another of the city's cultural institutions – the Circa Theatre. We

have budgeted a grant of \$250k over next three years to support the Circa Theatre.

#### An indoor arena

Wellington has no indoor venue capable of seating more than 5000 people. As a result, the region misses out on international artists who play in other cities such as Auckland and Christchurch.

This comes as an economic cost to the city, because we are missing out on a range of events including rock concerts and other music events that can attract large numbers of people to the city.

Wellington City Council is progressing work to scope the feasibility of developing an 8,000 – 12,000 seat indoor arena in the central city.

If a decision is made to proceed further, a business case will be developed and partnership funding options explored.

#### **Wellington Convention Centre**

Conventions bring people to the city from throughout New Zealand and overseas to discuss ideas, and make connections.

A new purpose built Convention Centre would allow the city to maintain and increase its market share in the lucrative conference market, creating jobs and bringing up to \$21.4 million a year into the Wellington economy.

Increasing the number of conferences held in Wellington will also attract events, increase Wellington's international profile, and encourage Wellington businesses and research organisations to strengthen connections with their counterparts overseas.

We will continue to explore options and work with the private sector to deliver a convention centre to Wellington. We have provisionally budgeted an operational grant of \$4m p.a. from 2019/20.

# 1<sup>st place</sup>

In a 2014 survey of six NZ cities, Wellington residents were much more likely than residents of other cities to:

- agree that cultural diversity made their city a better place – Wellingtonians said that cultural diversity made the city a more vibrant and interesting place
- agree that Wellington has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene

Wellington residents were also:

- more likely to be in paid employment than residents of other cities
- more likely to be satisfied with their work-life balance than residents of most other cities.

## 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 Major projects - economy 3.1.3 WIED fund/Economic Grants 3.1.4 Retail support 3.1.5 International relations	Talent attraction and retention Grow tourism spend and economic returns from events. Grow inward investment and exports. Sustain city vibrancy.	<ul> <li>Promoting Wellington to visitors</li> <li>Attracting and supporting major events</li> <li>Offering convention and concert venues</li> <li>Building regional and international relations</li> <li>Attracting and supporting business activity</li> <li>Exploring major economic development initiatives such as the:         <ul> <li>Runway Extension and airline attraction</li> <li>International Film Museum</li> <li>Convention Centre</li> <li>Indoor Arena</li> <li>War and Peace Museum</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	We do not anticipate any significant negative effects associated with our role in these services.
<ul> <li>4.1 Arts and cultural activities</li> <li>4.1.1 City Galleries and Museums</li> <li>4.1.2 Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Carter Observatory)</li> <li>4.1.3 Arts and cultural festivals</li> <li>4.1.4 Cultural grants</li> <li>4.1.5 Access and support for community arts</li> <li>4.1.6 Arts partnerships</li> <li>4.1.7 Regional amenities fund</li> </ul>	The arts contribute to a vibrant CBD and provide opportunities for cultural expression. Build a sense of place and identity. Grow visitation and exposure to creativity and innovation.	<ul> <li>Funding to Te Papa, Wellington Museum of City &amp; Sea, City Gallery, Capital E, the Cable Car Museum, Carter Observatory and Nairn Street Historic Cottage.</li> <li>Support major events and festivals that generate economic returns</li> <li>Provide fund grants to arts organisations.</li> <li>Manage the Toi Pōneke Arts Centre, the City Art Collection.</li> <li>Te Ara o Nga Tupuna Heritage Trail &amp; Te Motu Kairangi Plan</li> </ul>	We do not anticipate any significant negative effects associated with our role in these services.

### **Economic Performance Measures**

Economic Development								
	Tourism spend							
Objectives	Investment attraction / digital ex	ports						
-	City vibrancy							
	Number of domestic and internati							
	Average length of stay - international and domestic							
	Number of major conferences		al +la a :u a a a u a		la a			
	Number of A-level events held in N New Zealand's top 200 companies			omic contribut	lion			
			-					
Outcome	Business enterprises - births and g Domestic and international airline				$\bigcirc$			
Indicators	Free wifi usage (logons/day) - wat		-	ngton an port				
	Pedestrian counts - average of var		-					
	Businesses and employees in rese		-	tor				
	Secondary (international) and Ter				nts enrolled per			
	1,000 residents			nesticy stude	itts enrolled per			
	Events/activities held with interna	tional cities (i	in Wellington	and overseas	:)			
3 1 City Promotion	ns and Business Support	tional cities (	in weinigton	und overseds	·/			
3.1.1 WREDA	is and business support			Y				
3.1.2 Major projec	ts - economy			Y				
3.1.3 WIED fund/E	-							
3.1.4 Retail suppor			$\frown$					
3.1.5 International			$\bigcirc$					
Purpose of	Performance measure <sup>1</sup>	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25			
measure								
	WREDA - Positively Wellington	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain			
To measure the	Tourism partnership funding	council's	council's	council's	council's			
quality of our		funding at	funding at	funding at	funding at less			
investments in		less than	less than	less than	than 50% of			
promoting the		50% of	50% of	50% of	total income			
city		total	total	total				
city		income	income	income				
To measure the	Estimated attendance at WCC	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000			
usage of WCC	supported events							
supported	CX Y							
events								
	Events Development fund - ratio	20:1	20:1	20:1	20:1			
To measure the	of direct spend to economic							
quality of our	impact							
investments in		050	050/	050/	0.50			
economic	The proportion of grant funds	95%	95%	95%	95%			
development	successfully allocated (through							
<b>V</b>	milestones being met)							

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Note that these will be updated to reflect WREDA's statement of intent once once signed off.

### Cultural Wellbeing Performance Measures

	Cultura	l Wellbeing						
	Sense of place and identity							
Ohiastiyas	Diversity and openness							
Objectives	Visitation							
	Exposure to creativity and innova	tion						
	Residents frequency of engageme	ent in cultural	and arts activ	/ities				
	New Zealanders' and residents' p	erceptions that	at 'Wellington	i has a cultura	lly 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' p	erceptions that	at "Wellingtor	n is the arts ca	pital of New			
Outcome	Zealand"				Y A			
Indicators	New Zealanders' and residents' p	erceptions that	at "Wellingtor	h is the events	s capital of New			
	Zealand"							
	Residents' (%) agreement with th	e statement t	nat "Wellingt	on is an easy j	place to get			
	involved in the arts'		and NZ visit		do the region			
	Te Papa visitors - total visitors, ov		s and NZ VISIO	ors from outsi	de the region			
	Customer (%) satisfaction with th Total tickets sold (#) to the NZ Fe		proportion of	ld to custom	arc outsido tho			
	region		proportion se		ers outside the			
	Total visits to museums and galle	ries (including	Carter Obser	watory				
4.1 Arts and Cultu			carter obser	vatory				
4.1.1 City Galleries								
-	tions (Te Papa/Carter Observatory)							
4.1.3 Arts and cult								
4.1.4 Cultural gran	ts	(						
4.1.5 Access and support for community arts								
4.1.5 Access and s	upport for community arts							
4.1.5 Access and s 4.1.6 Arts partners								
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional am	hips enities fund							
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo Purpose of	ships	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25			
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional am	hips enities fund Performance measure							
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo Purpose of	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with	2015/16 90%	2016/17 90%	2017/18 90%	2018-25 90%			
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo Purpose of	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with Council supported arts and							
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo Purpose of	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with							
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo Purpose of	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with Council supported arts and cultural festivals	90%	90%	90%	90%			
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo Purpose of	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with Council supported arts and cultural festivals User (%) satisfaction with Toi							
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo Purpose of	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with Council supported arts and cultural festivals	90%	90%	90%	90%			
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo Purpose of	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with Council supported arts and cultural festivals User (%) satisfaction with Toi Poneke facilities and services	90%	90%	90%	90%			
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo Purpose of	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with Council supported arts and cultural festivals User (%) satisfaction with Toi	90%	90%	90%	90%			
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo Purpose of	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with Council supported arts and cultural festivals User (%) satisfaction with Toi Poneke facilities and services Economic contribution (\$) the	90%	90%	90%	90% 90% 40m (every 2 <sup>nd</sup>			
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo Purpose of measure	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with Council supported arts and cultural festivals User (%) satisfaction with Toi Poneke facilities and services Economic contribution (\$) the NZ Festival makes to the city's	90%	90%	90%	90% 90% 40m (every 2 <sup>nd</sup>			
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo Purpose of measure	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with Council supported arts and cultural festivals User (%) satisfaction with Toi Poneke facilities and services Economic contribution (\$) the NZ Festival makes to the city's	90%	90%	90%	90% 90% 40m (every 2 <sup>nd</sup>			
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo <b>Purpose of</b> <b>measure</b> To measure the quality and usage of our arts and culture	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with Council supported arts and cultural festivals User (%) satisfaction with Toi Poneke facilities and services Economic contribution (\$) the NZ Festival makes to the city's economy (direct new spend) The proportion of grants funds successfully allocated (through	90% 90% 40m	90%	90% 90% 40m	90% 90% 40m (every 2 <sup>nd</sup> year)			
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo Purpose of measure To measure the quality and usage of our arts	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with Council supported arts and cultural festivals User (%) satisfaction with Toi Poneke facilities and services Economic contribution (\$) the NZ Festival makes to the city's economy (direct new spend) The proportion of grants funds	90% 90% 40m	90%	90% 90% 40m	90% 90% 40m (every 2 <sup>nd</sup> year)			
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo <b>Purpose of</b> <b>measure</b> To measure the quality and usage of our arts and culture	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with Council supported arts and cultural festivals User (%) satisfaction with Toi Poneke facilities and services Economic contribution (\$) the NZ Festival makes to the city's economy (direct new spend) The proportion of grants funds successfully allocated (through milestones being met)	90% 90% 40m 95%	90% 90% - 95%	90% 90% 40m 95%	90% 90% 40m (every 2 <sup>nd</sup> year) 95%			
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo <b>Purpose of</b> <b>measure</b> To measure the quality and usage of our arts and culture	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with Council supported arts and cultural festivals User (%) satisfaction with Toi Poneke facilities and services Economic contribution (\$) the NZ Festival makes to the city's economy (direct new spend) The proportion of grants funds successfully allocated (through milestones being met) Proportion of outcomes	90% 90% 40m	90%	90% 90% 40m	90% 90% 40m (every 2 <sup>nd</sup> year)			
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo <b>Purpose of</b> <b>measure</b> To measure the quality and usage of our arts and culture	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with Council supported arts and cultural festivals User (%) satisfaction with Toi Poneke facilities and services Economic contribution (\$) the NZ Festival makes to the city's economy (direct new spend) The proportion of grants funds successfully allocated (through milestones being met) Proportion of outcomes delivered (previous projects -	90% 90% 40m 95%	90% 90% - 95%	90% 90% 40m 95%	90% 90% 40m (every 2 <sup>nd</sup> year) 95%			
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo <b>Purpose of</b> <b>measure</b> To measure the quality and usage of our arts and culture	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with Council supported arts and cultural festivals User (%) satisfaction with Toi Poneke facilities and services Economic contribution (\$) the NZ Festival makes to the city's economy (direct new spend) The proportion of grants funds successfully allocated (through milestones being met) Proportion of outcomes	90% 90% 40m 95%	90% 90% - 95%	90% 90% 40m 95%	90% 90% 40m (every 2 <sup>nd</sup> year) 95%			
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo <b>Purpose of</b> <b>measure</b> To measure the quality and usage of our arts and culture	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with Council supported arts and cultural festivals User (%) satisfaction with Toi Poneke facilities and services Economic contribution (\$) the NZ Festival makes to the city's economy (direct new spend) The proportion of grants funds successfully allocated (through milestones being met) Proportion of outcomes delivered (previous projects - weighted by \$ value)	90% 90% 40m 95% 90%	90% - 95% 90%	90% 90% 40m 95% 90%	90% 90% 40m (every 2 <sup>nd</sup> year) 95% 90%			
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo <b>Purpose of</b> <b>measure</b> To measure the quality and usage of our arts and culture	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with Council supported arts and cultural festivals User (%) satisfaction with Toi Poneke facilities and services Economic contribution (\$) the NZ Festival makes to the city's economy (direct new spend) The proportion of grants funds successfully allocated (through milestones being met) Proportion of outcomes delivered (previous projects - weighted by \$ value) Venues Subsidy - Total number	90% 90% 40m 95% 90%	90% - 95% 90% Increase	90% 90% 40m 95% 90%	90% 90% 40m (every 2 <sup>nd</sup> year) 95% 90% Increase on			
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo <b>Purpose of</b> <b>measure</b> To measure the quality and usage of our arts and culture	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with Council supported arts and cultural festivals User (%) satisfaction with Toi Poneke facilities and services Economic contribution (\$) the NZ Festival makes to the city's economy (direct new spend) 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	90% 90% 40m 95% 90% Increase on	90% - 95% 90% Increase on	90% 90% 40m 95% 90%	90% 90% 40m (every 2 <sup>nd</sup> year) 95% 90%			
4.1.6 Arts partners 4.1.7 Regional amo <b>Purpose of</b> <b>measure</b> To measure the quality and usage of our arts and culture	hips enities fund Performance measure Attendee satisfaction with Council supported arts and cultural festivals User (%) satisfaction with Toi Poneke facilities and services Economic contribution (\$) the NZ Festival makes to the city's economy (direct new spend) The proportion of grants funds successfully allocated (through milestones being met) Proportion of outcomes delivered (previous projects - weighted by \$ value) Venues Subsidy - Total number	90% 90% 40m 95% 90%	90% - 95% 90% Increase	90% 90% 40m 95% 90%	90% 90% 40m (every 2 <sup>nd</sup> year) 95% 90% Increase on			

Cultural grants - % first time applicants who are successful	50%	50%	50%	50%	
-----------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	--

### Economic activity budget

3.1 City promotions and business support	2014/15 Annual	5			
	Plan				
		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	10-year total
	Total Expenditure				
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
3.1.1 - WREDA	5,630	31,867	32,208	32,357	341,632
3.1.2 - Wellington Convention Centre	17,763	-	-	2,046	34,871
3.1.3 - Retail support (free weekend parking)	1,449	1,356	1,391	1,427	15,473
3.1.4 - WEID, Economic Growth & Economic Grants	1,262	3,604	3,685	3,769	40,805
3.1.5 - Major Economic Projects	4,313	-	5,000		58,565
3.1.6 - Regional and external relations	4,881	581	591	595	6,381
3.1.7 - Business Improvement Districts	2,510	114	117	120	1,297
Total operating expenditure	37,808	37,523	42,992	40,314	499,023
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
3.1.1 - WREDA	-	-		-	-
3.1.2 - Wellington Convention Centre	1,341	2,215	1,742	1,353	16,422
3.1.3 - Retail support (free weekend parking)	-	Ī		-	-
3.1.4 - WEID, Economic Growth & Economic Grants	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.5 - Major Economic Projects	_		-	-	64,908
3.1.6 - Regional and external relations	-		-	-	-
3.1.7 - Business Improvement Districts	-		-	_	-
Total capital expenditure	1,341	2,215	1,742	1,353	81,330

# Cultural activity budget

4.1 Arts and culture activities	2014/15 Annual Plan		2015-25 Long	g-term Plan	
	Pidii	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	10-year total
	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	, Total Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
4.1.1 - Galleries and museums (WMT)	8,412	9,488	9,990	10,150	102,967
4.1.2 - Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Carter Observatory)	2,981	2,839	2,863	2,878	29,010
4.1.3 - Arts and cultural festivals	2,597	2,720	2,771	2,812	30,319
4.1.4 - Cultural grants	1,053	1,048	1,063	1,079	11,223
4.1.5 - Access and support for community arts	613	665	724	730	6,531
4.1.6 - Arts partnerships	1,938	2,088	2,117	2,139	22,557
4.1.7 - Regional Amenities Fund	609	609	609	609	6,095
Total operating expenditure	18,203	19,457	20,139	20,397	208,702
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
4.1.1 - Galleries and museums (WMT)	-	1,914	-	10,000	11,914
4.1.2 - Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Carter Observatory)	-	180	-	-	180
4.1.3 - Arts and cultural festivals	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.4 - Cultural grants	-	100	-	8	230
4.1.5 - Access and support for community arts	26	26	27	28	301
4.1.6 - Arts partnerships	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.7 - Regional Amenities Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure	26	2,220	27	10,036	12,624

# 5. Social and recreation

### Pāpori me te Hākinakina

### By the numbers

#### 4,000

Number of people who live in Council housing. These tenants would otherwise not have access to quality housing.

### 120,000

Number of times visitors received discounted access to pools and other facilities through the Leisure Card programme – which aims to help people for whom price might otherwise be a barrier.

#### 320,000

Number of visits to the city's recreation centres.

### **1.2**m

Number of swims residents took in the city's pools.

### 2.3m (physical) + 2.3m (online)

Number of visits to libraries (online and through the door).

### 2.9m

Number of books and other items residents took out from libraries.

(Source 2013/14 Annual Report)

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

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.

They keep people safe and healthy.

They strengthen communities.

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

## In the next 10 years, the Council proposes to spend more than \$1.0 billion (net) on services to promote stronger, safer, healthier communities.

The strength of Wellington's communities depends on its people.

The Council is a funder, a facilitator, and sometimes a regulator. We provide an environment in which people can be safe, can get together with others, and can choose to live healthy lives.

We invest heavily in social and recreation services because they matter to the city.

But we don't try to do everything. We don't get in the way by doing what clubs, volunteer organisations, businesses and individuals can do for themselves.

Decisions about funding for social and recreation services depend on a range of things, including: who benefits; how essential the service is; and who has the ability to pay.

### Key projects

#### **Social housing**

We are part way through a 20-year, \$400 million programme – in partnership with the Crown – to upgrade our housing complexes.

This project is making tenants' homes warmer, safer, healthier and more energy efficient. It also involves landscaping and other improvements to create shared community and recreation spaces.

It is the largest social housing redevelopment project ever undertaken in New Zealand.

Upgrade work has already been completed for seven housing complexes, while another two are under way. Our priority for the next three years is to make further progress on this major programme and continue to improve the quality of our housing stock.

With Central Government looking to exit their state housing stock across New Zealand, we are exploring what this might mean for the City and options to not only deliver on the City's social and affordable housing demand but a range of housing needs for the 22,000 extra homes required in the city to meet our expected population growth over the next 30 years.

#### Homelessness

Wellington is an affluent city, and should not have people living on streets or in cars, or relying for extended periods on temporary or emergency accommodation.

In April 2014, the Council endorsed *Te Mahana: A Strategy to End Homelessness in Wellington.* The strategy's overall goals are to stop homelessness, deal with it quickly when it does happen, and – once a person finds a home – stop them from becoming homeless again.

The strategy focuses on better coordinated, more effective, and more culturally appropriate ways of delivering services from the Council, and government and nongovernment agencies.

#### **Recreation services**

Use of some Council-funded sport and recreation facilities has declined a little in the last few years – partly due to facilities being closed for maintenance or upgrades, and partly due to residents' individual choices. Nonetheless, peak-time demand remains high at pools, recreation centres and sports fields. Also, the range of sports that use these facilities is growing.

In the last decade, we have invested heavily in sport and recreation facilities.

Key projects in the last decade have included construction of the ASB Sports Centre; new pools and water play areas at Karori, Kilbirnie, Johnsonville; and installation of synthetic turf at several of the city's sports fields, allowing them to be used in all weather and for longer hours.

In coming years, the challenge will be to manage peak-time demand without overinvesting in facilities that will remain idle during off peak hours. Key projects will include: installation of synthetic turf at the National Hockey Stadium; and a refresh of the Basin Reserve.

We also propose setting aside \$500k per annum from 2018 to support the development of sports hubs.

The 'sportsville' concept involves user groups either sharing one facility or rationalising/sharing services and/or buildings in an area. This can include sporting, social, cultural and recreational interests. 'Sportsville' brings economies of scale by providing shared facilities and services for numerous clubs and codes, eg changing rooms, fields, administration, IT services, social areas etc. It enables clubs to focus on developing and improving services for existing and potential members.

#### **Basin Reserve redevelopment**

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

The Basin Reserve Trust has developed a Masterplan to present a 25-year vision for the future of the ground. The key features of the vision are to retain the premier test status of the ground and to enhance the Basin Reserve as a local recreation space for the community.

The Masterplan outlines \$21 million of spending over the next ten years for the upgrade. Implementation of the Master plan will begin from 1 July 2015, and this will include the Council considering a business case for lights and making a decision on the Museum Stand.

#### **National Hockey Stadium**

The Council will install a third artificial turf sports field at the National Hockey Stadium in Berhampore, to accommodate growing demand and improve the stadium's capacity to host hockey tournaments and events.

Participation in hockey has grown significantly in the last decade, to a point where the stadium is now operating at capacity with 95% winter utilisation rate. Wellington players frequently have to travel out of town for games. We have budgeted \$1.5 million of capital expenditure for the upgrade.

#### Johnsonville facility improvements

In addition to roading improvements in Johnsonville, the next steps in the suburb's redevelopment are the completion of major redevelopments of Alex Moore Park and Johnsonville Library.

The first stage of the park's redevelopment occurred in 2014, with construction of a car park and perimeter walkway, and installation of artificial turf on the northern sports field.

We will also contribute \$1.45 million to stage 2 in 2018. This will contribute to funding of a

new pavilion, public toilets and further car parking, with local clubs fundraising for the remainder.

We plan to build a new, larger library in Johnsonville, to cater for increasing demand as the area's population grows. We have budgeted \$17 million in capital expenditure for this work.

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 café and possibly other community space as well as library facilities.

Design work for the new library will be undertaken during 2015, with the aim of having the building open in 2018.

#### Dog exercise areas

We propose to construct fences around three dog exercise areas over the next three years. This will cost \$200k in capital expenditure.

These areas make it possible to have dogs off their leash to run free and keep them out of traffic.

The parks earmarked for this upgrade are: Ian Galloway, part of Sinclair Park and Taylor Park.

#### **Removing graffiti**

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.

We propose to increase our budget to by a further \$180k per annum to remove graffiti from our streets.

#### A Child Friendly city

It's important for Wellington to cater for young people and their families, and for the Council this means providing safe, accessible and enjoyable places for recreation and play, and offering community events and activities that are suitable for all.

A child Friendly city is one where the voices, needs and priorities of children are an integral part of public policies, programmes and decisions. A child-friendly city is a place where children can influence decisions, express their opinions on their city, and be safe and protected from exploitation, violence and abuse.

This initiative will help build the social conditions for strong families and connected communities and we will work with our partners and other councils in the region develop an action plan to deliver initiatives that include: Education and Rights Awareness, Play and Recreation, Transport, Safety.

As well as sport and recreation facilities (above), the Council provides 13 libraries and more than 100 neighbourhood playgrounds throughout the city; and funds events such as the Artsplash annual arts festival for children, and Neighbours Day events.

In the next three years, we will also upgrade the children's playground at Wellington Botanic Garden.

# $1^{\text{st place}}$

In a 2014 survey of six NZ cities, Wellington residents ranked first for happiness, health, life satisfaction, and overall quality of life.

Wellingtonians were also much more likely to feel safe than residents of any other city, and much more likely to value cultural diversity.

### WHO safe community

Wellington is the only capital city in the world to be accredited as a Safe Community under the World Health Organisation's International Safe Communities programme.

Over the next three years, one of our key priorities to retain that safe city status.

### 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 Sportsfields 5.1.3 Sportsfields (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 & healthy lifestyles. Enabling participation in sporting & 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 & 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 over a wide array of books, magazines, DVD, e-books and e-audio, online journals, e-music tracks. 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 Community outreach & children's literacy programmes	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.

Group of Activities	Rationale	Service Offering	Negative effects
		<ul> <li>Supported community service providers &amp; programmes to meet the needs of our diverse communities &amp; most vulnerable residents</li> <li>Housing approximately 4,000 people in 2,200 units.</li> <li>18 community centres &amp; halls providing services, programmes, spaces for hire, childcare &amp; education services.</li> </ul>	
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	<ul> <li>Maintaining health standards</li> <li>Activities that make people feel safe</li> <li>Safety (and child friendly)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cemeteries at Karori and Makara with a crematorium at Karori Cemetery</li> <li>70 public toilets, beach and sportsfields changing rooms/pavilions</li> <li>Regulating food &amp; liquor outlets, animal, trade waste &amp; managing environmental noise issues</li> <li>Maintaining WHO Safe City accreditation</li> <li>Provide a 'city hosts' service, managing graffiti &amp; supporting community initiatives</li> </ul>	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.

# Social and Recreation Performance Measures

Social & Recreation					
	Social cohesion				
Objectives	Participation in city life				
Objectives	Greater use of existing facilities				
	Safety (and child friendly)				
P	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				
Outcome	Residents' importance of sense of community in local neighbourhood				
Indicators	Residents' usage of libraries and frequency of use				
mulcators	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				

	ſ							
	Residents' life expectancy							
	Food premises - number of cleaning	-						
	Percentage of food premises with		n rating of exc	ellent or very	good that			
	maintain or improve their inspecti	on rating						
	Number of uses of Leisure Card							
	Dog control - complaints received	(% of register	red dogs)					
5.1 Recreation Pro	motion and Support							
5.1.1 Swimming po	pols							
5.1.2 Sportsfields								
5.1.3 Sportsfields (	synthetic)							
5.1.4 Recreation C	entres							
5.1.5 Recreation pa	artnerships							
5.1.6 Playgrounds								
5.1.7 Marinas								
5.1.8 Golf course					Ya			
5.1.9 Recreation p	rogrammes							
Purpose of	Performance measure	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25			
measure								
	User (%) satisfaction - swimming	90%	90%	90%	90%			
	pools	50,0		50,0	50,0			
	User (%) satisfaction - recreation	90%	90%	90%	90%			
	centres and ASB centre	50/0	50/10	50/0	50/0			
	centres and ASD centre							
	User (%) satisfaction - sports	85%	85%	85%	85%			
	fields (including artificial sports	05/0	0370	03/8	0570			
	fields)							
	neus							
	Visits to facilities - swimming	1.248 m	1.260m	1.277m	Increasing			
	pools	1.240 11	1.20011	1.27711	trend			
	pools	1			uena			
	Visits to facilities - recreation	1.05m	1.06m	1.07m	1.08m			
	centres and ASB Centre	1.05111	1.0011	1.0711	1.0011			
To moosure the	centres and ASB centre							
To measure the	ASB Centre courts utilisation (%)	450/	450/	4.50/	46%			
quality and	ASB Centre courts utilisation (%)	45%	45%	46%	40%			
usage (quantity)	Sportsfields % of spheritured	Mintor	Mintor	Mintor	Mintor 2001			
of the recreation	Sportsfields - % of scheduled	Winter	Winter	Winter	Winter 80%			
facilities we	sports games and training that	80%	80%	80% Summor	Summer 90%			
provide	take place	Summer	Summer	Summer	90%			
		90%	90%	90%	0.5%			
	Marinas occupancy	96%	96%	96%	96%			
				Deels				
	Artificial sports fields %	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak Winter			
	utilisation - peak and off peak	Winter	Winter	Winter	80%			
	(summer and winter)	80%	80%	80%	Peak Summer			
<i>v</i>		Peak	Peak	Peak	40%			
		Summer	Summer	Summer				
		40%	40%	40%	Off peak winter			
		Off peak	Off peak	Off peak	25%			
		winter	winter	winter	Off peak			
		25%	25%	25%	summer 20%			
		Off peak	Off peak	Off peak				
		summer	summer	summer				
		20%	20%	20%				

5.2 Community Su	pport				
5.2.1 Libraries					
5.2.2 Access suppo					
5.2.3 Community a	-				
5.2.4 Grants (Socia	Il and Recreation)				
5.2.5 Housing					
5.2.6 Community of					
Purpose of	Performance measure	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
measure	Tenant satisfaction (%) with services and facilities	90%	90%	90%	90%
To measure the quality and usage (quantity)	Tenant rating (%) of the overall condition of their house/apartment (good and very good)	90%	90%	90%	90%
of the housing services we	Tenant (%) sense of safety in their complex at night	75%	75%	75%	75%
provide	Occupancy rate of available housing facilities	90%	90%	90%	90%
	All tenants (existing and new) housed with policy	98%	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 achieve	To achieve
	Libraries - user (%) satisfaction with services and facilities	90%	90%	90%	90%
	E-library users satisfaction (%) with the online library collection	75%	75%	75%	75%
To measure the quality and	Accessible Wellington Action Plan initiatives planned for next year	90%	90%	90%	90%
quality and usage (quantity) of our community and recreation	The proportion of grants fund successfully allocated (through milestones being met)	95%	95%	95%	95%
support services (including libraries)	Proportion of outcomes delivered (previous projects) - weighted by \$ value	90%	90%	90%	90%
	Libraries - residents (%) who are registered members	75%	75%	75%	75%
	Libraries - physical visits	2.4m	2.4m	2.4m	2.4m
	Libraries - website visits	2.5m	2.5m	2.5m	2.5m

	Library items issued	3m	3m	3m	3m
	Occupancy rates (%) of	45%	45%	45%	45%
	Wellington City Council				
	Community Centres and Halls				
5.3 Public Health a	and Safety				
5.3.1 Burials and c					
5.3.2 Public toilets					
5.3.3 Public health	regulations				
5.3.4 City safety					
5.3.5 WREMO	Derformance measure	2015/16	2016/17	2017/19	2018-25
Purpose of measure	Performance measure	2015/16	2010/17	2017/18	2018-25
measure	Dog control - urgent requests	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent 100%
	responded to within one hour	100%	100%	100%	Non urgent
	and non-urgent within 24 hours	Non	Non	Non	99%
		urgent	urgent	urgent	
		99%	99%	99%	×
	WCC public toilets - urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent 100%
	requests responded to within	100%	100%	100%	Non urgent
	four hours and non-urgent	Non	Non	Non	95%
	within three days	urgent	urgent	urgent	
To measure the		95%	95%	95%	
quality of our					
public health and	WCC public toilets (%) that meet	95%	95%	95%	95%
safety services	required cleanliness and				
and programmes	maintenance performance				
and our	standards				
timeliness in	Dercentage of modium high and	100%	100%	100%	100%
responding to	Percentage of medium, high and very high risk premises that are	100%	100%	100%	100%
service requests	inspected annually				
	inspected annually				
	Percentage of inspections of	25%	25%	25%	25%
	medium, high and very high risk	20/0	23/0		2370
	premises that are carried out				
	during peak trading hours				
	Graffiti removal - response	80%	80%	80%	80%
	, · · ·				
	timeframes met				

Social	and	Recreation	activity	budget
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5.1 Recreation promotion and support	2014/15 Annual		2015-25 Long	-term Plan	
	Plan	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	10-year tota
	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · ·		
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000
5.1.1 - Swimming Pools	19,174	20,603	21,017	20,937	225,333
5.1.2 - Sportsfields	3,339	3,423	3,486	3,489	36,987
5.1.3 - Sportsfields (Synthetic)	1,453	1,357	1,321	1,535	13,822
5.1.4 - Recreation Centres	9,987	9,743	9,949	9,938	103,741
5.1.5 - Recreation partnerships	1,039	1,087	1,210	1,339	17,389
5.1.6 - Playgrounds	721	739	748	776	7,905
5.1.7 - Marinas	571	604	671	689	7,443
5.1.8 - Golf Course	240	272	274	276	2,818
5.1.9 - Recreation programmes	483	285	289	293	3,174
Total operating expenditure	37,007	38,112	38,966	39,273	418,611
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000
5.1.1 - Swimming Pools	1,369	2,417	1,853	1,258	18,490
5.1.2 - Sportsfields	518	650	405	492	4,921
5.1.3 - Sportsfields (Synthetic)	50	210	1,399	- 0 -	5,931
5.1.4 - Recreation Centres	26	260	77	347	2,669
5.1.5 - Recreation partnerships	352	3,468	3,085	3,058	21,525
5.1.6 - Playgrounds	610	414	455	328	3,929
5.1.7 - Marinas	96	558	141	204	3,748
5.1.8 - Golf Course	-	-	-	-	-
5.1.9 - Recreation programmes	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure	3,021	7,975	7,414	5,688	61,212
	•			· ·	
E 2 Community support	2014/1E Appual		2015 25 Long		

5.2 Community support	2014/15 Annual Plan		2015-25 Long	-term Plan	
		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	10-year total
	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
5.2.1 - Libraries	20,787	21,349	22,768	23,946	257,859
5.2.2 - Access support (Leisure Card)	53	106	107	108	1,176
5.2.3 - Community advocacy	1,454	1,295	1,305	1,316	14,260
5.2.4 - Grants (Social and Recreation)	2,795	3,338	3,740	4,658	39,023
5.2.5 - Housing	25,417	25,648	25,611	26,819	283,777
5.2.6 - Community centres and halls	2,947	3,167	3,480	3,535	39,220
Total operating expenditure	32,666	54,903	57,011	60,382	635,315
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
5.2.1 - Libraries	2,530	5,627	8,838	11,895	46,990
5.2.2 - Access support (Leisure Card)	-	-	-	-	-
5.2.3 - Community advocacy	-	-	-	-	-
5.2.4 - Grants (Social and Recreation)	-	-	-	-	-
5.2.5 - Housing	36,647	29,121	23,492	7,876	153,225
5.2.6 - Community centres and halls	22	154	262	1,049	7,775
Total capital expenditure	39,199	34,902	32,592	20,819	207,990

	Plan		2015-25 LONg	-term Plan	
		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	10-year to
	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expendit
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$0
5.3.1 - Burials and cremations	1,637	1,659	1,733	1,791	19,6
5.3.2 - Public toilets	2,432	2,664	2,757	2,892	32,1
5.3.3 - Public health regulations	4,726	5,351	5,348	5,420	59,7
5.3.4 - City safety	2,138	2,701	2,741	2,774	29,8
5.3.5 - WREMO	1,387	1,337	1,371	1,455	15,5
Total operating expenditure	12,320	13,711	13,949	14,332	157,0
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$0
5.3.1 - Burials and cremations	280	635	315	384	4,
5.3.2 - Public toilets	987	984	1,026	1,458	12,5
5.3.3 - Public health regulations	-	-	-	-	$\overline{\mathbf{X}}$
5.3.4 - City safety	-	-	-	-	
5.3.5 - WREMO	43	52	-	279	
Total capital expenditure	1,310	1,671	1,342	2,121	16,
	•	2CX			
	530				
oral of	500				

## 6. Urban development and 7 Transport

### Tāone tupu ora me / Waka

### By the numbers

#### 46,300

Projected Wellington city population increase 2014-2043. This is an increase of 23%.

#### 21,400

Projected increase in the number of dwellings in Wellington city 2013-2043. This is an increase of 27.4%.

### **75**<sup>%</sup>

Proportion of Wellington city residents who will live within 1km of a high-frequency bus route following implementation of bus rapid transit proposals

#### 94<sup>%</sup>

Increase in number of people cycling to and from work – 2001-2013

### **25**<sup>%</sup>

Increase in number of people using buses to get to and from work – 2001-2013

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

Our transport work includes transport planning; managing the city's network of roads, cycleways and walkways; managing parking in the city; and promoting safety.

We fund these services because they matter to the lives of individual Wellingtonians and to the community as a whole.

Our work helps to make Wellington a compact, vibrant, attractive city in which it is easy to get from place to place.

This is important for connections between people, for their ability to interact with each other, and for their enjoyment of the city and what it has to offer.

It is important for the economy – for the ability of businesses to reach their markets, and to collaborate and innovate.

It is important for the environment – because a city with a smaller footprint produces fewer emissions and consumes fewer resources.

It is important for people's health and safety, in the buildings they live and work in, and in the roads, walkways and public spaces they use. In the next 10 years, the Council plans to spend more than \$1.2 billion (net) on transport and urban development.

We aim to manage development so the city remains compact, vibrant, attractive, safe and resilient, in which it's easy for people to connect with each other and to move from place to place.

The Council is one player among many in the city's built environment. Urban development and transport decisions also involve central and regional government, businesses, local communities, and individuals.

The Council's key roles are to provide public spaces and infrastructure, and 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, with everyone who lives, works and plays in the city.

Most urban development & transport services are publicly funded by local authorities and central government – they are core activities from which all residents benefit. Some services have a private component, in which case users are charged to cover at least part of the cost of providing the service.

### Key projects

#### **Better transport options**

Wellington's transport network plays an important role in the region's economy – helping people to connect with each other, and bringing goods to market.

An efficient transport network is also important for health & wellbeing, for connections between people, and for the environment.

Though parts of Wellington's transport network perform well, others are struggling. There is congestion – particularly at peak times – on northern routes into and out of the city centre, and on the route from the city to the airport.

The network is also potentially vulnerable in the event of an earthquake or other major emergency, due to the limited number of routes into and out of the city.

The network also provides limited choice – currently supporting vehicle transport more effectively than other modes such as buses or bikes.

Addressing these issues will require a balanced approach – with stronger public transport and cycle options alongside vehicle network improvements.

The Council is committed to work with others to see land transport network improvements implemented, so that residents can enjoy safer, more convenient journeys, and the region's economic potential can be unlocked.

We are investing significantly in the coming years to improve the city's network of cycleways. We have set aside \$58m over the ten years to implement a city wide-network of cycling tracks.

Another key priority will be implementation of the Wellington Regional Transport Plan, under which a high-frequency, low emission Bus Rapid Transit service will be introduced on key routes linking the central city to the Basin Reserve, Newtown and Kilbirnie. Funding options will be considered once detailed plans have been finalised.

#### Affordable buses

We are also proposing the introduction of subsidies to drive greater bus use.

We provide the network for buses but the service itself is the responsibility of the Greater Wellington Regional Council.

There has been low growth in the use of the service in recent years. Reliability, frequency and cost are key factors in uptake.

We are keen to trial a lower cost service and propose to introduce a capped fare at weekends in the lead up to the Christmas period. We have allocated \$200k towards this programme.

We also propose to part-fund a discount scheme for tertiary student bus fares. The project aims to enable more tertiary students to travel by bus. We've set aside \$75k for the service and expect to see contributions from the regional council and support from the universities.

#### Vehicle network

Improvements are also needed to the vehicle network. We support NZTA's programme for Wellington, which aims to unlock the city's economic potential by improving transport routes into the city, and from the city to the airport. One of our top priorities will be to find a solution to Basin Reserve traffic congestion in a way that supports increased traffic flow while meeting community aspirations. The programme also includes duplicating or widening the Mount Victoria and Terrace tunnels.

Land transport initiatives are funded by Greater Wellington Regional Council, New Zealand Transport Agency, Wellington City Council, and users.

Other priorities include:

- Improving vehicle access to the Port of Wellington.
- Installing high-efficiency LED street lighting throughout the city, to reduce energy use and ongoing costs.
- Installing parking sensors, following a trial, to provide better parking information to support possible policy changes including flexible pricing. The costs of implementation are \$1.5m. It is expected that there would be savings of \$8m over the 10 years.

#### **Urban regeneration**

Though Wellington has a vibrant CBD, parts of the inner city remain underdeveloped. Fragmented ownership and a shortage of capital combine to slow development that could otherwise unlock economic potential and bring social and environmental benefits.

Of particular significance is the 'growth spine', linking northern suburbs to the central city, the Basin Reserve, Newtown and Kilbirnie. By focusing future development along this spine, we can significantly increase housing supply

and create vibrant, new, mixed-use city and suburban areas.

Focusing growth is also better for the environment, as it ensures that land is used efficiently, and reduces dependence on private cars.

In coming years, key projects will include:

- redeveloping the south end of Adelaide Road into a vibrant, mixed-use neighbourhood with high quality public spaces, rapid bus links, and new developments housing apartments, workplaces, shops and cafes
- redeveloping Kent and Cambridge
   Terraces, with planting and streetscape
   improvements to give the CBD a 'green
   edge', to improve connections between
   the waterfront, CBD and the National War
   Memorial Park and to provide for more
   apartment and retail/commercial
   development.

Other urban development initiatives include:

- upgrading inner city walkways to make them safer, more vibrant and attractive
- establishing a \$600,000 'tactical urbanism' fund to support small-scale urban regeneration projects such as pop-up parks and outdoor performance spaces.

These projects will build on the considerable work done in the last 10 years to upgrade the city's public spaces. These have included major projects such as the creation of Waitangi Park and National War Memorial Park, transformation of other waterfront spaces, the creation of several new inner city parks, and upgrades of Kilbirnie, Miramar and other town centres.

#### Urban regeneration agency

To act as a catalyst for inner city regeneration, the Council is exploring opportunities to establish an urban development agency. This corporation would play an active role in regenerating the city.

Urban development agencies have proved successful internationally at driving urban regeneration. The success of Wellington's waterfront also shows the benefits of having a single organisation coordinating city development while working in partnership with other investors.

Establishing such an agency could allow us to:

- speed up inner city regeneration
- focus growth in targeted areas with strong transport links and other infrastructure
- ensure that development aligns with other social, economic and environmental priorities
- protect heritage through targeted investment and strengthening of earthquake-prone buildings

#### Strengthening heritage buildings

Heritage buildings make an important contribution to the city's character – but many require strengthening to make them safe in earthquakes. We support building owners by providing grants for earthquake strengthening. For the next three years, we have increased the total funding pool to \$1 million a year, in order to increase the number of buildings that are being strengthened.

