
Wellington City Council

Annual Plan 2016/17



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Part A: Introduction



Mayor's introduction



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 2016/17 we'll start the required strengthening of our iconic Town Hall, providing a home to a potential national school of music to boost music performance and talent development in the Capital. Construction of our new Convention Centre begins and we expect significant growth and investment from Wellington's tourism offering. Located opposite Te Papa, the Movie Museum and Convention Centre will be a huge drawcard for visitors from across the globe. Once operational, \$38 million GDP per annum will be generated and many jobs protected, providing a significant economic input for the city.

This financial year the Urban Development Agency will be established, rapidly increasing affordable housing of good design near decent facilities, rather than urban sprawl.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Celia Wade-Brown', with a stylized flourish at the end.

CELIA WADE-BROWN
Mayor

Message from the Chief Executive



This *Annual Plan*, which is effectively a new chapter in the Council's *Long-term Plan*, helps Wellington grow sustainably.

All the signs point to a stronger economy in the coming year, which is the right time to make the decisions to keep that momentum going.

While the Council is heading in the right direction, there is still work to do.

The Council has three roles in a successful city:

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

How does the Council measure up? On the first point, it does the basics really well. Wellington is a beautiful, clean and safe city. If you took an equivalent size city in the UK, there will be a few neighbourhoods you cannot walk around during the day and feel safe. There is no place in Wellington that is unsafe. The city's assets and roads are in good shape with more accurate information than other councils on the age and condition of its underground pipe network.

On the second point, there is room for improvement but the Council is making good progress. It has an excellent credit rating (AA), prudent financial limits, carries less debt than most councils and is using innovation, shared services and technology to reduce costs and be as efficient as possible.

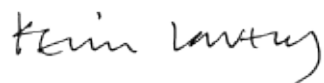
On the final point, the Council is doing really well environmentally and socially but needs to do more to support the economy - and it has, and it is. The council's *LTP* tackled the economy head-on with exciting new projects to transform Wellington. The focus on the economy matters because rates from the business sector fund almost half the cost of providing council services. A growing rates base means more funding to improve environmental and social services, as well as infrastructure and economic development.

I have always said that the Council must earn the right to do the clever stuff - in other words, it must do the basics really well before it can invest in new and exciting projects such as the movie museum and convention centre. The Council is doing the basics well and is always looking for new and better ways of working.

Parking Services is a case in point. The Council brought the service in-house, invested heavily in training and equipment and paid parking officers the living wage. It modernised the service, rolled out sensors to automate street parking, will allow differential pricing and provided more parking spaces from the same system. It is not all about enforcement, customer service is equally important and parking officers play a wider ambassadorial role. So overall the city gets the best of both worlds - an improved service and value for money.

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

The *Annual Plan* means the people of Wellington will continue to receive all their Council services - plus new projects that will transform the city - at an average of \$5.93 per resident a day. This is roughly the same cost per resident a day as power, petrol, phone or internet, bills - but the council provides a multitude of services, not just one. By anyone's measure, that is good value for money.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kevin Lavery". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

KEVIN LAVERY
Chief Executive

Our broad approach

LINKING OUR ANNUAL PLAN 2016/17 WITH OUR LONG-TERM PLAN APPROACH

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

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

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

Broad approach of the 10-year-plan

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

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

Areas of focus for year two of the Long-term Plan

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

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

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

Overview

The Local Government Act 2002 requires us to plan in 3-year cycles. Every 3 years, we consult the community on a draft Long-term plan (LTP). This sets out our intentions for the decade ahead - what we'll do, how we'll do it, how much we'll spend, who will pay, the levels of service we'll provide, and how we'll measure the quality and effectiveness of our work.

OUR GOALS

We've put in place clear goals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE LONG-TERM PLAN 2015-25 (LTP)

The LTP was adopted in June 2015 as our key strategic planning statement for the next 10 years. It also identified the key work programmes and financial parameters for a 3-year period. The key objectives of the LTP are:

- "investing to grow" through establishing a programme of major projects that grow the economy and deliver returns on investment
- investing to maintain and improve existing services, including making infrastructure more resilient and the city's transport system more efficient
- increasing the use of existing assets rather than spending on new infrastructure
- improving asset management practices to better manage risk and the timing of asset replacement
- achieving ongoing efficiencies from shared services and improved customer experiences.

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

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

Detail on the LTP is available at:
<http://www.our10yearplan.co.nz>

Annual Plan 2016/17

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

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

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

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

MEASURE	ANNUAL PLAN	LONG-TERM PLAN
	2016/17	2015-25
	2016/17	2016/17
Operating expenditure	\$462.6 million	\$458.6 million
Capital expenditure	\$180.8 million	\$172.5 million
Average rates increase after growth	3.6 percent	3.6 percent
Forecast year-end borrowings	\$479.1 million	\$492.0 million
Operational expenditure funded by rates	65 percent	65 percent
Rates distribution	45 percent commercial 55 percent residential	45 percent commercial 55 percent residential

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

Setting limits on our rates and borrowings requires prioritisation of spending decisions and ongoing review of existing services. The parameters we set for our rates levels and rates increases as part of the LTP are:

RATES LIMITS:	2016/17
Rates increase limit (after growth) first triennium average	4.5%
Rates increase limit (after growth) 10-year average	3.9%

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

The parameters we have set for borrowings as part of the LTP are:

BORROWINGS LIMITS:	OPERATING TARGETS	PRUDENTIAL LIMITS	ANNUAL PLAN 2016/17
Long-term Plan 2015-25 limit:			
Net borrowing as a percentage of income	<150.0%	<175.0%	109.9%
Prudential limits:			
Net borrowing as a percentage of income	<150.0%	<175.0%	109.9%
Net interest as a percentage of income	<15.0%	<15.0%	5.3%
Net interest as a percentage of annual rates income	<20.0%	<20.0%	8.8%
Liquidity (term borrowing and committed loan facilities to existing external net debt)	>115.0%	>115.0%	>115.0%

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

Operational expenditure

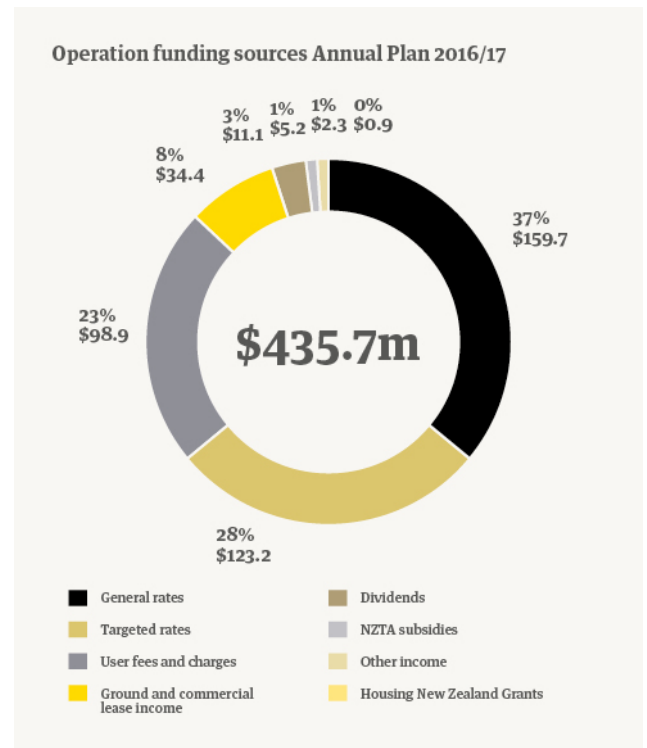
Operational expenditure provides for all of our day-to-day operations and services, from waste disposal, water supply and maintaining our roads to issuing building consents, running our recreational facilities, maintaining our parks and gardens and delivering events.

The Council plans to spend \$462.6 million on operational expenditure in 2016/17. This compares with \$458.6 million forecast for 2016/17 in the LTP. Changes to the operational expenditure can be found in the Funding Impact Statements.

