

The assessment has been based on various ‘communities’ within Wellington City. The communities considered vary between the services provided. This is covered in the next chapter – Communities.

As required by the LGA 2002, this Assessment has been made after consultation with the Wellington Medical Officer of Health. As part of the consultation process, copies of the draft Assessment were placed in all Council libraries, the Service Centre and on Council’s website. Information about the draft Assessment was contained in The Wellingtonian, the Absolutely Positively Wellington newspaper sent to all city residents and public notices were placed in The Dominion Post newspaper. A public meeting was also held to discuss the Assessment. A presentation was made to the Makara Ohariu Community Board.

Further consultation was carried out with Ngati Toa and the Tenths Trust, Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC), Ministry for the Environment (MfE), Hutt City Council (HCC), Porirua City Council (PCC), the Makara, Ohariu Valley, South Karori and Horokiwi Communities and 157 resident and special interest organisations. In addition, the Assessment was included in the consultation material for the draft Annual Plan.

Section 125 of the LGA requires Council to undertake assessments from ‘time to time’. Council anticipates future assessments to be carried out approximately every 3-5 years though the timing of future assessments may be different for each service.



### 1.3 Links to other Council plans and policies

#### 1.3.1 Creative Wellington – Innovation Capital

Council’s vision for Wellington is *Creative Wellington – Innovation Capital*. One core role in achieving this vision is to manage the city's infrastructure efficiently. As Council sees having quality infrastructure as the foundation on which the city's future will be built. Relevant Council outcomes for Wellington are:

<b>STRATEGIC OUTCOMES</b>	<b>THE SERVICES PROVIDED TO ACHIEVE THE OUTCOMES:</b>
Water and energy: Wellington residents have a high quality water supply	Water supply
Reducing waste: Waste is minimised through recycling and reuse	Waste disposal
Sustainable disposal: Waste is disposed of in ways that do not harm the environment	Wastewater Stormwater Waste Disposal
Public health: It's a healthy place to live	Water Wastewater system Public toilets Cemeteries Crematoria

### 1.3.2 Asset Management Plans

Asset management plans (AMP's) are a key component of the Council planning process, being prepared within the context and framework of Council's Long Term Community Council Plan and fed in to the financial plans and service objectives of those documents. AMP's relevant to this assessment are those for water supply, wastewater, stormwater, public conveniences, cemeteries and landfills.

While the more significant information about Council owned assets and services contained in the relevant AMP's are provided in the following assessment, the plans should be referred to for greater detail. More importantly, this assessment provides information about non-Council provided services such as unreticulated wastewater treatment facilities.

### 1.3.3 Wellington City District Plan

In terms of residential growth the policy direction in the current Wellington City District Plan is to generally contain development within the existing urban city boundary. To provide for population growth the focus has been to encourage residential intensification and provide for residential infill in Residential Areas. More recently there has been an acceptance that some degree of 'greenfield' expansion is needed, and this has been addressed via the Northern Growth Development Framework. The framework provides for 'smart' greenfield development in the Northern Growth area and discourages such development elsewhere through urban containment policies.

One of the major benefits of the urban containment policy is that it makes better utilisation of existing infrastructure, as well as supporting public-transport systems, and encouraging reduced reliance on private vehicles. While generally, individual infill buildings do not have any significant effect on the supply of water or flows of wastewater, the gradual incremental increase in water demand and increased wastewater flows from any increase in population could ultimately have a sufficiently significant effect to require the upgrade of existing services.

#### 1.3.4 Development Contributions Policy

To ensure that new development contributes its fair share towards new or upgraded water or sanitary services that might be required as a consequence of development, Council is developing a development contributions policy in 2005. Until it does so the position at law is that the financial contribution provisions of the District Plan/Resource Management Act are unaffected and the LGA 2002 provisions will not be applied.

### 1.4 Population Growth and Development

Wellington City had an estimated usually resident population of 182,600 in June 2004. Medium population projections for the city suggest that this is likely to grow to 193,300 by 2021 (5.8% increase over 16 years).

In June 2001 there were 62,733 occupied dwellings in the city. New houses built between 2000-2004 have been approximately one-third stand-alone dwellings and two-thirds terraces/units or apartments. The greatest proportion of new stand alone dwellings have been located in Churton Park, Newlands, Tawa, Miramar and Karori.

The extra demands on the wastewater and the stormwater systems due to the growth and development of Wellington City at this rate, for the planning period, will not be substantial and will be catered for by the implementation of current projects as detailed in the AMP's.

However, based on current expected growth and demand figures, GWRC research has highlighted the fact that they would be unable to supply sufficient potable water during 1 in 50-year drought conditions as from 2007.

The development potential of the northern suburbs will have an effect on future infrastructure requirements. The adoption of the Northern Growth Management Plan has given certainty to enable the planning of the infrastructure needs in this area.