#### **City Resilience**

Our work to improve the resilience of the city (and region) will continue over the period of this long term plan. Many actions are now largely 'business-as-usual' including on-going

upgrades of key infrastructure, assessment of earthquake prone buildings, planning for emergency response and restoration of key life-lines, and planning for hazards and climate change. A new focus area will be the development of a comprehensive resilience strategy for the City's infrastructure and communities, including a particular focus on ensuring the city's economic resilience.

# Revitalising Civic Square and strengthening the Town Hall

Civic Square is an important centre of Wellington's civic and cultural life. Several of the square's buildings now require strengthening to bring them closer to modern earthquake standards.

This creates an opportunity to refurbish and revitalise the square, opening it up to a wider range of uses and improving links with surrounding buildings and streets to make the square more lively and attractive. Key aspects of the plan include:

- Earthquake strengthening the Wellington Town Hall, the Wellington City Library, the office buildings currently occupied by the Council, and possibly the Capital E space.
- establishing a national music hub in the Wellington Town Hall and Michael Fowler Centre.
- Upgrading the square and improving links with surrounding streets.
- Leasing Jack Ilott green and the Michael Fowler Centre car park sites long-term to allow construction of new buildings – with income used to offset earthquake strengthening costs.

The net costs of the whole plan is budgeted at \$77.6m

#### Cheering up the streets and laneways

We will work with others to increase levels of economic activity and pedestrian movement along inner city lanes and streets.

The works will include physical improvements such as lighting in key locations and a rolling programme of low-cost, pop-up activities at changing locations across the city.

# Three year waterfront development plan and redevelopment of Frank Kitts Park

Our three year Waterfront Development Plan is included in our long-term plan – see the appendices. Key aspects of the plan include:

- Frank Kitts Park we are redeveloping the park, re-orienting its focus towards the harbour and integrating a long-planned Chinese Garden. The park will retain large areas of open lawn, along with a much improved children's play area. We have budgeted \$5.5 million has been set aside for the park's redevelopment.
- North Kumototo completion of the development of North Kumototo public space and building on site 10.
- Outer T support the new operator providing helicopter services for Wellingtonians and toursist at the Southern end of Queens Wharf outer T.

#### Medium density housing

The Council has already created medium density residential zones in Johnsonville and Kilbirnie. Consultation with residents in Karori and Tawa will determine the extent to which medium density housing may be suitable for those communities.

We will work with the local communities to identify aspects of the town centres which

could be improved to better accommodate an increased population. Benefits could include: increases housing supply, choice and affordability; improved use of public transport, walking and cycling; and optimised use of existing infrastructure and facilities.

# $1^{\text{st place}}$

In a 2014 survey of six NZ cities, Wellington residents were much more likely than residents of other cities to:

- perceive their city & local area as great places to live
- be proud of the look and feel of their city & local area
- to be positive about their city's urban design, including the quality of buildings and public spaces.

Wellingtonians use public transport more often, and private cars less often, than residents of other cities.

### Transport and 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 Waterfront development 6.1.3 Public spaces and centres development 6.1.4 Built heritage development	<ul> <li>Smart growth/urban containment</li> <li>Resilience</li> <li>Character protection</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Guiding where &amp; how the city grows through the District Plan</li> <li>Maintaining Wellington's sense of place &amp; pride by preserving the city's heritage &amp; developing public spaces including the Waterfront</li> <li>Key projects include:         <ul> <li>Frank Kitts Park upgrade</li> <li>Adelaide Road regeneration</li> <li>Kent and Cambridge Terraces urban regeneration project</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	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. 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 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.

Group of Activities	Rationale	Service Offering	Negative effects
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		<ul> <li>Ensuring building are safe in accordance with the Building Act</li> <li>Ensuring natural resources are used sustainably in line with the Resource Management Act</li> </ul>	These activities exist to mitigate and manage risks from development, construction, weather-tight homes issues 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 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

Group of Activities	Rationale	Service Offering	Negative effects
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	<ul> <li>Increased active mode share</li> <li>Road safety</li> <li>Reliable transport routes</li> <li>Reduced emissions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>54 road bridges (road and pedestrian) &amp; 5 tunnels</li> <li>2,397 walls, 450 bus shelters &amp; 18,000 street lights</li> <li>24.3km of cycle ways</li> <li>858km of pedestrian paths 680km of road pavements</li> <li>132km of handrails, guardrails and sight rails</li> <li>1500 hectares of road corridor land</li> <li>21,499 signs &amp; traffic signals</li> <li>Lincolnshire Farm link roads</li> <li>Cycleways</li> </ul>	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 statutory 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

Group of Activities	Rationale	Service Offering	Negative effects
7.2 Parking	• Enabling	<ul> <li>12,000 on-street</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>affect growth opportunities. Our transport planning is designed to minimise the impact and focus our work in growth areas.</li> <li>Safety. The transport network brings pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles together. This presents hazards to users. We've developed road safety programmes and design solutions to reduce the likelihood and severity of accidents.</li> </ul>
7.2.1 Parking	people to shop, work and access recreation activities	<ul> <li>parking spaces, 3,400 of which are in the CBD</li> <li>Street spaces for taxis, couriers, people with disabilities, bus stops &amp; diplomatic services</li> <li>Managing off-street parking at Clifton Terrace, the Michael Fowler Centre, &amp; beneath Civic Square</li> </ul>	

### 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 lit 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				

1.1.3 PUDIIC SD	acor and control dovelopment				
	aces and centres development tage development				
Purpose of	Performance measure	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
neasure	Residents (%) who agree the city is developing in a way that maintains high quality design	Baseline	Increase from previous year	Increase from previous year	increasing trend
	District Plan listed items that are removed or demolished	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
o measure	Residents (%) who agree the central city is lively and attractive	87%	87%	87%	87%
he quality of our urban blanning, heritage	Residents (%) who agree their local suburban centre is lively and attractive	60%	60%	60%	60%
protection and development vork	Residents (%) who rate their waterfront experience as good or very good	90%	90%	90%	90%
-	The proportion of grants funds successfully allocated (through milestones being met)	95%	95%	95%	95%
	Residents (%) who agree heritage items are appropriately valued and protected	65%	65%	65%	65%
5.2.1 Building of 5.2.2 Developm	d Development Control control and facilitation nent control and facilitation ke risk mitigation - built environr	nont			
Purpose of	Performance measure	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
neasure	Building consents issued	100%	100%	100%	100%
	within 20 working days				
ō measure he	Code of Compliance Certificates issued within 20 working days	100%	100%	100%	100%
timeliness of our building and development control services	Land Information Memorandums (LIMs) issued within 10 working days	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Resource consents (non- notified) issued within statutory timeframes	100%	100%	100%	100%

	Resource consents that are monitored within 3 months of project commencement	90%	90%	90%	90%
	Subdivision certificates - Section 223 certificates issued within statutory timeframes	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Noise control (excessive noise) complaints investigated within one hour	90%	90%	90%	90%
	Environmental complaints investigated within 48 hours	98%	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%	70%
development control services	Building Consent authority (BCA) accreditation retention (2-yearly)	To retain	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%	95%

### 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

7.1.7 Road safe	Performance measure	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
measure	r chomanee measure	2013/10	2010/17	2017/10	2010 25
	Residents condition (%) rating of the network - roads and footpaths (good or very good)	R: 75% F: 75%	R: 75% F: 75%	R: 75% F: 75%	R: 75% F: 75%
	Requests for service response rate - urgent (within 2 hours) and non- urgent (within 15 days)*	Urgent: 100% non-urgent: 100%	Urgent: 100% non-urgent: 100%	Urgent: 100% non-urgent: 100%	Urgent: 100% non-urgent: 100%
	Roads (%) which meet smooth roads standards (smooth roads - measured by Smooth Travel Exposure	70%	70%	70%	70%
To measure the quality and timeliness of	based on NAASRA counts)* Footpath (%) condition rating (measured against WCC condition standards)*	97%	97%	97%	97%
the transport infrastructure and service	Street lighting (%) for major roads (arterial, principal and collector roads) meets national standards)	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Residents' satisfaction (%) with street lighting in the central city and suburban areas	Central: 85% Suburbs:75%	Central: 85% Suburbs:75%	Central: 85% Suburbs:75%	Central: 85% Suburbs:75%
	Sea wall and retaining wall condition rating - walls (%) rated 3 or better (1 very good, 5 very bad)	90%	90%	90%	90%
	Percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced* <b>*DIA Mandatory measure</b>	10%	10%	10%	10%

7.2 Parking					
7.2.1 Parking					
Purpose of	Performance measure	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
measure					
	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	Week: 6.8 Weekend:5.2
To measure	On-street car park average occupancy	75%	75%	75%	75%
the quality of our parking provision	On-street car park compliance - time restrictions and payment	Time: 95% Payment: 90%	Time: 95% Payment: 90%	Time: 95% Payment: 90%	Time: 95% Payment: 90%
	Residents' perceptions (%) that parking enforcement is fair	Increase from previous year	Increase from previous year	Increase from previous year	Increase from previous year

### Urban Development activity budget

6.1 Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development	2014/15 Annual Plan		2015-25 Long	g-term Plan	
		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	10-year total
	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
6.1.1 - Urban planning and policy	1,819	2,304	2,241	2,004	22,326
6.1.2 - Waterfront development	11,226	977	996	1,014	11,147
6.1.3 - Public spaces and centres development	1,763	2,190	2,167	2,195	22,491
6.1.4 - Built heritage development	1,026	1,757	1,765	1,771	12,900
Total operating expenditure	15,834	7,228	7,168	6,984	68,863
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
6.1.1 - Urban planning and policy	-	-	-	-	-
6.1.2 - Waterfront development	2,712	6,843	7,105	4,184	56,657
6.1.3 - Public spaces and centres development	1,984	2,230	918	928	83,481
6.1.4 - Built heritage development	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure	4,696	9,073	8,023	5,112	140,138

6.2 Building and development control	2014/15 Annual Plan	· · · ·					
		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	10-year total		
	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure		
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)		
6.2.1 - Building control and facilitation	12,801	14,107	14,287	13,724	149,420		
6.2.2 - Development control and facilitation	5,728	6,102	6,223	6,255	67,967		
6.2.3 - Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment	1,469	1,730	1,616	1,968	20,208		
Total operating expenditure	19,998	21,940	22,125	21,947	237,594		
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)		
6.2.1 - Building control and facilitation	-	-	-	-	-		
6.2.2 - Development control and facilitation	-	-	-	-	-		
6.2.3 - Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment	17,651	5,940	6,502	26,108	70,715		
Total capital expenditure	17,651	5,940	6,502	26,108	70,715		

### Transport Activity Budget

7.1 Recreation promotion and support	2014/15 Annual		2015-25 Long	-term Plan	
	Plan				
		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	10-year total
	Total Expenditure				
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
7.1.1 - Transport planning	1,108	1,151	823	715	6,682
7.1.2 - Vehicle network	23,136	22,612	23,317	25,728	300,403
7.1.3 - Cycle network	692	1,666	1,807	2,373	28,471
7.1.4 - Passenger transport network	1,612	1,722	4,034	1,652	22,316
7.1.5 - Pedestrian network	6,579	6,570	6,616	7,058	78,820
7.1.6 - Network-wide control and	6,285	6,840	6,906	7,056	72,741
management					
7.1.7 - Road safety	5,971	6,105	6,069	6,327	68,734
Total operating expenditure	45,383	46,666	49,572	50,909	578,168
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
7.1.1 - Transport planning	-	-	-	-	-
7.1.2 - Vehicle network	24,565	21,917	18,454	24,249	275,280
7.1.3 - Cycle network	4,352	5,673	12,001	17,071	57,704
7.1.4 - Passenger transport network	161	145	902	1,140	22,859
7.1.5 - Pedestrian network	3,851	4,383	3,646	5,059	58,356
7.1.6 - Network-wide control and management	2,055	2,804	1,230	1,275	16,013
7.1.7 - Road safety	2,729	2,352	3,360	2,973	36,933
Total capital expenditure	37,713	37,273	39,593	51,767	467,144

7.2 Parking	2014/15 Annual	2015-25 Long-term Plan			
	Plan				
		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	10-year total
	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
7.2.1 - Parking	11,936	13,476	13,421	13,649	154,414
Total operating expenditure	11,936	13,476	13,421	13,649	154,414
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
7.2.1 - Parking	180	1,449	496	298	8,842
Total capital expenditure	180	1,449	496	298	8,842

Part C

# **Financial Information**

### Funding impact statement

See attached

### **Prospective Financial Statements**

See attached

### **Prudential benchmarks**

See attached

### **Significant Accounting Policies**

See attached

### Significant Forecasting Assumptions

See attached

Part D

## Strategies and policies

### **Financial Strategy**

To be inserted after Committee deliberations (see report XX)

### Infrastructure Strategy

To be inserted after Committee deliberations (see report XX)

### **Revenue and Financing Policy**

To be inserted after Committee deliberations (see report XX)

### Rates Remission and Rates Postponement Policy

To be inserted after Committee deliberations (see report XX)

### **Investment and Liability Management Policies**

To be inserted after Committee deliberations (see report XX)

### Significance and Engagement Policy

Absolutely Positively Wellington City Council Me Heke Ki Põneke

Significance and Engagement Policy

November 2014

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#### 1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Act requires that councils adopt a Significance and Engagement policy that sets out how the significance of a decision will be determined and how the degree of significance will influence the type and method of engagement with communities. This policy sets out to allow for greater flexibility when consulting and engaging with communities on issues and matters.
- 1.2 This Significance and Engagement Policy is required to show:
  - Council's general approach to determining the significance of proposals and decisions
  - Procedures, factors and criteria Council will use in determining which proposals and decisions are of significance
  - When, how and to what extent communities can expect to be engaged in Council's decision-making processes
  - A list of strategic assets owned by Council.

#### 2 Purpose

The purpose of a Significance and Engagement Policy is to

- Enable the local authority and its communities to identify the degree of significance attached to particular issues, proposals, assets, decisions and activities
- Provide clarity about how and when communities can expect to be engaged in decisions about different issues, assets, or other matters
- Inform the Council from the beginning of a decision-making process about the extent of any public engagement that is expected and the form or type of engagement involved

#### 3 General Approach

- 3.1 An assessment of the degree of significance of proposals and decisions, and the appropriate level of engagement, will be considered in the early stages of a proposal before decision making occurs and, if necessary, reconsidered as a proposal develops. The significance of a decision will be 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 its role, and the financial and other costs of doing so.

The particular criteria that are to be applied in assessing significance and the impact of a decision on the matters listed above are set out in more detail in section 4.1 and 4.3 of this policy and Schedule 1.

- 3.2 Usually, decisions assessed to be of high significance to Council and community will be proposed within the Long-term Plan process so they:
  - are linked to desired community outcomes
  - are proposed in context with other major decisions
  - are put before the community using established processes and timing
  - meet legislative requirements.
- 3.3 The Act requires that any decision that significantly alters the level of service provided by Council of a significant activity (including a decision to commence or cease such an activity), or transfers ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from Council, must be explicitly provided for in the Long-term Plan and can only be consulted on in the Long-term Plan, in accordance with Section 93E. (Section 97(1)(a) and (b)).
  - 3.4 There will be circumstances where a decision of high significance must be made outside of the Long-term Plan process. In such circumstances, Council will ensure an engagement and decision-making process is followed in proportion with the high significance of the decision and that this is addressed in a report to Council.
  - 3.5 Any such report will address Council's responsibilities under sections 76, 77, 78, 80,
    81 and 82 of the Act (as applicable). In general, these sections of the Act require Council to:
    - Identify and assess all reasonably practical options, including the advantages and disadvantages of those options.
    - Take into account the views and preferences of persons likely to be affected or have an interest in the matter
    - Identify and explain any significant inconsistency between the decision and any policy or plan adopted by Council
    - Provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making process
    - Promote compliance with the principles of consultation, including giving interested persons a reasonable opportunity to present their views.
  - 3.6 For decisions that do not have a high level of significance, Council's aim is to comply with sections 76 to 82 in its decision-making processes. However, for decisions that are to be made under delegated authority, and for which there is no Council or committee report, Council will not necessarily formally document the assessment of significance, and compliance with sections 76 to 82.
  - 3.7 Council will ensure that in fulfilling the above requirements, the level of attention, consideration, disclosure, and engagement taken is in proportion to the significance of the decision.

#### 4 Procedures for Assessing Significance

- 4.1 In general, the significance of an issue lies somewhere on a continuum from low to high. Council has identified the following criteria to assess the degree of significance:
  - Importance to Wellington City

- Community Interest
- Consistency with Existing Policy and Strategy
- Impact on Council's capacity and capability
- 4.2 The factors relevant to assessing against these criteria are set out in *Schedule* 1: List of Criterion and Factors
- 4.3 Other criteria that can be taken into account are:
  - The cost of the decision (the higher the cost the greater the degree of significance)
  - Reversibility of the decision (the more difficult to be undone generally the higher the significance)
  - Degree of impact on affected individuals and groups (assessing the consequences of the decision)
  - Impact on the Levels of Service/rates or debt (the greater the impact the higher the likelihood that the proposal will be significant)
  - Involvement of a strategic asset in the decision. (should the decision involve a strategic asset/group of assets, it is more than likely to have a higher degree of significance attached to it).
- 4.4 When a high degree of significance is indicated by two or more criteria, the issue is likely to be significant. The criteria merely provide a mechanism for identifying whether a matter is likely to be significant – they are not necessarily determinative of significance. Ultimately, in assessing the significance of a decision, Council will need to have regard to all relevant circumstances.

#### 5 Engagement Overview

#### 5.1 Purpose of Engagement

Wellington City Council (Council) is committed to engaging with the people of Wellington, communities and other stakeholders. This Policy will enable people to participate in and contribute to decisions advancing the city.

This Policy also relates to the integrated approach Council takes as an organisation to continue building and strengthening its engagement with all stakeholders through a range of channels.

The aim of this Policy is to enable Council to engage on a continuous basis with its communities using a variety of methods to invite individuals and groups to present their views in the most appropriate format.

#### 5.2 Local Government Act

This Policy is informed by the Local Government Act 2002, as amended in August 2014. This legislation sets out Council's obligations when exercising its responsibilities in terms of the prudent stewardship of its resources. In doing so, the legislation requires Council to understand the different needs and aspirations of its people and communities by taking diverse views and interests into account.

Under the amended legislation Councils have more flexibility on how to engage with their communities and stakeholders. At the same time Council must provide for how it takes community preferences about engagement into account in this policy.

#### 6 Context

#### 6.1 Policy Goals

Council managers and staff are guided by a set of goals when they engage with the community. Council aim to:

- shape its proposals and decisions informed by the involvement of, and feedback from the community
- work to ensure its decision-making processes are accessible to all.

#### 6.2 Legal Obligations

Council takes many factors into account when determining its activities and how it involves the community. Factors include legislative requirements, such as those in the Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991, Council bylaws, policies and plans, and Council's role.

Council affirms its obligations to the involvement of Māori in decision-making processes as set down in the Local Government Act 2002, which includes recognition of the Treaty of Waitangi. For example: Section 4 – Treaty of Waitangi which says: "In order to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibility to take appropriate account of the Treaty of Waitangi and to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes...".

At different times, Council can be a decision-maker, regulator, service provider, licensing entity, funder or an enforcement entity. Sometimes Council can be acting as a community advocate or participating in another organisation's decision-making processes. Consequently, this Policy and accompanying documents take a principlebased approach to Council's role. This enables the public to have clear expectations of how Council will engage despite the varying ways it operates.

Consultation is a subset of engagement. This Policy sets out Council's aspirations around engagement. It does not mean that Council will need to consult before every decision.

#### 6.3 Engagement with Māori

Council will continue to work with the city's two mana whenua iwi, the Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust and Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Incorporated, to ensure their contributions are represented and their status is publicly recognised.

Council acknowledges the unique status of Māori and will continue to utilise a range of different mechanisms to engage with the wider Māori community and ensure their views are appropriately represented in the decision-making process. Council is committed to providing relevant information to inform Māori contribution and improve their access to Council's engagement and decision-making processes.

6.4 Engagement with Diverse Communities

Council will engage with Wellington's diverse communities, including those who may be harder to reach. Appropriate mechanisms and techniques will be chosen to ensure all communities have equal opportunity to have their views represented in the decision-making process.

As it is Council's aim to include as many as possible individuals and groups in its engagement processes, special and specific opportunity will be given to accommodate spoken and sign language interactions.

#### 7 Organisational Approach

#### 7.1 Informed Engagement

Council has a commitment to engage with its stakeholders and its communities, and will use, as a reference, the International Association of Public Participation (IAP2) spectrum and decision-orientation approach as the foundation for its engagement. The spectrum will help Council to decide what type of engagement is required to match the degree of significance of the matter at hand and enable decisions to be made.

#### IAP2 spectrum- current version<sup>2</sup>

Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
Provide	Obtain public	Work directly	Partner with	Public makes
balanced and	feedback on	with the public	the public on	final decisions
objective	analysis,	throughout the	each aspect of	
information to	options and/or	process to	the decision,	
assist people to	decisions	ensure that	including the	
understand the		public concerns	development	
issue		and aspirations	of options and	
		are understood	identification of	
		and considered	the preferred	
			solution	
Types of issues	Types of issues	Types of issues	Types of issues	Types of issues
that we might	that we might	that we might	that we might	that we might
use for this	use for this	use for this	use for this	use for this

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> In using the spectrum as a reference tool, the Council will always consider the most up to date version of the spectrum. 90

Water	Council Policy	Wellington City	Catchment	Election voting
restrictions	and Strategy	Council District	Management	system (MMP,
	and Bylaws	Plan	Plan	STV or first past
				the post)
Example of	Example of	Example of	Example of	Example of
Engagement	Engagement	Engagement	Engagement	Engagement
type	type	type	type	type
Website	Submissions	Workshops	Advisory	Binding
News articles	Surveys	Hui	groups	referendum
Press releases	Focus group and	Online	Committees	Devolved
1163316168363	Public meetings	engagement tools	Hui	decision-making
Briefings	SCP	Surveys/Polling	Citizen's panel	Ballots
Fact sheets				

Recent surveys and feedback from stakeholders, interest groups and the community indicate a large portion prefer online engagement methods, while some residents still prefer the traditional method of written submissions during the formal engagement process.

#### 7.2 Spheres of Engagement and Approaches

Any engagement Council initiates will focus on engaging stakeholders. Council will ensure that when proactive engagement is planned, it will use the following 'spheres of engagement' to help determine the relative priority and resourcing of its work. It will also ensure that clear and consistent messages are given to foreshadow the degree of significance of decisions to be made.

When the significance assessment indicates that a decision is significant (ie has a high level of significance) under Sphere A, Council will use the Long-term plan and/or the Annual Plan as a mechanism to facilitate full engagement with its community.

Sphere	Purpose	Description	Approach	Examples
Α	Critical strategic	Each year the Council and	Tailored approaches	Long-term Plan
	questions	its business units will	designed for strategically	Alcohol Management
		identify the critical few	significant deliberation	Strategy
		big conversations to	and engagement.	Local Alcohol Policy
		advance the city through	• SCP	Regional amalgamation
		collaboration and	Referendum	Sea-level rise and climate
		empowering stakeholder	• Hui	change
		and community activity.	Citizens' panel	
В	Key projects and	Each year the Council and	Robust standardised and	Town centre upgrade
	activities	its business units will	consistent engagement	Policy development
		identify the key projects	processes.	Park renewal or
		that need stakeholder	Submissions	improvements
		and community	<ul> <li>Surveys</li> </ul>	
		involvement.	<ul> <li>Workshops</li> </ul>	
			Public meetings	

C	Business as	The Council will use all of	Use of efficient and	Road repairs
	usual and	its processes to listen,	effective tools and points	Traffic resolutions
	implementation	and capture the views,	of contact	Service interactions
	point activities	concerns and values of	News media	
		the people, to inform its	<ul> <li>Briefings</li> </ul>	
		policies and actions.	Website	

#### 8 Relationship-Focused Engagement

This engagement approach emphasises the importance of Council's network of relationships with individuals, communities and other stakeholders. These relationships enable Council to connect with a broad set of perspectives, which reflect the needs and aspirations of different communities of interest.

On a continuing basis, Council and its business units will identify partners and relationships needed to advance the development of the city. These relationships will be maintained using a range of agreements, memoranda of understanding, meetings and forums.

One of the outcomes of this engagement approach is to partner with organisations as hosts for the key conversations for the city. Partners will include:

- mana whenua, iwi and Māori organisations
- community and business organisations
- government and education sectors.

Relationships can occur at different levels within Council – governance (the Mayor and Councillors), the executive, and at an operational level.

Knowledge gained from Council's relationships will be effectively coordinated and managed internally to enhance the outcomes for Wellington City.

#### 9 Service–Focused Engagement

#### 9.1 Experience of Council Services

People engage with Council through everyday Council services, Council staff and contractors, and by using Council facilities. Their experience of any or all of this contact shapes their opinion of Council and the work it does. For this reason, Council seeks service-focused engagement that:

- results in a positive experience where possible
- is timely, responsive and accessible
- meets the community needs and expectations
- promotes an overall positive image of Council
- actively looks for improvement.

Service-focused engagement is a routine occurrence between staff and/or contractors and the wider public.

#### 9.2 Information from Service-Focused Engagement

Everyday comments, feedback and communication are received by Council from its service-focused engagement. These provide a rich source of information for Council to use not only as part of its engagement processes but also as part of business planning and innovation processes. Consequently, at the start of any engagement process, Council will be able to have more meaningful discussions because it will be better informed by what people have already said about the issue at hand.

Council collects information through:

- personal service interactions
- the service and contact centres
- stakeholder meetings
- the media and social media
- public submissions, feedback and commenting.

#### 10 Decision-making Focused Engagement

Council is responsible for making many decisions on behalf of its community. As part of decision-making engagement, Council will, where appropriate, engage with interested and/or affected stakeholders to ensure they are able to make their views known and that they are able to inform and influence the decisions. This part of the Policy describes how Council would like to engage in relation to different types of decisions.

#### 10.1 How will Council engage?

Council's decision-making activities will be prioritised as either:

#### Critical strategic questions – big conversations

Council will design tailored approaches to specifically guide these strategically significant conversations. These approaches will be guided, in general, by Section 82 of the Local Government Act 2002, having regard to the matters in Section 82 (4) (a) - (e).

Individuals, communities and other stakeholders will be part of the conversation and activities will be tailored to the issue and enable large-scale formal participation if needed. Council will use the Special Consultative Procedure (SCP) (Section 83) of the Local Government Act 2002 where required by law.

*Engagement tools include*: Activities to be used in addition to, or as an alternative to, the SCP include citizen juries, focus groups, surveys, online discussion boards, ballots and deliberative budgeting.

*Examples are:* Long-term Plan, Annual Plan, issues on climate change and sea level rise, local alcohol management and regional governance matters.

#### Key projects and activities:

Council will use robust standardised and consistent engagement processes. This may or may not involve the use of a Special Consultative Procedure. Individuals, communities and other stakeholders will be asked to participate.

*Engagement tools include*: Community meetings, regular project newsletters, submission forms, surveys, and public hearings.

Council acknowledges that the people of Wellington engage with Council all the time in different ways. This 'total engagement' approach means that information gained from engagement will inform Council's decision-making processes and increase the impact of people in decision-making. In particular, Council will review available information before determining the issues for the critical strategic questions and key projects and activities.

*Examples are:* Key new projects e.g. Convention centre, local speed limits, or activities such as town centre upgrade projects, policy development and park renewal or improvements.

#### Hot button issues

These are issues that have a lot of public interest or are emotive but costs, impacts and consequences are limited or very low (eg fluoridation).

Engagement tools include: Public comment, surveys and polling

Examples are: Alcohol Management Strategy.

#### Business as usual

This include the everyday business of Council.

Engagement tools include: Fact sheets and websites.

*Examples are:* Water restrictions or any action within Council's current policy framework.

#### 10.2 Who will Council engage with?

When Council decides the critical questions for the big conversations each year, it will identify who is likely to be affected by or have an interest in the decisions. Council will identify participants from its relationship and service-focused engagement processes. These approaches will also give Council an indication of what has already been said or conveyed to those identified about the matters at hand.

Council will ensure, as appropriate and relevant, that representation is obtained from across the spectrum and that engagement is not dominated by single organisations or sectors of the community. It will also involve participants who can provide information and expertise Council may not otherwise have access to.

Where groups claim to represent a community or sector, Council will encourage them to provide:

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• evidence of the authority to represent the community or sector, including a summary of the people and organisations they represent

• information on how they formed their position on the issue concerned. There may be situations where Council may want a specific group to be involved, but finds the group does not have the capacity or skills needed to engage to an appropriate level. In this case, Council will consider providing opportunities or support that will enable the group to enhance its ability to be involved.

Wellington City stakeholders and community groups have their own relationship with communities and individuals. From time to time, Council may ask for assistance and support to reach these communities and individuals to ensure that their views are represented in the decision-making.

Council recognises that decision-making engagement can facilitate improved mutual understanding between groups with different aspirations and perspectives.

10.3 When might the Council not carry out formal engagement?

From time to time Council may need to make decisions where it is not appropriate to carry out formal engagement, even though the decision might otherwise fit in one of the categories discussed above. For instance, particular time constraints may mean that it is not feasible in the circumstances to carry out formal engagement or consultation.

For example, Council will not undertake formal engagement where:

- in the opinion of the Council, failure to make a decision urgently would result in unreasonable or significant damage to property, or risk to people's health and safety, or the loss of a substantial opportunity to achieve the Council's strategic objectives
- any physical alterations to strategic assets that are required to:
- o prevent an immediate hazardous situation arising
- repair an asset to ensure public health and safety due to damage from an emergency or unforeseen situation.
- 0

#### **11** Strategic Assets

- 11.1 Any decision that transfers ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from Council, can only be taken if "explicitly provided for" in the Long-term Plan and consulted on in accordance with section 93E.
- 11.2 List Criteria: Strategic assets are listed in this Policy (Schedule 2) and include any asset of a group of assets that Council has determined to be important to achieving its community outcomes. In addition, an asset or groups of assets have been listed as strategic if Council ownership or control is essential to the long-term provision of the associated service.

- 11.3 Council will take a group or whole of asset approach<sup>1</sup>. Without limiting the application of this provision to other assets, the following examples of the application of this Policy to group assets are given:
  - Water supply network assets, means those group assets as a whole and not each individual pipeline, reservoir, and pump station. Council does not consider that addition or deletion of parts of that group asset (being a part of the group asset as a whole) will affect the overall group assets strategic nature.
  - Roading and reserve assets (respectively), means those group assets as a whole. Therefore if Council acquires land for a new road (or the formed road itself) or new reserve lands as a result of subdivision, these additions are part of the day-to-day business of managing the roading and reserves assets.
  - Decisions that involve the transfer of ownership or control of an element of a group strategic asset where the remaining assets of the group enable Council to still meet its strategic outcome, will not on their own be regarded as a strategic asset. Examples include:
    - Decisions to facilitate the development of the Waterfront in accordance with the Waterfront Framework (April 2001) or other similar policy for the Waterfront;
    - Disposal of former roads provided that the Council has followed the road stopping processes under the Local Government Act 2002;
    - Disposal of individual reserves provided that the Council has followed the procedures in the Reserves Act 1977.

#### 12 Feedback

Council will continue to make available all information regarding the decisions it makes in response to all written and verbal submissions from individuals and groups in the community.

#### 13 Policy Term and Review

Council will review the Significance and Engagement Policy every three years or as necessary. These will be amended and confirmed through public consultation if necessary, separately or as part of the Long-term Plan.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Does not apply to equity securities in Wellington International Airport Limited.

### Schedule 1: Factors and Criterion of assessing significance

_ c	4.3.1 Importance to Wellington City		
Criterion	The extent to which the matter under consideration impacts on the environment, culture		
Crit	and people of Wellington City, now and in the future (Large impacts would indicate high		
	significance).		
	Factors that might impact on community well-being are:		
	a) Any decision that would significantly alter the level of service provided by Council		
s	of a significant activity (including a decision to commence or cease such an activity).		
Factors	b) Extent of costs, opportunity costs, externalities and subsidies.		
	c) Uncertainty, irreversibility, and the impact of the decision in terms of the		
	community's sustainability and resilience.		
High	Degree of Significance Low		
← Large	Impact —>		
0.80			

u	4.3.2 Community Interest
Criterion	The extent to which individuals, organisations, groups and sectors within the community are particularly affected by the matter.
	Factors that would indicate a high degree of significance are:
Drs	a) High levels of prior public interest or the potential to generate interest or controversy.
Factors	b) Large divisions in community views on the matter.
	c) A moderate impact on a large proportion of the community.
	d) A large impact on a moderate number of persons.
High	Degree of Significance Low
← Larg	e divisions in community views Significant community agreement $ ightarrow$

Criterion	<b>4.3.3 Consistency with Existing Policies and Strategies</b> The extent to which the matter is consistent with Council's current policies and strategies.
Factors	Factors that would indicate a high level of significance are: a) Decisions which are substantially inconsistent with current policies and strategies.
High	Degree of Significance Low
← Inc poli	onsistent with other strategies and Well within other strategies and policies cies

Criterion	<b>4.3.4 Impact on Council's Capacity and Capability</b> The impact of the decision on Council's ability to achieve the objectives set out in its Long-term Financial Strategy, Long-term Plan and Annual Plan.	
Factors	<ul> <li>Factors that would indicate a high level of significance are:</li> <li>a) Transfers of strategic assets to or from Council.</li> <li>b) High capital or operational expenditure.</li> <li>c) A financial transaction with a value of greater than 10% of rates revenue in the year of the decision.</li> </ul>	
High	Degree of Significance Low	
← Lar <sub>£</sub>	ge Impact/consequence Small Impact/consequence ->	

### Schedule 2: Strategic Asset List

Asset
Assets Council owns that are strategic assets under Section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002
Equity securities in Wellington International Airport Limited*
The public rental housing held by Council to maintain affordable housing
Assets Council has determined to be strategic assets and those that are strategic group assets
The sewage collection, treatment and disposal system, including the sewer network, pump stations and treatment works
The land drainage system, including the storm water pipe network, waterways, and retention areas.
The water supply system, including reservoirs, pump stations and reticulation
The roading network including the public transport infrastructure system
The Council's brand, Absolutely Positively Wellington
The core data set used to deliver Council services
Waterfront land and assets held on trust by Wellington Waterfront Limited for Council
The Town Hall and the Michael Fowler Centre
Land and Buildings in the area within the Civic Square Heritage Area as defined in the Design Guide in the District Plan (volume 2 - Area 5)
St James Theatre and Opera House, Embassy Theatre
Libraries
Artwork and literature collections, including public art and collections held by libraries
The buildings and collections of the Museum of the City and Sea, City Gallery, Plimmer's Ark Gallery, Colonial Cottage Museum, Wellington Cable Car Museum and the Carter Observatory
Reserves lands, including the Town Belt, land held under the Reserves Act and land used for parks, cemeteries, gardens, sports fields and recreational areas
Swimming Pool Facilities
The ASB Sports Centre and network of recreation centres
Community Centres
Wellington Zoo
The Quarry
Southern Landfill
*11.3 does NOT apply to these assets

\*11.3 does NOT apply to these assets

#### Schedule 3: Aspirational public commitment on how we engage

Wellington City Council is committed to working towards effective engagement in partnership with the community. This will help us deliver on our commitments to 'position Wellington as an affordable, internationally competitive city' and 'deliver what's right'.

1. Te Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi

We will continue to engage with the Māori community and ensure their views are appropriately represented in our decision-making.

2. Listen first and seek to understand

We will collect and reflect on what we hear from the community, including, for example, council advisory groups and community boards, before we develop and engage on any proposal.

3. Early and on-going Engagement

We will engage when proposals are still at a high level and there is flexibility to address any issues raised. While undertaking a major project we will continue to engage with affected residents and businesses.

4. Seek diverse perspectives

We will seek and use the rich diversity of insights from the community to enable good problem-solving, policy development and decision-making.

5. Build commitment and contributions to advance Wellington City

We will engage in ways that give the community opportunities to not only contribute their ideas and views, but also partner with us to advance the city.

6. Give and earn respect

We will give respect to everyone we engage with and work to earn the respect of the people who engage with us.

7. Trust

We will work to build trust and credibility for engagement with the community and act with integrity when we analyse and present the results.

8. Transparency

We will provide all relevant information to help people understand a proposal and its implications, and be open and clear about the engagement at each stage of the process.

9. Report back

We will give feedback to those we have engaged with and show how their contribution has influenced the decision.

10. Monitor and evaluate

We will monitor and evaluate how we engage with the public.

#### **Schedule 4: Definitions**

#### 1 Significance\*

Significance, in relation to any issue, proposal, decision, or other matter that concerns or is before a local authority, means the degree of importance of the issue, proposal, decision, or matter, as assessed by the local authority, in terms of its likely impact on, and likely consequences for-

- The current and future wellbeing of the district or region
- Any persons who are likely to be particularly affected by, or interested in the issue, proposal, decision, or matter
- The capacity of the local authority to perform its role, and the financial and other costs of doing so

#### 2 Significant\*

Significant, in relation to any issue, proposal, decision, or other matter, means that the issue, proposal, decision, or other matter has a high degree of significance. Significant is any matter beyond a point on the continuum defined as being where there is a high degree of significance. This policy aims to assess where on the continuum a matter is deemed significant.

#### 3 Engagement

Engagement is a term used to describe the process of sharing information with the community and seeking their feedback, with the purpose of getting the community involved in helping make decisions to inform and assist decision making. There is a continuum of community involvement.

#### 4 Consultation

A formal or informal encounter to impart information and elicit feedback or a response

#### 5 Strategic Asset\*

Strategic assets are defined in section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002 as:

"..in relation to the assets held by a local authority, means an asset or group of assets that the local authority needs to retain if the local authority is to maintain the local authority's capacity to achieve or promote any outcome that the local authority determines to be important to the current or future well-being of the community; and includes—

- (a) any asset or group of assets listed in accordance with section 76AA(3) by the local authority; and
- (b) any land or building owned by the local authority and required to maintain the local authority's capacity to provide affordable housing as part of its social policy; and

(c) any equity securities held by the local authority in-

- (i) a port company within the meaning of the Port Companies Act 1988:
- (ii) an airport company within the meaning of the Airport Authorities Act 1966
- \* Statutory definitions

matt subject to change

Part E

# Other information

### **Council Controlled Organisations**

#### 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 <b>1 January</b> <b>2015</b> , they are John Shewan (Chair), Councillor Nigel Wilson (GWRC), Liz	OBJECTIVES 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	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	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS Number of events Total revenue Event revenue Net surplus
Dawson, Susan Elliott, Steven Fyfe, Mark McGuinness, Rachel Taulelei and Councillor Simon Marsh (WCC). The Chief Executive is Shane Harmon.	organisers.	assets and the Stadium on a prudent commercial basis.	

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.

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
WREDA is the new regional economic development agency for the lower North Island, 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 <b>1 January 2015</b> , the board members are Peter Biggs (Chair), Helen Anderson, Matt Clarke, Sarah Gibbs, Prof.Grant Guilford, Richard Laverty, Paul Mersi, Thomas Pippos 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.	To be confirmed on approval of SOI	To be confirmed on approval of SOI

### WELLINGTON REGION ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

# WELLINGTON MUSEUMS TRUST

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
All trustees are appointed by the Council. As at <b>1 January</b> <b>2015</b> , they are Quentin Hay (Chair), Councillor Nicola Young, Jackie Lloyd, 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.	<ul> <li>Deliver high quality experiences, events and exhibitions at its facilities.</li> <li>Manage conservation and care for the objects of its collections, and conduct research and development to enhance visitors' experiences.</li> <li>Offer quality education experiences to children and young people.</li> <li>Promote and protect the heritage of venues.</li> <li>Work with national and international artists and collectors.</li> </ul>	Attendance: • City Gallery • Capital E • Museum of Wellington • Cable Car Museum • Carter Observatory • 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
Dr.s		1	

# 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 <b>1 January</b> <b>2015</b> , they are Council officers 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.	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Market and manage the cable car passenger service operation.</li> <li>Manage the contract for the inspection, maintenance and repair of the trolley bus overhead wiring system.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Cable car passenger numbers</li> <li>Cable car service reliability</li> <li>Percentage of users who rate the standard and operational reliability of the Cable Car as good or very good</li> </ul>

# WELLINGTON WATER LIMITED

# WELLINGTON ZOO TRUST

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
Trust was established on 1 July 2003 and all of the trustees are appointed by the Council. As at <b>1 January</b> <b>2015</b> , they are Ross Martin (Chair), Frances Russell, Linda Meade, Raewyn Bleakley, Craig Ellison, 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.	<ul> <li>Cares for resident animals and manages the animal collection.</li> <li>Provides a high- quality visitor experience</li> <li>Participates in captive management breeding and breed-for-release programmes.</li> <li>Develops and maintains high quality animal exhibits.</li> <li>Delivers educational material and learning experiences.</li> <li>Contributes to zoological, conservation and facilities management research projects.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Number of visitors</li> <li>Conservation Programme Managed Species (% of total collection)</li> <li>Average WCC subsidy per visitor</li> <li>Total ownership cost to Council</li> <li>Average income per visitor</li> <li>Ratio of generated Trust income as % of WCC grant</li> </ul>

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
There are four trustees, of whom two are appointed by the Council and two by Cricket Wellington. As at <b>1 January</b> <b>2015</b> , the two trustees appointed by the Council are Councillor Paul Eagle and Sir John Anderson (Chair). The two trustees appointed by Cricket Wellington are Don Neely and John Greenwood. The Chief Executive is Peter Clinton.	The Basin Reserve Trust manages and operates the Basin Reserve to continue to attract national and international sporting events to Wellington.	<ul> <li>Manages the Basin Reserve for recreational activities and the playing of cricket for the residents of Wellington.</li> <li>Contributes to the events programme for Wellington.</li> <li>Operates as a successful not- for-profit undertaking.</li> <li>Preserves and enhances the heritage value of the Basin Reserve.</li> </ul>	Number of events • Cricket • Other sports • Community Number of event days • Cricket • Other sports • Community Attendance figures
	KSU		

# **BASIN RESERVE TRUST**

# 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 <b>1 January</b> <b>2015</b> , they are council officers Kevin Lavery (chair), Derek Fry, Andy Matthews and Greg Orchard. On 1 April 2014, the external Board of Wellington Waterfront Limited was disestablished.	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.	Since 1 July 2014, Wellington Waterfront Limited has functioned as a holding company for Waterfront assets.	Not Applicable The day to day operations formerly delivered by Wellington Waterfront Limited were transferred to Council with the activities for each year detailed within the annual Waterfront Development Plan
	it su		

# Statement of city housing portfolio assessment framework

The Council is undertaking a significant upgrade of its social housing stock. This will require administrative decisions from time to time in relation to the disposal and reinvestment back into the housing portfolio.