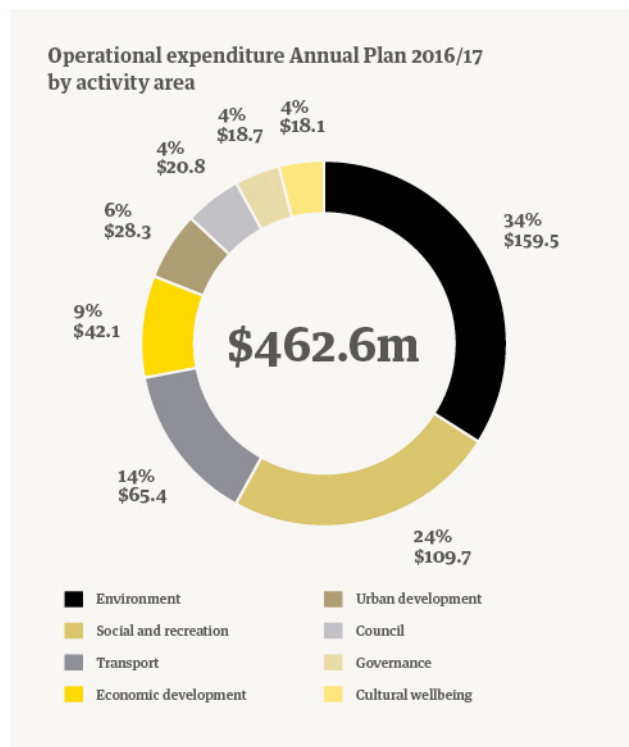
Sources of operational funding

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

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



*Graph reconciles to 'Total operating funding' in the Whole of Council Funding Impact Statement p.80.



*Graph reconciles to 'Total Expense' in the Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense p.108.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

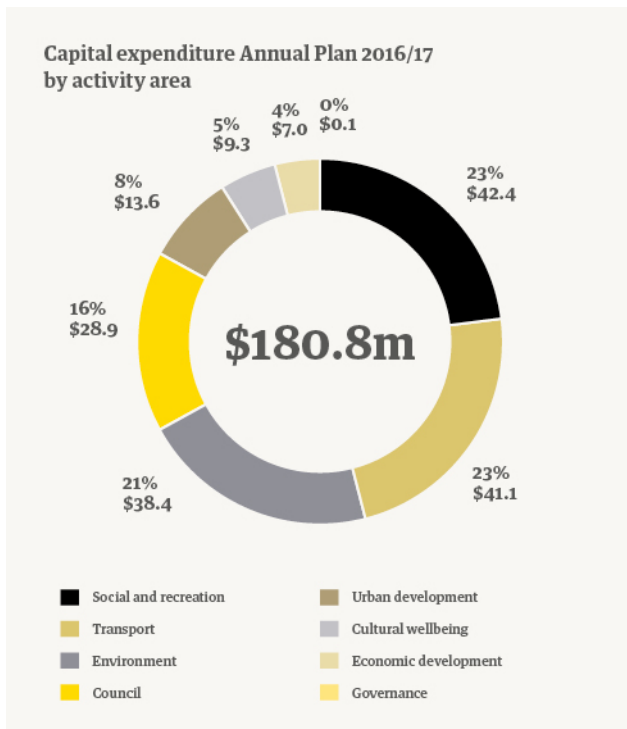
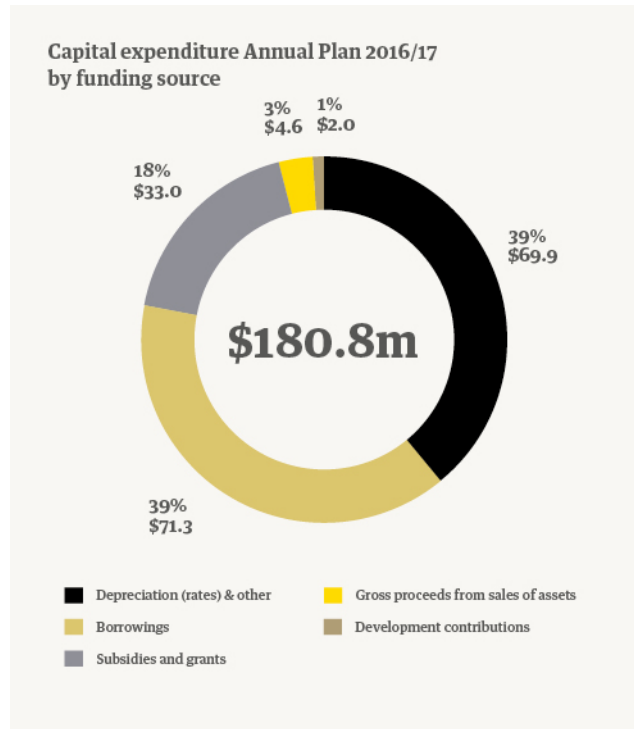
We’re continuing to invest in our city’s infrastructure while focussing on city resilience.

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

Sources of capital funding

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

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



Engagement and consultation process

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kilbirnie Business Improvement District - Including a new targeted rate to be applied to commercially rated properties in this area.

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

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

Because a greater number of people are choosing to engage with us through social media, we also adopted a continuous conversation approach on our Facebook and Twitter accounts, and our other social media channels. Over the consultation period a range of tweets and Facebook posts were made by the Council about the Annual Plan 2016/17 and the proposed changes to the LTP. These social media posts were used to raise awareness of the engagement and consultation process and to encourage people to make submissions. Other awareness raising activities included emails to over 1200 stakeholders, media releases, and advertisements in both the *Dominion Post* and *Wellingtonian* newspapers.

Submissions received

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

The submission process showed general support for the changes to the LTP and the new funding initiatives. After some minor alterations due to feedback received through the consultation process, all proposals included in the Consultation Document were included in the proposed Annual Plan 2016/17. Also included in the proposed plan were a small number of additional initiatives that arose through the consultation process and oral hearings, along

with some funding and budget phasing proposals that arose after the Consultation Document was issued.

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

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

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

What has changed after the consultation process

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

- starting the implementation of the Smokefree Action Plan to move Wellington towards being a smokefree city by 2025
- increasing the number of parking officers in order to provide service levels similar to those from when the function was outsourced to enable the continuation of quality service levels
- increasing the number of drinking fountains in the central city by three in 2016/17
- increasing the funding for the Newtown Festival to help with the event organisation in 2016/17
- removing swimming pool entry fees for under-5s (this fee change does not affect the Learn to Swim programme fees)
- removing a proposed Late Fee for burial services
- additional funding for the developed design phase for the Vogelhorn Precinct
- additional funding to continue the implementation of the Commonwealth Walkway
- additional funding for the Terawhiti Karori Park artificial surface to increase the funding included in the LTP
- bringing forward the Tawa Town Centre upgrade, which was originally planned for 2019/20.

Part B:
Our work in detail



Statements of service provision

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

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

Governance - delivering trust and confidence in decision-making

Environment - protecting and enhancing Wellington's environment

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

Cultural wellbeing - reflecting and shaping Wellington's unique cultural identity

Social and recreation - sustaining safe, resilient and healthy communities

Urban development - preserving Wellington as a compact, vibrant and attractive city, now and into the future

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

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

- **scope statement** - an outline of the scope of our work under the activity
- **key projects** - a summary of the key initiatives for the year
- **activity statements** - what activities are to be undertaken and their rationale, the specific services to be provided
- **performance targets** - an outline of objectives, outcome indicators and performance targets
- **what it will cost** - a summary financial table for that activity area.

1

Governance Pārongo ā-tāone

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

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

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

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

KEY PROJECTS

Giving effect to the Long-term plan 2015-25

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

Local body elections

The local body elections are held every 3 years throughout New Zealand and the next Election Day is Saturday 8 October 2016. Elections will be held for the Mayor, 14 Councillors (who are elected from five wards) and Community Board members for the Tawa and Makara-Ohariu Community Boards. Nominations for these positions will be open from 15 July to 12 August.