The Council manages its City Housing Portfolio using the 'City Housing Portfolio Assessment Framework' (2014). The Council is committed by the 2008 Deed of Grant with the Crown to remain in social housing at approximately the same levels until June 2038 and ring-fence all income from its social housing activity for reinvestment back into the asset. All proceeds from the sale of social housing assets must be reinvested in the social housing portfolio.

The City Housing Portfolio Assessment Framework allows Council to objectively assess and compare properties in the Council's present and potential future portfolio, in order to meet Council's strategic objectives. The Framework is based on a number of asset related principles:

- Location Housing should be well located i.e. close to public transportation routes and essential services
- Design Housing should be maintained and renewed to contemporary, functional design standards in terms of access, aspect, security, use of space, health and safety, energy efficiency and use of materials
- Stock matched to demand City Housing should be able to respond to demand from different sized and type of households
- Adaptability Housing should be capable of responding to the needs of people with different cultural backgrounds, different physical abilities etc
- Value retention The Council's investment in housing should retain value over time.

The Community, Sport and Recreation Committee (or such other Committee that may have the form and function of the present Community, Sport and Recreation Committee) has been delegated the power to make decisions under the City Housing Portfolio Assessment Framework provided that:

- a. The divestment decision is less than \$2M; and
- b. The reinvestment of proceeds (from divestment) is in social housing
- c. The proposal is in accordance with the City Housing Portfolio Assessment Framework (2014), the Deed of Grant for Wellington City Council's Social Housing (2008) and the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy
- d. For any matter not meeting the requirements in a-c above, the Committee will have the power of recommendation only and the final decision will be made by Council.

# Audit opinion

[to come]

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Attachment 1

# Financial Information

Attachment 1

# Funding Impact Statements Charles to

#### FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR WHOLE OF COUNCIL

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding													
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	134,936	145,650	10,714		153,076	165,238	179,272	187,057	196,835	205,842	215,953	224,740	229,575
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	106,451	112,217	5,766		115,802	122,141	128,978	134,235	140,673	145,136	148,900	157,572	163,161
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	7,714	6,485	(1,229)		6,684	6,942	6,261	6,386	6,563	6,721	6,881	7,050	7,227
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	134,566	135,764	1,198	ŝ	139,662	143,295	146,942	151,521	154,515	155,895	160,412	164,415	168,299
Interest and dividends from investments	11,044	11,013	(31)	201	11,013	11,113	10,513	11,513	14,222	17,571	17,515	20,060	21,307
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	9,541	9,255	(286)	5	9,517	9,679	9,827	9,980	10,149	10,336	10,533	10,741	10,984
Total operating funding (A)	404,252	420,384	16,132	Š.	435,754	458,408	481,793	500,692	522,957	541,501	560,194	584,578	600,553
Applications of operating funding				4									
Payments to staff and suppliers	269,637	280,789	11,152	~	285.151	289,113	302,030	312,341	320,696	331.843	342,279	352.929	364.833
Finance costs	23,041	23,197	156	<u></u>	26,503	32,362	36,820	38,878	40,406	43,554	47,909	53,501	55,898
Internal charges and overheads applied		-	-	ŝ	-	-			-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	28,958	36,014	7,056	ദ	44,001	43,544	35,986	38,541	42,101	44,697	45,156	45,669	46,201
Total applications of operating funding (B)	321,636	340,000	18,364	at	355,655	365,019	374,836	389,760	403,203	420,094	435,344	452,099	466,932
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	82,616	80,384	(2,232)	pled	80,099	93,389	106,957	110,932	119,754	121,407	124,850	132,479	133,621
Sources of capital funding				d ta									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	43,375	36,026	(7,349)	ŭ	35,376	21,637	15,186	12,885	13,768	14,154	14,459	14,723	15,600
Development and financial contributions	2,000	2,000	-		2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Increase (decrease) in debt	48,402	48,213	(189)	ate	73,240	78,749	52,660	12,052	13,491	80,162	28,822	15,461	25,052
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	4,050	2,650	(1,400)	ğ	7,600	18,350	9,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	97,827	88,889	(8,938)	pe	118,216	120,736	79,346	28,937	31,259	98,316	47,281	34,184	44,652
Applications of capital funding Capital expenditure				, will									
- to meet additional demand	0.550	2.597		tea	4 000	7.040	2.867	0.000	4 500	9.670	7 000	0.000	0.050
- to improve the level of service	2,558 69,965	2,597	39 (7,313)	e 2	1,909 87,173	7,818 105,750	2,867 88,859	6,363 48,100	4,506 49,206	9,670 119,356	7,298 70.426	9,086 67,863	3,052 65,642
- to replace existing assets	79,480	92,312	12,832	se	80,798	92,964	89,797	48,100 82,147	49,206 95,030	89,092	93,285	89,054	109,360
- to replace existing assets Increase (decrease) in reserves	79,480 28,440	92,312	(16,728)	he	28,435	92,964 7,593	4,780	3,260	95,030 2,271	1,605	93,285	89,054 660	109,360
Increase (decrease) in investments	20,440	(1,712	(10,720)	$\rightarrow$ $\vdash$	20,435	7,595	4,760	3,200	2,271	1,605	1,122	000	219
Total applications of capital funding (D)	180,443	169,273	(11,170)		198,315	214,125	186,303	139,870	151,013	219,723	172,131	166,663	178,273
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(82,616)	(80,384)	2,232		(80,099)	(93,389)	(106,957)	(110,932)	(119,754)	(121,407)	(124,850)	(132,479)	(133,621)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	(0)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following													

Expenses for this activity grouping include the following

99,818 1,027 102,165 102,209 depreciation/amortisation charge 108,688 114,605 116,875 124,599 128,536 131,042 139,500 143,037 depreciation/amortisation charge 102,165 99,818 <sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Impact Statement for Water). Notes: 

1.1 FOR GOVERNANCE, INFORMATION AND ENGAGEMENT

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding										10.010			
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	14,214	17,047	2,833		17,663	17,278	18,178	19,331	19,270	19,840	20,724	20,269	20,970
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply) Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-		-		-	-	-		-		-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	-	- 508	-		- 889	- 528	- 539	- 945	- 562	- 575	-	- 603	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	565	508	(57)	10	889	528	539	945	562	5/5	1,012	603	619
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts				2015		_	-			_			
Total operating funding (A)	14,779	17,555	2,776	e 2	18,552	17,806	18,717	20,276	19,832	20,415	21,736	20,872	21,589
Applications of operating funding	,			- n				O					
Payments to staff and suppliers	7,820	9,908	2,088	24	10,759	10,101	10,435	11,549	10,856	11,263	12,492	11,812	12,198
Finance costs	15	9,908	2,000	<u>2</u>	10,759	21	10,435	28	30	32	12,492	41	43
Internal charges and overheads applied	6,570	7,574	1,004	<u>i</u>	7,727	7,619	8,192	8,644	8,881	9,069	9,160	8.971	9,300
Other operating funding applications	313	10	(303)	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total applications of operating funding (B)	14,718	17,507	2,789	- to	18,513	17,751	18,663	20,231	19,777	20,374	21,697	20,834	21,551
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	61	48	(13)	leda	39	55	54	45	55	41	39	38	38
Sources of capital funding				tab									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	pq	-	· · · ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	a	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(61)	(48)	13	ate	77	(55)	(54)	81	(55)	(41)	99	(38)	(38)
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	ä		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	a -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(61)	(48)	13	ă -	77	(55)	(54)	81	(55)	(41)	99	(38)	(38)
Applications of capital funding				s will									
Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand				note	1								
- to improve the level of service			-				-		-	-	-		-
- to replace existing assets				hese	116			126			138		
Increase (decrease) in reserves			-	É	-	-		- 120		-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	-		)) -	116	-	-	126	-	-	138	-	-
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(61)	(48)	13		(39)	(55)	(54)	(45)	(55)	(41)	(39)	(38)	(38)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	· ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following			-										
depreciation/amortisation charge	61	48	6		39	55	54	45	55	41	39	38	38

Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Impact Statement for Water).

1.2 FOR MAORI AND MANA WHENUA PARTNERSHIPS

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding			·		·	·		·			·		
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	225	281	56		288	296	304	312	321	330	340	352	365
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	225	281	56	Š	288	296	304	312	321	330	340	352	365
Applications of operating funding				4 )									
Payments to staff and suppliers	214	267	53		274	281	289	298	306	316	326	337	350
Finance costs	1	1	-	<u></u>	1	1	1		-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	8	11	3	5	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	14
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	പ	-	-		· · ·	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	223	279	56	at	286	294	302	310	319	329	339	351	364
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	2	2	-	led	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Sources of capital funding				tal									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	pu	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	9	-		· · ·	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(2)	(2)	-	đ	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	ğ			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(2)	(2)	-	pa	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Applications of capital funding				Ň									
Capital expenditure				s									
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	ŧ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	<u>د</u>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	ese		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	f		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	-			•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(2)	(2)		()	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-		$\mathbf{X}$	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following													

Capenses for trins activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge 2 2 2 <sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Impact Statement for Water). Notes:

2.1 FOR GARDENS, BEACHES AND GREEN OPEN SPACES

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding						·				·		·	
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	27,267	30,397	3,130		30,678	31,739	33,609	35,127	35,750	36,643	38,010	39,420	40,752
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	632	-	(632)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	671	699	28		731	764	800	820	843	868	889	910	933
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply 1	1,314	1,437	123		1,465	1,494	1,525	1,557	1,591	1,629	1,667	1,708	1,751
Internal charges and overheads recovered	5,101	5,111	10	015	5,203	5,311	5,418	5,536	5,658	5,791	5,934	6,088	6,251
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	34,985	37,644	2,659	e l	38,077	39,308	41,352	43,040	43,842	44,931	46,500	48,126	49,687
Applications of operating funding				7									
Payments to staff and suppliers	17.767	19,203	1,436	24	19,337	19,889	20,746	21,644	21,974	22,701	23,352	24.026	24.842
Finance costs	1.834	1,969	135	<u> </u>	2,140	2,663	3,244	3.532	3.763	3.970	4,303	5.005	5.269
Internal charges and overheads applied	11,520	12,424	904	<u>i</u>	12,565	12,702	13,343	13,751	14,027	14,204	14,632	14.883	15,208
Other operating funding applications	100	120	20	5	121	101	101	102	102	102	103	103	103
Total applications of operating funding (B)	31,221	33,716	2,495	0 - 1	34,163	35,355	37,434	39,029	39,866	40,977	42,390	44,017	45,422
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	3,764	3,928	164	leda	3,914	3,953	3,918	4,011	3,976	3,954	4,110	4,109	4,265
Sources of capital funding				tap									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	620	650	30	p	-	50	600	150	507	507	507	507	507
Development and financial contributions	183	183		a	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183
Increase (decrease) in debt	(1,562)	(2,169)	(607)	ted	(1,466)	(815)	(1,593)	(1,881)	(1,164)	3,382	(1,949)	(1,782)	(668)
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	(.,)	(_,,	(	da	(1,1,2,2)	(0.0)	-	(.,,	-	-,	(.,,	(.,. =_)	()
Lump sum contributions		-	-	8		· .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(759)	(1,336)	(577)	pe	(1,283)	(582)	(810)	(1,548)	(474)	4,072	(1,259)	(1,092)	22
Applications of capital funding				s will									
Capital expenditure				ä									
<ul> <li>to meet additional demand</li> </ul>	34	70	36	ē	82	87	37	38	39	4,040	42	43	45
- to improve the level of service	1,180	1,081	(99)	Se	842	888	1,209	452	995	1,154	929	961	995
<ul> <li>to replace existing assets</li> </ul>	1,791	1,441	(350)	hese	1,707	2,396	1,862	1,973	2,468	2,832	1,880	2,013	3,247
Increase (decrease) in reserves	•	-		H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments		-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	3,005	2,592	(413)		2,631	3,371	3,108	2,463	3,502	8,026	2,851	3,017	4,287
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(3,764)	(3,928)	(164)	-	(3,914)	(3,953)	(3,918)	(4,011)	(3,976)	(3,954)	(4,110)	(4,109)	(4,265)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge 1 Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Im	4,042 pact Statement for V	3,928 /ater).	(414)		3,914	3,953	3,918	4,011	3,976	3,954	4,110	4,109	4,265
Notes:		$\mathbf{A}$											

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2.2 FOR WASTE REDUCTION AND ENERGY CONSERVATION

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding			-			·					·	·	·
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	404	789	385		749	510	565	628	660	1,326	976	1,093	1,101
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	· .	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	12,926	12,876	(50)		13,353	13,599	13,767	14,040	14,405	14,320	15,009	15,366	15,833
Internal charges and overheads recovered	·	-	-	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	335	50	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	13,330	13,665	335	- un	14,102	14,109	14,332	14,668	15,065	15,646	15,985	16,459	16,934
Applications of operating funding				-									
Payments to staff and suppliers	11,873	12,126	253	- 24	12,552	12,814	13,158	13,528	13,910	14,408	14,803	15,311	15,847
Finance costs	1,005	876	(129)	lici	771	662	468	442	416	495	482	474	419
Internal charges and overheads applied	(112)	82	194	Š	65	37	108	130	148	136	111	77	65
Other operating funding applications	5	255	250	. წ	255	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
Total applications of operating funding (B)	12,771	13,339	568	at	13,643	13,618	13,839	14,205	14,579	15,144	15,501	15,967	16,436
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	559	326	(233)	led	459	491	493	463	486	502	484	492	498
Sources of capital funding				tab									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	pu	-	- 1 I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		-	-	qa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	217	912	695	te	773	5,391	7,837	508	444	140	178	193	211
Gross proceeds from sales of assets		-	-	ğ		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	217	912	695	libe	773	5,391	7,837	508	444	140	178	193	211
Applications of capital funding Capital expenditure				s wil	-								
- to meet additional demand				note			-						
- to improve the level of service	67	-	(67)		· ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	709	1,238	529	hese	1,232	5,882	8,330	971	930	642	662	685	709
Increase (decrease) in reserves	103	1,200	525	Ē	1,202	5,002	0,000	5/1	330	042	002	-	103
Increase (decrease) in investments		-			-	-	_	-	-		-	_	_
Total applications of capital funding (D)	776	1,238	462	))	1,232	5,882	8,330	971	930	642	662	685	709
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(559)	(326)	233	-	(459)	(491)	(493)	(463)	(486)	(502)	(484)	(492)	(498)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following			5										
depreciation/amortisation charge	435	326	(383)		459	491	493	463	486	502	484	492	498
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Im	pact Statement for V		()										
Notes:													
		0											

2.3 FOR WATER

	AP \$000	LTP \$000	to LTP \$000		LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding						• • • • •	• • • • •		••••	• • • • •		• • • • •	••••
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fargeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	25,408	24,731	(677)		25,647	27,428	29,180	30,767	33,454	34,974	35,798	38,273	39,468
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	13,912	13,581	(331)		14,216	15,060	15,946	16,948	18,401	19,269	19,918	21,081	21,724
nternal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	201	-	-	· · ·	· ·	-	-	-	-	-
Fotal operating funding (A)	39,320	38,312	(1,008)	- ue	39,863	42,488	45,126	47,715	51,855	54,243	55,716	59,354	61,192
Applications of operating funding				٦° t									
Payments to staff and suppliers	21,547	22,502	955	5	23,972	25,235	27,365	29,729	32,580	34,844	36,085	37,800	39,546
Finance costs	2,104	2,075	(29)	÷	2,196	2,658	3,149	3,325	3,431	3,497	3,651	4,081	4,116
nternal charges and overheads applied	1,522	1,453	(69)	ц,	1,394	1,413	1,478	1,514	1,551	1,585	1,616	1,652	1,696
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	. õ	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fotal applications of operating funding (B)	25,173	26,030	857	at	27,562	29,306	31,992	34,568	37,562	39,926	41,352	43,533	45,358
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	14,147	12,282	(1,865)	led	12,301	13,182	13,134	13,147	14,293	14,317	14,364	15,821	15,834
Sources of capital funding				Itak									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	P	-	· · · ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	671	671	-	a q	671	671	671	671	671	671	671	671	671
ncrease (decrease) in debt	(2,523)	4,001	6,524	ate	1,967	1,560	6,518	7,568	4,569	8,568	11,417	3,533	6,390
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	bd		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ump sum contributions	-	-	-	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(1,852)	4,672	6,524	lpe	2,638	2,231	7,189	8,239	5,240	9,239	12,088	4,204	7,061
Applications of capital funding				Ň	$\mathbf{A}$								
Capital expenditure				tes									
<ul> <li>to meet additional demand</li> </ul>	358	563	205	è	538	639	494	654	620	724	748	636	656
<ul> <li>to improve the level of service</li> </ul>	2,833	3,038	205	es 🛛	4,206	5,187	7,271	7,497	7,083	10,835	11,297	6,316	6,527
<ul> <li>to replace existing assets</li> </ul>	9,104	13,353	4,249	hese	10,195	9,587	12,558	13,235	11,830	11,997	14,407	13,073	15,712
ncrease (decrease) in reserves	-	-		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ncrease (decrease) in investments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fotal applications of capital funding (D)	12,295	16,954	4,659		14,939	15,413	20,323	21,386	19,533	23,556	26,452	20,025	22,895
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(14,147)	(12,282)	1,865	-	(12,301)	(13,182)	(13,134)	(13,147)	(14,293)	(14,317)	(14,364)	(15,821)	(15,834)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following													
depreciation/amortisation charge	14,739	12,282	(69)		12,301	13,182	13,134	13,147	14,293	14,317	14,364	15,821	15,834
Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Imp	act Statement for V	/ater).											
Notes:	0	0											

2.4 FOR WASTEWATER

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding	çõõõ	<b>****</b>	<b>QUUU</b>		<b>VUU</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>4000</b>	<b>4000</b>	<b>4000</b>	<i>t</i>	<i>QUUU</i>	<b>QUUU</b>	
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply) Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	36,257	37,421	1,164		38,608	40,825	42,578	44,279	46,701	48,307	50,088	53,422	55,271
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	1,227	1,233	6		1.256	1,281	1,308	1,335	1,364	1,396	1,430	1,464	1,501
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-		-	2		-,201	-	-		-,000	-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		-	-	201	-	-			-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	37,484	38,654	1,170	Je J	39,864	42,106	43,886	45,614	48,065	49,703	51,518	54,886	56,772
Applications of operating funding				٦ <b>٢</b>									
Payments to staff and suppliers	21,070	21,117	47	24	22,158	23,178	24,321	25,674	26,940	28,403	29,911	31,538	33,212
Finance costs	3,577	3,718	141	<u> </u>	3,930	4,324	4,753	4,990	5,073	5,124	5,321	5,737	5,779
Internal charges and overheads applied	3,541	3,544	3	<u>i</u>	3,489	3,546	3,695	3,790	3,887	3,984	4,076	4,180	4,301
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.,	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	28,188	28,379	191	- C	29,577	31,048	32,769	34,454	35,900	37,511	39,308	41,455	43,292
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	9,296	10,275	979	leda	10,287	11,058	11,117	11,160	12,165	12,192	12,210	13,431	13,480
Sources of capital funding				tab									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	þ	-		-	-	-	-		-	
Development and financial contributions	549	549	-	a	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549
Increase (decrease) in debt	(2,100)	(343)	1,757	tec	490	1,712	132	1,932	(2,025)	(2,255)	(852)	98	11,575
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	(_,,	(		da		.,		-	(_,,,	(_,)	()		-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	9		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(1,551)	206	1,757	- pe	1,039	2,261	681	2,481	(1,476)	(1,706)	(303)	647	12,124
Applications of capital funding				Ň									
Capital expenditure				Se									
- to meet additional demand	172	223	51	of	230	319	315	364	314	320	353	395	530
- to improve the level of service		-		e e	316	1,620	1,744	1,794	152	157	162	167	173
- to replace existing assets	7,573	10,258	2,685	es	10,780	11,380	9,739	11,483	10,223	10,009	11,392	13,516	24,901
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	_	Ê.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments		-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	7,745	10,481	2,736	))	11,326	13,319	11,798	13,641	10,689	10,486	11,907	14,078	25,604
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(9,296)	(10,275)	(979)	-	(10,287)	(11,058)	(11,117)	(11,160)	(12,165)	(12,192)	(12,210)	(13,431)	(13,480)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following			5										
depreciation/amortisation charge	13,416	13,428	(740)		13,440	14,442	14,501	14,544	15,827	15,830	15,844	17,413	17,462
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding In	npact Statement for W		( - )										
Notes:		0											
		*											

2.5 FOR STORMWATER

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding													
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	18,648	17,420	(1,228)		17,753	18,885	19,919	20,579	21,654	22,356	22,884	24,820	25,479
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	120	136	16		142	148	154	157	160	164	168	172	177
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	9	10	1		10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	12
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	20	-	-	· · · ·	· · · ·	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	18,777	17,566	(1,211)	eur -	17,905	19,043	20,083	20,746	21,825	22,531	23,063	25,003	25,668
Applications of operating funding				Ť									
Payments to staff and suppliers	7,432	7,130	(302)	5	7,303	7,260	7,382	7,629	7,828	8,241	8,329	8,613	8,919
Finance costs	2,875	2,869	(6)	÷	3,107	3,851	4,678	5,073	5,381	5,649	6,084	7,028	7,343
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,473	1,515	42	Ĕ	1,464	1,479	1,555	1,592	1,630	1,664	1,692	1,725	1,767
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	- Š	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	11,780	11,514	(266)	at	11,874	12,590	13,615	14,294	14,839	15,554	16,105	17,366	18,029
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	6,997	6,052	(945)	led	6,031	6,453	6,468	6,452	6,986	6,977	6,958	7,637	7,639
Sources of capital funding				tak									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	P	-	· · ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	58	58	-	qa	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
Increase (decrease) in debt	(2,801)	(1,654)	1,147	ate	931	1,141	(2,457)	(1,267)	(1,476)	(2,365)	46	(223)	(1,433)
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	updat		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(2,743)	(1,596)	1,147	ll be	989	1,199	(2,399)	(1,209)	(1,418)	(2,307)	104	(165)	(1,375)
Applications of capital funding				Ň									
Capital expenditure				tes									
- to meet additional demand	106	161	55	è	237	243	157	178	194	190	221	230	227
<ul> <li>to improve the level of service</li> </ul>	451	1,501	1,050	es 🛛	4,550	4,660	2,265	2,461	2,786	2,658	2,847	2,956	3,351
<ul> <li>to replace existing assets</li> </ul>	3,697	2,794	(903)	hese	2,233	2,749	1,647	2,604	2,588	1,822	3,994	4,286	2,686
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	4,254	4,456	202		7,020	7,652	4,069	5,243	5,568	4,670	7,062	7,472	6,264
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(6,997)	(6,052)	945	-	(6,031)	(6,453)	(6,468)	(6,452)	(6,986)	(6,977)	(6,958)	(7,637)	(7,639)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following													
depreciation/amortisation charge	6,997	6,052	(9)		6,031	6,453	6,468	6,452	6,986	6,977	6,958	7,637	7,639
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Imp	oact Statement for W	/ater).											
Notes:	0	0											

2.6 FOR CONSERVATION ATTRACTIONS

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding							4000	<b>4000</b>			<b>,,,,</b>	<b>4000</b>	
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	6,126	6,628	502		6,962	7,039	7,981	8,083	8,144	8,215	8,211	8,257	8,289
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		-	-	2015	-	-		· ·	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	6,126	6,628	502	eu -	6,962	7,039	7,981	8,083	8,144	8,215	8,211	8,257	8,289
Applications of operating funding				1 1									
Payments to staff and suppliers	138	215	77	2	219	224	230	236	241	248	256	264	273
Finance costs	755	914	159	÷	1,139	1,140	1,141	1,159	1,125	1,085	1,073	1,054	1,004
Internal charges and overheads applied	264	288	24	Ĕ	290	290	290	292	293	294	294	292	293
Other operating funding applications	3,632	3,689	57	ē.	3,759	9,832	3,914	4,001	4,091	4,195	4,302	4,423	4,549
Total applications of operating funding (B)	4,789	5,106	317	at e	5,407	11,486	5,575	5,688	5,750	5,822	5,925	6,033	6,119
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	1,337	1,522	185	led	1,555	(4,447)	2,406	2,395	2,394	2,393	2,286	2,224	2,170
Sources of capital funding				tab									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	129	126	(3)	P	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	a	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(672)	(332)	340	ated	(738)	5,290	(1,552)	(1,507)	(1,472)	(1,453)	(1,316)	(1,222)	(1,133)
Gross proceeds from sales of assets		-	-	pda			-	-	-		-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(543)	(206)	337	pe -	(738)	5,290	(1,552)	(1,507)	(1,472)	(1,453)	(1,316)	(1,222)	(1,133)
Applications of capital funding				II.									
Capital expenditure				es									
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	pt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<ul> <li>to improve the level of service</li> </ul>	516	516		e		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	278	800	522	hese	817	843	854	888	922	940	970	1,002	1,037
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-		H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-		· · ·		-		-	-		-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	794	1,316	522	-	817	843	854	888	922	940	970	1,002	1,037
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(1,337)	(1,522)	(185)	-	(1,555)	4,447	(2,406)	(2,395)	(2,394)	(2,393)	(2,286)	(2,224)	(2,170)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))		-		-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following													
depreciation/amortisation charge	1,337	1,522	206		1,555	1,553	1,523	1,512	1,511	1,510	1,403	1,341	1,287
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding I	mpact Statement for W	/ater).											
Notes:	0	0											

3.1 FOR CITY PROMOTIONS AND BUSINESS SUPPORT

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding											• • • • •		
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	5,207	4,605	(602)		5,135	7,923	11,022	13,379	15,641	19,610	22,907	23,813	24,336
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	15,012	15,552	540		15,644	16,391	17,906	17,913	17,563	17,789	18,056	18,375	19,449
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply 1	14,035	14,365	330		14,638	14,925	15,241	15,557	16,611	18,333	18,765	19,212	19,690
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		-	-	2015	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	34,254	34,522	268	e l	35,417	39,239	44,169	46,849	49,815	55,732	59,728	61,400	63,475
Applications of operating funding				٦ŗ									
Payments to staff and suppliers	26,079	21,481	(4,598)	24	21,861	24,140	27,462	27,974	28,355	29,811	30,683	31,336	33,237
Finance costs	710	732	22	÷	771	846	930	976	1,342	3,444	5,806	6,294	6,215
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,848	966	(882)	ы С	972	966	1,038	1,074	1,101	1,120	1,126	1,377	1,404
Other operating funding applications	7,553	12,548	4,995	00	17,548	12,548	12,548	14,715	16,882	19,048	19,048	19,048	19,048
Total applications of operating funding (B)	36,190	35,727	(463)	to Ta	41,152	38,500	41,978	44,739	47,680	53,423	56,663	58,055	59,904
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(1,936)	(1,205)	731	leda	(5,735)	739	2,191	2,110	2,135	2,309	3,065	3,345	3,571
Sources of capital funding				tab									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-		P		· · · ·	-	-		-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		-		a		· · ·	-	-		-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	3,277	3,420	143	tec	7,477	614	(1,730)	(300)	8,100	47,499	7,759	(2,564)	(1,468)
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	da		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	3,277	3,420	143	þ	7,477	614	(1,730)	(300)	8,100	47,499	7,759	(2,564)	(1,468)
Applications of capital funding				N.									
Capital expenditure				es									
- to meet additional demand		-	-	notes	· ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	ē	· · ·	-	-	-	8,330	47,702	8,877	-	-
- to replace existing assets	1,341	2,215	874	hese	1,742	1,353	461	1,810	1,905	2,106	1,947	781	2,103
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-		È	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,341	2,215	874	) / .	1,742	1,353	461	1,810	10,235	49,808	10,824	781	2,103
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	1,936	1,205	(731)		5,735	(739)	(2,191)	(2,110)	(2,135)	(2,309)	(3,065)	(3,345)	(3,571)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	<u> </u>	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following			5										
depreciation/amortisation charge	1.618	1,795	(746)		1,840	1,814	1,766	1,685	1,710	1,884	2,640	2,920	3.146
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Im	pact Statement for V												
Notes:													
		U.											

4.1 FOR ARTS AND CULTURE ACTIVITIES

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding													
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	11,947	13,063	1,116		13,566	13,741	13,860	13,738	13,948	14,219	14,501	14,783	15,141
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	5,243	5,407	164		5,565	5,631	5,711	5,643	5,677	5,769	5,857	5,952	6,059
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	430	410	(20)		417	426	435	444	453	464	475	487	499
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	583	577	(6)		588	600	613	625	639	654	670	686	703
Internal charges and overheads recovered	72	-	(72)	015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-		50		-			-		-		-
Total operating funding (A)	18,275	19,457	1,182	er .	20,136	20,398	20,619	20,450	20,717	21,106	21,503	21,908	22,402
Applications of operating funding				Ť,									
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,510	4,071	561	ñ	4,163	4,267	4,330	3,889	3,996	4,116	4,243	4,382	4,527
Finance costs	211	556	345		888	874	860	883	864	844	850	834	811
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,049	1,074	25	Š	1,102	1,087	1,163	1,219	1,256	1,281	1,285	1,277	1,319
Other operating funding applications	12,680	13,086	406	მ -	13,322	13,509	13,615	13,835	14,062	14,322	14,589	14,888	15,202
Total applications of operating funding (B)	17,450	18,787	1,337	at	19,475	19,737	19,968	19,826	20,178	20,563	20,967	21,381	21,859
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	825	670	(155)	led	661	661	651	624	539	543	536	527	543
Sources of capital funding				tat									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		1,914	1,914	pq	-	1 1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		-	-	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(798)	(363)	435	Ited	(634)	9,374	(500)	(595)	(509)	(512)	(504)	(493)	(508)
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	g		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(798)	1,551	2,349	ad III -	(634)	9,374	(500)	(595)	(509)	(512)	(504)	(493)	(508)
Applications of capital funding Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand				tes wi	~~		-	-					
- to improve the level of service	26	2,119	2,093	jou e	25	10,024	128	24	24	24	24	25	26
- to replace existing assets	1	102	101	hese	20	11	23	5	6	7	8	9	9
Increase (decrease) in reserves		-		f	-			-	-		-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments		-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	27	2,221	2,194	) ) ]	27	10,035	151	29	30	31	32	34	35
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(825)	(670)	155	-	(661)	(661)	(651)	(624)	(539)	(543)	(536)	(527)	(543)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge <sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Ir Notes:	825 npact Statement for V	670 /ater).	20		661	661	651	624	539	543	536	527	543
	0	0											

5.1 FOR RECREATION PROMOTION AND SUPPORT

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding	1111					+	1000					4000	
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	24,001	25,280	1,279		25,704	25,722	26,551	26,750	27,504	28,179	28,181	28,466	29,181
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	1,039	1,087	48		1,210	1,339	1,498	1,871	1,916	2,034	2,067	2,112	2,255
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	398	200	(198)		204	208	212	217	221	227	232	238	244
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	11,483	11,547	64		11,847	12,002	12,352	12,669	12,579	13,024	13,400	13,831	14,248
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,051	1,116	65	15	1,136	1,160	1,183	1,209	1,236	1,265	1,296	1,329	1,365
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	2015	-	-	· ·	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	37,972	39,230	1,258	- ne	40,101	40,431	41,796	42,716	43,456	44,729	45,176	45,976	47,293
Applications of operating funding				٦, <sup>4</sup>									
Payments to staff and suppliers	16,950	17,953	1,003	ñ	18,455	19,045	19,499	19,890	20,620	21,488	21,826	22,447	23,022
Finance costs	3,725	3,608	(117)	=	3,765	3,801	3,791	3,852	3,732	3,613	3,615	3,604	3,497
Internal charges and overheads applied	9,411	9,417	6	ğ	9,473	9,585	10,410	10,611	10,810	10,936	11,200	11,385	11,621
Other operating funding applications	650	663	13	- Š	678	694	712	731	751	774	797	824	851
Total applications of operating funding (B)	30,736	31,641	905	at	32,371	33,125	34,412	35,084	35,913	36,811	37,438	38,260	38,991
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	7,236	7,589	353	- oled	7,730	7,306	7,384	7,632	7,543	7,918	7,738	7,716	8,302
Sources of capital funding				tal		C							
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	pu	-	· · ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	ğ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(4,215)	386	4,601	ate	(316)	(1,617)	6,367	(3,961)	(2,410)	(1,929)	(3,578)	(4,243)	(4,345)
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	bd		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	а -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(4,215)	386	4,601	·	(316)	(1,617)	6,367	(3,961)	(2,410)	(1,929)	(3,578)	(4,243)	(4,345)
Applications of capital funding				s vi									
Capital expenditure	100		(4.00)	ge	1								
<ul> <li>to meet additional demand</li> <li>to improve the level of service</li> </ul>	123 334	- 1.126	(123) 792	Ĕ	1,651	- 1,335	- 5,627	- 91	- 93	- 96	- 99	- 103	- 107
- to replace existing assets	2,564	6.849	4,285	hese	5,763	4,354	5,627 8,124	3,580	93 5,040	96 5,893	4,061	3.370	3,850
Increase (decrease) in reserves	2,304	0,049	4,200	Ĕ	5,765	4,354	0,124	3,560	5,040	5,693	4,001	3,370	3,850
Increase (decrease) in investments					-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	3,021	7,975	4,954	)) -	7,414	5,689	13,751	3,671	5,133	5,989	4,160	3,473	3,957
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(7,236)	(7,589)	(353)	=	(7,730)	(7,306)	(7,384)	(7,632)	(7,543)	(7,918)	(7,738)	(7,716)	(8,302)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	· ·	-	-		-	-	-	-	· ·	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	7.324	7,589	(31)		7,730	7,306	7,384	7,632	7,543	7,918	7,738	7,716	8,302
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding In Notes:			(31)		7,730	7,306	7,304	7,032	7,545	7,910	7,736	7,716	8,302
	$\bigcirc$												

5.2 FOR COMMUNITY SUPPORT

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding	<i><i><i></i></i></i>	<b>\$000</b>	φυυυ		ψυυυ	4000	<i>4000</i>	<b>4000</b>	φυυυ	4000	<b>4000</b>	<b>4000</b>	
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	21,755	22,882	1,127		24,531	26,805	28,261	28,380	29,350	30,231	31,426	31,820	30,473
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	4,179	4,232	53		4,551	4,612	4,796	5,100	5,332	5,363	5,459	5,662	5,862
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,296	969	(327)		934	937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	22,057	22,869	812		23,557	25,428	25,932	26,882	26,976	25,413	26,013	26,641	27,302
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,287	1,171	(116)	15	820	600	496	496	579	1,149	1,166	1,181	1,207
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	659	586	(73)	2015	551	526	503	483	465	450	436	425	435
Total operating funding (A)	51,233	52,709	1,476	Je Je	54,944	58,908	59,988	61,341	62,702	62,606	64,500	65,729	65,279
Applications of operating funding													
Payments to staff and suppliers	26,166	26,469	303	5	26,302	26,915	27,354	28,100	28,962	30,352	31,203	32,501	33,427
Finance costs	(725)	(1,639)	(914)	÷	(1,590)	(1,096)	(1,134)	(1,459)	(1,808)	(2,075)	(2,299)	(1,609)	(103)
Internal charges and overheads applied	10,410	12,213	1,803	ğ	12,577	12,504	13,394	13,862	14,293	14,611	14,569	13,776	14,124
Other operating funding applications	3,160	3,713	553		4,131	5,066	4,151	4,210	4,263	4,304	4,363	4,425	4,488
Total applications of operating funding (B)	39,011	40,756	1,745	at (	41,420	43,389	43,765	44,713	45,710	47,192	47,836	49,093	51,936
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	12,222	11,953	(269)	peled	13,524	15,519	16,223	16,628	16,992	15,414	16,664	16,636	13,343
Sources of capital funding				tab									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	32,036	20,668	(11,368)	Pu	17,777	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(5,059)	(3,551)	1,508	ate	19,067	5,301	(2,049)	(7,681)	(8,723)	(4,057)	(6,771)	14,460	22,596
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	pď			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	26,977	17,117	(9,860)	ill be	36,844	5,501	(2,049)	(7,681)	(8,723)	(4,057)	(6,771)	14,460	22,596
Applications of capital funding				swi									
Capital expenditure													
- to meet additional demand		-	-	note	822	1,270	-		-		-		
- to improve the level of service	32,284	26,139	(6,145)	hese	25,050	9,802	4,738	1,996	1,340	2,615	4,189	25,204	29,793
- to replace existing assets	6,915	8,763	1,848	Ĕ	6,719	9,748	9,436	6,951	6,929	8,742	5,704	5,892	6,146
Increase (decrease) in reserves		(5,832)	(5,832)	-	17,777	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments Total applications of capital funding (D)	39.199	29.070	(10,129)	))	50.368	21.020	14.174	8.947	8.269	11,357	9.893	31.096	35,939
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(12,222)	(11,953)	269		(13,524)	(15,519)	(16,223)	(16,628)	(16,992)	(15,414)	(16,664)	(16,636)	(13,343)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-		:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following			5										
depreciation/amortisation charge	15.730	15,318	2,556		16,409	17,594	19,218	18,489	18,786	19,827	20,300	21,332	21,098
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding I			2,550		10,403	17,554	13,210	10,403	10,700	13,027	20,500	21,002	21,030
Notes:	inpact otatement for v	ater).											
Notes.													
	*												

5.3 FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding													
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	8,266	9,656	1,390		9,776	10,077	10,693	11,200	11,504	11,741	12,200	12,484	13,031
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)		-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-		
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	25	25	-		25	26	27	27	28	28	29	30	30
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	3,962	3,993	31		4,109	4,189	4,236	4,324	4,404	4,507	4,615	4,726	4,845
Internal charges and overheads recovered	676	664	(12)	2015	676	690	704	719	735	753	771	791	812
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	52	39	(13)	- 20	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Total operating funding (A)	12,981	14,377	1,396	- ne	14,625	15,022	15,701	16,312	16,714	17,073	17,660	18,077	18,765
Applications of operating funding				Ť,									
Payments to staff and suppliers	8,284	9,013	729	ñ	9,099	9,437	9,650	10,032	10,264	10,467	10,804	11,150	11,570
Finance costs	76	90	14		95	116	138	146	152	156	166	188	193
Internal charges and overheads applied	3,980	4,502	522	Š	4,585	4,572	4,891	5,059	5,189	5,252	5,383	5,427	5,578
Other operating funding applications	129	129		- წ	130	131	131	132	133	134	135	137	138
Total applications of operating funding (B)	12,469	13,734	1,265	at	13,909	14,256	14,810	15,369	15,738	16,009	16,488	16,902	17,479
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	512	643	131	led	716	766	891	943	976	1,064	1,172	1,175	1,286
Sources of capital funding				tab									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	pu	-	· · · ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		-	-	a	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	798	1,028	230	odated	626	1,355	507	713	762	1,987	1	129	226
Gross proceeds from sales of assets		-	-	ğ			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	798	1,028	230	will be	626	1,355	507	713	762	1,987	1	129	226
Applications of capital funding													
Capital expenditure				es									
- to meet additional demand		-	-	note	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	206	110	(96)	ŝ	151	253	47	175	158	893	262	271	281
<ul> <li>to replace existing assets</li> </ul>	1,104	1,561	457	These	1,191	1,868	1,351	1,481	1,580	2,158	911	1,033	1,231
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-		· · ·	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,310	1,671	361	-	1,342	2,121	1,398	1,656	1,738	3,051	1,173	1,304	1,512
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(512)	(643)	(131)	_	(716)	(766)	(891)	(943)	(976)	(1,064)	(1,172)	(1,175)	(1,286)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following			9										
depreciation/amortisation charge	527	643	(153)		716	766	891	943	976	1,064	1,172	1,175	1,286
Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Im	pact Statement for V	/ater).											
Notes:													
		~											

6.1 FOR URBAN PLANNING, HERITAGE AND PUBLIC SPACES DEVELOPMENT

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding						·		·		·	·		
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	7,098	7,208	110		7,149	6,963	6,589	6,483	6,583	6,722	6,837	6,964	7,145
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	3,922	20	(3,902)		20	21	21	22	22	23	23	24	24
Internal charges and overheads recovered	310	-	(310)	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	201	-	-	· · .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	11,330	7,228	(4,102)	e e	7,169	6,984	6,610	6,505	6,605	6,745	6,860	6,988	7,169
Applications of operating funding				٦									
Payments to staff and suppliers	7,775	2,858	(4,917)	24	2,640	2,439	2,501	2,290	2,291	2,356	2,426	2,501	2,581
Finance costs	573	14	(559)	<u> </u>	16	20	24	26	28	30	32	38	40
Internal charges and overheads applied	3,040	3,295	255	nci	3,452	3,464	3,624	3,729	3,826	3,902	3,952	3,999	4,098
Other operating funding applications	490	1,050	560	0	1,050	1,050	450	450	450	450	450	450	450
Total applications of operating funding (B)	11,878	7,217	(4,661)	0 -	7,158	6,973	6,599	6,495	6,595	6,738	6,860	6,988	7,169
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(548)	11	559	led	11	11	11	10	10	7	-	-	-
Sources of capital funding				tak									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	P	-	· · · ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	3,194	8,412	5,218	ate	5,412	1,850	16,272	13,209	14,984	33,872	24,355	13,774	1,427
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	2,050	650	(1,400)	ğ	2,600	3,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	5,244	9,062	3,818	ad I	8,012	5,100	16,272	13,209	14,984	33,872	24,355	13,774	1,427
Applications of capital funding				Ň									
Capital expenditure				es									
- to meet additional demand		-	-	ē	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<ul> <li>to improve the level of service</li> </ul>	1,429	6,507	5,078	ġ	7,044	3,424	15,932	12,360	11,674	33,673	23,821	13,491	1,128
<ul> <li>to replace existing assets</li> </ul>	3,267	2,566	(701)	hese	979	1,687	351	859	3,320	206	534	283	299
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	4,696	9,073	4,377	, , , , <u>,</u>	8,023	5,111	16,283	13,219	14,994	33,879	24,355	13,774	1,427
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	548	(11)	(559)	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	(10)	(10)	(7)	-	=	-
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following			-										
										_			

depreciation/amortisation charge 4,305
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Impact Statement for Water). 11 4,304 11 10 11 11 10 7 ---

Notes:

6.2 FOR BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding					• • • • •			• • • •	•		• • • • •	• • • •	•
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	7,319	9,888	2,569		9,942	10,014	10,762	11,172	11,376	11,606	11,662	11,645	12,055
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	12,655	12,027	(628)		12,159	11,908	12,160	12,412	12,687	12,985	13,294	13,615	13,959
Internal charges and overheads recovered	224	224	-	15	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	24	24	-	50	24	25	25	26	27	27	28	29	29
Total operating funding (A)	20,222	22,163	1,941	e .	22,353	21,947	22,947	23,610	24,090	24,618	24,984	25,289	26,043
Applications of operating funding				٦									
Payments to staff and suppliers	12,991	12,654	(337)	24	12,703	12,537	12,807	13,100	13,291	13,624	13,979	14,363	14,771
Finance costs	-	3	3	<u> </u>	2	2			-		-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	6,971	9,201	2,230	2C	9,341	9,101	9,847	10,328	10,653	10,852	10,862	10,781	11,126
Other operating funding applications	135	135	-	no.	136	137	138	139	141	142	143	145	146
Total applications of operating funding (B)	20,097	21,993	1,896	t o	22,182	21,777	22,793	23,567	24,085	24,618	24,984	25,289	26,043
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	125	170	45	led	171	170	154	43	5	-	-	-	-
Sources of capital funding				tab									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure				P	-		-	-	-	-	-		-
Development and financial contributions				a	-		-	-	-	-	-		-
Increase (decrease) in debt	17,526	5,770	(11,756)	ţ	6,331	25,938	24,929	5,625	273	304	294	284	254
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	ğ			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	Ä		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	17,526	5,770	(11,756)	pe	6,331	25,938	24,929	5,625	273	304	294	284	254
Applications of capital funding Capital expenditure				es vill									
- to meet additional demand			-	ē	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	17,651	5,940	(11,711)	ē	6,502	26,108	25,083	5,668	278	304	294	284	254
- to replace existing assets			÷.	hese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves				F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	17,651	5,940	(11,711)		6,502	26,108	25,083	5,668	278	304	294	284	254
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(125)	(170)	(45)	-	(171)	(170)	(154)	(43)	(5)	-	-	-	-
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-			-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following	125	170	101		171	170	154	10	-				

depreciation/amortisation charge 125 <sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Impact Statement for Water). 101 171 170 154 43 5 170 ----

Notes:

7.1 FOR TRANSPORT

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding	4000		<b>4000</b>		<b>\$000</b>	4000	<b>4000</b>	4000	<b>4000</b>	<b>4000</b>	<b>4000</b>	4000	
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	29,503	26,369	(3,134)		26,553	29,951	31,222	32,451	36,171	37,550	39,306	45,282	46,756
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	33	6,367	6,334		6,824	7,030	7,390	8,083	8,376	8,544	8,691	8,956	9,318
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	4,774	4,046	(728)		4,231	4,433	4,633	4,721	4,858	4,970	5,088	5,213	5,344
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply 1	2,100	2,042	(58)		2,080	2,121	2,166	2,211	2,260	2,313	2,368	2,425	2,487
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	2015	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	36,410	38,824	2,414	ne	39,688	43,535	45,411	47,466	51,665	53,377	55,453	61,876	63,905
Applications of operating funding				7									
Payments to staff and suppliers	12,530	12,190	(340)	24	11,917	12,253	12,013	12,368	12,864	13,290	13,778	14,312	14,874
Finance costs	4,774	5,108	334	÷	5,504	6,727	8,011	8,642	9,083	9,459	10,074	11,425	11,708
Internal charges and overheads applied	5,785	6,187	402	<u>e</u>	6,345	6,359	6,694	6,905	7,075	7,224	7,327	7,445	7,641
Other operating funding applications	10	515	505	ត	2,760	260	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total applications of operating funding (B)	23,099	24,000	901	at (	26,526	25,599	26,728	27,925	29,032	29,983	31,189	33,192	34,233
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	13,311	14,824	1,513	led	13,162	17,936	18,683	19,541	22,633	23,394	24,264	28,684	29,672
Sources of capital funding				tab									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	10,590	12,668	2,078	pu	17,599	21,387	12,597	12,735	13,261	13,647	13,952	14,216	15,093
Development and financial contributions	539	539	-	8	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539
Increase (decrease) in debt	13,272	9,242	(4,030)	ate	8,293	11,905	10,042	8,888	14,461	7,211	15,377	8,404	7,983
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	ğ		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	24,401	22,449	(1,952)	lbe	26,431	33,831	23,178	22,162	28,261	21,397	29,868	23,159	23,615
Applications of capital funding				will	<u>.</u>								
Capital expenditure				tes									
- to meet additional demand	1,765	1,580	(185)	2		5,260	1,864	5,129	3,339	4,396	5,934	7,782	1,594
- to improve the level of service	10,968	10,756	(212)	hese	19,536	24,222	17,495	13,607	14,044	15,023	15,460	15,844	20,686
- to replace existing assets	24,979	24,937	(42)	e e	20,057	22,285	22,502	22,967	33,511	25,372	32,738	28,217	31,007
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-		H-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments Total applications of capital funding (D)	37,712	37,273	(439)		39,593	51,767	41,861	41,703	50,894	- 44,791	- 54,132	51.843	53,287
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(13,311)	(14,824)	(1,513)		(13,162)	(17,936)	(18,683)	(19,541)	(22,633)	(23,394)	(24,264)	(28,684)	(29,672)
	(13,311)	(14,024)	(1,513)										(23,012)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	<u> </u>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following	00.005	700 007	(054)		00.045	05 040	00 4 50	00.005	00.004	20 700	24 700	00 117	07.000
depreciation/amortisation charge	22,285	22,667	(654)		23,045	25,310	26,150	26,895	29,964	30,789	31,738	36,117	37,089
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding In	pact Statement for v	vater).											
Notes:													

# Attachment 1

# FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

7.2 FOR PARKING

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding					1				• • • • •				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	(14,086)	(13,979)	107		(14,993)	(15,412)	(15,497)	(15,509)	(15,509)	(15,565)	(15,557)	(15,493)	(15,449)
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	18,316	19,899	1,583		20,561	21,023	21,544	21,914	22,400	22,926	23,472	24,039	24,646
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	7,706	7,556	(150)	201	7,853	8,038	8,208	8,379	8,564	8,765	8,974	9,191	9,423
Total operating funding (A)	11,936	13,476	1,540	- ne	13,421	13,649	14,255	14,784	15,455	16,126	16,889	17,737	18,620
Applications of operating funding				٦°									
Payments to staff and suppliers	9,850	10,346	496	5	10,588	10,776	11,066	11,344	11,648	11,997	12,357	12,778	13,202
Finance costs	17	479	462	- Icil	581	770	865	953	1,223	1,505	1,798	2,090	2,383
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,593	2,059	466	Ĕ	2,067	2,043	2,248	2,331	2,400	2,440	2,448	2,449	2,507
Other operating funding applications	1	1	-	- Š	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total applications of operating funding (B)	11,461	12,885	1,424	at	13,237	13,590	14,180	14,629	15,272	15,943	16,604	17,318	18,093
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	475	591	116	- oled	184	59	75	155	183	183	285	419	527
Sources of capital funding				tat									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	pu	-	· · · ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	g	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(295)	858	1,153	ate	312	239	904	23	(71)	1,084	1,022	935	875
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	bd		· ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	<del>ت</del>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(295)	858	1,153	llbe	312	239	904	23	(71)	1,084	1,022	935	875
Applications of capital funding				N.									
Capital expenditure				tes									
- to meet additional demand		-		ē			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	30	1,449	1,419	hese	496	114	117	120	112	128	132	137	142
- to replace existing assets	150	-	(150)	ę	-	184	862	58	-	1,139	1,175	1,217	1,260
Increase (decrease) in reserves		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments Total applications of capital funding (D)	- 180	- 1.449	1,269		496	- 298	979	- 178	- 112	1.267	- 1.307	1.354	1,402
		, .		=						, -	/	1	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(475)	(591)	(116)	-	(184)	(59)	(75)	(155)	(183)	(183)	(285)	(419)	(527)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following													
depreciation/amortisation charge	475	591	40		184	59	75	155	183	183	285	419	527
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Ir	npact Statement for W	/ater).											
Notes:	0	0											

10.1 ORGANISATIONAL

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding													
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	(14,310)	(14,464)	(154)		(10,627)	(7,408)	(4,828)	(4,468)	(3,878)	(4,805)	(3,771)	(4,415)	(4,571)
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	26,544	29,793	3,249		29,927	30,219	30,095	31,583	33,825	36,088	36,260	39,043	40,262
Internal charges and overheads recovered	35,734	34,658	(1,076)	2015	33,786	34,130	34,675	35,297	36,062	36,862	37,774	38,749	39,811
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,100	1,050	(50)	50	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050
Total operating funding (A)	49,068	51,037	1,969	ue.	54,136	57,991	60,992	63,462	67,059	69,195	71,313	74,427	76,552
Applications of operating funding				3									
Payments to staff and suppliers	57,639	71.287	13,648	24	70,845	68,320	71,424	73,071	73,767	73,921	75,422	77,453	78,428
Finance costs	1,514	1,809	295	÷	3,170	4,982	5,874	6,310	6,571	6,726	6,918	7,217	7,181
Internal charges and overheads applied	(24,418)	(32,861)	(8,443)	2 L	(35,070)	(34,888)	(39,506)	(41,586)	(42,763)	(42,747)	(42,805)	(41,572)	(42,616)
Other operating funding applications	100	100	-	5	100	100	100	100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Total applications of operating funding (B)	34,835	40,335	5,500	- 5 1	39,045	38,514	37,892	37,895	38,675	39,000	40,635	44,198	44,093
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	14,233	10,702	(3,531)	e pel	15,091	19,477	23,100	25,567	28,384	30,195	30,678	30,229	32,459
Sources of capital funding				tab									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			-	P	-		1.989	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions			-	a	-	· · ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	30,206	22,646	(7,560)	tec	24,640	9,568	(10,911)	(9,301)	(12,195)	(11,272)	(16,755)	(15,783)	(16,891)
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	2,000	2,000	-	bda	5,000	15,100	9,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	5		· · ·	-	-	-			-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	32,206	24,646	(7,560)	pe	29,640	24,668	578	(7,301)	(10,195)	(9,272)	(14,755)	(13,783)	(14,891)
Applications of capital funding Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand			-	notes will				-	-	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	1.990	2.370	380		16.804	18.113	7.203	1.855	2.137	4.094	2.033	2.104	2.179
- to replace existing assets	16,007	15,435	(572)	lese	17,265	18,637	11,697	13,156	13,778	15,227	12,764	13,677	15,163
Increase (decrease) in reserves	28,442	17,543	(10,899)	f	10.662	7.395	4,778	3,255	2,274	1.602	1,126	665	226
Increase (decrease) in investments		-	(10,000)			- ,000		-	-,			-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	46,439	35,348	(11,091)	))	44,731	44,145	23,678	18,266	18,189	20,923	15,923	16,446	17,568
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(14,233)	(10,702)	3,531	-	(15,091)	(19,477)	(23,100)	(25,567)	(28,384)	(30,195)	(30,678)	(30,229)	(32,459)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge <sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Im Notes:	7,921 pact Statement for W	12,776 /ater).	7,486		13,699	14,869	18,212	20,223	21,747	23,190	23,428	22,438	24,022

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# 2015-25 LTP 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 2012. This revaluation remains effective for the 2015/16 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 2015 and will be effective for the 2016/17 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:

- a. 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
- c. 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
- b. 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
- d. 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 proposed to the differential apportionment in 2015/16.
- 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
  - b) 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

b) 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**

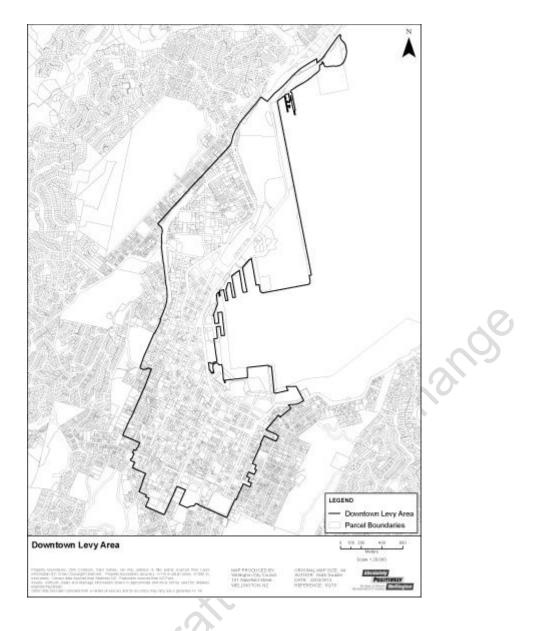
This rate pays for tourism promotion and retail support (free weekend parking). It also pays for:

- 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:



# Attachment 1



# 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.

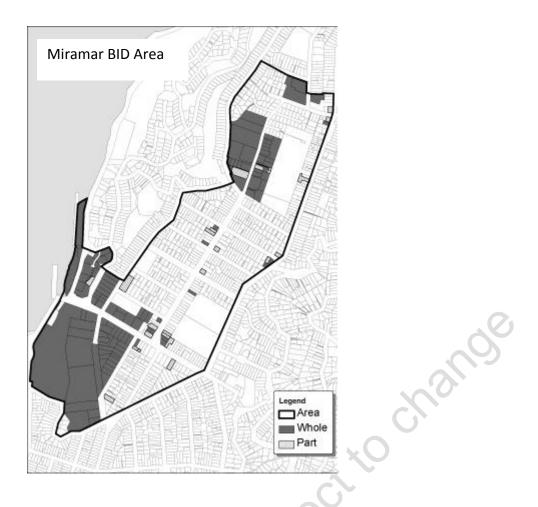


#### **Miramar Business Improvement District Targeted Rate**

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.

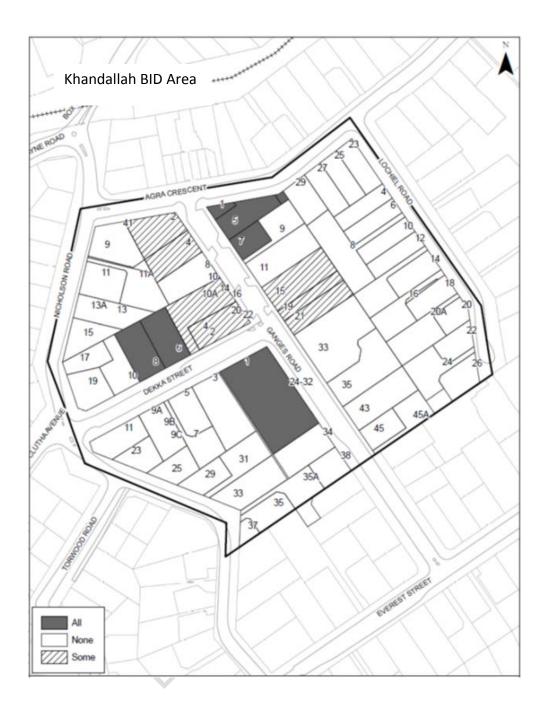


#### Khandallah Business Improvement District Targeted Rate

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

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.



#### **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 proposed 2015-16 budget. These are subject to change based on Council decisions made during the adoption of the 2015-25 Long-term Plan and changes in property valuations:

Indicative residential property rates (for										
properties with	nout a water mete	er)								
Capital	2015/16	Increase over	-							
Values	Indicative	2014/15								
\$	Rates	%								
Ŷ	\$	70								
200,000	1,123	4.45%								
300,000	1,544	4.64%								
400,000	1,965	4.88%								
500,000	2,386	5.05%								
600,000	2,807	5.13%								
700,000	3,228	5.21%								
800,000	3,649	5.27%								
900,000	4,070	5.32%								
1,000,000	4,491	5.36%								
1,100,000	4,912	5.39%								
1,200,000	5,333	5.42%								
1,300,000	5,754	5.44%								
1,400,000	6,175	5.46%								
1,500,000	6,596	5.48%								
1,600,000	7,017	5.49%								
1,700,000	7,439	5.51%								
1,800,000	7,860	5.52%								

Indicative suburban	commercial pro	operty rates								
(for properties with a water meter). This excludes										
water by consumpti	water by consumption which is charged on actual									
usage.										
Capital Values	apital Values 2015/16 Increase over									
\$	Indicative 2014/15									
	Rates	%								
	\$									
1,000,000	9,990	6.62%								
1,250,000	12,456	6.64%								
1,500,000	1,500,000 14,921 6.65%									
1,750,000 17,386 6.66%										
2,000,000	2,000,000 19,852 6.67%									
2,250,000	22,317	6.67%								
2,500,000	24,783	6.67%								
2,750,000	27,248	6.68%								
3,000,000	29,713	6.68%								
3,250,000	32,179	6.68%								
3,500,000	34,644	6.69%								
3,750,000	37,110	6.69%								
4,000,000	39,575	6.69%								
4,250,000	42,040	6.69%								
4,500,000	44,506	6.69%								
4,750,000	46,971	6.69%								
5,000,000	49,437	6.69%								

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·										
Indicative downtown commercial property										
rates (for properties with a water meter).										
This excludes wa	ater by consum	nption which is								
charged on actu	al usage.									
Capital Values	2015/16	Increase over								
\$	Indicative	2014/15								
	Rates	%								
	\$									
1,000,000	12,220	5.57%								
1,250,000	15,242	5.58%								
1,500,000	18,265	5.59%								
1,750,000	21,288	5.59%								
2,000,000	24,310	5.60%								
2,250,000	27,333	5.60%								
2,500,000	30,356	5.60%								
2,750,000	33,379	5.60%								
3,000,000	36,401	5.61%								
3,250,000	39,424	5.61%								
3,500,000	42,447	5.61%								
3,750,000	45,469	5.61%								
4,000,000	48,492	5.61%								
4,250,000	51,515	5.61%								
4,500,000	54,538	5.61%								
4,750,000	57,560	5.61%								
5,000,000	60,583	5.62%								

#### **RATES REMISSION AND POSTPONEMENT POLICIES**

Refer to the Council Rates Remission and Postponement Policies. Changes to the rates remission policy are described on page xx.

es remission,

# Prospective Financial Statements

# PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>		\$000	<b>\$000</b>	\$000	<b>\$000</b>	\$000	\$000	\$000	<b>\$000</b>	\$000
REVENUE													
Revenue from rates (excluding metered water)	241,387	257,867	16,480		268,878	287,379	308,250	321,292	337,508	350,978	364,853	382,312	392,736
Revenue from water by metered	13,879	13,546	(333)	5015	14,181	15,024	15,909	16,910	18,363	19,230	19,878	21,040	21,682
Revenue from development contributions	2,000	2,000	-	2	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Revenue from grants, subsidies and reimbursements	51,090	42,511	(8,579)	4 Ju	42,062	28,578	21,447	19,271	20,332	20,875	21,341	21,773	22,826
Revenue from operating activities	119,913	121,287	1,374	2	124,817	127,764	130,677	134,404	136,116	136,818	140,884	143,932	147,417
Investments	20,215	20,135	(80)	inci	20,135	20,235	19,635	20,635	23,344	26,693	26,637	29,182	30,429
Fair value movement on investment property revalaution		3,665	3,665	Col	4,324	4,821	5,143	5,482	6,057	6,449	6,865	7,543	8,027
Other revenue	1,100	1,050	(50)	qat	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050
Finance revenue	603	637	34	able	650	663	719	693	731	776	827	886	952
TOTAL REVENUE	450,187	462,698	12,511	d tr	478,097	487,514	504,830	521,737	545,501	564,869	584,335	609,718	627,119
EXPENSE				- a									
Finance expense	23,041	23,197	156	date	26,503	32,362	36,820	38,878	40,406	43,554	47,909	53,501	55,898
Expenditure on operating activities	298,596	316,802	18,206	dn	329,158	332,655	338,018	350,880	362,798	376,542	387,438	398,599	411,034
Depreciation and amortisation	102,165	99,818	(2,347)	ad III	102,209	108,688	114,605	116,875	124,599	128,536	131,042	139,500	143,037
TOTAL EXPENSE	423,802	439,817	16,015	s v	457,870	473,705	489,443	506,633	527,803	548,632	566,389	591,600	609,969
NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	26,385	22,881	(3,504)	note	20,227	13,809	15,387	15,104	17,698	16,237	17,946	18,118	17,150
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE				ese									
Fair value movement - property, plant and equipment - net	57,073	-	(57,073)	É	223,266	72,988	-	240,768	104,880	-	335,064	142,710	-
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE	57,073	-	(57,073)	-	223,266	72,988	-	240,768	104,880	-	335,064	142,710	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE	83,458	22,881	(60,577)	-	243,493	86,797	15,387	255,872	122,578	16,237	353,010	160,828	17,150

Notes:

# PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Socie         Socie <th< th=""><th></th><th>2014/15</th><th>2015/16</th><th>Variance</th><th>Notes</th><th>2016/17</th><th>2017/18</th><th>2018/19</th><th>2019/20</th><th>2020/21</th><th>2021/22</th><th>2022/23</th><th>2023/24</th><th>2024/25</th></th<>		2014/15	2015/16	Variance	Notes	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Construction         Construction<		AP \$000	LTP \$000	to LTP \$000		LTP \$000								
Cash and any equivalents         2,288         1,248         (1,140)         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1,248         1	ASSETS													
Derivative frammali assets         409         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009         4009	Current assets													
Reservations         33.656         42.357         2,801         3,754         42,887         42.887         42.887         42.887         55.140         55.235         55.235         55.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.235         15.	Cash and cash equivalents	2,389	1,249	(1,140)		1,306	1,366	1,194	982	823	902	1,405	1,380	1,248
Prepayments         15.048         12,200         (2.228)         12,271         12,108         13.867         14,209         14,235         15.235         15.83         16.16           Non-numb states         58.743         66.647         66.457         58.743         66.447         64.115         68.769         67.242         69.848         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888         71.888 <td< td=""><td>Derivative financial assets</td><td>409</td><td>-</td><td>(409)</td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></td<>	Derivative financial assets	409	-	(409)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments         175         888         13         000         922         941         958         974         1.002         1.025         1.015         1.076           Total current assets         9377         96.64         (6.457)         63.74         64.74         64.74         64.74         64.74         64.74         7.746         65.74         67.742         60.848         7.736         7.746         65.74         67.742         60.848         7.7368         7.737         7.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.736         7.737.83         7.737.86         7.737.86         7.737.86         7.737.86         7.737.86         7.737.86         7.738.7         7.738.87         7.738.87         7.738.87         7.738.87         7.738.87         7.738.87         7.738.87         7.738.87         7.738.87         7.738.87         7.738.87         7.738.87	Receivables from exchange transactions	39,556	42,357	2,801		43,754	45,288	46,900	48,488	49,754	50,553	52,183	53,774	55,140
Non-current assets         58-77         56-614         66.477         62.717         57.827         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86         72.86	Prepayments	15,048	12,120	(2,928)		12,777	12,911	13,106	13,687	14,209	14,785	15,235	15,683	16,196
Total corrent assets         98,277         96,614         (6,457)           Derivation assets         3,280         (3,280)         (3,280)         (3,280)         (4,280)         (4,280)         (4,411)         11,160         12,466         13,146         13,264         14,627         15,411         16,314         17,238         16,314         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,248         17,24		875	888	13		906	922	941	958	974	1,002	1,025	1,051	1,076
On-current assets         3.200         (3.20)           Drowlaw financial assets         3.200         (3.20)           Trab and other (naccial assets         15.743         24.219         7.746         32.592         32.029         31.817         31.701         34.151         34.739         37.740         41.408           Investment in subsolations         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800         3.800		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	<u> </u>	-	-	-	-
Derivation francial assets         3.280         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280)         (3.280	Total current assets	58,277	56,614	(6,457)		58,743	60,487	62,141	64,115	65,760	67,242	69,848	71,888	73,660
Tack and other receivables         5.62         11.710         7.268         31.448         31.464         31.464         31.464         31.464         31.464         31.461         31.721         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711         31.711	Non-current assets													
Other funcacial assets         8,822         10,473         15,454         7,476         7,476           Investment properties         205,951         196,566         (9,386)         22,393         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         22,383         23,609         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809         3,809	Derivative financial assets	3,280	-	(3,280)		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Intangleles       16,743       24,219       7,476       9       6,87,749       6,483,775       37,740       41,049         Investment properties       205,691       10,054       7,266,334       222,4279       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,209       3,20	Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	15	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Intangbles       16,743       28,219       7,476       9       7,764       34,753       34,739       37,740       41,049         Investment properties       205,961       10,054       10,054       7,261,330       228,2479       8,1877       7,476,183       7,212,330       228,428       235,771       21,277       243,250       220,297       34,151       34,739       37,740       44,140         Property, plan & sequipment       6,577,478       6,687,756       (10,068       7,714,448       7,429,281       7,566,354       80,226,792       8,189,005       8,221,012         Junestment in associates       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504       19,504	Other financial assets	8,928	10,473	1,545	Ś	11,110	11,760	12,466	13,146	13,864	14,627	15,441	16,314	17,253
Property pair is equipment         6,57,4,99         Obes,17,4         (a) (a) (b) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c	Intangibles	16,743	24,219	7,476	e	27,084	32,592	32,029	31,817	31,701	34,151	34,739	37,740	41,408
Property pair is equipment         6,57,4,99         Obes,17,4         (a) (a) (b) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c	Investment properties	205,951	196,566	(9,385)	2	200,890	205,711	210,854	216,336	222,393	228,842	235,707	243,250	251,277
Investment in substalaties       3,609       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500       1,500 <td< td=""><td>Property, plant &amp; equipment</td><td>6,974,749</td><td>6,683,175</td><td>(291,574)</td><td>4</td><td>6,965,754</td><td>7,118,038</td><td>7,174,484</td><td>7,429,281</td><td>7,560,618</td><td>7,658,354</td><td>8,024,679</td><td>8,189,065</td><td>8,221,012</td></td<>	Property, plant & equipment	6,974,749	6,683,175	(291,574)	4	6,965,754	7,118,038	7,174,484	7,429,281	7,560,618	7,658,354	8,024,679	8,189,065	8,221,012
Total non-current assets         7,232,979         6,937,746         (10.006)         7,228,151         7,31,414         7,453,146         7,713,893         7,851,889         7,959,287         8,333,879         8,509,682         8,554,263           Total non-current assets         7,228,151         7,31,414         7,453,146         7,713,893         7,851,889         7,959,287         8,333,879         8,509,682         8,554,263           UABLITIES         Current iabilities         404         1         7,286,894         7,451,901         7,515,287         7,778,008         7,917,499         8,026,529         8,403,227         8,581,570         8,627,923           Derivative financial liabilities         4040         1         6,2788         66,739         65,831         60,965         64,349         7,627         7,071         1,448         12,717         13,045           Borrowings         15,662         22,391         67,825         6,637         6,332         7,661         7,216         7,322         7,609         7,798         8,011         8,228         4,001           Total current liabilities         12,831          (12,831) <td>Investment in subsidiaries</td> <td>3,809</td> <td>3,809</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>3,809</td> <td>3,809</td> <td>3,809</td> <td>3,809</td> <td>3,809</td> <td>3,809</td> <td>3,809</td> <td>3,809</td> <td>3,809</td>	Investment in subsidiaries	3,809	3,809	-		3,809	3,809	3,809	3,809	3,809	3,809	3,809	3,809	3,809
Total non-current assets         7,232,379         6,337,746         (1,006)         7           TOTAL ASSETS         7,291,256         6,994,360         (7,463)         7,713,833         7,851,889         7,959,287         8,338,879         8,599,882         8,554,283           TOTAL ASSETS         7,291,256         6,994,360         (7,463)         7,515,287         7,713,693         7,917,649         6,026,529         8,403,727         8,561,570         8,527,933           Current liabilities         404	Investment in associates	19,519	19,504	(15)	. Ci	19,504	19,504	19,504	19,504	19,504	19,504	19,504	19,504	19,504
Total current liabilities       Total	Total non-current assets	7,232,979	6,937,746	(1,006)		7,228,151	7,391,414	7,453,146	7,713,893	7,851,889	7,959,287	8,333,879	8,509,682	8,554,263
Current labilities         404         (404)         9P           Derivative financial liabilities         57,945         59,063         1,118         62,788         68,739         65,831         60,965         64,349         76,257         70,721         71,401         74,687           Revenue in advance         11,405         33,496         22,038         67,825         68,739         65,831         60,965         64,349         76,257         70,721         71,401         74,687           Provision for other liabilities         11,269         11,289         11,846         11,875         11,289         11,846         11,875         12,029         12,244         12,171         13,024         22,882           Employee benefit liabilities         17,466         11,790         (5,676)         6,332         7,061         7,216         7,382         497,089         497,332         596,716         523,801           Derivative financial liabilities         12,831         196,683         240,700         422,030         432,592         487,089         497,332         596,716         523,801           Derivative financial liabilities         12,831         19,662         241,710         1,730         1,7140         7,482         749,292,624         301,	TOTAL ASSETS	7,291,256	6,994,360	(7,463)	Ú.	7,286,894	7,451,901	7,515,287	7,778,008	7,917,649	8,026,529	8,403,727	8,581,570	8,627,923
Current liabilities         040, 040, 040, 040, 040, 040, 040, 040,	LIABILITIES				led a									
Revenue in advance         11.405         33.466         22.091         Total constraint liabilities         11.446         11.875         12.027         12.089         12.448         12.717         13.025           Borrowings         155.658         223.397         67.825         222.057         303.639         331.443         337.806         344.931         387.256         402.473         410.635         422.882           Provision for other liabilities         17.406         11.770         (5.676)         335.955         396.688         42.070         422.030         38.783         3.903         3.878         3.903         3.878         3.902         3.952         4.001           Non-current liabilities         12.831         (12.831)         (12.831)         (12.831)         (12.831)         (12.831)         (12.831)         (12.831)         (12.831)         (12.831)         (12.831)         (12.831)         (12.831)         (13.466         (13.972)         3.84.04         342.177         3.03         3.678         3.903         3.8178         3.903         3.8178         3.903         3.8178         3.903         3.8178         3.903         3.8178         3.903         3.8178         3.903         3.8178         3.903         3.81785         3.903	Current liabilities													
Revenue in advance         11.405         33.486         22.091         Total concent liabilities         11.546         11.745         12.027         12.089         12.448         12.717         13.025           Borrowings         155.652         223.397         67.825         262.057         303.639         331.443         337.806         344.931         387.256         402.473         410.635         422.882           Provision for other liabilities         17.466         11.770         (5.676)         285.468         6.089         4.819         4.168         3.903         3.878         3.9322         3.952         4.001           Non-current liabilities         12.831         (1.2.831)         (1.2.831)         (1.2.831)         (1.2.831)         (2.2.821)         11.710         (3.3.468         3.049         3.03         3.676         3.0322         3.952         4.001           Trade and other payables         1.640         11.770         (5.876)         6.30         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630<	Derivative financial liabilities	404	-	(404)	ē			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit idabilities       17,466       11,790       (5,67)       6,932       7,061       7,210       7,932       7,093       6,171       6,222         Provision for other liabilities       248,480       334,583       248,324       9       4,168       3,092       3,878       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,893       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,893       630       630	Trade and other payables	57,945	59,063	1,118	an	62,788	68,739	65,831	60,965	64,349	76,257	70,721	71,401	74,687
Employee benefit idabilities       17,46       11,790       17,676       17,790       17,676       17,790       17,676       17,790       17,676       17,790       17,676       17,790       17,676       17,790       17,676       17,790       17,676       17,790       17,676       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973       17,973	Revenue in advance	11,405	33,496	22,091	eq	13,345	11,289	11,546	11,875	12,027	12,089	12,448	12,717	13,025
Employee benefit idabilities       17,466       11,790       (5,67)       6,932       7,061       7,210       7,932       7,093       6,171       6,222         Provision for other liabilities       248,480       334,583       248,324       9       4,168       3,092       3,878       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,893       3,892       3,892       3,892       3,893       630       630	Borrowings	155,562	223,387	67,825	lat	262,057	303,639	331,443	337,806	344,931	387,256	402,473	410,635	423,862
Provision for other liabilities       17,466       11,790       (5,676)       8,548       6,089       4,819       4,168       3,903       3,878       3,892       3,952       4,001         Non-current liabilities       248,480       334,583       248,324       396,688       420,700       422,030       432,592       487,089       497,332       506,16       523,801         Derivative financial liabilities       12,831       (12,831)       (12,831)       (12,831)       (12,831)       (12,831)       (12,831)       (12,831)       (12,831)       (12,831)       (12,831)       (12,831)       (12,831)       (13,867)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)       (14,912)	Employee benefit liabilities and provisions	5,698	6,847	1,149	0	6,857	6,932	7,061	7,216	7,382	7,609	7,798	8,011	8,226
Non-current liabilities         12,831         -         (12,831)         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -	Provision for other liabilities												3,952	
Instruction       Instrule <thinstrule< th="">       Instrule       <thi< td=""><td>Total current liabilities</td><td>248,480</td><td>334,583</td><td>248,324</td><td>4</td><td>353,595</td><td>396,688</td><td>420,700</td><td>422,030</td><td>432,592</td><td>487,089</td><td>497,332</td><td>506,716</td><td>523,801</td></thi<></thinstrule<>	Total current liabilities	248,480	334,583	248,324	4	353,595	396,688	420,700	422,030	432,592	487,089	497,332	506,716	523,801
Derivative financial liabilities         12,831         -         (12,831)         90           Trade and other payables         -         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630         630 <t< td=""><td>Non-current liabilities</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>ž</td><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Non-current liabilities				ž	2								
Trade and other payables       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630 <th< td=""><td></td><td>12 831</td><td>-</td><td>(12 831)</td><td>es</td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td></td><td>-</td><td>-</td></th<>		12 831	-	(12 831)	es		-	-		-	-		-	-
Borrowings248,601199,689(48,912)29Employee benefit liabilities1,4741,708234234Provisions for other liabilities43,68723,945(19,742)Yerovisions for other liabilities306,593225,972(52,493)Total non-current liabilities306,593225,972(52,493)Total LiABILITIES555,072560,554195,830Comulated funds and retained earnings4,992,2654,993,6461,3814,992,2654,993,6461,3815,013,3025,026,5175,041,2925,055,7595,072,7965,088,3435,105,5725,122,9405,139,309Revaluation reserves1,743,0641,429,106(313,958)1,652,3721,725,3601,725,3601,966,1282,071,0082,071,0082,071,0082,406,0722,548,7822,548,782Hedging reserve(9,955)13710,092137137137137137137137137137Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve9363(30)636363636363636363636363636363636363636363636363636363636363636363636363636363636363636363636363636363636363 <td></td> <td></td> <td>630</td> <td></td> <td>ğ</td> <td>630</td> <td>630</td> <td>630</td> <td>630</td> <td>630</td> <td>630</td> <td>630</td> <td>630</td> <td>630</td>			630		ğ	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630
Employee benefit liabilities       1,474       1,708       234       234       24         Provisions for other liabilities       43,687       23,945       (19,742)       1       1,700       1,762       1,801       1,842       1,899       1,946       1,999       2,053         Total non-current liabilities       306,593       225,972       (52,493)       256,001       291,118       315,105       320,623       327,125       365,271       379,216       386,847       398,965         TOTAL LIABILITIES       555,072       560,554       195,830       256,001       291,118       315,105       320,623       759,716       852,359       876,547       893,562       922,675         EQUITY       Accumulated funds and retained earnings       4,992,265       4,993,646       1,381       5,013,302       5,026,517       5,041,292       5,055,759       5,072,796       5,088,343       5,105,572       5,122,940       5,139,309         Revaluation reserves       1,743,064       1,429,106       (313,958)       1,652,372       1,725,360       1,725,360       1,966,128       2,071,008       2,071,008       2,406,072       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       1,327	1.5	248.601	199.689			234.258	271,429	296,284	301,972	308.340	346,176	359.779	367.075	378.899
Provisions for other liabilities         43,687         23,945         (19,742)         F         19,402         17,329         16,429         16,211         16,313         16,566         16,861         17,143         17,383           Total non-current liabilities         306,593         225,972         (52,493)         (52,601)         291,118         315,105         320,624         327,125         365,271         379,216         386,847         398,965           TOTAL LIABILITIES         555,072         560,554         195,830         609,595         687,805         735,804         742,653         759,716         852,359         876,547         893,562         922,765           EQUITY         Accumulated funds and retained earnings         4,992,664         1,381         5,013,302         5,026,517         5,041,292         5,055,759         5,072,796         5,088,343         5,105,572         5,122,940         5,139,309           Revaluation reserves         1,429,106         (313,958)         137         10,092         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137	0				es		1,730			1.842				2.053
Total non-current liabilities         306,593         225,972         (52,493)           TOTAL LIABILITIES         555,072         560,554         195,830           EQUITY         Accumulated funds and retained earnings         4,992,265         4,993,646         1,381         5,013,302         5,026,517         5,041,292         5,055,759         5,072,796         5,088,343         5,105,572         5,122,940         5,139,309           Revaluation reserves         1,743,064         1,429,106         (313,958)         1,652,372         1,725,360         1,725,360         1,966,128         2,071,008         2,071,008         2,406,072         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         1,37         137         137         137         137         137         137         137					r É									
EQUITY         Accumulated funds and retained earnings         4,992,265         4,993,646         1,381         5,013,302         5,026,517         5,041,292         5,057,759         5,072,796         5,088,343         5,105,572         5,122,940         5,139,309           Accumulated funds and retained earnings         1,743,064         1,429,106         (313,958)         1,652,372         1,725,360         1,966,128         2,071,008         2,071,008         2,406,072         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,7	Total non-current liabilities	306,593	225,972			256,001		315,105	320,624	327,125	365,271	379,216	386,847	398,965
Accumulated funds and retained earnings       4,992,265       4,993,646       1,381       5,013,302       5,026,517       5,041,292       5,057,59       5,072,796       5,088,343       5,105,572       5,122,940       5,139,309         Revaluation reserves       1,743,064       1,743,064       (313,958)       1,652,372       1,725,360       1,725,360       1,966,128       2,071,008       2,071,008       2,406,072       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       1,37       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       13,267       13,929       14,619       15,335       16,085       16,867	TOTAL LIABILITIES	555,072	560,554	195,830	-	609,595	687,805	735,804	742,653	759,716	852,359	876,547	893,562	922,765
Revaluation reserves       1,743,064       1,429,106       (313,958)       1,652,372       1,725,360       1,966,128       2,071,008       2,071,008       2,406,072       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       1,37       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137	EQUITY													
Revaluation reserves       1,743,064       1,429,106       (313,958)       1,652,372       1,725,360       1,966,128       2,071,008       2,071,008       2,406,072       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       2,548,782       1,37       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137	Accumulated funds and retained earnings	4 992 265	4 993 646	1 381		5 013 302	5 026 517	5 041 292	5 055 759	5 072 796	5 088 343	5 105 572	5 122 940	5 139 309
Hedging reserve       (9,955)       137       10,092       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       1	5													
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve         93         63         (30)         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63         63														
Restricted funds         10,716         10,853         137         11,424         12,019         12,631         13,267         13,929         14,619         15,335         16,085         16,867           TOTAL EQUITY         6,736,183         6,433,805         (302,378)         6,677,298         6,764,095         6,779,482         7,035,354         7,157,932         7,174,169         7,527,179         7,688,007         7,705,157	5 5													
TOTAL EQUITY         6,736,183         6,433,805         (302,378)         6,677,298         6,764,095         6,779,482         7,035,354         7,157,932         7,174,169         7,527,179         7,688,007         7,705,157														16,867
					-									
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES 7.291.255 6.994.359 6.931.883 7.286.893 7.451.900 7.515.286 7.778.007 7.917.648 8.026.528 8.403.726 8.581.569 8.627.922	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	7.291.255	6,994,359	6.931.883	-	7.286.893	7,451,900	7,515,286	7.778.007	7,917,648	8.026.528	8,403,726	8.581.569	8,627,922