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

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

Pre-election report

Before each local body election, the Chief Executive must produce a pre-election report summarising the major projects planned for the following 3 years along with financial information on rates, rates increases and borrowing. The pre-election report is expected to be released on 29 July.

Digitisation of information

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

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

STATEMENT ON MĀORI AND MANA WHENUA

Our Treaty obligations

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

Mana whenua partnerships and iwi support

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

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

GOVERNANCE - GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

GROUP OF ACTIVITIES	RATIONALE	SERVICE OFFERING	NEGATIVE EFFECTS
1.1 Governance, information and engagement	Facilitating democratic decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Providing advice, research and administrative support to elected members and community boards• Hosting local body elections• A call centre and website providing 24/7 access to information and a place to log service faults• Management of archival information in line with legislation• Facilitating engagement on key issues and input from advisory groups• Accountability planning and reporting	There are no significant negative effects from these activities.
1.1.1 City governance and engagement	Providing open access to information		
1.1.2 Civic information			
1.1.3 City Archives			
1.2 Māori and mana whenua partnerships	Partnership and recognition of the special place of mana whenua	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintaining formal relationships with two mana whenua partners• Facilitating opportunities to contribute to local decision-making	There are no significant negative effects from these activities.
1.2.1 Māori and mana whenua partnerships			

GOVERNANCE - PERFORMANCE MEASURES

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

1.1 Governance, information and engagement

1.1.1 City governance and engagement

1.1.2 Civic information

1.1.3 City Archives

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

1.2 Māori and mana whenua partnerships

1.2.1 Māori and mana whenua partnerships

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

GOVERNANCE - ACTIVITY BUDGET

1.1 GOVERNANCE, INFORMATION AND ENGAGEMENT	2015/16 LTP GROSS EXPENDITURE	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN GROSS EXPENDITURE
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
1.1.1 - City governance and engagement	9,901	10,909
1.1.2 - Civic information	5,435	5,542
1.1.3 - City Archives	1,758	1,967
Total operating expenditure	17,094	18,418
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
1.1.1 - City governance and engagement	-	116
1.1.2 - Civic information	-	-
1.1.3 - City Archives	-	-
Total capital expenditure	-	116
1.2 MĀORI AND MANA WHENUA PARTNERSHIPS	2015/16 LTP GROSS EXPENDITURE	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN GROSS EXPENDITURE
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
1.2.1 - Māori and mana whenua partnerships	281	295
Total operating expenditure	281	295
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
1.2.1 - Māori and mana whenua partnerships	-	-
Total capital expenditure	-	-

2

Environment Taiao

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

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

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

KEY PROJECTS

Low-Carbon Capital Plan 2016-18

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

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

Zealandia

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

Wastewater laterals

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

Our Natural Capital

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

It is an ongoing project with a budget of \$330,000 for 2016/17. It aims to:

- protect the city's indigenous biodiversity, restore significant areas, create safe buffer zones around them and connect them together
- reduce pest numbers throughout Wellington City to a point where our native species can survive and populations can expand
- focus on raising awareness of the issues facing indigenous biodiversity and connecting people to their natural environment.

Walkway upgrades

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

- ensure safe, accessible and sustainable trails are provided that enable all trail users to be active and healthy, as well as meet the local trail user community's expectations regarding ongoing trail works throughout the Council's reserve network
- meet the objectives of Our Capital Spaces by ensuring beginner riders have the opportunity to ride within the Council's reserve network, and provide a family ride and easy walk resource within the reserve network.

Harbour Escarpment Walk

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

Hydraulic modelling

The Council needs to better understand the existing capacity of the stormwater network, where and to what extent we are providing flood protection across a range of event severity, and where the areas exposed to high flood risk are. Hydraulic modelling projects will address this with \$1.5 million budgeted in 2016/17. There are some known problem areas, and progressive improvement in these areas as well as advancing our understanding of citywide issues are planned.

Stormwater upgrades

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

Lyllall Bay foreshore

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

ENVIRONMENT – GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

GROUP OF ACTIVITIES	RATIONALE	SERVICE OFFERING	NEGATIVE EFFECTS
2.1 Gardens, beaches and green open spaces 2.1.1 Local parks and open spaces 2.1.2 Botanic gardens 2.1.3 Roads open spaces 2.1.4 Town belts 2.1.5 Community environmental initiatives 2.1.6 Walkways 2.1.7 Biodiversity	Provide access to green open spaces Provide public places to congregate Provide access to recreational opportunities Enhance biodiversity	Manage and maintain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4000ha of parks, reserves and beaches • 200 buildings for community use • 340km of walking and mountain bike tracks • over 200,000 square metres of amenity bedding and horticultural areas • boat ramps, wharves, seawalls and slipways 	In our management of the city's green open spaces, we seek to balance recreation needs against environmental protection. While recreational use can have negative effects on the immediate environment, in most cases these are not significant. We do not anticipate any other significant negative effects associated with our management of these services.
2.2 Waste reduction and energy conservation 2.2.1 Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling 2.2.2 Management closed landfills aftercare 2.2.3 Energy efficiency and conservation	Minimise and manage waste	Manage and monitor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • landfill operations/ composting waste at the Southern Landfill • domestic recycling and rubbish collection • the environmental impacts of closed landfills • programmes to educate residents to manage and minimise waste effectively 	Waste management has the potential to create leachates and gases. The construction and management of the Southern Landfill is designed to minimise the impact of these. The service is subject to resource consent conditions and is monitored.
2.3 Water 2.3.1 Water network	Security of supply of potable water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure high-quality water is available at all times for drinking and other household and business uses • Maintain 80 reservoirs, 34 pumping stations, 8000 hydrants and 1.250km of pipes 	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.	Provide and monitor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the city's sewage collection, treatment and disposal in line with resource consent conditions • a real-time network monitoring system • the performance of Wellington Water 	The wastewater network aims to minimise the harm to people that would arise without it. The Council has made significant investment in plant and equipment to treat the waste before it is disposed. There is the risk of minor overflows into waterways during storm events. These occurrences are rare and are monitored to reduce public health impacts.
2.5 Stormwater 2.5.1 Stormwater management	Keep people and property safe from flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain, renew and upgrade the stormwater network to protect flooding • Introduce a hydraulic model • Monitor the performance of Wellington Water 	The stormwater network aims to minimise the impact of flooding. The network can carry containments, such as oils from roads or run-off from developments, into waterways. We educate residents to change behaviours, such as pouring paint down drains, and monitor our waterways.
2.6 Conservation attractions	Inform and educate on the importance of conservation and biodiversity Attract visitors Protection of flora and fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide funding to Wellington Zoo, and support its expansion with the new <i>Meet the Locals</i> exhibition • Part-fund Zealandia, and monitor its performance • Provide a one-off \$6m grant for the development of an Ocean Exploration Centre on the south coast (subject to third party funding and a final business case) 	We do not anticipate any significant negative effects associated with our role in these services.