Notes:

#### PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
EQUITY - OPENING BALANCES													
Accumulated funds and retained earnings	4,965,881	4,971,304	5,423		4,993,646	5,013,302	5,026,517	5,041,292	5,055,759	5,072,796	5,088,343	5,105,572	5,122,940
Revaluation reserves	1,685,991	1,429,106	(256,885)		1,429,106	1,652,372	1,725,360	1,725,360	1,966,128	2,071,008	2,071,008	2,406,072	2,548,782
Hedging reserve	(9,955)	137	10,092	115	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	93	63	(30)	50	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Restricted funds	10,715	10,314	(401)	ne	10,853	11,424	12,019	12,631	13,267	13,929	14,619	15,335	16,085
TOTAL EQUITY - Opening balance	6,652,725	6,410,924	(241,801)	3	6,433,805	6,677,298	6,764,095	6,779,482	7,035,354	7,157,932	7,174,169	7,527,179	7,688,007
CHANGES IN EQUITY				ıcil - 24				20					
Retained earnings				ž									
Net surplusfor the year	26,385	22,881	(3,504)	õ	20,227	13,809	15,387	15,104	17,698	16,237	17,946	18,118	17,150
Transfer to restricted funds	(3,766)	(4,518)	(752)	at	(3,055)	(1,598)	(1,637)	(1,685)	(1,734)	(1,790)	(1,845)	(1,911)	(1,976)
Transfer from restricted funds	3,765	3,979	214	eq	2,484	1,004	1,025	1,049	1,073	1,100	1,129	1,161	1,195
Hedging reserve Share of other comprehensive income	57,073		(57,073)	d and tab	223,266	72,988	<i>S</i>	240,768	104,880	-	335,064	142,710	-
Restricted Funds				ate									
Transfer to retained earnings	(3,765)	(3,979)	(214)	bd	(2,484)	(1,004)	(1,025)	(1,049)	(1,073)	(1,100)	(1,129)	(1,161)	(1,195)
Transfer from retained earnings	3,766	4,518	752	en	3,055	1,598	1,637	1,685	1,734	1,790	1,845	1,911	1,976
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	83,458	22,881	(60,577)	≣	243,493	86,797	15,387	255,872	122,578	16,237	353,010	160,828	17,150
				s s									
EQUITY - CLOSING BALANCES	4 000 005			ote -	5 0 4 0 0 0 0	5 000 547	=	5 055 <b>3</b> 50	5 070 700		5 405 5 <b>7</b> 0		=
Accumulated funds and retained earnings	4,992,265	4,993,646	1,381	č	5,013,302	5,026,517	5,041,292	5,055,759	5,072,796	5,088,343	5,105,572	5,122,940	5,139,309
Revaluation reserves	1,743,064	1,429,106	(313,958)	sse	1,652,372	1,725,360	1,725,360	1,966,128	2,071,008	2,071,008	2,406,072	2,548,782	2,548,782
Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense	(9,955)	137	10,092	Ĕ	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Restricted funds	93	63	(30)	-	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Hedging reserve	10,716	10,853	137	•	11,424	12,019	12,631	13,267	13,929	14,619	15,335	16,085	16,867
TOTAL EQUITY - Closing balance	6,736,183	6,433,805	(302,378)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6,677,298	6,764,095	6,779,482	7,035,354	7,157,932	7.174.169	7.527.179	7,688,007	7,705,157

Notes:

#### PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES						1							
Receipts from rates - Council (excluding metered water)	241,387	249,403	8,016		268,517	286,772	307,565	320,864	336,975	350,536	364,398	381,739	392,394
Receipts from water rates by meter	13,879	10,807	(3,072)		14,052	14,854	15,730	16,708	18,069	19,054	19,747	20,805	21,553
Receipts from rates - Greater Wellington Regional Council	50,341	53,114	2,773		55,391	59,217	63,532	66,229	69,582	72,367	75,237	78,847	81,002
Receipts from activities and other income	123,013	155,461	32,448		106,809	128,001	133,236	136,825	138,879	139,749	143,249	146,468	149,880
Receipts from grants and subsidies - operating	7,715	36,026	28,311	15	35,376	21,637	15,186	12,885	13,768	14,154	14,459	14,723	15,600
Receipts from grants and subsidies - capital	43,375	6,485	(36,890)	20	6,686	6,941	6,261	6,386	6,564	6,721	6,882	7,050	7,226
Receipts from investment property lease rentals	9,215	9,135	(80)	e	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(286,780)	(282,452)	4,328	3	(292,688)	(294,027)	(304,189)	(312,553)	(320,255)	(330,938)	(341,543)	(352,083)	(363,949)
Rates paid to Greater Wellington Regional Council	(50,341)	(53,114)	(2,773)	4	(55,391)	(59,217)	(63,532)	(66,229)	(69,582)	(72,367)	(75,237)	(78,847)	(81,002)
Grants paid	(28,719)	(35,747)	(7,028)	-	(43,715)	(43,238)	(35,672)	(38,214)	(41,767)	(44,371)	(44,820)	(45,321)	(45,842)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	123.085	149.118	26,033	oun -	104.172	130.075	147.252	152.036	161.368	164.040	171.507	182.516	185.997
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				d at Co			0						
Dividends received	11,000	11,000	-	<u>e</u>	11.000	11.100	10,500	11,500	14,209	17,558	17,502	20,047	21,294
Interest received	44	637	593	ta	650	663	719	693	731	776	827	886	952
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	4.050	4.017	(33)	pu	(4,600)	5,250	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000
Purchase of Intangibles	(8,777)	(11,195)	(2,418)	a	(8,418)	(11,493)	(6,101)	(6,201)	(6,533)	(8,953)	(6,711)	(6,892)	(7,451)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(155,724)	(178,531)	(22,807)	atec	(149,559)	(181,868)	(170,059)	(133,086)	(144,625)	(211,583)	(165,097)	(160,020)	(171,432)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(149,407)	(174,072)	(24,665)	pdn -	(150,927)	(176,348)	(162,941)	(125,094)	(134,218)	(200,202)	(151,479)	(143,979)	(154,637)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				will be		NU I							
New borrowings	203,964	246,140	42,176	es	228,801	302,140	314,716	315,690	344,936	417.967	373,751	402.714	427.524
Repayment of borrowings	(155,562)	(197,932)	(42,370)	ğ	(155,562)	(223,387)	(262,057)	(303,639)	(331,443)	(337,806)	(344,931)	(387,256)	(402,473)
Interest paid on borrowings	(22,080)	(22,999)	(919)	ser	(26,427)	(32,420)	(37,142)	(39,205)	(40,802)	(43,920)	(48,345)	(54,020)	(56,543)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	26,322	25,209	(1,113)	Ĕ 🔶	46,812	46,333	15,517	(27,154)	(27,309)	36,241	(19,525)	(38,562)	(31,492)
		05-					(4==)	(0.1-)	(45-)			(0=)	(15-)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	- 2,389	255 994	255 (1,395)	N	57 1,249	60 1,306	(172) 1,366	(212) 1,194	(159) 982	79 823	503 902	(25) 1,405	(132) 1,380
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	2,389	1,249	(1,140)	-	1,306	1,366	1,194	982	823	902	1,405	1,380	1,248

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Notes:

#### **PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESTRICTED FUNDS**

	OPENING BALANCE	DEPOSITS	EXPENDITURE	CLOSING BALANCE	
	2015/16 \$000	\$000	\$000	2024/25 \$000	Purpose
SPECIAL RESERVES					
AND FUNDS					
Reserve purchase and development fund	287			297	Used to purchase and devialed reserve areas within the situ
Economic initiatives	207	-	-	207	Used to purchase and develop reserve areas within the city.
development fund	_	4,500	(4,500)	_	
		4,000	(4,000)		
Insurance reserve	9.609	17,065	(10,533)	16.142	Allows the Council to meet the uninsured portion of insurance claims
Total special reserves	- ,	,	( - ) )	- 1	
and funds	9,896	21,565	(15,033)	16,429	
					XO
TRUSTS AND					X
BEQUESTS				(	
A Graham Trust	3	1	-	4	For the upkeep of a specific area of Karori Cemetery
A W Newton request				•. ()	For the benefit of art (Fine Arts Wellington), education (technical and
	315	160	(150)		other night schools) and athletics (rowing)
E A McMillan Estate	6	-	-		For the benefit of the public library
E Pengelly Bequest	13	5	-		For the purchase of children's books
F L Irvine Smith Memorial	7	2	C	9	For the purchase of books for the Khandallah Library
Greek NZ Memorial				)	For the maintenance and upgrade of the memorial
Association	5	2	-	7	
Kidsarus 2 Donation	3	1	-		For the purchase of children's books
Kirkaldie and Stains	17	-			For the beautification of the BNZ site
QEII memorial Book Fund	19	10	-		•
Schola Cantorum Trust	6	3	()	9	For the purchase of musical scores
Terawhiti Grant	10	-	· · ·	10	To be used on library book purchases
Wellington Beautifying			*		Used towards "the Greening of Taranaki Street" project
Society Request	14	-	(14)	-	_
Total trusts and					
bequests	418	184	(164)	438	_
Total restricted funds	10,314	21,749	(15,197)	16,867	-

# 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

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## **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:

Asset Category	Useful Life (years)	Depreciation Rate
land	unlimited	not dopropioted
Land Buildings	unlimited 1 ~75	not depreciated 1.33 ~ 100%
Civic Centre Complex	10 ~ 78	1.28 ~ 10%
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

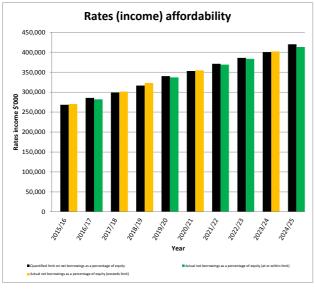
The financial information is prospective. Actual results are likely to vary from the information presented, and the variations may be material.

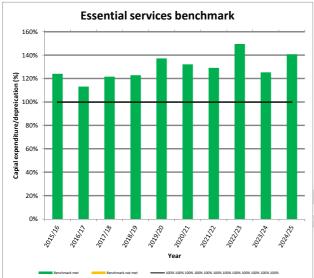
#### (iv) Other Disclosures

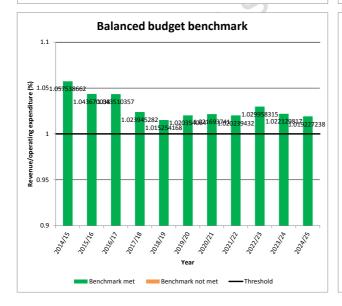
These draft prospective financial statements were adopted as part of the assumptions that form the 2015-2025 Long-term Plan consultative documents for issue on XX XXXX 2015 by Wellington City Council. The Council is responsible for the draft prospective financial statements presented, including the assumptions underlying prospective financial statements and all other disclosures. The Long-term Plan is prospective and as such contains no actual operating results.

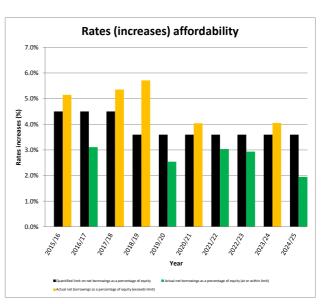
# **Prudential Benchmarks**

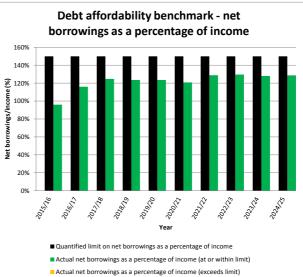
orali subject to change

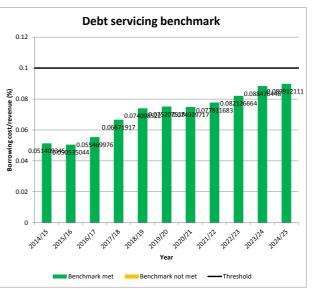




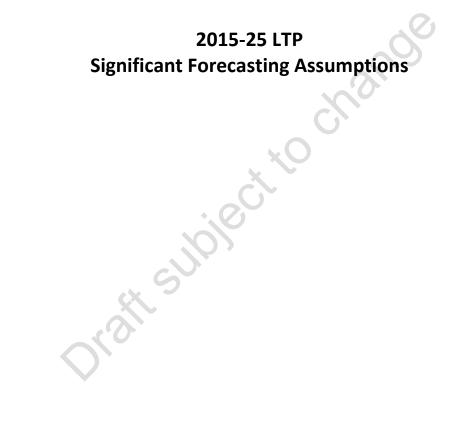








# Significant Forecasting Assumptions



#### **Budget and Forecasting Assumptions and Risk Assessment**

Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires that the Council identifies the significant forecasting assumptions and risks underlying the financial information set out in the ten year Long-term Plan (LTP). Where there is a high level of uncertainty the Council is required to state the reason for that level of uncertainty and provide an estimate of the potential effects on the financial assumptions. The level of uncertainty is determined by reference to both the likelihood of occurrence and the financial materiality.

The Council has made a number of significant assumptions in the preparation of the financial forecasts in this LTP. These assumptions are necessary as the LTP covers a 10 year period and to ensure that there is a consistent and justifiable basis for the preparation of the financial forecasts. The significant forecasting assumptions used in developing the financial forecasts in the LTP are detailed in the table below.

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Forecasting Assumptions	Risk	Level of	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
		Uncertainty	
General Assumptions:			
Strategic DirectionThe strategic direction set out in the Wellington 2040:Smart Capital strategy will influence the way the Councildelivers services and infrastructure to Wellington'sresidents.Achieving the strategic directions will ensure Wellingtonthrives and prospers and is resilient against threats, bothnatural and economic.	That the strategic directions will not lead to Wellington prospering and thriving.	Low	The Wellington 2040: Smart Capital strategy is based on a significant body of research predicting six major global trends which will impact on the city between now and 2040. Thorough and comprehensive engagement with Wellington's residents show the vision and goals in the strategy are widely supported. The Strategy builds on strengths and mitigates against threats.
<ul> <li>The strategy is supported by Wellington's residents.</li> <li>Our four strategic goals are our community outcomes: <ul> <li>People City</li> <li>Eco City</li> <li>Connected City</li> <li>Dynamic Central City</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			The strategy's overarching vision and goals guide the development of the Long-term Plan, specific strategies to achieve outcomes, how the Council's activities can best align to a smart green future, and the setting of meaningful long-term targets to measure progress.

_	-					
Forecasting A	Assumptions	;		Risk	Level of	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
					Uncertainty	
<ul> <li>Projected growth in the Wellington City economy:</li> <li>GDP Growth 2015-25 (Aspirational Scenario): 3.1% per annum</li> <li>Employment Growth 2015-25 (Aspirational Scenario): 1.7% per annum</li> <li>Economic growth assumptions inform the Council's Financial Strategy and aids decision-making for the LTP. This year our assumptions are informed by BERL</li> <li>Economics based on growth scenarios for the Wellington region and councils to 2041.</li> <li>The modelling considers four alternative futures for the Wellington Region – Business as Usual, IT, Infrastructure and Aspirational. The alternative futures (scenarios) consider the impact of various strategies on employment and GDP.</li> </ul>			Scenario): irational Council's for the LTP. BERL ne Wellington tures for the nfrastructure cenarios)	<ul> <li>That economic growth is lower than forecasted due to:</li> <li>Local infrastructure not aligned to key regional infrastructure projects to ensure scale and needs are met by businesses and residents</li> <li>Strategies not developed to attract and retain skilled workers</li> <li>Land use planning and zoning not keeping pace with substantial population and employment growth</li> <li>Council not investing in key projects to achieve economic development at forecasted levels.</li> <li>Counter-cyclic trends in underlying economic growth despite Council's efforts to stimulate economic activity.</li> </ul>	Moderate	Economic growth impacts on affordability of Council rates and the utilisation of services with a user charge funding component as discretionary income is impacted. This in turn may drive changes to both operational and capital expenditure. The economic outlook also affects local businesses, level of employment and the rate of development which means it is closely correlated to the level of growth in the ratepayer base. It is noted that the aspirational scenario forecast is based on estimated impact of economic development activities under the Wellington Regional Strategy (WRS), rather than economic development projects specific to Wellington City Council.
Projected grov	wth change fa	ctors:		That growth is higher or lower than		Low to Moderate growth can be accommodated within the
	Population	Households		forecast thereby either putting	Low	present level of Council infrastructure. Where higher
	forecast	forecast		pressure on Council to provide		growth requires additional infrastructure, Council will
	202,669	76,145		additional infrastructure and services		collect development contributions to meet a portion of the
	203,933	76,807		or putting council at risk of over-		costs of new or upgraded investment. Capital costs over
	205,199	77,495		investing infrastructure to cater for		this amount would result in additional Council expenditure
	206,665	78,201		growth that does not eventuate.		funded through new borrowings which would in turn result
	208,056	78,914				in increased rates. On average a \$1million increase in
	209,473	79,607				borrowing funded capex will result in a \$140,000 increase in
	210,826	80,272				rates.
2022 2	212,083	80,947				
2023 2	213,615	81,635				
	214,854	82,308				
2025 2	216,289	82,984				
Annul 0	0.65%	0.86%				

Forecasting Assumptions		Risk	Level of Uncertainty	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
average				
City growth assumptions underpin the Cou	uncil's Asset Mana	agement Plans, capital expenditure budg	gets, and level of s	services in the LTP.
from the 2006 and 20013 censuses, conve trends which are likely to effect the region	rting usual reside 1. It provides a real	nt data to estimated resident population alistic projection based on current policy	n for each neighborn for each neighborn a settings and how	kets and the role of suburbs. It is based on Statistics NZ data ourhood. It is also mindful of larger economic and migration of they are playing out.
Growth in ratepayer base: Council plans to invest in a range of initiati provide an economic catalyst for the city w forecast will provide ratepayer growth of: 2015/16 1.2% 2016/17 1.2% 2017/18 1.5% 2018/19 1.5% 2019/20 1.8% 2020/21 1.2% 2021/22 1.0% 2022/23 1.0% 2023/24 0.8% 2024/25 0.8%	vhich we	The growth in the ratepayer base is higher or lower than projected.	Low – Moderate	The Council has used current property information from its valuation service provider (Quotable Value Ltd), forward looking consenting, and historic trends to assess the level of growth in rating units, together with longer term projections from the Forecast.id modelling used in the LTP. We are also utilising modelling prepared by Price Waterhouse Coopers to assess the potential impact each of the Council's economic investment projects will have on growth in the ratepayer base. The projected growth for 2015/16 to 2017/18 is considered robust, with a higher level of estimation for out-years. Accordingly we have been conservative with our growth estimates in years 4 -10 of the LTP. If growth is higher than forecasted, average rates funding increase will be reduced by an equivalent amount as there are a greater number of ratepayers across which the rates funding requirement will be allocated. If growth is lower than forecasted, the average rates increase for the ratepayer will be higher. The annual impact of a 1% of variance in growth in the ratepayer base is equivalent to approximately \$2.5m of rates. We plan to manage this risk by conducting detailed business cases for each investment to assess their cost effectiveness and economic contribution. We will also measure and report on growth in the rating base and review the projections and underlying strategy on a three yearly basis.

Forecasting Assumptions	Risk	Level of Uncertainty	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
Forecast cost savings and efficiencies The council is targeting savings of 1% of funded operating expenditure from shared services initiatives and a range of procurement related programmes each year of the LTP, equating to approximately \$50m. This ongoing review will focus on: i. A review of the options, impacts and potential risks of reducing the renewals budget ii. The future need for assets and their ongoing strategic alignment. iii. The future capital programme, service levels, alternative service models, increased asset utilisation, holdings and potential income-generating opportunities. iv. Organisational alignment and increased use of inter council shared service alignment	<ul> <li>That council does not achieve the forecast level of savings.</li> <li>Note that in making any decisions the Council will: <ul> <li>consider the need to appropriately maintain assets so that an unsustainable future financial liability does not result</li> <li>comply with legislation</li> <li>ensure the potential adverse impacts on the health and safety of staff and the public are adequately mitigated</li> <li>outline levels of service impacts and any associated monitoring framework to ensure that changes are sustainable and do not cause unacceptable impacts or disruption to the services that the assets support.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Low – Moderate	The general rates requirement would increase or decrease by the difference between the actual and projected general rates reductions from savings. This would require the council to adjust rates, debt, fees and charges, and/or expenditure requirements where savings differ from those forecasted. The council has achieved additional savings targets in each of the past three years of between \$4m and \$8m. This provides confidence that further cost savings can be made, although the actual timing and impact will subject to a number of factors.
Levels of Service Demand for Council services and customer expectations regarding business as usual levels of service will not significantly change and therefore there will be no significant effect on asset requirements or operating expenditure beyond those specifically planned and identified within the LTP.	That there are significant changes in customer expectations regarding demand for services or levels of service from those planned in the LTP.	Low	The Council has well defined service levels for its planned activities which have been reviewed as part of the LTP process. Customer satisfaction surveys and other engagement strategies generally support the key assumptions made within the LTP and therefore there are currently no known additional areas of the Council's service that require significant modification.
<b>Funding for major economic growth initiatives</b> The 2015-2025 LTP identifies a number of projects that we forecast will provide a catalyst for economic and rating base growth in the city. These projects which include funding for urban development initiatives that provide a catalyst for growth and potential investment in extension	That the funding allocated will be insufficient to fund all of the projects identified.	Moderate	Each of the major economic projects identified within the plan will undergo a robust business case to assess their cost effectiveness and anticipated contribution to the city economy. We cannot yet be certain that all these projects will proceed. Given the lead time it is also likely that a significant proportion of the investment will not be incurred

Forecasting Assumptions	Risk	Level of Uncertainty	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty					
of the airport runway, a film museum, indoor arena, film and tech hubs and targeted events. These projects are at different stages of development. Specific costs and timing will be clearer as we work through the project phases. Despite this uncertainty it is important that we show through the financial strategy and LTP the capacity the Council has to invest in these projects over the 10 year period of the LTP. To cater for these uncertainties we have used an envelope budgeting approach in years 4 to 10, incorporating \$200m of capital expenditure funding for economic catalyst projects and an additional \$76m for urban development projects. In addition we have assumed that \$100m of the total \$1.9 billion of asset investment planned across the 10 years of the LTP will be funded by an external party. We will continue to budget for the associated debt servicing costs but transfer the capital risk and debt from the Council's balance sheet.	×0	chanc	in the first three years of the LTP. This will provide an opportunity to review the envelope funding allocation as part of the subsequent LTP in 2018.					
<b>Resource consents</b> Conditions for existing resource consents held by Council will not be significantly altered. Any resource consents due for renewal during the 10 year period will be renewed accordingly.	Conditions of resource consents are altered significantly. Council is unable to renew existing resource consents upon expiry.	Low	The financial effect of any change to resource consent requirements would depend upon the extent of the change. A significant change in requirements could result in the Council needing to spend additional funds to enable compliance. Generally, the Council considers that it is fully compliant with existing Resource Consents and does not contemplate any material departure from these requirements over the next 10 years.					
<b>Development Contributions</b> Significant assumptions in relation to development contributions are included within the Development Contributions Policy.	If growth is higher or lower than forecast, the level of development contributions collected could be insufficient to cover the costs of additional infrastructure required to meet the needs of Wellington's future population.	Moderate	The growth assumptions within the Development Contributions Policy are considered robust as they are based on the Forecast.id modelling on population, assumptions used across the LTP. The policy is adopted by Council after a robust process including the Special Consultative Procedure and external audit.					
<b>Civil Defence and Emergency Preparedness</b> The LTP is prepared on the basis that the city is continually improving its emergency preparedness, and whilst the impact of a major natural disaster cannot be	That a significant event occurs (e.g. a major earthquake) and: insufficient risk reduction	Low	Although the probability of a major earthquake or other natural disaster within the lifespan of the LTP is low, we take Emergency Preparedness very seriously with the aim to be as prepared as possible. We believe that					

Forecasting Assumptions	Risk	Level of	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
		Uncertainty	
accurately predicted (and therefore the response	measures are in place to		preparedness activities are never finished and therefore
required), increased community preparedness and	prevent large numbers of		aim for continuous improvement. Although we do consider
regional consistency are cornerstones of our approach.	casualties, or		ourselves capable of dealing with a large event, we will
	<ul> <li>the city is unable to recover</li> </ul>		never know how adequate our plans are until the day they
In line with the rest of NZ, we follow the "4Rs":	sufficiently or quickly		are tested for real. Regardless of preparedness levels, in a
<ul> <li>Reduction of risk</li> </ul>	enough in order to prevent		major event it will always be likely that regional, national
<ul> <li>Readiness for an event</li> </ul>	long-term adverse effects		and international assistance will be required.
<ul> <li>Response when it occurs; and</li> </ul>	on population or local		
<ul> <li>Recovery, post-event.</li> </ul>	economy.		Similarly, the financial impact of such an event is unknown
			until such an event occurs. However, it is likely to have a
The focus areas for disaster preparedness within our plan			significant impact to the current planned expenditure
are:			within the LTP.
<ul> <li>Earthquake prone buildings</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Water</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Wastewater</li> </ul>		$\mathbf{C}$	
<ul> <li>Transportation</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Electricity</li> </ul>	xO		
• Gas			
<ul> <li>Telecoms</li> </ul>			
Welfare			
<ul> <li>Community preparedness</li> </ul>	.0		
Mast bazards we prepare for bays an expected	support to		
Most hazards we prepare for have an expected probability. For example, maximum size tsunami once			
every 2,500 years; major quake on the Wellington fault,			
10% chance in the next 100 years.			
Government Policy	That Government policy framework		The nature and significance of new or amended legislation
Most of the local government reforms are in place. No	shifts, resulting in new or amended	Moderate	will determine the level of response required, cost to
major changes to the Local Government Act are foreseen	legislation	woderate	implement and administer by Council, or result in a change
and assumed over the period of the LTP. That the			to the services delivered by the Council. RMA changes
Government policy framework will continue to provide a	1		might be significant but will not happen overnight.
stable working and statutory framework. Changes to the			
Resource Management Act (RMA) is expected.			
Regional Governance Review	That councils in the region fail to		Any change in governance arrangements for the city and
The LTP assumes continuation of the current local	lead a public discussion and reach a	Moderate	region could impact on levels of service and their costs, and
authority structure within the Wellington Region. The	united and acceptable position on	moderate	alter the LTP forecast.
Wellington local authorities will continue to work with the	the issue of governance reform		
public toward a common view of regional governance.	leading to inappropriate and/or		The Regional Governance Review was initiated by the
		1	

	-													
Forecasting Assum	ptions			Risk				Level of Uncertainty	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty					
This will strengthen the opportunities for authorities to propose and drive any reform agreed with or by Central Government. In December 2014 the Local Government Commission announced a draft proposal for a single two tiered Council for the entire Wellington. Consultation on this proposal will close in 2015. At this stage there is insufficient certainty that the proposal will succeed to consider the impact of this structure within the Council's 2015-2025 LTP. Council's plan does reflect the impact of other decisions made collectively by the Councils in the region, including the formation of the Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency and the expansion of Wellington Water to serve the entire metropolitan area.					d change is i nment.	mposed by	central	chan	<ul> <li>Wellington Regional Mayoral Forum in 2010.</li> <li>The external environment has changed since that review was initiated – including central government announcing intention to examine reform of the sector. The Council v need to ensure its public is informed on any subsequent proposals or debate.</li> <li>Should change be supported – and pass a community po any impact in terms of structure, services and costs wou likely only impact on the out-years of the long-term plan (years 4-10.)</li> </ul>					
-					Signific	cant Financi	ial Assum	otions:						
Inflation The Council has adjust reflect the estimated			ections to	signifi	ctual inflatio cantly differ ed inflation	ent from th	e	Low - Moderate Years (1-3)	Inflation is affected by external economic factors, most o which are outside of the Council's control and influence.					
				×	L SU			Moderate - High Years (4-10) High Years (11-30)	will in	cil's costs and the income required to fund those costs acrease by the rate of inflation unless efficiency gains e made.				
Inflation Rates Applied: Inflation rates have been estimated using the BERL "Forecasts of Price level Change Adjustors to 2025." The applicable rates are (shown cumulative):									been assun	e individual indices will at times vary from what has included in this LTP, the Council has relied on the nption that the Reserve Bank will use of monetary ols to keep CPI within the 1.5 to 3% range.				
Index Forecast	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10				
Roading	1.000	1.014	1.036	1.061	1.088	1.117	1.149	1.183	1.220	1.260				

Forecasting Assumptions	Ris	(			Level of	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
					Uncertainty	
Property 1.000 1.024 1.0	50 1.078	1.107	1.139	1.174	1.211	1.250 1.294
Water 1.000 1.038 1.0	69 1.104	1.140	1.180	1.223	1.271	1.321 1.376
Energy 1.000 1.038 1.0	78 1.122	1.170	1.223	1.279	1.342	1.411 1.485
Staff 1.000 1.018 1.0	39 1.060	1.083	1.107	1.133	1.161	1.191 1.223
Other expense 1.000 1.025 1.0	51 1.080	1.111	1.143	1.180	1.218	1.261 1.306
Other income 1.000 1.019 1.0	39 1.061	1.083	1.107	1.133	1.160	1.188 1.218
						01
<b>Application of the Inflation Rates:</b> The inflation rates above have been applied across items within the financial statements with the exce of:					Low	5
<b>Revenue from investment properties</b> – not inflated most ground leases are subject to fixed rentals acroperiod.	ss the are	t the revenue influenced by ne rate of infl	changes in p		Low – Moderate	The assumption is considered reasonable in these cases due to the specific circumstances noted.
<ul> <li>Petrol tax – forecast to remain constant. Revenue f petrol tax is driven by tax rates and volumes – both which are expected to remain constant over the 10 period.</li> <li>Interest revenue and expenditure – Interest rates of increase annually in line with rates of inflation. Interest rates of inflation.</li> </ul>	of fluc year exte of the do not N/A	t the revenue tuate annuall ernal factors one Council.	y as a result	of	Moderate	Although the revenue streams may vary annually due to factors outside the control of the Council (eg, petrol consumption may vary and therefore affect the revenue received from Petrol Tax) it is not considered that annual variances will have a material effect on the financial forecasts in the LTP.
rates have been forecast to remain constant. Refer section below.	022					
<b>Grants</b> - Our grant schemes and grants to other organisations do not increase with inflation and ren constant until Council make a decision to change th of the grants. Therefore our assumption is there wi no change to the value of our grants over the 10 ye period.	nain orga e level that ill be grar	levelthat Council are inclined to increasebegrant funds available.			Moderate	While no inflation is applied to grant funding the actual level of funding proposed is reconsidered on an annual basis taking these factors into account.
Dividends – Although rates of inflation will affect th	ne N/A					

Forecasting Assumptions	Risk	Level of Uncertainty	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty				
revenues and expenditures of those entities distributing							
dividends to the Council it is not anticipated that the level							
of dividend will be influenced by rates of inflation in the							
future.							
Expected interest rates on borrowings	That prevailing interest rates will	Moderate	Interest rates are largely driven by factors external to the				
Interest is calculated using the following interest rates:	differ significantly from those estimated.		NZ economy. Council manages its exposure to adverse changes in interest rates through the use of interest rate				
2015/16 5.60% per annum			swaps. At any time Council policy is to have a minimum				
2016/17 5.60% per annum			level of interest rate hedging equivalent to 50% of core				
2017/18 5.90% per annum			borrowings. Based on the minimum hedging profile, a 0.1%				
2018/19 6.00% per annum			movement in interest rates will increase/decrease annual				
2019/20 6.00% per annum			interest expense by between \$200,000 and \$550,000 per				
2020/21 6.10% per annum			annum across the ten years of the LTP.				
2021/22 6.10% per annum			,				
2022/23 6.20% per annum							
2023/24 6.70% per annum							
2024/25 6.80% per annum							
	Expected return on invest	ments:					
Cour	ncil has forecast the following returns for	r significant invest	ments:				
	•						
Wellington International Airport Limited shareholding –	That Council will not achieve the		The level of dividend is dependent on the financial				
it is assumed that the Council will retain its existing	forecast level of dividends	Moderate	performance of the company. If the actual returns are				
investment in WIAL of 34% and that a regular flow of			significantly less than forecast, the council will need to look				
revenue will be received by way of dividend. The forecast	5		for alternative funding through rates or borrowings. If the				
annual dividend from Wellington International Airport			actual returns are significantly more than forecast, the				
Limited is \$11 million for 2015/16.			Council may be able to reduce rates or forecast borrowings.				
Wellington Cable Car Limited – it is assumed that the	That actual levels of dividends differ	Low	The level of dividend is dependent on the financial				
Council will retain its existing investment at current levels	from those forecasted in the plan.		performance of the company. If the actual returns are				
with the exception of a \$2.5 million investment in $\sim$			significantly less than forecast, the council will need to look				
2016/17 to fund replacement of the electric drive for the			for alternative funding through rates or borrowings. If the				
Cable Car. No dividends are assumed across the 10 year			actual returns are significantly more than forecast, the				
period			Council may be able to reduce rates or forecast borrowings.				
The Greater Wellington Regional Council has signalled	The WCC incurs some cost in	Moderate	WCCL is currently undertaking an assessment of the cost of				
that the Wellington trolley-bus network will be	decommissioning the network.		decommissioning. Until this is know the cost implications				
decommissioned in 2017. WCC has written down the			for GWRC and WCC are unknown.				

	<b></b>						
Forecasting Assumptions	Risk	Level of Uncertainty	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty				
corruing value of its overhead wires 9 pale notwork		Uncertainty					
carrying value of its overhead wires & pole network accordingly, but has assumed that GWRC will meet any							
costs of dismantled the network.							
Wellington Regional Stadium Trust loan – in accordance	That the loan will not be repaid		As the Trust is currently servicing its other loan obligations				
with the terms of the loan, no interest has been		Low	to commercial lenders, the Council considers that it is				
forecasted across the 10 year period.			unlikely that the Trust will make an annual repayment of				
The local is due to be used if an a the Tourt has associated.			the outstanding loan. Once these commercial loans have				
The loan is due to be repaid once the Trust has repaid all			been repaid the Council expects that the Trust will be in a				
of its other liabilities and borrowings. The Trust may			position to repay the loan advanced by the Council. There				
return part of its annual operating surplus to the Council		C	is currently no information / reason to suggest that the				
to repay all or part of the outstanding loan.			Trust will not be in a position to repay the Council's loan.				
Convention Centre	That operating profits and the	Moderate	Profit and dividend forecasts assume a mid-case scenario				
It is assumed that the operating costs of the proposed	dividend returned to Council are		based on a business case with robust and sound				
Wellington Convention Centre will be offset by dividends	lower than forecast	$\mathbf{C}$	assumptions. A range of industry experts (including Price				
of \$1.4m in 2021/22, increasing to \$2.2m in 2024/25.			Waterhouse Coopers, BERL Economics, Howarth HTL Ltd,				
	~O		and Covec Ltd) were engaged in preparing market analysis,				
			economic projections, property advice and assessment, and				
			reviewing the draft business case. It is also prepared in full				
			knowledge of the planned developments in other regions.				
	• ()						
New Zealand Transport Authority (NZTA) funding	NZTA make further changes to the		Variations in the subsidy rates of approx 1% would not				
Council has made assumptions on the level of subsidies it	subsidy rate, the funding cap or the	Low	impact the Council's funding income stream due to current				
expects to receive from central government through the	criteria for inclusion in the subsidised		eligible expenditure being in excess of the current funding				
NZTA over the period of the LTP. The NZTA Funding	works programme.		cap.				
Assistance Rates Review was finalised in October 2014.							
The agreed funding assistance rates for both the 2015-18	<i>c'O</i>						
National Land Transport Programme (NLTP) period and at							
the end of the transition are as below:							
2015/16 48%							
2016/17 49%							
2017/18 50%							
2023/24 51% (end of transition)							
Vested assets	That Council will have assets vested		The level of vested assets fluctuates considerably from year				
No vesting of assets is forecast across the 10 year period.	thereby increasing the depreciation	High	to year and is unpredictable. Historical levels have not been				
<b>5</b> , F	expense in subsequent years.	Ĭ	material. The recognition of vested assets in the income				

Forecasting Assumptions	Risk	Level of Uncertainty	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty				
			statement is non-cash in nature and will have no effect on rates. The financial effect of the uncertainty is expected to be low.				
Sale of Assets We have assumed asset sales of \$52m will be realised to repay borrowings across the 10 year period.	That the sale of assets do not occur at forecasted levels	Moderate	If the level of asset sales is less than forecasted, either our level of debt will increase by the relevant amount or Council may consider revising its level of asset investment. The interest cost of servicing this debt will be lower or higher depending on the level of asset sales.				
Sources of funds for the future replacement of significant assets Sources of funds for operating and capital expenditure are as per the Revenue and Financing Policy (refer page xx)	That sources of funds are not achieved	Low	User charges have been set at previously achieved levels. Depreciation is funded through rates. The Council is able to access borrowings at levels forecast within the LTP.				
Useful lives of significant assets	That assets wear out earlier or later	$\mathbf{C}$	The financial effect of the uncertainty is likely to be				
The useful lives of significant assets is shown in the Statement of Accounting Policies (refer page xx).	than estimated.	Low - Asset lives are based upon	immaterial. Depreciation and interest costs would increase if capital expenditure was required earlier than anticipated.				
It is assumed that there will be no reassessment of useful lives throughout the 10 year period.	, joject	estimates made by engineers and registered valuers.	However, these impacts could be mitigated as capital projects could be reprioritised in the event of early expiration of assets.				
It is assumed that assets will be replaced at the end of their useful life.	That Council activities change, resulting in decisions not to replace existing assets.	Low	Council has a comprehensive asset management planning process. Where a decision is made not to replace an asset, this will be factored into capital projections.				
Planned asset acquisitions (as per the capital expenditure programme) shall be depreciated on the same basis as existing assets.	That Council replaces assets before the end of useful life. That more detailed analysis of planned capital projects may alter the useful life and therefore the depreciation expense.	Low	Asset capacity and condition is monitored, with replacement works being planned accordingly. Depreciation is calculated in accordance with accounting and asset management requirements.				
<b>Revaluation of property, plant and equipment</b> These forecasts include a three yearly estimate to reflect the change in asset valuations for property, plant and	That actual revaluation movements will be significantly different from those forecast	Low	The majority of Council's depreciable property, plant and equipment assets is valued on a depreciated replacement cost basis. Therefore, using the projected inflation rate as a				

Forecasting Assumptions	Risk	Level of	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty				
		Uncertainty					
equipment in accordance with the Council's accounting			proxy for revaluation movements is appropriate and				
policies (refer page xx).			consistent with the treatment of price changes generally				
The following assumptions have been applied to			within the LTP.				
projected asset revaluations:			For land assets valued at market value (based on sales				
Revaluation movements shall equate the inflation			evidence), values have been assumed to remain constant.				
rates applied for all depreciable property, plant and			This reflects the wide disparity in views on the sustainability				
equipment (refer section "Inflation")			of current residential market prices.				
• The depreciation impact of inflation shall be in the							
year following revaluation.			0.				
• The value of non-depreciable assets (e.g. land) is							
forecast to remain constant.			0				
Revaluation of investment properties	That actual revaluation movements		For assets valued at market value (based on sales				
It is assumed that the value of investment properties	will be significantly different from	Moderate	evidence), values have been assumed to remain constant.				
accounted for at fair/market value will remain constant	those forecast		This assumption has no impact on depreciation as these				
across the 10 year plan.		$\mathbf{C}$	assets are not depreciated.				
LGFA Guarantee	×O		The Council believes the risk of the guarantee being called				
Each of the shareholders of the LGFA is a party to a deed	In the event of a default by the LGFA,	Low	on and any financial loss arising from the guarantee is low.				
of Guarantee, whereby the parties to the deed guarantee	each guarantor would be liable to		The likelihood of a local authority borrower defaulting is				
the obligations of the LGFA and the guarantee obligations	pay a proportion of the amount		extremely low and all of the borrowings by a local authority				
of other participating local authorities to the LGFA, in the	owing. The proportion to be paid by		from the LGFA are secured by a rates charge.				
event of default.	each respective guarantor is set in						
	relation to each guarantors relative						
	rates income.						
Renewal of External Funding	That new borrowings cannot be		The Council minimises its liquidity risk by maintaining a mix				
It is assumed that Council will be able to renew existing	accessed to fund future capital	Low	of current and non-current borrowings in accordance with				
borrowings on equivalent terms.	requirements		its Investment and Liability Management Policy.				
			In accordance with the Liability Management Policy the				
			Council must maintain its borrowing facilities at a level that				
			exceeds 110% of peak borrowing levels over the next 12				
			months.				
Weathertight Homes	That the level of the claims and		The weathertight homes liability is an actuarial calculation				
The Council will continue to spread the cost incurred by	settlements is higher than provided	Low	based on the best information currently available. The				
Council in settling weathertight homes claims by funding	for within the LTP.		liability provided for within the Council's financial				
claims from borrowings and spreading the rates funded			statements is \$50m, a 1% change in this figure would				

Forecasting Assumptions	Risk	Level of	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty			
		Uncertainty				
repayment across a number of years. The LTP assumes that the Council's weathertight homes liability will be fully settled and the associated borrowing repaid over the 10 years of this LTP.			equate to \$0.5m.			
<b>General Rates Differential</b> It is assumed that the general rates differential will remain at 2.8:1 Commercial:Base/Residential over the period of the LTP.	That Council makes the decision to change the general rates differential from forecast.	Low	If for any reason Council were compelled to make a decision to change the general rate differential, the maximum it could be expected to move would be from 2.8:1 to 1:1 Commercial:Base/Residential. This could potentially transfer the rates impost from Commercial ratepayers back to Base/Residential ratepayers of approximately \$35m-\$57m per annum.			

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# Financial Information

# Funding Impact Statements Change

#### FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR WHOLE OF COUNCIL

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding													
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	134,936	145,650	10,714		153,076	165,238	179,272	187,057	196,835	205,842	215,953	224,740	229,575
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	106,451	112,217	5,766		115,802	122,141	128,978	134,235	140,673	145,136	148,900	157,572	163,161
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	7,714	6,485	(1,229)		6,684	6,942	6,261	6,386	6,563	6,721	6,881	7,050	7,227
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	134,566	135,764	1,198	ŝ	139,662	143,295	146,942	151,521	154,515	155,895	160,412	164,415	168,299
Interest and dividends from investments	11,044	11,013	(31)	201	11,013	11,113	10,513	11,513	14,222	17,571	17,515	20,060	21,307
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	9,541	9,255	(286)	5	9,517	9,679	9,827	9,980	10,149	10,336	10,533	10,741	10,984
Total operating funding (A)	404,252	420,384	16,132	Š.	435,754	458,408	481,793	500,692	522,957	541,501	560,194	584,578	600,553
Applications of operating funding				4									
Payments to staff and suppliers	269,637	280,789	11,152	~	285.151	289,113	302,030	312,341	320,696	331.843	342,279	352.929	364.833
Finance costs	23,041	23,197	156	<u></u>	26,503	32,362	36,820	38,878	40,406	43,554	47,909	53,501	55,898
Internal charges and overheads applied		-	-	ŝ	-	-			-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	28,958	36,014	7,056	ദ	44,001	43,544	35,986	38,541	42,101	44,697	45,156	45,669	46,201
Total applications of operating funding (B)	321,636	340,000	18,364	at	355,655	365,019	374,836	389,760	403,203	420,094	435,344	452,099	466,932
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	82,616	80,384	(2,232)	pled	80,099	93,389	106,957	110,932	119,754	121,407	124,850	132,479	133,621
Sources of capital funding				d ta									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	43,375	36,026	(7,349)	ŭ	35,376	21,637	15,186	12,885	13,768	14,154	14,459	14,723	15,600
Development and financial contributions	2,000	2,000	-	8	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Increase (decrease) in debt	48,402	48,213	(189)	ate	73,240	78,749	52,660	12,052	13,491	80,162	28,822	15,461	25,052
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	4,050	2,650	(1,400)	ğ	7,600	18,350	9,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	5			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	97,827	88,889	(8,938)	pe	118,216	120,736	79,346	28,937	31,259	98,316	47,281	34,184	44,652
Applications of capital funding Capital expenditure				, will									
- to meet additional demand	0.550	2.597		tea	4 000	7.040	2.867	0.000	4 500	9.670	7 000	0.000	0.050
- to improve the level of service	2,558 69,965	2,597	39 (7,313)	e 2	1,909 87,173	7,818 105,750	2,867 88,859	6,363 48,100	4,506 49,206	9,670 119,356	7,298 70.426	9,086 67,863	3,052 65,642
- to replace existing assets	79,480	92,312	12,832	se	80,798	92,964	89,797	48,100 82,147	49,206 95,030	89,092	93,285	89,054	109,360
- to replace existing assets Increase (decrease) in reserves	79,480 28,440	92,312	(16,728)	he	28,435	92,964 7,593	4,780	3,260	95,030 2,271	1,605	93,285	89,054 660	109,360
Increase (decrease) in investments	20,440	(1,712	(10,720)	$\rightarrow$ $\vdash$	20,435	7,595	4,760	3,200	2,271	1,605	1,122	000	219
Total applications of capital funding (D)	180,443	169,273	(11,170)		198,315	214,125	186,303	139,870	151,013	219,723	172,131	166,663	178,273
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(82,616)	(80,384)	2,232		(80,099)	(93,389)	(106,957)	(110,932)	(119,754)	(121,407)	(124,850)	(132,479)	(133,621)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	(0)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following													

Expenses for this activity grouping include the following

99,818 1,027 102,165 102,209 depreciation/amortisation charge 108,688 114,605 116,875 124,599 128,536 131,042 139,500 143,037 depreciation/amortisation charge 102,165 99,818 <sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Impact Statement for Water). Notes: 

1.1 FOR GOVERNANCE, INFORMATION AND ENGAGEMENT

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding										·	·	·	·
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	14,214	17,047	2,833		17,663	17,278	18,178	19,331	19,270	19,840	20,724	20,269	20,970
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	•	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	565	508	(57)		889	528	539	945	562	575	1,012	603	619
Internal charges and overheads recovered	· .	-	-	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-		-	20	-	-	· · ·	· ·	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	14,779	17,555	2,776	au -	18,552	17,806	18,717	20,276	19,832	20,415	21,736	20,872	21,589
Applications of operating funding				Ť									
Payments to staff and suppliers	7,820	9,908	2,088	5	10,759	10,101	10,435	11,549	10,856	11,263	12,492	11,812	12,198
Finance costs	15	15	-	÷	17	21	26	28	30	32	35	41	43
Internal charges and overheads applied	6,570	7,574	1,004	Ĕ	7,727	7,619	8,192	8,644	8,881	9,069	9,160	8,971	9,300
Other operating funding applications	313	10	(303)	ō.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total applications of operating funding (B)	14,718	17,507	2,789	at	18,513	17,751	18,663	20,231	19,777	20,374	21,697	20,834	21,551
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	61	48	(13)	led	39	55	54	45	55	41	39	38	38
Sources of capital funding				tab									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	P	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		-	-	a	-	<b>.</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(61)	(48)	13	ted	77	(55)	(54)	81	(55)	(41)	99	(38)	(38)
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-		-	oda		-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	a,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(61)	(48)	13	pe	77	(55)	(54)	81	(55)	(41)	99	(38)	(38)
Applications of capital funding				vill									
Capital expenditure				es									
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	note	· ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-		e	· ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<ul> <li>to replace existing assets</li> </ul>	-	-	÷.	hese	116	-	-	126	-	-	138	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	-	<u> </u>		116	-	-	126	-	-	138	-	-
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(61)	(48)	13	•	(39)	(55)	(54)	(45)	(55)	(41)	(39)	(38)	(38)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge <sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Ir	61	(ater)	6		39	55	54	45	55	41	39	38	38

1.2 FOR MAORI AND MANA WHENUA PARTNERSHIPS

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding								1					
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	225	281	56		288	296	304	312	321	330	340	352	365
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply 1		-	-	ю	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		-	-	. o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	225	281	56	<u> </u>	288	296	304	312	321	330	340	352	365
Applications of operating funding				24.									
Payments to staff and suppliers	214	267	53		274	281	289	298	306	316	326	337	350
Finance costs	1	1	-	ci	1	1	1		-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	8	11	3	E L	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	14
Other operating funding applications		-	-	8	-	-		· · ·	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	223	279	56	at	286	294	302	310	319	329	339	351	364
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	2	2	-	bled	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Sources of capital funding				Ita									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	and	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		-	-	0	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(2)	(2)	-	ate	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Gross proceeds from sales of assets		-	-	ğ	· · ·		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	· ·	-	-	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(2)	(2)	-	be	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Applications of capital funding				Nill N									
Capital expenditure				es	X								
<ul> <li>to meet additional demand</li> </ul>		-	-	note		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<ul> <li>to improve the level of service</li> </ul>		-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	· ·	-	-	These		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	· ·	-	-	É	· ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	· ·	-	-		· · ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)		-			<u> </u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(2)	(2)			(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following													
depreciation/amortisation charge	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Im	pact Statement for	Water).											
Notes:		X											
		$\mathbf{C}$											

depreciation/amortisation charge 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Impact Statement for Water). Notes:

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

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding			·				-						
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	27,267	30,397	3,130		30,678	31,739	33,609	35,127	35,750	36,643	38,010	39,420	40,752
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	632	-	(632)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	671	699	28		731	764	800	820	843	868	889	910	933
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	1,314	1,437	123		1,465	1,494	1,525	1,557	1,591	1,629	1,667	1,708	1,751
Internal charges and overheads recovered	5,101	5,111	10	2015	5,203	5,311	5,418	5,536	5,658	5,791	5,934	6,088	6,251
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		-		50	-						-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	34,985	37,644	2,659	ar -	38,077	39,308	41,352	43,040	43,842	44,931	46,500	48,126	49,687
Applications of operating funding				۲,									
Payments to staff and suppliers	17,767	19,203	1,436	- 24	19,337	19,889	20,746	21,644	21,974	22,701	23,352	24,026	24,842
Finance costs	1,834	1,969	135	=	2,140	2,663	3,244	3,532	3,763	3,970	4,303	5,005	5,269
Internal charges and overheads applied	11,520	12,424	904	ğ	12,565	12,702	13,343	13,751	14,027	14,204	14,632	14,883	15,208
Other operating funding applications	100	120	20	- Š	121	101	101	102	102	102	103	103	103
Total applications of operating funding (B)	31,221	33,716	2,495	at -	34,163	35,355	37,434	39,029	39,866	40,977	42,390	44,017	45,422
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	3,764	3,928	164	led -	3,914	3,953	3,918	4,011	3,976	3,954	4,110	4,109	4,265
Sources of capital funding				tat									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	620	650	30	pu	-	50	600	150	507	507	507	507	507
Development and financial contributions	183	183	-	q	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183
Increase (decrease) in debt	(1,562)	(2,169)	(607)	updated	(1,466)	(815)	(1,593)	(1,881)	(1,164)	3,382	(1,949)	(1,782)	(668)
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	ğ		· · ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(759)	(1,336)	(577)	will be	(1,283)	(582)	(810)	(1,548)	(474)	4,072	(1,259)	(1,092)	22
Applications of capital funding				Ň	<b>.</b> .								
Capital expenditure				tes									
- to meet additional demand	34	70	36	2	82	87	37	38	39	4,040	42	43	45
- to improve the level of service	1,180	1,081	(99)	Se	842	888	1,209	452	995	1,154	929	961	995
- to replace existing assets	1,791	1,441	(350)	hese	1,707	2,396	1,862	1,973	2,468	2,832	1,880	2,013	3,247
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-		H-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments Total applications of capital funding (D)	- 3.005	2.592	(413)	)) -	2.631	3.371	3.108	2.463	3.502	8.026	2.851	3.017	4,287
	.,	1			,	(3,953)		1	- /	- ,	,	- 1 -	(4,265)
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(3,764)	(3,928)	(164)	-	(3,914)		(3,918)	(4,011)	(3,976)	(3,954)	(4,110)	(4,109)	(4,265)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	· ·		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following													
depreciation/amortisation charge	4,042	3,928	(414)		3,914	3,953	3,918	4,011	3,976	3,954	4,110	4,109	4,265
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding In	npact Statement for V	Vater).											
Notes:													

2.2 FOR WASTE REDUCTION AND ENERGY CONSERVATION

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding													
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	404	789	385		749	510	565	628	660	1,326	976	1,093	1,101
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	12,926	12,876	(50)		13,353	13,599	13,767	14,040	14,405	14,320	15,009	15,366	15,833
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-		-	50	-	-	· · ·	· ·	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	13,330	13,665	335	aur .	14,102	14,109	14,332	14,668	15,065	15,646	15,985	16,459	16,934
Applications of operating funding				Ť									
Payments to staff and suppliers	11,873	12,126	253	5	12,552	12,814	13,158	13,528	13,910	14,408	14,803	15,311	15,847
Finance costs	1,005	876	(129)	÷	771	662	468	442	416	495	482	474	419
Internal charges and overheads applied	(112)	82	194	Ĕ	65	37	108	130	148	136	111	77	65
Other operating funding applications	5	255	250	ē.	255	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
Total applications of operating funding (B)	12,771	13,339	568	at o	13,643	13,618	13,839	14,205	14,579	15,144	15,501	15,967	16,436
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	559	326	(233)	led	459	491	493	463	486	502	484	492	498
Sources of capital funding				tab									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	Pu	-	- 1 I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	a	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	217	912	695	Ited	773	5,391	7,837	508	444	140	178	193	211
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	pdat		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	217	912	695	lbe	773	5,391	7,837	508	444	140	178	193	211
Applications of capital funding													
Capital expenditure				es									
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	note	· ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<ul> <li>to improve the level of service</li> </ul>	67	-	(67)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<ul> <li>to replace existing assets</li> </ul>	709	1,238	529	hese	1,232	5,882	8,330	971	930	642	662	685	709
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	776	1,238	462		1,232	5,882	8,330	971	930	642	662	685	709
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(559)	(326)	233	-	(459)	(491)	(493)	(463)	(486)	(502)	(484)	(492)	(498)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge <sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding In Notes:	435 apact Statement for V	326 /ater).	(383)		459	491	493	463	486	502	484	492	498
	Q	0											

2.3 FOR WATER

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding			• • • • •					• • • • •	••••	• • • • •	• • • •	• • • • •	
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	25,408	24,731	(677)		25,647	27,428	29,180	30,767	33,454	34,974	35,798	38,273	39,468
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	13,912	13,581	(331)		14,216	15,060	15,946	16,948	18,401	19,269	19,918	21,081	21,724
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		-	-	50.	-	-	· · ·	· ·	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	39,320	38,312	(1,008)	eu -	39,863	42,488	45,126	47,715	51,855	54,243	55,716	59,354	61,192
Applications of operating funding				Ĩ.									
Payments to staff and suppliers	21,547	22,502	955	54	23,972	25,235	27,365	29,729	32,580	34,844	36,085	37,800	39,546
Finance costs	2,104	2,075	(29)	÷	2,196	2,658	3,149	3,325	3,431	3,497	3,651	4,081	4,116
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,522	1,453	(69)	Ĕ,	1,394	1,413	1,478	1,514	1,551	1,585	1,616	1,652	1,696
Other operating funding applications		-	-	. S	-		<u>·</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	25,173	26,030	857	at (	27,562	29,306	31,992	34,568	37,562	39,926	41,352	43,533	45,358
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	14,147	12,282	(1,865)	led	12,301	13,182	13,134	13,147	14,293	14,317	14,364	15,821	15,834
Sources of capital funding				tak									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	P	-	· · · ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	671	671	-	qa	671	671	671	671	671	671	671	671	671
Increase (decrease) in debt	(2,523)	4,001	6,524	ate	1,967	1,560	6,518	7,568	4,569	8,568	11,417	3,533	6,390
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	ğ			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	5 -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(1,852)	4,672	6,524	ll be	2,638	2,231	7,189	8,239	5,240	9,239	12,088	4,204	7,061
Applications of capital funding				Ň									
Capital expenditure				tes									
- to meet additional demand	358	563	205	ê	538	639	494	654	620	724	748	636	656
- to improve the level of service	2,833	3,038	205	hese	4,206	5,187	7,271	7,497	7,083	10,835	11,297	6,316	6,527
- to replace existing assets	9,104	13,353	4,249	e e	10,195	9,587	12,558	13,235	11,830	11,997	14,407	13,073	15,712
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	- 12.295	- 16.954	4.659		14.939	15.413	20.323	21.386	- 19.533	23.556	26.452	20.025	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1	-,			,			/	- ,	- ,	-, -		22,895
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(14,147)	(12,282)	1,865	-	(12,301)	(13,182)	(13,134)	(13,147)	(14,293)	(14,317)	(14,364)	(15,821)	(15,834)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following													
depreciation/amortisation charge	14,739	12,282	(69)		12,301	13,182	13,134	13,147	14,293	14,317	14,364	15,821	15,834
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Ir	mpact Statement for W	/ater).											
Notes:		$\mathbf{A}$											
		U											

2.4 FOR WASTEWATER

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding			• • • • •		•			• • • •		• • • •	• • • •		
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	36,257	37,421	1,164		38,608	40,825	42,578	44,279	46,701	48,307	50,088	53,422	55,271
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	1,227	1,233	6		1,256	1,281	1,308	1,335	1,364	1,396	1,430	1,464	1,501
Internal charges and overheads recovered		-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts			-	2015	-	-	· · .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	37,484	38,654	1,170	e le	39,864	42,106	43,886	45,614	48,065	49,703	51,518	54,886	56,772
Applications of operating funding				٦									
Payments to staff and suppliers	21.070	21,117	47	24	22,158	23,178	24,321	25,674	26,940	28,403	29,911	31.538	33,212
Finance costs	3,577	3,718	141	<u>-</u>	3,930	4,324	4,753	4,990	5,073	5,124	5,321	5,737	5,779
Internal charges and overheads applied	3,541	3,544	3	nc.	3,489	3,546	3,695	3,790	3,887	3,984	4,076	4,180	4,301
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	00	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	28,188	28,379	191	0 -	29,577	31,048	32,769	34,454	35,900	37,511	39,308	41,455	43,292
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	9,296	10,275	979	led	10,287	11,058	11,117	11,160	12,165	12,192	12,210	13,431	13,480
Sources of capital funding				tab									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	P	-	- T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	549	549	-	a	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549	549
Increase (decrease) in debt	(2,100)	(343)	1,757	te	490	1,712	132	1,932	(2,025)	(2,255)	(852)	98	11,575
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	ğ			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(1,551)	206	1,757	pe	1,039	2,261	681	2,481	(1,476)	(1,706)	(303)	647	12,124
Applications of capital funding				wil									
Capital expenditure				Ĕ									
- to meet additional demand	172	223	51	2	230	319	315	364	314	320	353	395	530
- to improve the level of service	-			hese	316	1,620	1,744	1,794	152	157	162	167	173
<ul> <li>to replace existing assets</li> </ul>	7,573	10,258	2,685	, Pe	10,780	11,380	9,739	11,483	10,223	10,009	11,392	13,516	24,901
Increase (decrease) in reserves		-		H-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	7,745	10,481	2,736		11,326	13,319	11,798	13,641	10,689	10,486	11,907	14,078	25,604
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(9,296)	(10,275)	(979)	-	(10,287)	(11,058)	(11,117)	(11,160)	(12,165)	(12,192)	(12,210)	(13,431)	(13,480)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	· ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following													
depreciation/amortisation charge	13,416	13,428	(740)		13,440	14,442	14,501	14,544	15,827	15,830	15,844	17,413	17,462

depreciation/amortisation charge 13,416 13,428 <sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Impact Statement for Water). Notes:

2.5 FOR STORMWATER

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding													
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	18,648	17,420	(1,228)		17,753	18,885	19,919	20,579	21,654	22,356	22,884	24,820	25,479
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	120	136	16		142	148	154	157	160	164	168	172	177
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	9	10	1		10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	12
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	20	-	-	· · · ·	· · · ·	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	18,777	17,566	(1,211)	eur -	17,905	19,043	20,083	20,746	21,825	22,531	23,063	25,003	25,668
Applications of operating funding				Ť									
Payments to staff and suppliers	7,432	7,130	(302)	5	7,303	7,260	7,382	7,629	7,828	8,241	8,329	8,613	8,919
Finance costs	2,875	2,869	(6)	÷	3,107	3,851	4,678	5,073	5,381	5,649	6,084	7,028	7,343
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,473	1,515	42	Ĕ	1,464	1,479	1,555	1,592	1,630	1,664	1,692	1,725	1,767
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	- Š	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	11,780	11,514	(266)	at	11,874	12,590	13,615	14,294	14,839	15,554	16,105	17,366	18,029
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	6,997	6,052	(945)	led	6,031	6,453	6,468	6,452	6,986	6,977	6,958	7,637	7,639
Sources of capital funding				tak									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	P	-	· · ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	58	58	-	qa	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
Increase (decrease) in debt	(2,801)	(1,654)	1,147	ate	931	1,141	(2,457)	(1,267)	(1,476)	(2,365)	46	(223)	(1,433)
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	updat		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(2,743)	(1,596)	1,147	ll be	989	1,199	(2,399)	(1,209)	(1,418)	(2,307)	104	(165)	(1,375)
Applications of capital funding				Ň									
Capital expenditure				tes									
- to meet additional demand	106	161	55	è	237	243	157	178	194	190	221	230	227
<ul> <li>to improve the level of service</li> </ul>	451	1,501	1,050	es 🛛	4,550	4,660	2,265	2,461	2,786	2,658	2,847	2,956	3,351
<ul> <li>to replace existing assets</li> </ul>	3,697	2,794	(903)	hese	2,233	2,749	1,647	2,604	2,588	1,822	3,994	4,286	2,686
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	4,254	4,456	202		7,020	7,652	4,069	5,243	5,568	4,670	7,062	7,472	6,264
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(6,997)	(6,052)	945	-	(6,031)	(6,453)	(6,468)	(6,452)	(6,986)	(6,977)	(6,958)	(7,637)	(7,639)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following													
depreciation/amortisation charge	6,997	6,052	(9)		6,031	6,453	6,468	6,452	6,986	6,977	6,958	7,637	7,639
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Imp	oact Statement for W	/ater).											
Notes:	0	0											

2.6 FOR CONSERVATION ATTRACTIONS

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding													
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	6,126	6,628	502		6,962	7,039	7,981	8,083	8,144	8,215	8,211	8,257	8,289
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	6,126	6,628	502	e i	6,962	7,039	7,981	8,083	8,144	8,215	8,211	8,257	8,289
Applications of operating funding				٦,									
Payments to staff and suppliers	138	215	77	24	219	224	230	236	241	248	256	264	273
Finance costs	755	914	159	<u> </u>	1.139	1,140	1,141	1,159	1,125	1,085	1,073	1.054	1,004
Internal charges and overheads applied	264	288	24	- D	290	290	290	292	293	294	294	292	293
Other operating funding applications	3,632	3,689	57	5	3,759	9.832	3,914	4,001	4,091	4,195	4,302	4,423	4,549
Total applications of operating funding (B)	4,789	5,106	317	- <u>v</u>	5,407	11,486	5,575	5,688	5,750	5,822	5,925	6,033	6,119
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	1,337	1,522	185	leda	1,555	(4,447)	2,406	2,395	2,394	2,393	2,286	2,224	2,170
Sources of capital funding				tab			2						
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	129	126	(3)	p	-			-	-	-		-	
Development and financial contributions			-	a	-			-	-	-		-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	(672)	(332)	340	Ę	(738)	5,290	(1,552)	(1,507)	(1,472)	(1,453)	(1,316)	(1,222)	(1,133)
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	da			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	8			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(543)	(206)	337	- pe	(738)	5,290	(1,552)	(1,507)	(1,472)	(1,453)	(1,316)	(1,222)	(1,133)
Applications of capital funding				s i									
Capital expenditure				S									
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	ğ		-		-	-	-		-	
- to improve the level of service	516	516	-	E a	· ·	-		-	-	-		-	
- to replace existing assets	278	800	522	hese	817	843	854	888	922	940	970	1.002	1,037
Increase (decrease) in reserves			-	f (	-	-	-			-	-	.,	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	794	1,316	522	))	817	843	854	888	922	940	970	1,002	1,037
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(1,337)	(1,522)	(185)		(1,555)	4,447	(2,406)	(2,395)	(2,394)	(2,393)	(2,286)	(2,224)	(2,170)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following			5										
depreciation/amortisation charge	1,337	1,522	206		1,555	1,553	1,523	1,512	1,511	1,510	1,403	1,341	1,287
1													

 depreciation/amortisation charge
 1,337
 1,522

 <sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Impact Statement for Water).

 Notes:

3.1 FOR CITY PROMOTIONS AND BUSINESS SUPPORT

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding											• • • • •		
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	5,207	4,605	(602)		5,135	7,923	11,022	13,379	15,641	19,610	22,907	23,813	24,336
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	15,012	15,552	540		15,644	16,391	17,906	17,913	17,563	17,789	18,056	18,375	19,449
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply 1	14,035	14,365	330		14,638	14,925	15,241	15,557	16,611	18,333	18,765	19,212	19,690
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts		-	-	2015	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	34,254	34,522	268	e l	35,417	39,239	44,169	46,849	49,815	55,732	59,728	61,400	63,475
Applications of operating funding				٦ŗ									
Payments to staff and suppliers	26,079	21,481	(4,598)	24	21,861	24,140	27,462	27,974	28,355	29,811	30,683	31,336	33,237
Finance costs	710	732	22	÷	771	846	930	976	1,342	3,444	5,806	6,294	6,215
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,848	966	(882)	ы С	972	966	1,038	1,074	1,101	1,120	1,126	1,377	1,404
Other operating funding applications	7,553	12,548	4,995	0	17,548	12,548	12,548	14,715	16,882	19,048	19,048	19,048	19,048
Total applications of operating funding (B)	36,190	35,727	(463)	to T	41,152	38,500	41,978	44,739	47,680	53,423	56,663	58,055	59,904
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(1,936)	(1,205)	731	leda	(5,735)	739	2,191	2,110	2,135	2,309	3,065	3,345	3,571
Sources of capital funding				tab									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-		P		· · · ·	-	-		-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		-		a		· · ·	-	-		-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	3,277	3,420	143	tec	7,477	614	(1,730)	(300)	8,100	47,499	7,759	(2,564)	(1,468)
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	da		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	8		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	3,277	3,420	143	þ	7,477	614	(1,730)	(300)	8,100	47,499	7,759	(2,564)	(1,468)
Applications of capital funding				N.									
Capital expenditure				es									
- to meet additional demand		-	-	notes	· ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	ē	· · ·	-	-	-	8,330	47,702	8,877	-	-
- to replace existing assets	1,341	2,215	874	hese	1,742	1,353	461	1,810	1,905	2,106	1,947	781	2,103
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-		È	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,341	2,215	874	) / .	1,742	1,353	461	1,810	10,235	49,808	10,824	781	2,103
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	1,936	1,205	(731)		5,735	(739)	(2,191)	(2,110)	(2,135)	(2,309)	(3,065)	(3,345)	(3,571)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	<u> </u>	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following			5										
depreciation/amortisation charge	1.618	1,795	(746)		1,840	1,814	1,766	1,685	1,710	1,884	2,640	2,920	3.146
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Im	pact Statement for V												
Notes:													
		U.											

4.1 FOR ARTS AND CULTURE ACTIVITIES

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding													
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	11,947	13,063	1,116		13,566	13,741	13,860	13,738	13,948	14,219	14,501	14,783	15,141
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	5,243	5,407	164		5,565	5,631	5,711	5,643	5,677	5,769	5,857	5,952	6,059
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	430	410	(20)		417	426	435	444	453	464	475	487	499
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	583	577	(6)		588	600	613	625	639	654	670	686	703
Internal charges and overheads recovered	72	-	(72)	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	50	-	-	•	<u> </u>	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	18,275	19,457	1,182	e .	20,136	20,398	20,619	20,450	20,717	21,106	21,503	21,908	22,402
Applications of operating funding				7									
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,510	4,071	561	24	4,163	4,267	4,330	3,889	3,996	4,116	4,243	4,382	4,527
Finance costs	211	556	345	÷	888	874	860	883	864	844	850	834	811
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,049	1,074	25	2C	1,102	1,087	1,163	1,219	1,256	1,281	1,285	1,277	1,319
Other operating funding applications	12,680	13,086	406	5	13,322	13,509	13,615	13,835	14,062	14,322	14,589	14,888	15,202
Total applications of operating funding (B)	17,450	18,787	1,337	t o	19,475	19,737	19,968	19,826	20,178	20,563	20,967	21,381	21,859
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	825	670	(155)	pe	661	661	651	624	539	543	536	527	543
Sources of capital funding				tab			P						
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		1,914	1,914	pu	-	- T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions		-	-	a	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(798)	(363)	435	ţ	(634)	9,374	(500)	(595)	(509)	(512)	(504)	(493)	(508)
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	ğ			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions			-	3		-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(798)	1,551	2,349	pe	(634)	9,374	(500)	(595)	(509)	(512)	(504)	(493)	(508)
Applications of capital funding Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand				otes will									
- to improve the level of service	26	- 2,119	2,093	Ĕ	25	- 10,024	- 128	- 24	24	24	- 24	- 25	- 26
- to replace existing assets	20	102	2,093	hese	25	10,024	23	5	6	24	24	23	20
Increase (decrease) in reserves	'	102	101	Ě	2		23	5	0	1	0	9	9
Increase (decrease) in investments													
Total applications of capital funding (D)	27	2.221	2,194	))	27	10.035	151	29	30	31	32	34	35
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(825)	(670)	155	-	(661)	(661)	(651)	(624)	(539)	(543)	(536)	(527)	(543)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following													
depreciation/amortisation charge	825	670	20		661	661	651	624	539	543	536	527	543
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Im	pact Statement for V	Vater).											
Notes:													

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5.1 FOR RECREATION PROMOTION AND SUPPORT

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding	1111					+	1000					4000	
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	24,001	25,280	1,279		25,704	25,722	26,551	26,750	27,504	28,179	28,181	28,466	29,181
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	1,039	1,087	48		1,210	1,339	1,498	1,871	1,916	2,034	2,067	2,112	2,255
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	398	200	(198)		204	208	212	217	221	227	232	238	244
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	11,483	11,547	64		11,847	12,002	12,352	12,669	12,579	13,024	13,400	13,831	14,248
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,051	1,116	65	15	1,136	1,160	1,183	1,209	1,236	1,265	1,296	1,329	1,365
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	2015	-	-	· ·	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	37,972	39,230	1,258	- ne	40,101	40,431	41,796	42,716	43,456	44,729	45,176	45,976	47,293
Applications of operating funding				٦, <sup>4</sup>									
Payments to staff and suppliers	16,950	17,953	1,003	ñ	18,455	19,045	19,499	19,890	20,620	21,488	21,826	22,447	23,022
Finance costs	3,725	3,608	(117)	=	3,765	3,801	3,791	3,852	3,732	3,613	3,615	3,604	3,497
Internal charges and overheads applied	9,411	9,417	6	ğ	9,473	9,585	10,410	10,611	10,810	10,936	11,200	11,385	11,621
Other operating funding applications	650	663	13	- Š	678	694	712	731	751	774	797	824	851
Total applications of operating funding (B)	30,736	31,641	905	at	32,371	33,125	34,412	35,084	35,913	36,811	37,438	38,260	38,991
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	7,236	7,589	353	- oled	7,730	7,306	7,384	7,632	7,543	7,918	7,738	7,716	8,302
Sources of capital funding				tal		C							
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	pu	-	· · ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	ğ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(4,215)	386	4,601	ate	(316)	(1,617)	6,367	(3,961)	(2,410)	(1,929)	(3,578)	(4,243)	(4,345)
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	bd		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	а -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(4,215)	386	4,601	·	(316)	(1,617)	6,367	(3,961)	(2,410)	(1,929)	(3,578)	(4,243)	(4,345)
Applications of capital funding				s vi									
Capital expenditure	100		(4.00)	ge	1								
<ul> <li>to meet additional demand</li> <li>to improve the level of service</li> </ul>	123 334	- 1.126	(123) 792	Ĕ	1,651	- 1,335	- 5,627	- 91	- 93	- 96	- 99	- 103	- 107
- to replace existing assets	2,564	6.849	4,285	hese	5,763	4,354	5,627 8,124	3,580	93 5,040	96 5,893	4,061	3.370	3,850
Increase (decrease) in reserves	2,304	0,049	4,200	Ĕ	5,765	4,354	0,124	3,560	5,040	5,693	4,001	3,370	3,650
Increase (decrease) in investments					-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	3,021	7,975	4,954	)) -	7,414	5,689	13,751	3,671	5,133	5,989	4,160	3,473	3,957
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(7,236)	(7,589)	(353)	=	(7,730)	(7,306)	(7,384)	(7,632)	(7,543)	(7,918)	(7,738)	(7,716)	(8,302)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	· ·	-	-		-	-	-	-	· ·	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	7.324	7,589	(31)		7,730	7,306	7,384	7,632	7,543	7,918	7,738	7,716	8,302
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding In Notes:			(31)		7,730	7,306	7,304	7,032	7,545	7,910	7,736	7,716	8,302
	$\bigcirc$												

5.2 FOR COMMUNITY SUPPORT

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding	<i><i><i></i></i></i>	<b>\$000</b>	φυυυ		ψυυυ	4000	<i>4000</i>	<b>4000</b>	φυυυ	4000	<b>4000</b>	<b>4000</b>	
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	21,755	22,882	1,127		24,531	26,805	28,261	28,380	29,350	30,231	31,426	31,820	30,473
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	4,179	4,232	53		4,551	4,612	4,796	5,100	5,332	5,363	5,459	5,662	5,862
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,296	969	(327)		934	937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	22,057	22,869	812		23,557	25,428	25,932	26,882	26,976	25,413	26,013	26,641	27,302
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,287	1,171	(116)	15	820	600	496	496	579	1,149	1,166	1,181	1,207
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	659	586	(73)	2015	551	526	503	483	465	450	436	425	435
Total operating funding (A)	51,233	52,709	1,476	Je Je	54,944	58,908	59,988	61,341	62,702	62,606	64,500	65,729	65,279
Applications of operating funding													
Payments to staff and suppliers	26,166	26,469	303	5	26,302	26,915	27,354	28,100	28,962	30,352	31,203	32,501	33,427
Finance costs	(725)	(1,639)	(914)	÷	(1,590)	(1,096)	(1,134)	(1,459)	(1,808)	(2,075)	(2,299)	(1,609)	(103)
Internal charges and overheads applied	10,410	12,213	1,803	ğ	12,577	12,504	13,394	13,862	14,293	14,611	14,569	13,776	14,124
Other operating funding applications	3,160	3,713	553		4,131	5,066	4,151	4,210	4,263	4,304	4,363	4,425	4,488
Total applications of operating funding (B)	39,011	40,756	1,745	at (	41,420	43,389	43,765	44,713	45,710	47,192	47,836	49,093	51,936
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	12,222	11,953	(269)	peled	13,524	15,519	16,223	16,628	16,992	15,414	16,664	16,636	13,343
Sources of capital funding				tab									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	32,036	20,668	(11,368)	Pu	17,777	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(5,059)	(3,551)	1,508	ate	19,067	5,301	(2,049)	(7,681)	(8,723)	(4,057)	(6,771)	14,460	22,596
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	pď			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	26,977	17,117	(9,860)	ill be	36,844	5,501	(2,049)	(7,681)	(8,723)	(4,057)	(6,771)	14,460	22,596
Applications of capital funding				s wi	<u>.</u>								
Capital expenditure													
- to meet additional demand		-	-	note	822	1,270	-		-		-		
- to improve the level of service	32,284	26,139	(6,145)	hese	25,050	9,802	4,738	1,996	1,340	2,615	4,189	25,204	29,793
- to replace existing assets	6,915	8,763	1,848	Ĕ	6,719	9,748	9,436	6,951	6,929	8,742	5,704	5,892	6,146
Increase (decrease) in reserves		(5,832)	(5,832)	-	17,777	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments Total applications of capital funding (D)	39.199	29.070	(10,129)	))	50.368	21.020	14.174	8.947	8.269	11,357	9.893	31.096	35,939
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(12,222)	(11,953)	269		(13,524)	(15,519)	(16,223)	(16,628)	(16,992)	(15,414)	(16,664)	(16,636)	(13,343)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-		:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following			5										
depreciation/amortisation charge	15.730	15,318	2,556		16,409	17,594	19,218	18,489	18,786	19,827	20,300	21,332	21,098
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding I			2,550		10,403	17,554	13,210	10,403	10,700	13,027	20,500	21,002	21,030
Notes:	inpact otatement for v	ater).											
Notes.													
	*												

5.3 FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding													
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	8,266	9,656	1,390		9,776	10,077	10,693	11,200	11,504	11,741	12,200	12,484	13,031
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-		-		-	-					
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	25	25	-		25	26	27	27	28	28	29	30	30
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	3,962	3,993	31		4,109	4,189	4,236	4,324	4,404	4,507	4,615	4,726	4,845
Internal charges and overheads recovered	676	664	(12)	2015	676	690	704	719	735	753	771	791	812
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	52	39	(13)	50	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Total operating funding (A)	12,981	14,377	1,396	ne	14,625	15,022	15,701	16,312	16,714	17,073	17,660	18,077	18,765
Applications of operating funding				- F									
Payments to staff and suppliers	8,284	9,013	729	24	9,099	9,437	9,650	10,032	10,264	10,467	10,804	11,150	11,570
Finance costs	76	90	14	÷	95	116	138	146	152	156	166	188	193
Internal charges and overheads applied	3,980	4,502	522	2 L	4,585	4,572	4,891	5,059	5,189	5,252	5,383	5,427	5,578
Other operating funding applications	129	129	-	5	130	131	131	132	133	134	135	137	138
Total applications of operating funding (B)	12,469	13,734	1,265	t d	13,909	14,256	14,810	15,369	15,738	16,009	16,488	16,902	17,479
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	512	643	131	led	716	766	891	943	976	1,064	1,172	1,175	1,286
Sources of capital funding				tab									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	P	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	a	-	<b>.</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	798	1,028	230	ţ	626	1,355	507	713	762	1,987	1	129	226
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	abdu			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	798	1,028	230	þe	626	1,355	507	713	762	1,987	1	129	226
Applications of capital funding Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand				notes will				_				_	
- to improve the level of service	206	110	(96)		151	253	47	175	158	893	262	271	281
- to replace existing assets	1,104	1,561	457	hese	1.191	1,868	1,351	1.481	1,580	2,158	911	1.033	1,231
Increase (decrease) in reserves	1,104	1,001	407	É	1,101	1,000	1,001	-	-	2,100	-	1,000	1,201
Increase (decrease) in investments									-				
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,310	1,671	361		1,342	2,121	1,398	1,656	1,738	3,051	1,173	1,304	1,512
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(512)	(643)	(131)		(716)	(766)	(891)	(943)	(976)	(1,064)	(1,172)	(1,175)	(1,286)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge <sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Im Notes:	527 pact Statement for W	643 /ater).	(153)		716	766	891	943	976	1,064	1,172	1,175	1,286
10100.		(A)											