ENVIRONMENT - PERFORMANCE MEASURES

ENVIRONMENT

Objectives

Security of supply

Waste reduction

Access to green open spaces

Biodiversity

Outcome indicators

Open space land owned or maintained by the Council - total hectares and sqm per capita

Residents' usage of the city's open spaces - local parks and reserves, botanic gardens, beaches and coastal areas, and walkways

Residents' perceptions that the natural environment is appropriately managed and protected

Hours worked by recognised environmental volunteer groups and botanic garden volunteers

Water consumption (commercial and residential combined)

Freshwater biological health (macro invertebrates) - Makara, Karori, Kaiwharawhara and Porirua streams

Freshwater quality - Makara, Karori, Kaiwharawhara and Porirua streams (note data for Owhiro Stream not available)

Energy use per capita

Number/sqm of "green star" buildings/space in the city

Total kerbside recycling collected per capita

Total waste to the landfill per capita

Selected indicators from the City Biodiversity Index (specific indicators to be confirmed)

2.1 Gardens, beaches and green open spaces

2.1.1 Local parks and open spaces

2.1.2 Botanic gardens

2.1.3 Beaches and coast operations

2.1.4 Roads open spaces

2.1.5 Town belts

2.1.6 Community environmental initiatives

2.1.7 Walkways

2.1.8 Biodiversity (pest management)

2.1.9 Waterfront public space

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
To measure the quality of the open spaces we provide	Residents' satisfaction (%) with the quality and maintenance of green open spaces - local parks, playgrounds and reserves; botanic gardens; beaches and coastal areas; and walkways	90%	90%	90%
	Number of visitors to the Botanic Gardens (including Otari-Wilton's Bush)	1,280,000	1,280,000	1,280,000
To measure the quality of street cleaning services	Residents' satisfaction (%) with the quality of street cleaning	85%	85%	85%
	Street cleaning (%) compliance with quality performance standards	98%	98%	98%
To measure the quality and quantity of work we undertake to protect biodiversity	We will plant 2 million trees by 2020	1,539,927 (77% of 2020 target)	1,690,127 (85% of 2020 target)	2 million by 2020 (100% of target)
	High value biodiversity sites (%) covered by integrated animal pest control or weed control	59%	63%	70% by 2020
	Proportion of grant funds successfully allocated (through milestones being met)	95%	95%	95%

2.2 Waste reduction and energy conservation

2.2.1 Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management

2.2.2 Closed landfills aftercare

2.2.3 Energy efficiency and conservation

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

2.3 Water

2.3.1 Water network

2.3.2 Water collection and treatment

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
To measure the quality of water supplied to residents and the services that ensure security of supply	Compliance with Drinking Water Standards for NZ 2005 (revised 2008) (Part 4 bacterial compliance criteria) and (Part 5 protozoal compliance criteria)	100%	100%	100%
	Maintenance of water supply quality gradings from Ministry of Health	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
	Customer satisfaction with water supply	90%	90%	90%
	Number of complaints about:	n/a	n/a	n/a
	(a) drinking water clarity			
	(b) drinking water taste			
	(c) drinking water odour			
	(d) drinking water pressure or flow			
	(e) drinking water continuity of supply			
	(f) responsiveness to drinking water complaints per 1000 connections.			
	Median response time for:			
	(a) attendance for urgent call outs	60min	60min	60min
	(b) resolution for urgent call out	4 hours	4 hours	4 hours
	(c) attendance for non-urgent call outs	36 hours	36 hours	36 hours
	(d) resolution for non-urgent call outs	15 days	15 days	15 days
Percentage of real water loss from networked reticulation system	<14%	<14%	<14%	
Average drinking water consumption/resident/day	375 litres per day	375 litres per day	375 litres per day	
Number of unplanned supply cuts per 1000 connections	< 4	< 4	< 4	

2.4 Wastewater

2.4.1 Sewage collection and disposal network

2.4.2 Sewage treatment

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

2.5 Stormwater

2.5.1 Stormwater management

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
To measure the quality and timeliness of the stormwater service	Number of pipeline blockages per km of pipeline	<= 0.5	<= 0.5	<= 0.5
	Customer satisfaction with stormwater management	75%	75%	75%
	Number of complaints about stormwater system performance per 1000 connections	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Median response time to attend a flooding event	<= 60 minutes	<= 60 minutes	<= 60 minutes
To measure the impact of stormwater on the environment	Breaches of resource consents for discharges from stormwater system. Number of:	0	0	0
	- abatement notices			
	- infringement notices			
	- enforcement orders			
	- convictions			
	for discharges from stormwater system			
	Number of flooding events	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Number of habitable floors per 1000 connected homes per flooding event	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Percentage of days during the bathing season (1 November to 31 March) that the monitored beaches are suitable for recreational use	90%	90%	90%
	Percentage of monitored sites that have a rolling 12-month median value for E.coli (dry weather samples) that do not exceed 1000 cfu/100ml	90%	90%	90%

2.6 Conservation attractions

2.6.1 Conservation visitor attractions

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
To measure the success of our investments in conservation attractions	Wellington Zoo - visitors	239,408	242,520	245,673
	Zealandia - visitors	99,300	96,500	98,430

ENVIRONMENT - ACTIVITY BUDGET

2.1 GARDENS, BEACHES AND GREEN OPEN SPACES	2015/16 LTP GROSS EXPENDITURE	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN GROSS EXPENDITURE
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.1.1 - Local parks and open spaces	8,756	8,791
2.1.2 - Botanic gardens	4,752	4,724
2.1.3 - Beaches and coast operations	1,409	1,283
2.1.4 - Roads open spaces	8,147	8,712
2.1.5 - Town belts	4,665	4,722
2.1.6 - Community environmental initiatives	743	757
2.1.7 - Walkways	582	604
2.1.8 - Biodiversity (pest management)	1,704	1,824
2.1.9 - Waterfront public space	1,737	4,856
Total operating expenditure	32,494	36,273
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.1.1 - Local parks and open spaces	1,286	705
2.1.2 - Botanic gardens	433	530
2.1.3 - Beaches and coast operations	227	1,176
2.1.4 - Roads open spaces	-	-
2.1.5 - Town belts	135	248
2.1.6 - Community environmental initiatives	-	-
2.1.7 - Walkways	550	1,014
2.1.8 - Biodiversity (pest management)	-	-
2.1.9 - Waterfront public space	-	-
Total capital expenditure	2,632	3,673

2.2 WASTE REDUCTION AND ENERGY CONSERVATION	2015/16 LTP GROSS EXPENDITURE	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN GROSS EXPENDITURE
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.2.1 - Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management	12,836	13,268
2.2.2 - Closed landfills aftercare	522	414
2.2.3 - Energy efficiency and conservation	282	416
Total operating expenditure	13,641	14,098
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.2.1 - Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management	1,238	673
2.2.2 - Closed landfills aftercare	-	-
2.2.3 - Energy efficiency and conservation	-	65
Total capital expenditure	1,238	738

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

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

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

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

3

Economic development Whanaketanga ōhanga

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

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

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

KEY PROJECTS

City Growth Fund

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

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

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

\$2.4 million of funding is available in 2016/17 and it will be focussed on events, initiatives and partnerships.

For more information go to:

<http://wellington.govt.nz/services/community-and-culture/funding/council-funds/city-growth-fund>

Free Wi-Fi in the central city

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

Business Improvement Districts

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

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

Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency (WREDA)

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

Movie Museum and Convention Centre

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

Westpac Stadium

We will provide a \$5.0m grant to the Wellington Regional Stadium Trust in 2016/17. This funding will be used to support the concourse upgrade to deliver a warmer, more welcoming environment for fans. The upgrade will deliver a consistent look and feel for the concourse that better reflects Wellington, the local community and sporting achievements. This will include more natural lighting, upgraded flooring and improved facilities to deliver an improved fan experience.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

GROUP OF ACTIVITIES	RATIONALE	SERVICE OFFERING	NEGATIVE EFFECTS
3.1 City promotions and business support	Talent attraction and retention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting Wellington to visitors Attracting and supporting major events Offering convention and concert venues Building regional and international relations Attracting and supporting business activity Exploring major economic development initiatives such as the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> runway extension and airline attraction Convention Centre indoor arena War and Peace museum 	We do not anticipate any significant negative effects associated with our role in these services.
3.1.1 WREDA	Grow tourism spend and economic returns from events		
3.1.2 Wellington Convention Centre	Grow inward investment and exports		
3.1.3 Retail support	Sustain city vibrancy		
3.1.4 City Growth Fund/Economic grants			
3.1.5 Major projects - economy			
3.1.6 International relations			
3.1.7 Business Improvement Districts			

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - PERFORMANCE MEASURES

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
Objectives	<p>Tourism spend</p> <p>Investment attraction/digital exports</p> <p>City vibrancy</p>
Outcome indicators	<p>Number of domestic and international visitors (guest nights)</p> <p>Average length of stay - international and domestic</p> <p>Number of major conferences</p> <p>Number of A-level events held in Wellington and their economic contribution</p> <p>New Zealand's top 200 companies based in Wellington</p> <p>Business enterprises - births and growths (net growth in business)</p> <p>Domestic and international airline passengers entering Wellington airport</p> <p>Free Wi-Fi usage (logons/day) - waterfront and central city</p> <p>Pedestrian counts - average of various Lambton Quay sites</p> <p>Businesses and employees in research and development sector</p> <p>Secondary (international) and tertiary (international and domestic) students enrolled per 1,000 residents</p> <p>Events/activities held with international cities (in Wellington and overseas)</p>

3.1 City promotions and business support

3.1.1 WREDA

3.1.2 Wellington Convention Centre

3.1.3 Retail support

3.1.4 City Growth Fund/Economic Grants

3.1.5 Major projects - economy

3.1.6 International relations

3.1.7 Business Improvement Districts

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
To measure the quality of our investments in promoting the city	WREDA - Positively Wellington Tourism partnership funding	Maintain the Council's funding at less than 50% of total income	Maintain the Council's funding at less than 50% of total income	Maintain the Council's funding at less than 50% of total income
To measure the usage of Council-supported events	Estimated attendance at Council-supported events	500,000	600,000	700,000
To measure the quality of our investments in economic development	Events Development Fund - ratio of direct spend to economic impact	20:1	20:1	20:1
	The proportion of grant funds successfully allocated (through milestones being met)	95%	95%	95%

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - ACTIVITY BUDGET

3.1 CITY PROMOTIONS AND BUSINESS SUPPORT	2015/16 LTP GROSS EXPENDITURE	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN GROSS EXPENDITURE
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
3.1.1 - WREDA	31,560	30,822
3.1.2 - Wellington Convention Centre	-	1,051
3.1.3 - Retail support (free weekend parking)	1,356	1,357
3.1.4 - City Growth Fund, economic growth and economic grants	3,599	3,001
3.1.5 - Major projects - economy	-	5,000
3.1.6 - Regional and external relations	572	661
3.1.7 - Business Improvement Districts	114	194
Total operating expenditure	37,201	42,086
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
3.1.1 - WREDA	-	-
3.1.2 - Wellington Convention Centre	2,215	7,011
3.1.3 - Retail support (free weekend parking)	-	-
3.1.4 - City Growth Fund, economic growth and economic grants	-	-
3.1.5 - Major projects - economy	-	-
3.1.6 - Regional and external relations	-	-
3.1.7 - Business Improvement Districts	-	-
Total capital expenditure	2,215	7,011

4

Cultural wellbeing Oranga ahurea

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

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

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

KEY PROJECTS

Cultural grant funding

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

For more information go to:

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

Outdoor Events

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

Pukeahu National War Museum Park

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

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

Circa Theatre

We have budgeted for a grant of \$250,000 over the next 3 years to support Circa Theatre and \$15,000 per annum over the next 3 years for technical support of external groups using the theatre.

Toi Pōneke

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

CULTURAL WELLBEING – GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

GROUP OF ACTIVITIES	RATIONALE	SERVICE OFFERING	NEGATIVE EFFECTS
4.1 Arts and cultural activities	The arts:		
4.1.1 City galleries and museums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> contribute to a vibrant central city and provide opportunities for cultural expression 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding to Te Papa, Wellington Museum, City Gallery, Capital E, the Cable Car Museum, Space Place, Movie Museum and Nairn Street Historic Cottage 	We do not anticipate any significant negative effects associated with our role in these services.
4.1.2 Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Space Place/Movie Museum)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> build a sense of place and identity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support major events and festivals that generate economic returns 	
4.1.3 Arts and cultural festivals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> grow visitation and exposure to creativity and innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide fund grants to arts organisations 	
4.1.4 Cultural grants		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the Toi Pōneke Arts Centre and the City Art Collection 	
4.1.5 Access and support for community arts		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te Aro o Nga Tupuna Heritage Trail and Te Motu Kairangi Plan 	
4.1.6 Arts partnerships			
4.1.7 Regional Amenities Fund			

CULTURAL WELLBEING – PERFORMANCE MEASURES

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

4.1 Arts and Culture Activities

4.1.1 City Galleries and Museums

4.1.2 Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Space Place)

4.1.3 Arts and cultural festivals

4.1.4 Cultural grants

4.1.5 Access and support for community arts

4.1.6 Arts partnerships

4.1.7 Regional Amenities Fund

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

CULTURAL WELLBEING - ACTIVITY BUDGET

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

5

Social and recreation Pāpori me te hākinakina

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

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

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

KEY PROJECTS

Arlington Apartments upgrade

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

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

Basin Reserve

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

The Basin Reserve Trust has developed a master plan to present a 25-year vision for the future of the ground and \$1.6 million is budgeted for 2016/17.

Hockey Stadium artificial turf

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

Terawhiti artificial turf

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

Johnsonville Library

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

Community centres and halls

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

Toitu Pōneke Sports Hub

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

School pools fund

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

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

Freyberg Pool renewal

The Freyberg Pool will be undergoing its 5-yearly maintenance closure, which will see \$1.76 million spent on renewing and upgrading the pool and its facilities during 2016/17.

Playground upgrades

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

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

Supporting community resilience – Social and Recreation grant funding

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

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

Te Mahana programme

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

Dog exercise areas

We propose to construct fences around two dog exercise areas over the next 2 years. \$140,000 is budgeted in 2016/17 for dog exercise areas. These areas make it possible to have dogs off their leashes to run free while keeping them and the public safe. Subject to finding suitable sites.

Graffiti management

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

Food Act changes

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

Smokefree Wellington Action Plan

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

SOCIAL AND RECREATION – GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

GROUP OF ACTIVITIES	RATIONALE	SERVICE OFFERING	NEGATIVE EFFECTS
5.1 Recreation promotion and support	Encouraging active and healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven swimming pools for people to learn to swim, exercise, participate in aquatic sports or have fun 	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
5.1.1 Swimming pools	Enabling participation in sporting and other group activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four multi-purpose recreation centres plus the ASB Sports Centre 	
5.1.2 Sportsfields	Social cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	
5.1.3 Sportsfields (synthetic)	Greater participation with encouragement of greater use of existing facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Evans Bay Marina and Clyde Quay Boat Harbour 	
5.1.4 Recreation centres		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding towards the Basin Reserve Master Plan Upgrade 	
5.1.5 Recreation partnerships			
5.1.6 Playgrounds			
5.1.7 Marinas			
5.1.8 Golf course			
5.1.9 Recreation programmes			
5.2 Community support	Fostering diverse and inclusive communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 libraries plus an online branch providing access to a wide array of books, magazines, DVDs, e-books and e-audio, online journals, e-music tracks 	<p>We undertake these activities to enhance the quality of life of the city's residents and mitigate social harm.</p> <p>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.</p>
5.2.1 Libraries	Enabling people to connect with information and each other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community outreach and children's literacy programmes 	
5.2.2 Access support		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of community facilities and services including a citywide network of 18 community centres and community grants 	
5.2.3 Community advocacy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnering with key social and health agencies to ensure there is a coordinated approach to address emerging community issues 	
5.2.4 Grants (Social and Recreation)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support community service providers and programmes to meet the needs of our diverse communities and most vulnerable residents 	
5.2.5 Housing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing approximately 4000 people in 2200 units 	
5.2.6 Community centres and halls		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 community centres and halls providing services, programmes, spaces for hire, childcare and education services 	
5.3 Public health and safety	Maintaining health standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cemeteries at Karori and Makara with a crematorium at Karori Cemetery 	<p>These activities exist to mitigate and manage significant risks – from natural disasters, personal safety in the city, to unhealthy food preparation practices.</p> <p>These activities are necessary to ensure negative effects from other people's activities or from a natural disaster are controlled and managed.</p>
5.3.1 Burials and cremations	Activities that make people feel safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70 public toilets, beach and sportsfields changing rooms/pavilions 	
5.3.2 Public toilets	Safety (and child friendly)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulating food and liquor outlets, animal, trade waste and managing environmental noise issues 	
5.3.3 Public health regulations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining WHO Safe City accreditation 	
5.3.4 City safety		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a "city host" service, managing graffiti and supporting community initiatives 	
5.3.5 WREMO			