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6.1 FOR URBAN PLANNING, HERITAGE AND PUBLIC SPACES DEVELOPMENT

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding						·	·	·		·	·	·	
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	7,098	7,208	110		7,149	6,963	6,589	6,483	6,583	6,722	6,837	6,964	7,145
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	·	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	3,922	20	(3,902)		20	21	21	22	22	23	23	24	24
Internal charges and overheads recovered	310	-	(310)	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	11,330	7,228	(4,102)	e i	7,169	6,984	6,610	6,505	6,605	6,745	6,860	6,988	7,169
Applications of operating funding				루									
Payments to staff and suppliers	7,775	2,858	(4,917)	24	2,640	2,439	2,501	2,290	2,291	2,356	2,426	2,501	2,581
Finance costs	573	14	(559)	<u> </u>	16	20	24	26	28	30	32	38	40
Internal charges and overheads applied	3,040	3,295	255	nci	3,452	3,464	3,624	3,729	3,826	3,902	3,952	3,999	4,098
Other operating funding applications	490	1,050	560	0	1,050	1,050	450	450	450	450	450	450	450
Total applications of operating funding (B)	11,878	7,217	(4,661)	- C	7,158	6,973	6,599	6,495	6,595	6,738	6,860	6,988	7,169
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(548)	11	559	led	11	11	11	10	10	7	-	-	-
Sources of capital funding				tak									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	P	-	- ( ) -	-	-	-	-	-		-
Development and financial contributions		-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Increase (decrease) in debt	3,194	8,412	5,218	ate	5,412	1,850	16,272	13,209	14,984	33,872	24,355	13,774	1,427
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	2,050	650	(1,400)	ğ	2,600	3,250	-	-	-	-	-		-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	5,244	9,062	3,818	ad I	8,012	5,100	16,272	13,209	14,984	33,872	24,355	13,774	1,427
Applications of capital funding				Ξ.									
Capital expenditure				es									
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	ğ	· ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	1,429	6,507	5,078	ė	7,044	3,424	15,932	12,360	11,674	33,673	23,821	13,491	1,128
- to replace existing assets	3,267	2,566	(701)	hese	979	1,687	351	859	3,320	206	534	283	299
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	4,696	9,073	4,377	) ' .	8,023	5,111	16,283	13,219	14,994	33,879	24,355	13,774	1,427
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	548	(11)	(559)	-	(11)	(11)	(11)	(10)	(10)	(7)	-	-	-
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following			5										

depreciation/amortisation charge 4,305
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Impact Statement for Water). 11 4,304 11 10 11 11 10 7 ---

6.2 FOR BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding						1	1			+		1111	
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	7,319	9,888	2,569		9,942	10,014	10,762	11,172	11,376	11,606	11,662	11,645	12,055
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	12,655	12,027	(628)		12,159	11,908	12,160	12,412	12,687	12,985	13,294	13,615	13,959
Internal charges and overheads recovered	224	224	-	15	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	24	24	-	201	24	25	25	26	27	27	28	29	29
Total operating funding (A)	20,222	22,163	1,941	e .	22,353	21,947	22,947	23,610	24,090	24,618	24,984	25,289	26,043
Applications of operating funding				7									
Payments to staff and suppliers	12,991	12,654	(337)	24	12,703	12,537	12,807	13,100	13,291	13,624	13,979	14,363	14,771
Finance costs	-	3	3	÷	2	2			-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	6,971	9,201	2,230	с С	9,341	9,101	9,847	10,328	10,653	10,852	10,862	10,781	11,126
Other operating funding applications	135	135	-	õ	136	137	138	139	141	142	143	145	146
Total applications of operating funding (B)	20,097	21,993	1,896	at o	22,182	21,777	22,793	23,567	24,085	24,618	24,984	25,289	26,043
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	125	170	45	peled	171	170	154	43	5	-	-	-	-
Sources of capital funding				tab									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	pu	-	· · · ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	q	-	· · ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	17,526	5,770	(11,756)	ate	6,331	25,938	24,929	5,625	273	304	294	284	254
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	pď	· · · · · ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	17,526	5,770	(11,756)	ă,	6,331	25,938	24,929	5,625	273	304	294	284	254
Applications of capital funding Capital expenditure				es wil	->-								
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	ğ	· ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	17,651	5,940	(11,711)	ē	6,502	26,108	25,083	5,668	278	304	294	284	254
- to replace existing assets	-	-		hese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	17,651	5,940	(11,711)		6,502	26,108	25,083	5,668	278	304	294	284	254
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(125)	(170)	(45)	-	(171)	(170)	(154)	(43)	(5)	-	-	-	-
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	· · ·	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following	125	170	101		171	170	154	10					

depreciation/amortisation charge 125 <sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Impact Statement for Water). 101 171 170 154 43 5 170 ----

7.1 FOR TRANSPORT

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding			-			·			·	·		·	
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	29,503	26,369	(3,134)		26,553	29,951	31,222	32,451	36,171	37,550	39,306	45,282	46,756
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	33	6,367	6,334		6,824	7,030	7,390	8,083	8,376	8,544	8,691	8,956	9,318
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	4,774	4,046	(728)		4,231	4,433	4,633	4,721	4,858	4,970	5,088	5,213	5,344
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	2,100	2,042	(58)		2,080	2,121	2,166	2,211	2,260	2,313	2,368	2,425	2,487
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	36,410	38,824	2,414	e l	39,688	43,535	45,411	47,466	51,665	53,377	55,453	61,876	63,905
Applications of operating funding				7									
Payments to staff and suppliers	12,530	12,190	(340)	24	11,917	12,253	12,013	12,368	12,864	13,290	13,778	14,312	14,874
Finance costs	4,774	5,108	334	÷	5,504	6,727	8,011	8,642	9,083	9,459	10,074	11,425	11,708
Internal charges and overheads applied	5,785	6,187	402	ĥ	6,345	6,359	6,694	6,905	7,075	7,224	7,327	7,445	7,641
Other operating funding applications	10	515	505	õ	2,760	260	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total applications of operating funding (B)	23,099	24,000	901	- G	26,526	25,599	26,728	27,925	29,032	29,983	31,189	33,192	34,233
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	13,311	14,824	1,513	led	13,162	17,936	18,683	19,541	22,633	23,394	24,264	28,684	29,672
Sources of capital funding				tab									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	10,590	12,668	2,078	P	17,599	21,387	12,597	12,735	13,261	13,647	13,952	14,216	15,093
Development and financial contributions	539	539	-	a	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539	539
Increase (decrease) in debt	13,272	9,242	(4,030)	te	8,293	11,905	10,042	8,888	14,461	7,211	15,377	8,404	7,983
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	g			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions		-	-	3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	24,401	22,449	(1,952)	pe	26,431	33,831	23,178	22,162	28,261	21,397	29,868	23,159	23,615
Applications of capital funding				will .									
Capital expenditure				Ĕ									
- to meet additional demand	1,765	1,580	(185)	Ê		5,260	1,864	5,129	3,339	4,396	5,934	7,782	1,594
- to improve the level of service	10,968	10,756	(212)	hese	19,536	24,222	17,495	13,607	14,044	15,023	15,460	15,844	20,686
- to replace existing assets	24,979	24,937	(42)	ę	20,057	22,285	22,502	22,967	33,511	25,372	32,738	28,217	31,007
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments Total applications of capital funding (D)	37.712	37,273	(439)	· · ·	39.593	51.767	41.861	41.703	50.894	44.791	54.132	51.843	53,287
	- ,						/	,					
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(13,311)	(14,824)	(1,513)	-	(13,162)	(17,936)	(18,683)	(19,541)	(22,633)	(23,394)	(24,264)	(28,684)	(29,672)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following			9										
depreciation/amortisation charge	22,285	22,667	(654)		23,045	25,310	26,150	26,895	29,964	30,789	31,738	36,117	37,089
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Im	pact Statement for V	/ater).											
Notes:		$\mathbf{A}$											

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#### FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

7.2 FOR PARKING

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding												4000	
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	(14,086)	(13,979)	107		(14,993)	(15,412)	(15,497)	(15,509)	(15,509)	(15,565)	(15,557)	(15,493)	(15,449)
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	18,316	19,899	1,583		20,561	21,023	21,544	21,914	22,400	22,926	23,472	24,039	24,646
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	7,706	7,556	(150)	201	7,853	8,038	8,208	8,379	8,564	8,765	8,974	9,191	9,423
Total operating funding (A)	11,936	13,476	1,540	e .	13,421	13,649	14,255	14,784	15,455	16,126	16,889	17,737	18,620
Applications of operating funding				- <b>- - -</b>									
Payments to staff and suppliers	9,850	10,346	496	54	10,588	10,776	11,066	11,344	11,648	11,997	12,357	12,778	13,202
Finance costs	17	479	462	÷	581	770	865	953	1,223	1,505	1,798	2,090	2,383
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,593	2,059	466	<u> </u>	2,067	2,043	2,248	2,331	2,400	2,440	2,448	2,449	2,507
Other operating funding applications	1	1	-	. Š	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total applications of operating funding (B)	11,461	12,885	1,424	at a	13,237	13,590	14,180	14,629	15,272	15,943	16,604	17,318	18,093
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	475	591	116	peled .	184	59	75	155	183	183	285	419	527
Sources of capital funding				tab									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure		-	-	pu	-	- 1 - I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	a	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(295)	858	1,153	ate	312	239	904	23	(71)	1,084	1,022	935	875
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	ğ		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(295)	858	1,153	a l	312	239	904	23	(71)	1,084	1,022	935	875
Applications of capital funding				Ī	<u>.</u>								
Capital expenditure				fes									
<ul> <li>to meet additional demand</li> </ul>	· ·	-	-	ê		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<ul> <li>to improve the level of service</li> </ul>	30	1,449	1,419	hese	496	114	117	120	112	128	132	137	142
<ul> <li>to replace existing assets</li> </ul>	150	-	(150)	Ë	-	184	862	58	-	1,139	1,175	1,217	1,260
Increase (decrease) in reserves	•	-		H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in investments	- 180	- 1,449	- 1,269	<u> </u>	- 496	298	979	- 178	- 112	-	-	1.354	- 1,402
Total applications of capital funding (D)								-		1,267	1,307	1	,
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(475)	(591)	(116)	-	(184)	(59)	(75)	(155)	(183)	(183)	(285)	(419)	(527)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following													
depreciation/amortisation charge	475	591	40		184	59	75	155	183	183	285	419	527
<sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding I	mpact Statement for W	/ater).											
Notes:		$\sim$											
		÷											

10.1 ORGANISATIONAL

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
Sources of operating funding													
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	(14,310)	(14,464)	(154)		(10,627)	(7,408)	(4,828)	(4,468)	(3,878)	(4,805)	(3,771)	(4,415)	(4,571)
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply <sup>1</sup>	26,544	29,793	3,249		29,927	30,219	30,095	31,583	33,825	36,088	36,260	39,043	40,262
Internal charges and overheads recovered	35,734	34,658	(1,076)	2015	33,786	34,130	34,675	35,297	36,062	36,862	37,774	38,749	39,811
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,100	1,050	(50)	50	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050
Total operating funding (A)	49,068	51,037	1,969	ue.	54,136	57,991	60,992	63,462	67,059	69,195	71,313	74,427	76,552
Applications of operating funding				3									
Payments to staff and suppliers	57,639	71.287	13,648	24	70,845	68,320	71,424	73,071	73,767	73,921	75,422	77,453	78,428
Finance costs	1,514	1,809	295	÷	3,170	4,982	5,874	6,310	6,571	6,726	6,918	7,217	7,181
Internal charges and overheads applied	(24,418)	(32,861)	(8,443)	2 L	(35,070)	(34,888)	(39,506)	(41,586)	(42,763)	(42,747)	(42,805)	(41,572)	(42,616)
Other operating funding applications	100	100	-	5	100	100	100	100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Total applications of operating funding (B)	34,835	40,335	5,500	- 5 1	39,045	38,514	37,892	37,895	38,675	39,000	40,635	44,198	44,093
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	14,233	10,702	(3,531)	e pel	15,091	19,477	23,100	25,567	28,384	30,195	30,678	30,229	32,459
Sources of capital funding				tab									
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			-	P	-		1.989	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions			-	a	-	· · ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	30,206	22,646	(7,560)	tec	24,640	9,568	(10,911)	(9,301)	(12,195)	(11,272)	(16,755)	(15,783)	(16,891)
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	2,000	2,000	-	bda	5,000	15,100	9,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	5		· · ·	-	-	-			-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	32,206	24,646	(7,560)	pe	29,640	24,668	578	(7,301)	(10,195)	(9,272)	(14,755)	(13,783)	(14,891)
Applications of capital funding Capital expenditure - to meet additional demand			-	notes will				-	-	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	1.990	2.370	380		16.804	18.113	7.203	1.855	2.137	4.094	2.033	2.104	2.179
- to replace existing assets	16,007	15,435	(572)	lese	17,265	18,637	11,697	13,156	13,778	15,227	12,764	13,677	15,163
Increase (decrease) in reserves	28,442	17,543	(10,899)	f	10.662	7.395	4,778	3,255	2,274	1.602	1,126	665	226
Increase (decrease) in investments		-	(10,000)			- ,000	-	-	-,			-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	46,439	35,348	(11,091)	))	44,731	44,145	23,678	18,266	18,189	20,923	15,923	16,446	17,568
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(14,233)	(10,702)	3,531	-	(15,091)	(19,477)	(23,100)	(25,567)	(28,384)	(30,195)	(30,678)	(30,229)	(32,459)
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge <sup>1</sup> Included in this figure is the metered water rates (applicable to Funding Im Notes:	7,921 pact Statement for W	12,776 /ater).	7,486		13,699	14,869	18,212	20,223	21,747	23,190	23,428	22,438	24,022

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### 2015-25 LTP 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 2012. This revaluation remains effective for the 2015/16 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 2015 and will be effective for the 2016/17 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:

- a. 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
- c. 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
- b. 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
- d. 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 proposed to the differential apportionment in 2015/16.
- 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
  - b) 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

b) 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.

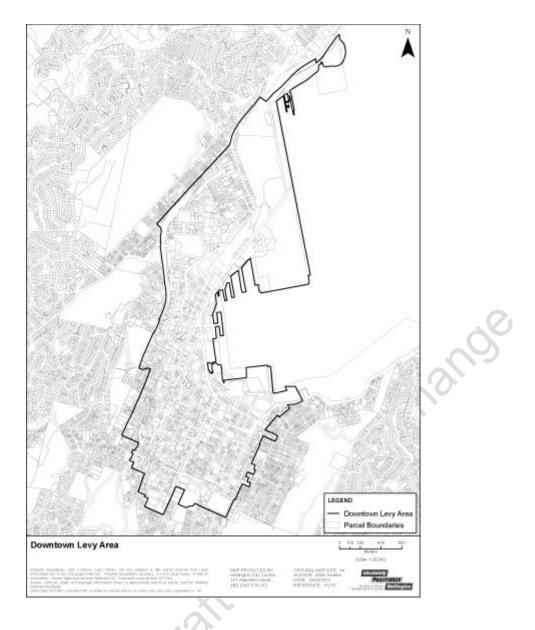
#### Downtown Targeted Rate

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.

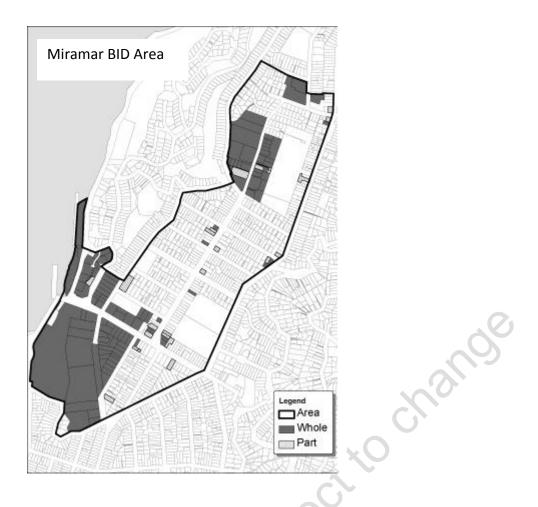


### **Miramar Business Improvement District Targeted Rate**

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 Village Business Association.

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.



### **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 proposed 2015-16 budget. These are subject to change based on Council decisions made during the adoption of the 2015-25 Long-term Plan and changes in property valuations:

Indicative resid	lential property ra	Indicative residential property rates (for										
properties with	nout a water mete	er)										
	T	I										
Capital	2015/16	Increase over										
Values	Indicative	2014/15										
\$	Rates	%										
	\$											
200,000	1,123	4.45%										
300,000	1,544	4.64%										
400,000	1,965	4.88%										
500,000	2,386	5.05%										
600,000	2,807	5.13%										
700,000	3,228	5.21%										
800,000	3,649	5.27%										
900,000	4,070	5.32%										
1,000,000	4,491	5.36%										
1,100,000	4,912	5.39%										
1,200,000	5,333	5.42%										
1,300,000	5,754	5.44%										
1,400,000	6,175	5.46%										
1,500,000	6,596	5.48%										
1,600,000	7,017	5.49%										
1,700,000	7,439	5.51%										
1,800,000	7,860	5.52%										

Indicative suburban commercial property rates									
(for properties with a water meter). This excludes									
water by consumption which is charged on actual									
usage.									
.5/16 Increase over									
icative 2014/15									
es %									
9,990 6.62%									
12,456 6.64%									
14,921 6.65%									
17,386 6.66%									
19,852 6.67%									
22,317 6.67%									
24,783 6.67%									
27,248 6.68%									
29,713 6.68%									
32,179 6.68%									
34,644 6.69%									
37,110 6.69%									
39,575 6.69%									
42,040 6.69%									
44,506 6.69%									
46,971 6.69%									
49,437 6.69%									

	Indicative downtown commercial property									
	rates (for properties with a water meter).									
	This excludes water by consumption which is									
	charged on actual usage.									
	Increase over									
	\$	Indicative	2014/15							
		Rates	%							
	\$									
	1,000,000	12,220	5.57%							
	1,250,000	15,242	5.58%							
	1,500,000	18,265	5.59%							
	1,750,000 21,288 5.59%									
2,000,000 24,310 5.609										
	2,250,000	27,333	5.60%							
	2,500,000	30,356	5.60%							
	2,750,000	33,379	5.60%							
	3,000,000	36,401	5.61%							
	3,250,000	39,424	5.61%							
	3,500,000	42,447	5.61%							
	3,750,000	45,469	5.61%							
	4,000,000	48,492	5.61%							
	4,250,000	51,515	5.61%							
	4,500,000	54,538	5.61%							
	4,750,000	57,560	5.61%							
	5,000,000	60,583	5.62%							

### **RATES REMISSION AND POSTPONEMENT POLICIES**

Refer to the Council Rates Remission and Postponement Policies. Changes to the rates remission policy are described on page xx.

es remission,

# Prospective Financial Statements

# PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>	<b>\$000</b>		\$000	<b>\$000</b>	\$000	<b>\$000</b>	\$000	\$000	\$000	<b>\$000</b>	\$000
REVENUE													
Revenue from rates (excluding metered water)	241,387	257,867	16,480		268,878	287,379	308,250	321,292	337,508	350,978	364,853	382,312	392,736
Revenue from water by metered	13,879	13,546	(333)	5015	14,181	15,024	15,909	16,910	18,363	19,230	19,878	21,040	21,682
Revenue from development contributions	2,000	2,000	-	2	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Revenue from grants, subsidies and reimbursements	51,090	42,511	(8,579)	4 Ju	42,062	28,578	21,447	19,271	20,332	20,875	21,341	21,773	22,826
Revenue from operating activities	119,913	121,287	1,374	2	124,817	127,764	130,677	134,404	136,116	136,818	140,884	143,932	147,417
Investments	20,215	20,135	(80)	inci	20,135	20,235	19,635	20,635	23,344	26,693	26,637	29,182	30,429
Fair value movement on investment property revalaution		3,665	3,665	Col	4,324	4,821	5,143	5,482	6,057	6,449	6,865	7,543	8,027
Other revenue	1,100	1,050	(50)	qat	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050
Finance revenue	603	637	34	able	650	663	719	693	731	776	827	886	952
TOTAL REVENUE	450,187	462,698	12,511	d tr	478,097	487,514	504,830	521,737	545,501	564,869	584,335	609,718	627,119
EXPENSE				- a									
Finance expense	23,041	23,197	156	date	26,503	32,362	36,820	38,878	40,406	43,554	47,909	53,501	55,898
Expenditure on operating activities	298,596	316,802	18,206	dn	329,158	332,655	338,018	350,880	362,798	376,542	387,438	398,599	411,034
Depreciation and amortisation	102,165	99,818	(2,347)	ad III	102,209	108,688	114,605	116,875	124,599	128,536	131,042	139,500	143,037
TOTAL EXPENSE	423,802	439,817	16,015	s v	457,870	473,705	489,443	506,633	527,803	548,632	566,389	591,600	609,969
NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	26,385	22,881	(3,504)	note	20,227	13,809	15,387	15,104	17,698	16,237	17,946	18,118	17,150
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE				ese									
Fair value movement - property, plant and equipment - net	57,073	-	(57,073)	É	223,266	72,988	-	240,768	104,880	-	335,064	142,710	-
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE	57,073	-	(57,073)	-	223,266	72,988	-	240,768	104,880	-	335,064	142,710	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE	83,458	22,881	(60,577)	-	243,493	86,797	15,387	255,872	122,578	16,237	353,010	160,828	17,150

Notes:

# PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Store           Carrent seets         Carrent seets </th <th></th> <th>2014/15</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>Variance</th> <th>Notes</th> <th>2016/17</th> <th>2017/18</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>2021/22</th> <th>2022/23</th> <th>2023/24</th> <th>2024/25</th>		2014/15	2015/16	Variance	Notes	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Current seats         2,38         2,38         4,09         (1,14)         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,306         1,307         1,306         1,306		AP \$000	LTP \$000	to LTP \$000		LTP \$000								
Cash and neglowalesis         2.88         1.249         (1,140)         1.086         1.126         1.126         1.126         1.248         4.502         4.503         1.248           Receivable from exchange transactions         38.658         42.577         2.201         43.754         45.208         46.500         46.88         49.744         50.55         52.118         55.776         55.100           Non-current assets         55.277         55.276         6.677         66.877         66.877         66.877         66.877         66.877         66.877         75.760         72.20         64.376         41.364         14.627         15.447         15.346         11.310         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233         17.233 <t< td=""><td>ASSETS</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	ASSETS													
Derivative frammal assets         409         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -        -         -         - </td <td>Current assets</td> <td></td>	Current assets													
Receivables from exchange transactions         30.556         64.237         2.801         43.754         45.288         46.030         44.488         49.744         50.553         52.13         53.235         51.335         51.348         51.717         55.104           Tempergreners         54.277         56.614         66.907         522         911         967         67.62         67.42         99.84         71.358         71.858         71.858         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958         71.958	Cash and cash equivalents	2,389	1,249	(1,140)		1,306	1,366	1,194	982	823	902	1,405	1,380	1,248
Perpensiminal inventions         15,048         12,120         (2,228)         12,277         12,010         13,867         14,229         14,285         15,285         15,868         15,106           Non-current assets         59,277         56,644         (6,57)         66,477         66,477         66,477         66,477         67,422         69,447         1,036         1,036           Total current assets         3,220         10,473         1,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         13,546         14,627         13,546         15,547         14,725         15,527         14,725         15,527         13,546         14,557	Derivative financial assets	409	-	(409)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inversions         675         888         13         965         922         941         988         974         1.002         1.025         1.051         1.076           Total current assets         58,777         56,847         66,447         62,447         64,415         65,768         67,242         69,468         71,888         73,860           Denvise financial assets         3,280         11,473         1,545         60,447         62,447         64,417         31,761         31,761         31,761         31,761         11,72,333         72,842         62,847         41,848         72,828         22,333         28,848         48,2479         11,841         11,823         11,72,333         72,842         62,927         71,848         7,842,34         82,857         33,286         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,808         32,	Receivables from exchange transactions	39,556	42,357	2,801		43,754	45,288	46,900	48,488	49,754	50,553	52,183	53,774	55,140
Non-current assets         56,747         56,614         66,767         62,724         69,464         71,867         72,869         73,869           Non-current assets         8,743         60,487         51,741         64,115         65,760         67,242         69,446         71,883         73,869           Direritation famous assets         8,743         60,487         62,141         64,115         65,760         67,242         69,446         71,883         73,869           Direritation famous assets         8,743         60,487,747         61,930         71,744         71,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,749         77,74	Prepayments		12,120	(2,928)		12,777	12,911	13,106	13,687	14,209	14,785		15,683	16,196
Total current assets         58,247         58,614         (6,457)           Derivative tassets         3,200         (3,200)         (3,200)         (3,200)         (3,200)         (6,37)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)         (1,45)		875	888	13		906	922	941	958	974	1,002	1,025	1,051	1,076
Derivative it assets         3.200         (3.20)           Derivative it assets         3.200         (3.20)           Derivative it assets         8.222         8.0473         24.215         7.765         32.029         31.817         31.701         34.151         34.739         37.740         41.408           Intervative it properties         220.819         220.819         220.819         220.819         222.832         222.832         222.832         223.832         223.832         223.832         223.832         223.832         223.832         223.832         23.009         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.8398         <		-	-	-		-	-	-			-	-	-	-
Derivation francoial assets         3.280         13.280         13.280         13.280         13.280         14.27         15.44         17.283           Other francoial assets         8.523         10.073         1.545         11.110         11.700         12.468         13.846         13.846         13.846         13.846         14.627         15.44         15.14         17.233           intraspites         20.5545         8.5626         (29.557)         15.666         (29.557)         11.10         11.700         124.680         33.846         220.842         225.077         243.250         251.277           Other francoial assets         13.519         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504 <td>Total current assets</td> <td>58,277</td> <td>56,614</td> <td>(6,457)</td> <td></td> <td>58,743</td> <td>60,487</td> <td>62,141</td> <td>64,115</td> <td>65,760</td> <td>67,242</td> <td>69,848</td> <td>71,888</td> <td>73,660</td>	Total current assets	58,277	56,614	(6,457)		58,743	60,487	62,141	64,115	65,760	67,242	69,848	71,888	73,660
Tack and other mace/values         State         S	Non-current assets													
Other funcabilities         9.828         10.473         17.476         17.476         13.469         13.469         13.462         13.462         14.4627         14.411         17.37,40         41.408           Investment properties         20.5,551         195.566         (9.357)         27.084         32.592         32.092         31.817         31.7101         34.151         34.739         37.740         41.408           Investment in subscitaries         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809         3.809		3,280	-	(3,280)		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Intransplates       167,43       242,49       7,476       9       7,276       32,292       32,029       31,817       31,701       34,739       37,740       41,080         Investment properties       205,951       120,064       210,064       210,636       222,333       228,424       235,707       243,220       235,707       243,220       235,707       243,220       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809       3,809		-	-	-	15	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Investment properties         205 951         196,868         (9,385)         97           Orperty, Jont 8 equipment         6.977.494         6.747.494         7.742.481         7.242.391         2.223.93         2.228.42         2.257.07         2.42.202         2.521.071           Investment in subsidiaries         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009         3.009 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>50</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>					50									
Property part & equipment investment in associates         6.974,49         BUS3,17         (29) 5/41         Property part & equipment investment in associates         7.491,256         5.980,054         7.18,038         7.14,483         7.422,121         7.208,128         7.208,254         8.004,473         8.198,068         8.202,1012           Total investment in associates         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504 <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Pe</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>,</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	-				Pe					,				
Property part & equipment investment in associates         6.974,49         BUS3,17         (29) 5/41         Property part & equipment investment in associates         7.491,256         5.980,054         7.18,038         7.14,483         7.422,121         7.208,128         7.208,254         8.004,473         8.198,068         8.202,1012           Total investment in associates         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504         19.504 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>					3									
Investment in socialistics         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3.609         3				(291,574)										
Total non-current assets         7,232,979         6,937,746         (1,006)         7,228,151         7,31,414         7,453,146         7,713,883         7,851,889         7,959,287         8,333,879         8,509,882         8,554,263           Total non-current assets         7,221,256         6,994,360         (7,463)         7,215,287         7,713,083         7,851,889         7,959,287         8,333,879         8,509,882         8,554,263           LIABILITIES         Current liabilities         404         -         (404)         7,216,081         7,217,808         7,917,649         8,026,523         8,403,727         8,581,570         8,627,933           Berrowings         11,405         33,406         22,091         13,445         11,289         11,1875         11,0209         12,448         12,171         13,025           Provision of orbit liabilities         7,466         1,740         (5,67)         6,632         7,061         7,216         7,332         3,606         44,913         387,906         6,817         6,857         6,832         7,061         7,216         7,332         3,606         4,913         4,010         8,423,001         8,423,001         8,41,43         337,806         34,433         338,050         333,359         8,504,01				-										
TOTAL ASSETS         7,291,266         6,994,360         (7,463)         7,286,894         7,451,901         7,515,287         7,776,008         7,917,649         8,026,529         8,403,727         8,581,570         8,627,923           LIABLITIES         Current liabilities         444         (404)         (404)         7,515,287         7,776,008         7,917,649         8,026,529         8,403,727         8,581,570         8,627,923           Derivative financial liabilities         57,945         59,065         (404)         62,786         68,739         65,831         60,965         64,349         76,257         70,717         71,401         74,867           Borrowings         11,455         11,458         11,289         11,456         11,875         12,027         12,089         12,448         12,717         13,0457           Provision for other liabilities         17,466         11,790         (6,576)         303,339         31,443         337,006         344,331         387,82         3,852         3,852         3,852         3,852         3,852         3,852         3,852         3,852         3,852         3,852         3,852         3,852         3,852         3,852         3,852         3,852         3,852         3,852         3,852 <td>Investment in associates</td> <td>19,519</td> <td>19,504</td> <td>(15)</td> <td></td> <td>19,504</td> <td>19,504</td> <td>19,504</td> <td>19,504</td> <td>19,504</td> <td>19,504</td> <td>19,504</td> <td>19,504</td> <td>19,504</td>	Investment in associates	19,519	19,504	(15)		19,504	19,504	19,504	19,504	19,504	19,504	19,504	19,504	19,504
Torte Adder to LABILITIES         Construction         Table to the data (404)         Table to the data (404) <thtable to<br="">the data (404)         Table to the data (404)&lt;</thtable>														
Current labilities         040         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         0400         04000         04000         0400 </td <td>TOTAL ASSETS</td> <td>7,291,256</td> <td>6,994,360</td> <td>(7,463)</td> <td>5</td> <td>7,286,894</td> <td>7,451,901</td> <td>7,515,287</td> <td>7,778,008</td> <td>7,917,649</td> <td>8,026,529</td> <td>8,403,727</td> <td>8,581,570</td> <td>8,627,923</td>	TOTAL ASSETS	7,291,256	6,994,360	(7,463)	5	7,286,894	7,451,901	7,515,287	7,778,008	7,917,649	8,026,529	8,403,727	8,581,570	8,627,923
Derivative financial liabilities         404         •         (404         •         (404         •         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·         ·	LIABILITIES				led									
Trade and other payables       57,945       59,083       11.18       6         Revenue in advance       11.405       33,496       22,091       68,739       66,8739       66,8739       12,027       12,089       12,448       12,717       13,025         Borrowings       155,552       223,345       67,825       6,837       6,837       6,839       331,443       337,806       344,931       397,256       40,2473       410,635       423,862         Provision for other liabilities       17,466       11,789       (5,676)       6,857       6,897       6,207       323,252       40,01       8,222       353,595       396,688       420,700       422,030       432,592       487,089       497,332       506,716       523,801         Toda current liabilities       12,831       -       (12,831)       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -	Current liabilities				tab									
Revenue in advance         11.405         33.496         2.001         5           Borrowings         155.652         223.387         67.825         262.057         303.639         331.443         337.806         344.931         387.256         402.473         410.635         423.862           Provision for other liabilities         17.466         11.790         (5.676)         5.698         6.847         1.616         303.639         331.443         337.806         344.931         387.256         402.473         410.635         423.862           Provision for other liabilities         17.466         11.790         (5.676)         5.598         6.857         6.932         7.061         7.216         7.382         7.609         47.989         47.689         497.332         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892         3.892 </td <td>Derivative financial liabilities</td> <td>404</td> <td>-</td> <td>(404)</td> <td>p</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td>	Derivative financial liabilities	404	-	(404)	p		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee benefit labilities       5,699       6,647       1,749       7,216       7,362       7,009       7,798       8,011       8,224         Provision for other liabilities       248,480       334,583       248,324       9       4,168       3,302       3,327       3,382       3,382       3,352       4,001         Derivative financial liabilities       12,831       (12,831)       96,683       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630					a									
Employee benefit labilities       5,699       6,647       1,749       7,216       7,362       7,009       7,798       8,011       8,224         Provision for other liabilities       248,480       334,583       248,324       9       4,168       3,302       3,327       3,382       3,382       3,352       4,001         Derivative financial liabilities       12,831       (12,831)       96,683       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630	Revenue in advance	11,405	33,496		pe	13,345	11,289	11,546	11,875	12,027	12,089	12,448	12,717	13,025
Employee benefit labilities       5,699       6,647       1,749       7,216       7,362       7,009       7,798       8,011       8,224         Provision for other liabilities       248,480       334,583       248,324       9       4,168       3,302       3,327       3,382       3,382       3,352       4,001         Derivative financial liabilities       12,831       (12,831)       96,683       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630					dat			/ -						
Provision for other liabilities       17,466       11,780       (5,676)       8,548       6,089       4,819       4,168       3,903       3,878       3,892       3,892       4,001         Non-current liabilities       12,831       -       (12,831)       -       (12,831)       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       -       - </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td><u> </u></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>					<u> </u>									
Non-current liabilities         1243,000         001,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,000         1243,00														
Non-on-control       Non-control       Non-control <td>Total current liabilities</td> <td>248,480</td> <td>334,583</td> <td>248,324</td> <td></td> <td>353,595</td> <td>396,688</td> <td>420,700</td> <td>422,030</td> <td>432,592</td> <td>487,089</td> <td>497,332</td> <td>506,716</td> <td>523,801</td>	Total current liabilities	248,480	334,583	248,324		353,595	396,688	420,700	422,030	432,592	487,089	497,332	506,716	523,801
Derivative financial liabilities       12,831       -       (12,831)       -       (12,831)       -       (12,831)       -       (12,831)       -       (12,831)       -       (12,831)       -       (12,831)       -       (12,831)       -       (12,831)       -       (12,831)       -       (12,831)       -       (12,831)       -       (12,831)       -       (12,831)       -       (12,831)       -       (12,831)       (12,831)       (12,831)       (12,831)       (12,831)       (12,831)       (12,831)       (12,831)       (12,831)       (12,831)       (13,831)       (13,842)       (13,01)       (13,842)       (18,01)       (18,842)       (18,01)       (18,842)       (18,01)       (18,842)       (18,01)       (18,842)       (18,01)       (18,13)       (16,566)       (16,861)       (17,133)       (17,333)       (13,13)       (16,565)       (13,13)       (16,56,61)       (13,13)       (16,56,61)       (13,13)       (16,56,61)       (13,13)       (16,56,61)       (12,81)       (11,12)       (11,12)       (11,12)       (11,12)       (11,12)       (11,12)       (11,12)       (11,12)       (11,12)       (11,12)       (11,12)       (11,12)       (11,12)       (11,12)       (11,12)       (11,12)       (11,12)	Non-current liabilities					7								
Trade and other payables       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630       630 <th< td=""><td>Derivative financial liabilities</td><td>12,831</td><td>-</td><td>(12,831)</td><td>es es</td><td>· ·</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></th<>	Derivative financial liabilities	12,831	-	(12,831)	es es	· ·	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings         248,601         199,689         (48,912)         9         234,258         271,429         296,284         301,972         308,340         346,176         359,779         367,075         378,899           Employee benefit liabilities         1,474         1,708         23,45         (19,742)         1,711         1,730         1,762         1,801         1,842         1,899         1,946         1,999         2,053           Provisions for other liabilities         306,573         225,972         (52,493)         19,402         17,329         16,221         16,313         16,566         16,861         17,143         17,383           Total non-current liabilities         305,577         560,554         195,830         609,595         687,805         735,804         742,653         759,716         852,359         876,547         893,562         922,765           EQUITY         Accumulated funds and retained earnings         4,992,265         4,993,646         1,381         5,013,302         5,026,517         5,041,292         5,055,759         5,072,796         5,088,343         5,105,572         5,122,940         5,139,309           Revaluation reserves         1,743,064         1,429,106         (313,958)         1,652,372         1,725,360		-	630	630	ē	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630
Provisions for other liabilities         43,687         23,945         (19,742)         F         19,402         17,329         16,429         16,221         16,313         16,566         16,861         17,143         17,333           Total non-current liabilities         306,593         225,972         (52,493)         255,001         291,118         315,105         320,624         327,125         365,271         379,216         386,847         398,965           TOTAL LIABILITIES         555,072         560,554         195,830         609,595         687,805         735,804         742,653         759,716         852,359         876,547         893,562         922,765           EQUITY         Accumulated funds and retained earnings         4,992,466         1,381         5,013,302         5,026,517         5,041,292         5,055,759         5,072,796         5,088,343         5,105,572         5,122,940         5,139,309           Revaluation reserves         13,7         13,7         13,7         13,7         13,7         13,7         13,7         13,7         13,7         13,7         13,7         13,7         13,7         13,7         13,7         13,7         13,7         13,7         13,7         13,7         13,7         13,7         13,7	Borrowings	248,601	199,689	(48,912)		234,258	271,429	296,284	301,972	308,340	346,176	359,779	367,075	378,899
Total non-current liabilities         306,593         225,972         (52,493)           TOTAL LIABILITIES         555,072         560,554         195,830           EQUITY         Accumulated funds and retained earnings         4,992,265         4,993,646         1,381         5,013,302         5,026,517         5,041,292         5,055,759         5,072,796         5,088,343         5,105,572         5,122,940         5,139,309           Revaluation reserves         1,743,064         1,429,106         (313,958)         1,652,372         1,725,360         1,725,360         1,966,128         2,071,008         2,071,008         2,071,008         2,071,008         2,406,072         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         1,37         137         137         137         137	Employee benefit liabilities	1,474	1,708	234	ĕ	1,711	1,730	1,762	1,801	1,842	1,899	1,946	1,999	2,053
TOTAL LIABILITIES         555,072         560,554         195,830         609,595         687,805         735,804         742,653         759,716         852,359         876,547         893,562         922,765           EQUITY         Accumulated funds and retained earnings         4,992,265         4,993,646         1,381         5,013,302         5,026,517         5,041,292         5,055,759         5,072,796         5,088,343         5,105,572         5,122,940         5,139,309           Revaluation reserves         1,743,064         1,429,106         (313,958)         1,652,372         1,725,360         1,966,128         2,071,008         2,071,008         2,406,072         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         3,37         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137	Provisions for other liabilities	43,687	23,945	(19,742)	F.		17,329	16,429	16,221		16,566	16,861	17,143	17,383
EQUITY         Accumulated funds and retained earnings         4,992,265         4,993,646         1,381         5,013,302         5,026,517         5,072,796         5,088,343         5,105,572         5,122,940         5,139,309           Accumulated funds and retained earnings         1,743,064         1,429,106         (313,958)         1,652,372         1,725,360         1,966,128         2,071,008         2,071,008         2,071,008         2,071,008         2,406,072         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         2,548,782         1,37         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137         137								,						
Accumulated funds and retained earnings4,992,2654,993,6461,3815,013,3025,026,5175,041,2925,055,7595,072,7965,088,3435,105,5725,122,9405,139,309Revaluation reserves1,743,0641,429,106(313,958)1,652,3721,725,3601,725,3601,966,1282,071,0082,071,0082,406,0722,548,7822,548,782Hedging reserve(9,955)13710,092137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137	TOTAL LIABILITIES	555,072	560,554	195,830		609,595	687,805	735,804	742,653	759,716	852,359	876,547	893,562	922,765
Revaluation reserves1,743,0641,429,106(313,958)1,652,3721,725,3601,725,3601,966,1282,071,0082,071,0082,406,0722,548,7822,548,782Hedging reserve(9,955)13710,092137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137137 </td <td>EQUITY</td> <td></td>	EQUITY													
Hedging reserve       (9,955)       137       10,092       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       1	Accumulated funds and retained earnings	4,992,265	4,993,646	1,381		5,013,302	5,026,517	5,041,292	5,055,759	5,072,796	5,088,343	5,105,572	5,122,940	5,139,309
Hedging reserve       (9,955)       137       10,092       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       137       1		1,743,064	1,429,106	(313,958)		1,652,372	1,725,360	1,725,360	1,966,128		2,071,008		2,548,782	2,548,782
Restricted funds         10,716         10,853         137         11,424         12,019         12,631         13,267         13,929         14,619         15,335         16,085         16,687           TOTAL EQUITY         6,736,183         6,433,805         (302,378)         6,677,298         6,764,095         6,779,482         7,035,354         7,157,932         7,174,169         7,527,179         7,688,007         7,705,157	Hedging reserve	(9,955)	137			137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
TOTAL EQUITY         6,736,183         6,433,805         (302,378)         6,677,298         6,764,095         6,779,482         7,035,354         7,157,932         7,174,169         7,527,179         7,688,007         7,705,157	Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	93	63	(30)		63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
	Restricted funds	10,716	10,853	137		11,424	12,019	12,631	13,267	13,929	14,619	15,335	16,085	16,867
TOTAL FOLITY AND LIABILITIES 7.291.255 6.994.359 6.931.883 7.286.893 7.451.900 7.515.286 7.778.007 7.917.648 8.026.528 8.403.726 8.581.569 8.627.922	TOTAL EQUITY	6,736,183	6,433,805	(302,378)		6,677,298	6,764,095	6,779,482	7,035,354	7,157,932	7,174,169	7,527,179	7,688,007	7,705,157
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	7,291,255	6,994,359	6,931,883		7,286,893	7,451,900	7,515,286	7,778,007	7,917,648	8,026,528	8,403,726	8,581,569	8,627,922