SOCIAL AND RECREATION - PERFORMANCE MEASURES

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

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

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25	
To measure the quality and usage (quantity) of the recreation facilities we provide	User (%) satisfaction – swimming pools	90%	90%	90%	
	User (%) satisfaction – recreation centres and ASB Sports Centre	90%	90%	90%	
	User (%) satisfaction – sportsfields (including artificial sportsfields)	85%	85%	85%	
	Visits to facilities – swimming pools	1.260m	1.277m	Increasing trend	
	Visits to facilities – recreation centres and ASB Sports Centre	1.06m	1.07m	1.08m	
	ASB Sports Centre courts utilisation (%)	45%	46%	46%	
	Sportsfields – % of scheduled sports games and training that take place	Winter	80%	80%	80%
		Summer	90%	90%	90%
	Marinas occupancy	96%	96%	96%	
	Artificial sportsfields % utilisation – peak and off-peak (summer and winter)	Peak Winter	80%	80%	80%
Peak Summer		40%	40%	40%	
Off peak winter		25%	25%	25%	
Off peak summer		20%	20%	20%	

5.2 Community support

5.2.1 Libraries

5.2.2 Access support

5.2.3 Community advocacy

5.2.4 Grants (Social and Recreation)

5.2.5 Housing

5.2.6 Community centres and halls

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
To measure the quality and usage (quantity) of the housing services we provide	Tenant satisfaction (%) with services and facilities	90%	90%	90%
	Tenant rating (%) of the overall condition of their house/ apartment (good and very good)	90%	90%	90%
	Tenant (%) sense of safety in their complex at night	75%	75%	75%
	Occupancy rate of available housing facilities	90%	90%	90%
	All tenants (existing and new) housed with policy	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 measure the quality and usage (quantity) of our community and recreation support services (including libraries)	Libraries – user (%) satisfaction with services and facilities	90%	90%	90%
	E-library – user satisfaction (%) with the online library collection	75%	75%	75%
	Accessible Wellington Action Plan initiatives planned for next year	90%	90%	90%
	The proportion of grants fund successfully allocated (through milestones being met)	95%	95%	95%
	Proportion of outcomes delivered (previous projects) – weighted by \$ value	90%	90%	90%
	Libraries – residents (%) who are registered members	75%	75%	75%
	Libraries – physical visits	2.4m	2.4m	2.4m
	Libraries – website visits	2.5m	2.5m	2.5m
	Library items issued	3m	3m	3m
	Occupancy rates (%) of Wellington City Council Community Centres and Halls	45%	45%	45%

5.3 Public health and safety

5.3.1 Burials and cremations

5.3.2 Public toilets

5.3.3 Public health regulations

5.3.4 City safety

5.3.5 WREMO

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
To measure the quality of our public health and safety services and programmes and our timeliness in responding to service requests	Dog control – urgent requests responded to within 1 hour and non-urgent within 24 hours	Urgent 100%	Urgent 100%	Urgent 100%
		Non-urgent 99%	Non-urgent 99%	Non-urgent 99%
	WCC public toilets – urgent requests responded to within 4 hours and non-urgent within 3 days	Urgent 100%	Urgent 100%	Urgent 100%
		Non-urgent 95%	Non-urgent 95%	Non-urgent 95%
	WCC public toilets (%) that meet required cleanliness and maintenance performance standards	95%	95%	95%
	Percentage of alcohol inspections carried out for medium to very high-risk premises	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of alcohol inspections carried out for medium to very high-risk premises during high trading hours	25%	25%	25%	
Graffiti removal – response timeframes met	80%	80%	80%	

SOCIAL AND RECREATION – ACTIVITY BUDGET

5.1 RECREATION PROMOTION AND SUPPORT	2015/16 LTP GROSS EXPENDITURE	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN GROSS EXPENDITURE
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
5.1.1 - Swimming pools	20,476	20,924
5.1.2 - Sportsfields	3,405	3,514
5.1.3 - Sportsfields (synthetic)	1,354	1,353
5.1.4 - Recreation centres	9,703	9,998
5.1.5 - Recreation partnerships	1,088	1,107
5.1.6 - Playgrounds	737	795
5.1.7 - Marinas	602	673
5.1.8 - Golf course	270	260
5.1.9 - Recreation programmes	282	280
Total operating expenditure	37,916	38,904
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
5.1.1 - Swimming pools	2,417	1,853
5.1.2 - Sportsfields	650	905
5.1.3 - Sportsfields (synthetic)	560	1,789
5.1.4 - Recreation centres	260	77
5.1.5 - Recreation partnerships	3,468	1,597
5.1.6 - Playgrounds	414	455
5.1.7 - Marinas	558	141
5.1.8 - Golf course	-	-
5.1.9 - Recreation programmes	-	-
Total capital expenditure	8,325	6,817

5.2 COMMUNITY SUPPORT	2015/16 LTP GROSS EXPENDITURE	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN GROSS EXPENDITURE
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
5.2.1 - Libraries	20,843	22,494
5.2.2 - Access support (Leisure Card)	105	102
5.2.3 - Community advocacy	1,279	1,219
5.2.4 - Grants (Social and Recreation)	3,643	4,223
5.2.5 - Housing	25,540	25,104
5.2.6 - Community centres and halls	3,201	3,473
Total operating expenditure	54,611	56,615
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
5.2.1 - Libraries	5,627	9,521
5.2.2 - Access support (Leisure Card)	-	-
5.2.3 - Community advocacy	-	-
5.2.4 - Grants (Social and Recreation)	-	-
5.2.5 - Housing	29,121	23,861
5.2.6 - Community centres and halls	154	262
Total capital expenditure	34,902	33,644
5.3 PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY	2015/16 LTP GROSS EXPENDITURE	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN GROSS EXPENDITURE
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
5.3.1 - Burials and cremations	1,648	1,655
5.3.2 - Public toilets	2,661	2,962
5.3.3 - Public health regulations	5,276	5,254
5.3.4 - City safety	2,674	2,815
5.3.5 - WREMO	1,337	1,534
Total operating expenditure	13,596	14,220
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
5.3.1 - Burials and cremations	635	316
5.3.2 - Public toilets	984	1,621
5.3.3 - Public health regulations	-	-
5.3.4 - City safety	-	-
5.3.5 - WREMO	52	73
Total capital expenditure	1,671	2,010

6

Urban development Tāone tupu ora

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

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

The Council's key roles are to provide public spaces and infrastructure, 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 and with everyone who lives, works and plays in the city.

KEY PROJECTS

Urban Development Agency

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

Adelaide Road redevelopment

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

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

Lombard Lane redevelopment

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

Cable Car Lane redevelopment

The iconic Wellington Cable Car is one of Wellington's most visited tourist attractions and transports approximately 1.2 million passengers per year. At present, Cable Car Lane is difficult to find and requires a refresh for operational and safety reasons. The lane will be upgraded in 2016/17 to align with the Cable Car shutdown between July and October 2016.

Frank Kitts Park upgrade

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

The redeveloped park is due for completion in 2018 and will cost \$5.5 million over the next 2 years. The redevelopment will create a more diverse and attractive harbour-front space, suitable for a range of uses.

Tawa Town Centre

The Council is currently planning to encourage more medium-density housing to be built in areas that can support high-quality developments. To make sure these areas will continue to be suitable for more housing, the Council is also running a town centre planning programme that provides a vision for the town centre and an action plan to achieve this vision.

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

Urban Activation Fund

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

Built Heritage Incentive Fund

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

Fifteen percent of the fund is reserved for conservation-specific work, while 85 percent is intended for work related to earthquake strengthening. The proposed work should maintain or enhance the building's heritage values. For 2016/17, \$1.25 million is budgeted.

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

City resilience

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

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

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

Town Hall strengthening

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

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

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

To find out more go to:

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

Placemaking

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

Commonwealth Walkway

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

Central city drinking fountains

Three water fountains will be installed in the central business district this year at Midland Park, Civic Square and Lower Cuba Street. This is to provide a healthy drinking option where families and young people congregate.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT - GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

GROUP OF ACTIVITIES	RATIONALE	SERVICE OFFERING	NEGATIVE EFFECTS
<p>6.1 Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development (including waterfront development)</p> <p>6.1.1 Urban planning and policy development</p> <p>6.1.2 City Shaper development</p> <p>6.1.3 Public spaces and centres development</p> <p>6.1.4 Built heritage development</p>	<p>Smart growth/urban containment</p> <p>Resilience</p> <p>Character protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guiding where and how the city grows through the District Plan Maintaining Wellington's sense of place and pride by preserving the city's heritage and developing public spaces including the waterfront Key projects include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frank Kitts Park upgrade Adelaide Road regeneration Kent and Cambridge terraces urban regeneration project 	<p>Population growth and urban development, if not well managed, can have negative effects on a city's environment and on social wellbeing. Left unchecked, growth can result in a reduction of open and green spaces with consequences for recreational opportunities, amenity and even some ecosystems.</p> <p>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. 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>6.2 Building and development control</p> <p>6.2.1 Building control and facilitation</p> <p>6.2.2 Development control and facilitation</p> <p>6.2.3 Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring buildings are safe in accordance with the Building Act Ensuring natural resources are used sustainably in line with the Resource Management Act 	<p>These activities exist to mitigate and manage risks from development, construction, weather-tight building problems and from earthquakes.</p> <p>Development and construction, if not well managed, can have negative effects on a city's environment and on social wellbeing, and on the safety of individuals.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Our quake-prone building assessment programme is focussed on ensuring quake-prone buildings are strengthened to required standards to ensure the safety of those that occupy the building and its surrounds.</p>

URBAN DEVELOPMENT - PERFORMANCE MEASURES

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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

6.1 Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development (including waterfront development)

6.1.1 Urban planning and policy development

6.1.2 City Shaper development

6.1.3 Public spaces and centres development

6.1.4 Built heritage development

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

6.2 Building and development control

6.2.1 Urban planning and policy development

6.2.2 City Shaper development

6.2.3 Public spaces and centres development

6.2.4 Built heritage development

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
To measure the timeliness of our building and development control services	Building consents issued within 20 working days	100%	100%	100%
	Code of Compliance Certificates issued within 20 working days	100%	100%	100%
	Land Information Memorandums (LIMs) issued within 10 working days	100%	100%	100%
	Resource consents (non-notified) issued within statutory timeframes	100%	100%	100%
	Resource consents that are monitored within 3 months of project commencement	90%	90%	90%
	Subdivision certificates - Section 223 certificates issued within statutory timeframes	100%	100%	100%
	Noise control (excessive noise) complaints investigated within 1 hour	90%	90%	90%
	Environmental complaints investigated within 48 hours	98%	98%	98%
	To measure the quality of our building and development control services	Customers (%) who rate building control services as good or very good	70%	70%
Building Consent authority (BCA) accreditation retention (2-yearly)		n/a	To retain	n/a
To measure our progress on earthquake risk mitigation	Earthquake-prone building notifications (section 124) (%) that are issued without successful challenge	95%	95%	95%

URBAN DEVELOPMENT - ACTIVITY BUDGET

6.1 URBAN PLANNING, HERITAGE AND PUBLIC SPACES DEVELOPMENT	2015/16 LTP GROSS EXPENDITURE	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN GROSS EXPENDITURE
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
6.1.1 - Urban planning and policy	2,277	2,094
6.1.2 - Waterfront development	972	1,326
6.1.3 - Public spaces and centres development	2,169	2,224
6.1.4 - Built heritage development	1,498	1,998
Total operating expenditure	6,916	7,642
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
6.1.1 - Urban planning and policy	-	-
6.1.2 - Waterfront development	6,843	6,390
6.1.3 - Public spaces and centres development	1,425	4,163
6.1.4 - Built heritage development	-	-
Total capital expenditure	8,268	10,553
6.2 BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT CONTROL	2015/16 LTP GROSS EXPENDITURE	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN GROSS EXPENDITURE
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
6.2.1 - Building control and facilitation	13,809	13,624
6.2.2 - Development control and facilitation	5,981	5,971
6.2.3 - Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment	1,710	1,056
Total operating expenditure	21,500	20,651
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
6.2.1 - Building control and facilitation	-	-
6.2.2 - Development control and facilitation	-	-
6.2.3 - Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment	5,940	3,041
Total capital expenditure	5,940	3,041

7

Transport Waka

KEY PROJECTS

Bus priority planning

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

Cycleway planning and implementation

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

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

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

Hutt Road cycleway

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

We have plans to build a new high-quality cycle path/footpath to make this route safer for pedestrians, cyclists and motorists. Two-thirds of the indicative \$9 million cost will be paid by the Government through the new Urban Cycleways Fund and the National Land Transport Fund. The Council's budgeted share is \$3.1 million.

Ngauranga to Airport

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

Safer speeds

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

Parking sensors

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

Parking officers

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

Cable Car

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

TRANSPORT - GROUP OF ACTIVITIES

GROUP OF ACTIVITIES	RATIONALE	SERVICE OFFERING	NEGATIVE EFFECTS
7.1 Transport	Increased active mode share	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 54 road bridges (road and pedestrian) and five tunnels 	<p>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 run-off 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.</p> <p>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 run-off before it is discharged to the receiving environment.</p> <p>This Council does monitor the effects of stormwater run-off on aquatic receiving environments to ensure that adverse effects are avoided, remedied or mitigated.</p> <p>Other potentially significant negative effects we must consider include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The timing of road works and other improvements. These can impact on local businesses but may also affect growth opportunities. Our transport planning is designed to minimise the impact and focus our work in growth areas. Safety. The transport network brings pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles together. This presents hazards to users. We've developed road safety programmes and design solutions to reduce the likelihood and severity of accidents.
7.1.1 Transport planning	Road safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2397 walls, 450 bus shelters and 18,000 street lights 	
7.1.2 Vehicle network	Reliable transport routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24.3km of cycleways 	
7.1.3 Cycle network	Reduced emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 858km of pedestrian paths, 680km of road pavements 	
7.1.4 Passenger transport network		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 132km of handrails, guardrails and sight rails 	
7.1.5 Pedestrian network		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1500 hectares of road corridor land 	
7.1.6 Network-wide control and management		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21,500 signs and traffic signals 	
7.1.7 Road safety		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lincolnshire Farm link roads Cycleways 	
7.2 Parking	Enabling people to shop, work and access recreation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12,000 on-street parking spaces, 3400 of which are in the central city Street spaces for taxis, couriers, people with disabilities, bus stops and diplomatic services Managing off-street parking at Clifton Terrace, the Michael Fowler Centre and beneath Civic Square 	

TRANSPORT - PERFORMANCE MEASURES

TRANSPORT

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

7.1 Transport

7.1.1 Transport planning

7.1.2 Vehicle network

7.1.3 Cycle network

7.1.4 Passenger transport network

7.1.5 Pedestrian network

7.1.6 Network-wide control and management

7.1.7 Road safety

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
To measure the quality and timeliness of the transport infrastructure and service	Residents' condition (%) rating of the network - roads and footpaths (good or very good)	Roads: 75% Footpaths: 75%	Roads : 75% Footpaths: 75%	Roads: 75% Footpaths: 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%
	Roads (%) that meet smooth roads standards (smooth roads - measured by Smooth Travel Exposure based on NAASRA counts)*	70%	70%	70%
	Footpath (%) condition rating (measured against WCC condition standards)*	97%	97%	97%
	Street lighting (%) for major roads (arterial, principal and collector roads) meets national standards	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%
	Sea wall and retaining wall condition rating - walls (%) rated 3 or better (1 very good, 5 very bad)	90%	90%	90%
	Percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced*	10%	10%	10%
*DIA Mandatory measure				