Notes:

### PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
EQUITY - OPENING BALANCES													
Accumulated funds and retained earnings	4,965,881	4,971,304	5,423		4,993,646	5,013,302	5,026,517	5,041,292	5,055,759	5,072,796	5,088,343	5,105,572	5,122,940
Revaluation reserves	1,685,991	1,429,106	(256,885)		1,429,106	1,652,372	1,725,360	1,725,360	1,966,128	2,071,008	2,071,008	2,406,072	2,548,782
Hedging reserve	(9,955)	137	10,092	115	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	93	63	(30)	50	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Restricted funds	10,715	10,314	(401)	ne	10,853	11,424	12,019	12,631	13,267	13,929	14,619	15,335	16,085
TOTAL EQUITY - Opening balance	6,652,725	6,410,924	(241,801)	3	6,433,805	6,677,298	6,764,095	6,779,482	7,035,354	7,157,932	7,174,169	7,527,179	7,688,007
CHANGES IN EQUITY				ıcil - 24				20					
Retained earnings				ž									
Net surplusfor the year	26,385	22,881	(3,504)	õ	20,227	13,809	15,387	15,104	17,698	16,237	17,946	18,118	17,150
Transfer to restricted funds	(3,766)	(4,518)	(752)	at	(3,055)	(1,598)	(1,637)	(1,685)	(1,734)	(1,790)	(1,845)	(1,911)	(1,976)
Transfer from restricted funds	3,765	3,979	214	eq	2,484	1,004	1,025	1,049	1,073	1,100	1,129	1,161	1,195
Hedging reserve Share of other comprehensive income	57,073		(57,073)	d and tab	223,266	72,988	<i>S</i>	240,768	104,880	-	335,064	142,710	-
Restricted Funds				ate									
Transfer to retained earnings	(3,765)	(3,979)	(214)	bd	(2,484)	(1,004)	(1,025)	(1,049)	(1,073)	(1,100)	(1,129)	(1,161)	(1,195)
Transfer from retained earnings	3,766	4,518	752	en	3,055	1,598	1,637	1,685	1,734	1,790	1,845	1,911	1,976
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	83,458	22,881	(60,577)	≣	243,493	86,797	15,387	255,872	122,578	16,237	353,010	160,828	17,150
				s.									
EQUITY - CLOSING BALANCES	4 000 005			ote -	5 0 4 0 0 0 0	5 000 547	=	5 055 <b>3</b> 50	5 070 700		5 405 5 <b>7</b> 0		=
Accumulated funds and retained earnings	4,992,265	4,993,646	1,381	č	5,013,302	5,026,517	5,041,292	5,055,759	5,072,796	5,088,343	5,105,572	5,122,940	5,139,309
Revaluation reserves	1,743,064	1,429,106	(313,958)	sse	1,652,372	1,725,360	1,725,360	1,966,128	2,071,008	2,071,008	2,406,072	2,548,782	2,548,782
Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense	(9,955)	137	10,092	Ĕ	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
Restricted funds	93	63	(30)	-	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Hedging reserve	10,716	10,853	137	•	11,424	12,019	12,631	13,267	13,929	14,619	15,335	16,085	16,867
TOTAL EQUITY - Closing balance	6,736,183	6,433,805	(302,378)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6,677,298	6,764,095	6,779,482	7,035,354	7,157,932	7.174.169	7.527.179	7,688,007	7,705,157

Notes:

### PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	2014/15 AP \$000	2015/16 LTP \$000	Variance to LTP \$000	Notes	2016/17 LTP \$000	2017/18 LTP \$000	2018/19 LTP \$000	2019/20 LTP \$000	2020/21 LTP \$000	2021/22 LTP \$000	2022/23 LTP \$000	2023/24 LTP \$000	2024/25 LTP \$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			1			1				1	1		
Receipts from rates - Council (excluding metered water)	241,387	249,403	8,016		268,517	286,772	307,565	320,864	336,975	350,536	364,398	381,739	392,394
Receipts from water rates by meter	13,879	10,807	(3,072)		14,052	14,854	15,730	16,708	18,069	19,054	19,747	20,805	21,553
Receipts from rates - Greater Wellington Regional Council	50,341	53,114	2,773		55,391	59,217	63,532	66,229	69,582	72,367	75,237	78,847	81,002
Receipts from activities and other income	123,013	155,461	32,448		106,809	128,001	133,236	136,825	138,879	139,749	143,249	146,468	149,880
Receipts from grants and subsidies - operating	7,715	36,026	28,311	15	35,376	21,637	15,186	12,885	13,768	14,154	14,459	14,723	15,600
Receipts from grants and subsidies - capital	43,375	6,485	(36,890)	20	6,686	6,941	6,261	6,386	6,564	6,721	6,882	7,050	7,226
Receipts from investment property lease rentals	9,215	9,135	(80)	ы	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(286,780)	(282,452)	4,328	弓	(292,688)	(294,027)	(304,189)	(312,553)	(320,255)	(330,938)	(341,543)	(352,083)	(363,949)
Rates paid to Greater Wellington Regional Council	(50,341)	(53,114)	(2,773)	54	(55,391)	(59,217)	(63,532)	(66,229)	(69,582)	(72,367)	(75,237)	(78,847)	(81,002)
Grants paid	(28,719)	(35,747)	(7,028)	÷	(43,715)	(43,238)	(35,672)	(38,214)	(41,767)	(44,371)	(44,820)	(45,321)	(45,842)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	123,085	149,118	26,033	- un	104,172	130,075	147,252	152,036	161,368	164,040	171,507	182,516	185,997
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				d at Co			0						
Dividends received	11,000	11,000	-	ple	11.000	11,100	10,500	11,500	14,209	17,558	17,502	20,047	21,294
Interest received	44	637	593	ta	650	663	719	693	731	776	827	886	952
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	4,050	4,017	(33)	p	(4,600)	5,250	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Purchase of Intangibles	(8,777)	(11,195)	(2,418)	a	(8,418)	(11,493)	(6,101)	(6,201)	(6,533)	(8,953)	(6,711)	(6,892)	(7,451)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(155,724)	(178,531)	(22,807)	ated	(149,559)	(181,868)	(170,059)	(133,086)	(144,625)	(211,583)	(165,097)	(160,020)	(171,432)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(149,407)	(174,072)	(24,665)	pdn -	(150,927)	(176,348)	(162,941)	(125,094)	(134,218)	(200,202)	(151,479)	(143,979)	(154,637)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				will be									
New borrowings	203.964	246,140	42.176	es	228.801	302,140	314,716	315.690	344.936	417.967	373.751	402.714	427.524
Repayment of borrowings	(155,562)	(197,932)	(42,370)	đ	(155,562)	(223,387)	(262,057)	(303,639)	(331,443)	(337,806)	(344,931)	(387,256)	(402,473)
Interest paid on borrowings	(22,080)	(22,999)	(919)	ser	(26,427)	(32,420)	(37,142)	(39,205)	(40,802)	(43,920)	(48,345)	(54,020)	(56,543)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	26,322	25,209	(1,113)	₽ ₽	46,812	46,333	15,517	(27,154)	(27,309)	36,241	(19,525)	(38,562)	(31,492)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	- 2,389	255 994	255 (1,395)	X	57 1,249	60 1,306	(172) 1,366	(212) 1,194	(159) 982	79 823	503 902	(25) 1,405	(132) 1,380
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	2,389	1,249	(1,140)		1,306	1,366	1,194	982	823	902	1,405	1,380	1,248

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Notes:

### **PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESTRICTED FUNDS**

	OPENING BALANCE	DEPOSITS	EXPENDITURE	CLOSING BALANCE	
	2015/16 \$000	\$000	\$000	2024/25 \$000	Purpose
SPECIAL RESERVES					
Reserve purchase and development fund	287	_	_	287	Used to purchase and develop reserve areas within the city.
Economic initiatives	207	-	-	207	Used to purchase and develop reserve areas within the dity.
development fund	-	4,500	(4,500)	-	
		1,000	(1,000)		
Insurance reserve	9,609	17,065	(10,533)	16,142	Allows the Council to meet the uninsured portion of insurance claims
Total special reserves					
and funds	9,896	21,565	(15,033)	16,429	
TRUCTO AND					
TRUSTS AND BEQUESTS					
A Graham Trust	3	1	_	1	For the upkeep of a specific area of Karori Cemetery
A W Newton request	5	I			For the benefit of art (Fine Arts Wellington), education (technical and
A W Newton request	315	160	(150)	325	other night schools) and athletics (rowing)
E A McMillan Estate	6	-	-		For the benefit of the public library
E Pengelly Bequest	13	5	-		For the purchase of children's books
F L Irvine Smith Memorial	7	2	-		
Greek NZ Memorial					For the maintenance and upgrade of the memorial
Association	5	2	<u> </u>	7	10
Kidsarus 2 Donation	3	1		4	For the purchase of children's books
Kirkaldie and Stains	17	-		17	For the beautification of the BNZ site
QEII memorial Book Fund	19	10	-	29	For the purchase of books on the Commonwealth
Schola Cantorum Trust	6	3		9	
Terawhiti Grant	10	-		10	To be used on library book purchases
Wellington Beautifying			V		Used towards "the Greening of Taranaki Street" project
Society Request	14	-	(14)	-	_
Total trusts and	_				
bequests	418	184	(164)	438	-
Total restricted funds	10,314	21,749	(15,197)	16,867	-

# 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

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# **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:

Asset Category	Useful Life (years)	Depreciation Rate
land	unlimited	not dopropioted
Land Buildings	unlimited 1 ~75	not depreciated 1.33 ~ 100%
Civic Centre Complex	10 ~ 78	1.28 ~ 10%
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
- o 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

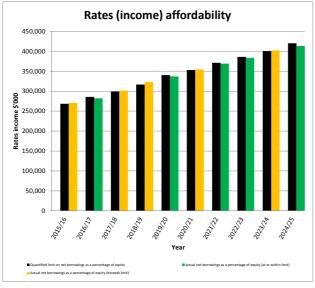
The financial information is prospective. Actual results are likely to vary from the information presented, and the variations may be material.

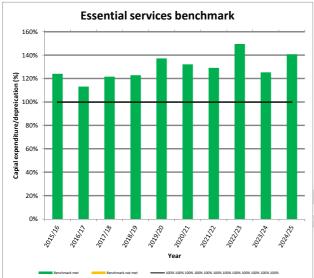
### (iv) Other Disclosures

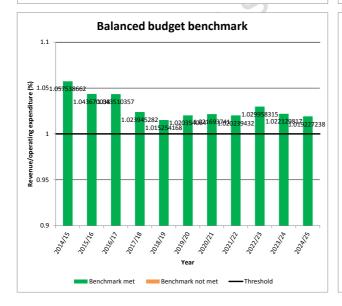
These draft prospective financial statements were adopted as part of the assumptions that form the 2015-2025 Long-term Plan consultative documents for issue on XX XXXX 2015 by Wellington City Council. The Council is responsible for the draft prospective financial statements presented, including the assumptions underlying prospective financial statements and all other disclosures. The Long-term Plan is prospective and as such contains no actual operating results.

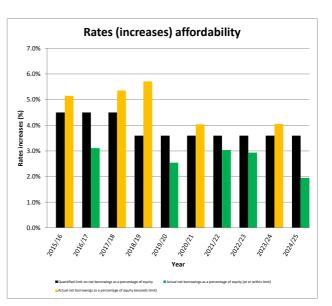
# **Prudential Benchmarks**

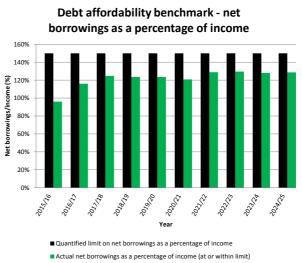
prati-subject to change



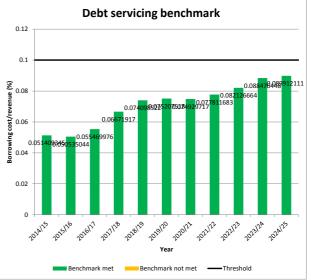








Actual net borrowings as a percentage of income (at or within limit
 Actual net borrowings as a percentage of income (exceeds limit)



# Significant Forecasting Assumptions



### **Budget and Forecasting Assumptions and Risk Assessment**

Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires that the Council identifies the significant forecasting assumptions and risks underlying the financial information set out in the ten year Long-term Plan (LTP). Where there is a high level of uncertainty the Council is required to state the reason for that level of uncertainty and provide an estimate of the potential effects on the financial assumptions. The level of uncertainty is determined by reference to both the likelihood of occurrence and the financial materiality.

The Council has made a number of significant assumptions in the preparation of the financial forecasts in this LTP. These assumptions are necessary as the LTP covers a 10 year period and to ensure that there is a consistent and justifiable basis for the preparation of the financial forecasts. The significant forecasting assumptions used in developing the financial forecasts in the LTP are detailed in the table below.

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Forecasting Assumptions	Risk	Level of Uncertainty	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
General Assumptions:			
Strategic DirectionThe strategic direction set out in the Wellington 2040:Smart Capital strategy will influence the way the Councildelivers services and infrastructure to Wellington'sresidents.Achieving the strategic directions will ensure Wellingtonthrives and prospers and is resilient against threats, bothnatural and economic.	That the strategic directions will not lead to Wellington prospering and thriving.	Low	The Wellington 2040: Smart Capital strategy is based on a significant body of research predicting six major global trends which will impact on the city between now and 2040. Thorough and comprehensive engagement with Wellington's residents show the vision and goals in the strategy are widely supported. The Strategy builds on strengths and mitigates against threats.
<ul> <li>The strategy is supported by Wellington's residents.</li> <li>Our four strategic goals are our community outcomes: <ul> <li>People City</li> <li>Eco City</li> <li>Connected City</li> <li>Dynamic Central City</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			The strategy's overarching vision and goals guide the development of the Long-term Plan, specific strategies to achieve outcomes, how the Council's activities can best align to a smart green future, and the setting of meaningful long-term targets to measure progress.

<b>F</b>			D'.1						
Forecasting Assum	ptions		Risk	Level of	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty				
				Uncertainty	Economic growth impacts on affordability of Council rates				
<ul> <li>Projected growth in the Wellington City economy:</li> <li>GDP Growth 2015-25 (Aspirational Scenario): 3.1% per annum</li> <li>Employment Growth 2015-25 (Aspirational Scenario): 1.7% per annum</li> <li>Economic growth assumptions inform the Council's Financial Strategy and aids decision-making for the LTP. This year our assumptions are informed by BERL</li> <li>Economics based on growth scenarios for the Wellington region and councils to 2041.</li> <li>The modelling considers four alternative futures for the Wellington Region – Business as Usual, IT, Infrastructure and Aspirational. The alternative futures (scenarios) consider the impact of various strategies on employment and GDP.</li> </ul>			<ul> <li>That economic growth is lower than forecasted due to:</li> <li>Local infrastructure not aligned to key regional infrastructure projects to ensure scale and needs are met by businesses and residents</li> <li>Strategies not developed to attract and retain skilled workers</li> <li>Land use planning and zoning not keeping pace with substantial population and employment growth</li> <li>Council not investing in key projects to achieve economic development at forecasted levels.</li> <li>Counter-cyclic trends in underlying economic growth despite Council's efforts to stimulate economic activity.</li> </ul>	Moderate	and the utilisation of services with a user charge funding component as discretionary income is impacted. This in turn may drive changes to both operational and capital expenditure. The economic outlook also affects local businesses, level of employment and the rate of development which means it is closely correlated to the level of growth in the ratepayer base. It is noted that the aspirational scenario forecast is based on estimated impact of economic development activities under the Wellington Regional Strategy (WRS), rather than economic development projects specific to Wellington City Council.				
Projected growth cho		7	That growth is higher or lower than		Low to Moderate growth can be accommodated within the				
Year Populat forecas			forecast thereby either putting pressure on Council to provide	Low	present level of Council infrastructure. Where higher growth requires additional infrastructure, Council will				
2015 202,669	76,145		additional infrastructure and services		collect development contributions to meet a portion of the				
2016 203,933			or putting council at risk of over-		costs of new or upgraded investment. Capital costs over				
2017 205,199	-	_	investing infrastructure to cater for		this amount would result in additional Council expenditure				
2018 206,665			growth that does not eventuate.		funded through new borrowings which would in turn result				
2019 208,056					in increased rates. On average a \$1million increase in				
2020 209,473					borrowing funded capex will result in a \$140,000 increase in				
2021 210,826	-				rates.				
2022 212,083									
2023 213,615	5 81,635								
2024 214,854	82,308								
2025 216,289	82,984								
Annul 0.65%	0.86%								

<b>—</b>			
Forecasting Assumptions	Risk	Level of Uncertainty	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
average			
City growth assumptions underpin the Council's	Asset Management Plans, capital expendit	ure budgets, and level of s	ervices in the LTP.
from the 2006 and 20013 censuses, converting trends which are likely to effect the region. It p	usual resident data to estimated resident per rovides a realistic projection based on curre	opulation for each neighbout in the policy settings and how	kets and the role of suburbs. It is based on Statistics NZ data ourhood. It is also mindful of larger economic and migration of they are playing out.
Growth in ratepayer base: Council plans to invest in a range of initiatives t provide an economic catalyst for the city which forecast will provide ratepayer growth of: 2015/16 1.2% 2016/17 1.2% 2017/18 1.5% 2018/19 1.5% 2019/20 1.8% 2020/21 1.2% 2021/22 1.0% 2022/23 1.0% 2023/24 0.8% 2024/25 0.8%		d. Low – Moderate	The Council has used current property information from its valuation service provider (Quotable Value Ltd), forward looking consenting, and historic trends to assess the level of growth in rating units, together with longer term projections from the Forecast.id modelling used in the LTP. We are also utilising modelling prepared by Price Waterhouse Coopers to assess the potential impact each of the Council's economic investment projects will have on growth in the ratepayer base. The projected growth for 2015/16 to 2017/18 is considered robust, with a higher level of estimation for out-years. Accordingly we have been conservative with our growth estimates in years 4 -10 of the LTP. If growth is higher than forecasted, average rates funding increase will be reduced by an equivalent amount as there are a greater number of ratepayers across which the rates funding requirement will be allocated. If growth is lower than forecasted, the average rates increase for the ratepayer will be higher. The annual impact of a 1% of variance in growth in the ratepayer base is equivalent to approximately \$2.5m of rates. We plan to manage this risk by conducting detailed business cases for each investment to assess their cost effectiveness and economic contribution. We will also measure and report on growth in the rating base and review the projections and underlying strategy on a three yearly basis.

Forecasting Assumptions	Risk	Level of Uncertainty	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
Forecast cost savings and efficiencies The council is targeting savings of 1% of funded operating expenditure from shared services initiatives and a range of procurement related programmes each year of the LTP, equating to approximately \$50m. This ongoing review will focus on: i. A review of the options, impacts and potential risks of reducing the renewals budget ii. The future need for assets and their ongoing strategic alignment. iii. The future capital programme, service levels, alternative service models, increased asset utilisation, holdings and potential income-generating opportunities. iv. Organisational alignment and increased use of inter council shared service alignment	<ul> <li>That council does not achieve the forecast level of savings.</li> <li>Note that in making any decisions the Council will: <ul> <li>consider the need to appropriately maintain assets so that an unsustainable future financial liability does not result</li> <li>comply with legislation</li> <li>ensure the potential adverse impacts on the health and safety of staff and the public are adequately mitigated</li> <li>outline levels of service impacts and any associated monitoring framework to ensure that changes are sustainable and do not cause unacceptable impacts or disruption to the services that the assets support.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Low – Moderate	The general rates requirement would increase or decrease by the difference between the actual and projected general rates reductions from savings. This would require the council to adjust rates, debt, fees and charges, and/or expenditure requirements where savings differ from those forecasted. The council has achieved additional savings targets in each of the past three years of between \$4m and \$8m. This provides confidence that further cost savings can be made, although the actual timing and impact will subject to a number of factors.
Levels of Service Demand for Council services and customer expectations regarding business as usual levels of service will not significantly change and therefore there will be no significant effect on asset requirements or operating expenditure beyond those specifically planned and identified within the LTP.	That there are significant changes in customer expectations regarding demand for services or levels of service from those planned in the LTP.	Low	The Council has well defined service levels for its planned activities which have been reviewed as part of the LTP process. Customer satisfaction surveys and other engagement strategies generally support the key assumptions made within the LTP and therefore there are currently no known additional areas of the Council's service that require significant modification.
<b>Funding for major economic growth initiatives</b> The 2015-2025 LTP identifies a number of projects that we forecast will provide a catalyst for economic and rating base growth in the city. These projects which include funding for urban development initiatives that provide a catalyst for growth and potential investment in extension	That the funding allocated will be insufficient to fund all of the projects identified.	Moderate	Each of the major economic projects identified within the plan will undergo a robust business case to assess their cost effectiveness and anticipated contribution to the city economy. We cannot yet be certain that all these projects will proceed. Given the lead time it is also likely that a significant proportion of the investment will not be incurred

Forecasting Assumptions	Risk	Level of Uncertainty	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
of the airport runway, a film museum, indoor arena, film and tech hubs and targeted events. These projects are at different stages of development. Specific costs and timing will be clearer as we work through the project phases. Despite this uncertainty it is important that we show through the financial strategy and LTP the capacity the Council has to invest in these projects over the 10 year period of the LTP. To cater for these uncertainties we have used an envelope budgeting approach in years 4 to 10, incorporating \$200m of capital expenditure funding for economic catalyst projects and an additional \$76m for urban development projects. In addition we have assumed that \$100m of the total \$1.9 billion of asset investment planned across the 10 years of the LTP will be funded by an external party. We will continue to budget for the associated debt servicing costs but transfer the capital risk and debt from the Council's balance sheet.		chanc	in the first three years of the LTP. This will provide an opportunity to review the envelope funding allocation as part of the subsequent LTP in 2018.
<b>Resource consents</b> Conditions for existing resource consents held by Council will not be significantly altered. Any resource consents due for renewal during the 10 year period will be renewed accordingly.	Conditions of resource consents are altered significantly. Council is unable to renew existing resource consents upon expiry.	Low	The financial effect of any change to resource consent requirements would depend upon the extent of the change. A significant change in requirements could result in the Council needing to spend additional funds to enable compliance. Generally, the Council considers that it is fully compliant with existing Resource Consents and does not contemplate any material departure from these requirements over the next 10 years.
<b>Development Contributions</b> Significant assumptions in relation to development contributions are included within the Development Contributions Policy.	If growth is higher or lower than forecast, the level of development contributions collected could be insufficient to cover the costs of additional infrastructure required to meet the needs of Wellington's future population.	Moderate	The growth assumptions within the Development Contributions Policy are considered robust as they are based on the Forecast.id modelling on population, assumptions used across the LTP. The policy is adopted by Council after a robust process including the Special Consultative Procedure and external audit.
<b>Civil Defence and Emergency Preparedness</b> The LTP is prepared on the basis that the city is continually improving its emergency preparedness, and whilst the impact of a major natural disaster cannot be	That a significant event occurs (e.g. a major earthquake) and: insufficient risk reduction	Low	Although the probability of a major earthquake or other natural disaster within the lifespan of the LTP is low, we take Emergency Preparedness very seriously with the aim to be as prepared as possible. We believe that

Forecasting AssumptionsRiskLevel of UncertaintyReasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty Uncertaintyaccurately predicted (and therefore the response required), increased community preparedness and required), increased community preparedness and regional consistency are correstroses of our approach.measures are in place to prevent large numbers of casualites, orpreparedness activities are never finished and therefore and for continuous improvement. Although we do consider ourseles capable of dealing with a large event, we will never know how adequate our plans are until the day they are tested for real. Regardless of preparedness levels, in major event it will always be likely that regional, national and international assistance will be required.Readings for an event • Recovery, post-event.never know how adequate our plans are until the day they are tested for real. Regardless of preparedness levels, in and international assistance will be required.Readings for an event • Recovery, post-event.no population or local economy.major event is will always be likely to have a significant impact of such an event is withow until such an event sucknown until such an event sucknown <br< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></br<>				
accurately predicted (and therefore the response required), increased community preparedness and reguined b), increased community preparedness is used to recover sufficiently or quickly enough in order to prevent long-term adverse effects on population or local economy.	Forecasting Assumptions	Risk	Level of	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
required, increased community preparedness and regional consistency are cornerstones of our approach. In line with the rest of N2, we follow the "4Rs": • Readiness for an event • Readiness for an event • Readiness for an event • Readiness for an event • Recovery, post-event. • Recovery, post-event. • Retovery, post-e			Uncertainty	
regional consistency are correrstones of our approach. In line with the rest of NZ, we follow the "4Rs": Reduction of risk Response when it occurs; and Response when it occurs; and Recovery, post-event. The focus areas for disaster preparedness within our plan are: Earthquake prone buildings Water Waster Waster Transportation Electricity Gas Telecoms Weifare Community preparedness Most thazards we prepare for have an expected probability. For example, maximum size tsumani once every 2.500 years, major quakes to the Loral Government policy framework shifty, resulting in new or amended legislation Most of the local government reforms are in place. No major server the period to the IP. That the Government policy framework will continue to provide a shifty, resulting in new or amended legislation Most of the local government reforms are in place. No major server the period to the IP. That the Government policy framework will continue to provide a shifty, resulting in new or amended legislation Most of the local government reforms are in place. No major server the period of the IP. That the Government policy framework will continue to provide a shifty, resulting in new or amended legislation Most of the local government reforms are in place. No major changes to the Local Government Act are foreseen a data unterdiscipate to the councils in the region failt Government policy framework will continue to provide a suble working and statutory framework will continue to provide a suble working and statutory framework will continue to work with the Regional Governance Review Mellington local authontifys will continue to work with the Regional Governance Review Mellington local authontifys will continue to work with the suble working in continue to provide a the suble discussion and reach a united and acceptable position on the LTP Assumes continuation of the current local authontify structure within the Wellington local with the fore with the issue of governance arean and	accurately predicted (and therefore the response	measures are in place to		preparedness activities are never finished and therefore
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	public toward a common view of regional governance.	leading to inappropriate and/or		The Regional Governance Review was initiated by the

Forecasting Assum	ptions			Risk				Level of Uncertainty	Reas	ons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
This will strengthen the propose and drive and Government. In Dece Commission announce tiered Council for the this proposal will closs insufficient certainty consider the impact of 2015-2025 LTP. Council's plan does re made collectively by the the formation of the M Development Agency Water to serve the er	y reform agi mber 2014 t ed a draft p entire Well e in 2015. A that the pro of this struct effect the im the Councils Wellington F and the exp	reed with o the Local Go roposal for ington. Con t this stage posal will so ure within t pact of othe in the regio Regional Eco pansion of V	r by Central overnment a single two isultation on there is ucceed to the Council's er decisions on, including onomic Wellington		d change is i nment.	mposed by	central	chan	The e was in intent need propo Shoul any in likely	ngton Regional Mayoral Forum in 2010. external environment has changed since that review nitiated – including central government announcing an tion to examine reform of the sector. The Council will to ensure its public is informed on any subsequent osals or debate. Id change be supported – and pass a community poll – mpact in terms of structure, services and costs would only impact on the out-years of the long-term plan s 4-10.)
					Signific	cant Financi	ial Assum	otions:		
Inflation The Council has adjusted base financial projections to reflect the estimated impact of inflation.				signifi	ctual inflatio cantly differ ed inflation	ent from th	e	Low - Moderate Years (1-3) Moderate -	which	ion is affected by external economic factors, most of a are outside of the Council's control and influence. cil's costs and the income required to fund those costs
				2	L SV			High Years (4-10) High Years (11-30)		ncrease by the rate of inflation unless efficiency gains e made.
Inflation Rates Applie Inflation rates have b "Forecasts of Price lev applicable rates are (s	een estimat vel Change A	Adjustors to							been assun	e individual indices will at times vary from what has included in this LTP, the Council has relied on the nption that the Reserve Bank will use of monetary ols to keep CPI within the 1.5 to 3% range.
Index Forecast	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10
Roading	1.000	1.014	1.036	1.061	1.088	1.117	1.149	1.183	1.220	1.260

Forecasting Assumptions			Risk				Level of	Reas	sons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty	
								Uncertainty		
Property	1.000	1.024	1.050	1.078	1.107	1.139	1.174	1.211	1.250	1.294
Water	1.000	1.038	1.069	1.104	1.140	1.180	1.223	1.271	1.321	1.376
Energy	1.000	1.038	1.078	1.122	1.170	1.223	1.279	1.342	1.411	1.485
Staff	1.000	1.018	1.039	1.060	1.083	1.107	1.133	1.161	1.191	1.223
Other expense	1.000	1.025	1.051	1.080	1.111	1.143	1.180	1.218	1.261	1.306
Other income	1.000	1.019	1.039	1.061	1.083	1.107	1.133	1.160	1.188	1.218
									0,	
Application of the In The inflation rates a items within the fina of:	bove have be	en applied a						Low	5	
<b>Revenue from investment properties</b> – not inflated as most ground leases are subject to fixed rentals across the period.		are inf	That the revenue streams identified are influenced by changes in prices or the rate of inflation.			Low – Moderate		assumption is considered reasonable in these cases due e specific circumstances noted.		
Petrol tax – forecast to remain constant. Revenue from petrol tax is driven by tax rates and volumes – both of which are expected to remain constant over the 10 year period. Interest revenue and expenditure – Interest rates do not		fluctua extern	te annually	streams iden as a result o utside the co	of	Moderate	facto consu recei varia	bugh the revenue streams may vary annually due to ors outside the control of the Council (eg, petrol umption may vary and therefore affect the revenue ved from Petrol Tax) it is not considered that annual nces will have a material effect on the financial casts in the LTP.		
increase annually in rates have been for section below.				No.						
<b>Grants</b> - Our grant s organisations do no constant until Coun- of the grants. There no change to the va period.	t increase wit cil make a dec efore our assu	h inflation a cision to cha mption is th	and remain ange the level aere will be	organis that Co	sations rece	es experienc eiving grants aclined to ind ble.	is such	Moderate	level	e no inflation is applied to grant funding the actual of funding proposed is reconsidered on an annual taking these factors into account.
<b>Dividends</b> – Althoug	gh rates of infl	lation will at	ffect the	N/A						

Forecasting Assumptions	Risk	Level of Uncertainty	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
revenues and expenditures of those entities distributing			
dividends to the Council it is not anticipated that the level			
of dividend will be influenced by rates of inflation in the			
future.			
Expected interest rates on borrowings	That prevailing interest rates will	Moderate	Interest rates are largely driven by factors external to the
Interest is calculated using the following interest rates:	differ significantly from those estimated.		NZ economy. Council manages its exposure to adverse changes in interest rates through the use of interest rate
2015/16 5.60% per annum			swaps. At any time Council policy is to have a minimum
2016/17 5.60% per annum			level of interest rate hedging equivalent to 50% of core
2017/18 5.90% per annum			borrowings. Based on the minimum hedging profile, a 0.1%
2018/19 6.00% per annum			movement in interest rates will increase/decrease annual
2019/20 6.00% per annum			interest expense by between \$200,000 and \$550,000 per
2020/21 6.10% per annum			annum across the ten years of the LTP.
2021/22 6.10% per annum			,
2022/23 6.20% per annum		V	
2023/24 6.70% per annum			
2024/25 6.80% per annum			
	Expected return on invest	ments:	
Cou	ncil has forecast the following returns for	significant invest	ments:
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	
Wellington International Airport Limited shareholding –	That Council will not achieve the		The level of dividend is dependent on the financial
it is assumed that the Council will retain its existing	forecast level of dividends	Moderate	performance of the company. If the actual returns are
investment in WIAL of 34% and that a regular flow of			significantly less than forecast, the council will need to look
revenue will be received by way of dividend. The forecast	5		for alternative funding through rates or borrowings. If the
annual dividend from Wellington International Airport	CX.		actual returns are significantly more than forecast, the
Limited is \$11 million for 2015/16.	0		Council may be able to reduce rates or forecast borrowings.
Wellington Cable Car Limited – it is assumed that the	That actual levels of dividends differ	Low	The level of dividend is dependent on the financial
Council will retain its existing investment at current levels	from those forecasted in the plan.		performance of the company. If the actual returns are
with the exception of a \$2.5 million investment in			significantly less than forecast, the council will need to look
2016/17 to fund replacement of the electric drive for the			for alternative funding through rates or borrowings. If the
Cable Car. No dividends are assumed across the 10 year			actual returns are significantly more than forecast, the
period			Council may be able to reduce rates or forecast borrowings.
The Greater Wellington Regional Council has signalled	The WCC incurs some cost in	Moderate	WCCL is currently undertaking an assessment of the cost of
that the Wellington trolley-bus network will be	decommissioning the network.		decommissioning. Until this is know the cost implications
decommissioned in 2017. WCC has written down the			for GWRC and WCC are unknown.

Forecosting Accumptions	Diale	lovel of	Attacimication		
Forecasting Assumptions	Risk	Level of	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty		
		Uncertainty			
carrying value of its overhead wires & pole network					
accordingly, but has assumed that GWRC will meet any					
costs of dismantled the network.					
Wellington Regional Stadium Trust loan - in accordance	That the loan will not be repaid		As the Trust is currently servicing its other loan obligations		
with the terms of the loan, no interest has been		Low	to commercial lenders, the Council considers that it is		
forecasted across the 10 year period.			unlikely that the Trust will make an annual repayment of		
			the outstanding loan. Once these commercial loans have		
The loan is due to be repaid once the Trust has repaid all			been repaid the Council expects that the Trust will be in a		
of its other liabilities and borrowings. The Trust may			position to repay the loan advanced by the Council. There		
return part of its annual operating surplus to the Council		Ċ	is currently no information / reason to suggest that the		
to repay all or part of the outstanding loan.			Trust will not be in a position to repay the Council's loan.		
Convention Centre	That operating profits and the	Moderate	Profit and dividend forecasts assume a mid-case scenario		
It is assumed that the operating costs of the proposed	dividend returned to Council are		based on a business case with robust and sound		
Wellington Convention Centre will be offset by dividends	lower than forecast	$\mathbf{C}$	assumptions. A range of industry experts (including Price		
of \$1.4m in 2021/22, increasing to \$2.2m in 2024/25.			Waterhouse Coopers, BERL Economics, Howarth HTL Ltd,		
			and Covec Ltd) were engaged in preparing market analysis,		
			economic projections, property advice and assessment, and		
			reviewing the draft business case. It is also prepared in full		
			knowledge of the planned developments in other regions.		
	• 0				
New Zealand Transport Authority (NZTA) funding	NZTA make further changes to the		Variations in the subsidy rates of approx 1% would not		
Council has made assumptions on the level of subsidies it	subsidy rate, the funding cap or the	Low	impact the Council's funding income stream due to current		
expects to receive from central government through the	criteria for inclusion in the subsidised		eligible expenditure being in excess of the current funding		
NZTA over the period of the LTP. The NZTA Funding	works programme.		cap.		
Assistance Rates Review was finalised in October 2014.					
The agreed funding assistance rates for both the 2015-18					
National Land Transport Programme (NLTP) period and at					
the end of the transition are as below:					
2015/16 48%	1				
2016/17 49%					
2017/18 50%					
2023/24 51% (end of transition)					
,					
Vested assets	That Council will have assets vested		The level of vested assets fluctuates considerably from year		
No vesting of assets is forecast across the 10 year period.	thereby increasing the depreciation	High	to year and is unpredictable. Historical levels have not been		
	expense in subsequent years.		material. The recognition of vested assets in the income		
		1			

Forecasting Assumptions	Risk	Level of Uncertainty	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
			statement is non-cash in nature and will have no effect on rates. The financial effect of the uncertainty is expected to be low.
Sale of Assets We have assumed asset sales of \$52m will be realised to repay borrowings across the 10 year period.	That the sale of assets do not occur at forecasted levels	Moderate	If the level of asset sales is less than forecasted, either our level of debt will increase by the relevant amount or Council may consider revising its level of asset investment. The interest cost of servicing this debt will be lower or higher depending on the level of asset sales.
Sources of funds for the future replacement of significant assets Sources of funds for operating and capital expenditure are as per the Revenue and Financing Policy (refer page xx)	That sources of funds are not achieved	Low	User charges have been set at previously achieved levels. Depreciation is funded through rates. The Council is able to access borrowings at levels forecast within the LTP.
Useful lives of significant assets	That assets wear out earlier or later		The financial effect of the uncertainty is likely to be
The useful lives of significant assets is shown in the Statement of Accounting Policies (refer page xx).	than estimated.	Low - Asset lives are based upon	immaterial. Depreciation and interest costs would increase if capital expenditure was required earlier than anticipated.
It is assumed that there will be no reassessment of useful lives throughout the 10 year period.	i joject	estimates made by engineers and registered valuers.	However, these impacts could be mitigated as capital projects could be reprioritised in the event of early expiration of assets.
It is assumed that assets will be replaced at the end of their useful life.	That Council activities change, resulting in decisions not to replace existing assets.	Low	Council has a comprehensive asset management planning process. Where a decision is made not to replace an asset, this will be factored into capital projections.
Planned asset acquisitions (as per the capital expenditure programme) shall be depreciated on the same basis as existing assets.	That Council replaces assets before the end of useful life. That more detailed analysis of planned capital projects may alter the useful life and therefore the depreciation expense.	Low	Asset capacity and condition is monitored, with replacement works being planned accordingly. Depreciation is calculated in accordance with accounting and asset management requirements.
<b>Revaluation of property, plant and equipment</b> These forecasts include a three yearly estimate to reflect the change in asset valuations for property, plant and	That actual revaluation movements will be significantly different from those forecast	Low	The majority of Council's depreciable property, plant and equipment assets is valued on a depreciated replacement cost basis. Therefore, using the projected inflation rate as a

<b>-</b>	et 1		
Forecasting Assumptions	Risk	Level of Uncertainty	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
<ul> <li>equipment in accordance with the Council's accounting policies (refer page xx).</li> <li>The following assumptions have been applied to projected asset revaluations:</li> <li>Revaluation movements shall equate the inflation rates applied for all depreciable property, plant and equipment (refer section "Inflation")</li> <li>The depreciation impact of inflation shall be in the year following revaluation.</li> <li>The value of non-depreciable assets (e.g. land) is forecast to remain constant.</li> </ul>			proxy for revaluation movements is appropriate and consistent with the treatment of price changes generally within the LTP. For land assets valued at market value (based on sales evidence), values have been assumed to remain constant. This reflects the wide disparity in views on the sustainability of current residential market prices.
<b>Revaluation of investment properties</b> It is assumed that the value of investment properties accounted for at fair/market value will remain constant across the 10 year plan.	That actual revaluation movements will be significantly different from those forecast	Moderate	For assets valued at market value (based on sales evidence), values have been assumed to remain constant. This assumption has no impact on depreciation as these assets are not depreciated.
<b>LGFA Guarantee</b> Each of the shareholders of the LGFA is a party to a deed of Guarantee, whereby the parties to the deed guarantee the obligations of the LGFA and the guarantee obligations of other participating local authorities to the LGFA, in the event of default.	In the event of a default by the LGFA, each guarantor would be liable to pay a proportion of the amount owing. The proportion to be paid by each respective guarantor is set in relation to each guarantors relative rates income.	Low	The Council believes the risk of the guarantee being called on and any financial loss arising from the guarantee is low. The likelihood of a local authority borrower defaulting is extremely low and all of the borrowings by a local authority from the LGFA are secured by a rates charge.
Renewal of External Funding It is assumed that Council will be able to renew existing borrowings on equivalent terms.	That new borrowings cannot be accessed to fund future capital requirements	Low	The Council minimises its liquidity risk by maintaining a mix of current and non-current borrowings in accordance with its Investment and Liability Management Policy. In accordance with the Liability Management Policy the Council must maintain its borrowing facilities at a level that exceeds 110% of peak borrowing levels over the next 12 months.
Weathertight Homes The Council will continue to spread the cost incurred by Council in settling weathertight homes claims by funding claims from borrowings and spreading the rates funded	That the level of the claims and settlements is higher than provided for within the LTP.	Low	The weathertight homes liability is an actuarial calculation based on the best information currently available. The liability provided for within the Council's financial statements is \$50m, a 1% change in this figure would

Forecasting Assumptions	Risk	Level of	Reasons and Financial Effect of Uncertainty
		Uncertainty	
repayment across a number of years. The LTP assumes that the Council's weathertight homes liability will be fully settled and the associated borrowing repaid over the 10 years of this LTP.			equate to \$0.5m.
<b>General Rates Differential</b> It is assumed that the general rates differential will remain at 2.8:1 Commercial:Base/Residential over the period of the LTP.	That Council makes the decision to change the general rates differential from forecast.	Low	If for any reason Council were compelled to make a decision to change the general rate differential, the maximum it could be expected to move would be from 2.8:1 to 1:1 Commercial:Base/Residential. This could potentially transfer the rates impost from Commercial ratepayers back to Base/Residential ratepayers of approximately \$35m-\$57m per annum.

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