7.2 Parking

7.2.1 Parking

PURPOSE OF MEASURE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	2016/17	2017/18	2018-25
To measure the quality of our parking provision	On-street car park turn-over rates - weekdays and weekends	Week: 6.8 Weekend: 5.275%	Week: 6.8 Weekend: 5.275%	Week: 6.8 Weekend: 5.275%
	On-street car park average occupancy	Time: 95%	Time: 95%	Time: 95%
	On-street car park compliance - time restrictions and payment	Payment: 90%	Payment: 90%	Payment: 90%
	Residents' perceptions (%) that parking enforcement is fair	Increase from previous year	Increase from previous year	Increase from previous year

TRANSPORT - ACTIVITY BUDGET

7.1 TRANSPORT	2015/16 LTP GROSS EXPENDITURE	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN GROSS EXPENDITURE
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
7.1.1 - Transport planning	1,144	2,651
7.1.2 - Vehicle network	22,645	24,101
7.1.3 - Cycle network	1,660	1,376
7.1.4 - Passenger transport network	1,720	2,450
7.1.5 - Pedestrian network	6,548	7,061
7.1.6 - Network-wide control and management	6,799	7,525
7.1.7 - Road safety	6,095	6,353
Total operating expenditure	46,612	51,517
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
7.1.1 - Transport planning	-	-
7.1.2 - Vehicle network	23,017	21,558
7.1.3 - Cycle network	5,673	7,522
7.1.4 - Passenger transport network	145	888
7.1.5 - Pedestrian network	4,583	4,671
7.1.6 - Network-wide control and management	2,804	2,380
7.1.7 - Road safety	2,352	3,538
Total capital expenditure	38,573	40,557
7.2 PARKING	2015/16 LTP GROSS EXPENDITURE	2016/17 ANNUAL PLAN GROSS EXPENDITURE
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
7.2.1 - Parking	13,404	13,925
Total operating expenditure	13,404	13,925
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
7.2.1 - Parking	1,449	496
Total capital expenditure	1,449	496

8 Council controlled organisations (CCOs)

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



WELLINGTON REGIONAL STADIUM TRUST

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

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.

WELLINGTON REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCY LIMITED

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p>WREDA is the new regional economic development agency, combining the economic development activities of Wellington City Council and the Greater Wellington Regional Council into one organisation.</p> <p>Wellington City Council is an 80% shareholder, and Greater Wellington Regional Council is a 20% shareholder.</p> <p>As at 1 January 2016, the board members are Peter Biggs (Chair), Helen Anderson, Matt Clarke, Sarah Gibbs, Prof Grant Guilford, Richard Laverty, Paul Mersi, Thomas Pippas, Dave Gibson and Lorraine Witten.</p> <p>The Chief Executive is Chris Whelan.</p>	<p>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 Wellington City Council's major events activities.</p> <p>The benefits to the region of a single agency include: one voice, clearer focus, better use of resources, and improved scale and capacity.</p>	<p>WREDA combines the activities and functions of four business units, previously located within, and supported by, Wellington City Council and Greater Wellington Regional Council - Grow Wellington (the region's economic development agency) and its subsidiary, Creative HQ; Positively Wellington Tourism; and Positively Wellington Venues. WCCs Major Events unit will transfer to WREDA in 2016/17.</p>	<p>As set out in their SOI and including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> major events over the entire portfolio will achieve an economic benefit for every dollar invested maintain Wellington's Convention and Incentive market share (of the multi-day conference market) within the NZ market number of direct Australian visitor arrivals will exceed 2015/16 levels increase the number of international students studying in Wellington

WELLINGTON MUSEUMS TRUST

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p>All trustees are appointed by the Council.</p> <p>As at 1 January 2016, they are Jackie Lloyd (Chair), Councillor Nicola Young, Jane Wrightson, Rachel Farrant, and Jill Wilson.</p> <p>The Chief Executive is Pat Stuart.</p>	<p>The Wellington Museums Trust (WMT) was established in 1995 to promote and manage the City Gallery, The Wellington Museum, the Nairn Street Cottage, Capital E, the Wellington Cable Car Museum, and Space Place.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver high-quality experiences, events and exhibitions at its facilities • Manage conservation and care for the objects of its collections, and conduct research and development to enhance visitors' experiences • Offer quality education experiences to children and young people • Promote and protect the heritage of venues • Work with national and international artists and collectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Gallery • Capital E • Wellington Museum • Cable Car Museum • Space Place • Subsidy per visitor • Revenue per visitor • Total ownership cost to Council • Percentage of visitors who rate the quality of their experience as good or very good • Percentage of visitors that are repeat visitors



WELLINGTON CABLE CAR LIMITED

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p>The Council is the 100% shareholder in this company and appoints all of the directors.</p> <p>As at 1 January 2016, they are Council officers Anthony Wilson and Andy Matthews.</p> <p>The Chief Executive is Simon Fleisher.</p> <p>The external Board of Wellington Cable Car Limited was disestablished on 1 April 2014.</p>	<p>Wellington Cable Car Limited owns and operates the Cable Car.</p> <p>It also owns and maintains the overhead wiring system for the trolley bus passenger network which services the city.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the cable cars and associated track, plant, tunnels, bridges and buildings in accordance with best engineering practice, and to meet the certification requirements of the New Zealand Transport Agency Market and manage the Cable Car passenger service operation Manage the contract for the inspection, maintenance and repair of the trolley bus overhead wiring system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cable Car passenger numbers Cable Car service reliability Percentage of users who rate the standard and operational reliability of the Cable Car as good or very good



WELLINGTON WATER LIMITED

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p>Wellington Water was established in September 2014 and was formed by the merger of Greater Wellington Regional Council's water supply group with Capacity Infrastructure Services, which was owned by Hutt, Porirua, Upper Hutt and Wellington city councils. The five local authorities are joint and equal owners of Wellington Water.</p> <p>Each council owns its respective water, stormwater and wastewater assets and determines the level and standard of services to be provided to its customers and ratepayers.</p> <p>As at 1 January 2016, the Directors are John Strahl (Chair), Nicki Crauford, Cynthia Brophy, David Wright and David Benham.</p> <p>The Chief Executive is Colin Crampton.</p>	<p>To manage the provision of water services (water supply, stormwater and wastewater) to the residents and businesses in the areas served by its customers</p> <p>Wellington Water's customers are Wellington City Council, Hutt City Council, Porirua City Council, Upper Hutt City Council and Greater Wellington Regional Council.</p>	<p>Provide high-quality, safe and environmentally sustainable services to shareholding councils and other customers with a focus on contracted service delivery for the operation, maintenance and on-going development of drinking water, stormwater and wastewater assets and services, and asset management planning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a reliable water supply, wastewater and stormwater management service • Deliver budgeted capital expenditure projects for its shareholding councils • Deliver budgeted operating and maintenance activities for its shareholding councils • Comply with relevant standards, legislation and resource consents



WELLINGTON ZOO TRUST

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p>The Wellington Zoo Trust was established on 1 July 2003 and all of the trustees are appointed by the Council.</p> <p>As at 1 January 2016, they are Craig Ellison (Chair), Frances Russell, Linda Meade, Raewyn Bleakley and Councillor Sarah Free.</p> <p>The Chief Executive is Karen Fifield.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cares for resident animals and manages the animal collection • Provides a high-quality visitor experience • Participates in captive management breeding and breed-for-release programmes • Develops and maintains high-quality animal exhibits • Delivers educational material and learning experiences • Contributes to zoological, conservation and facilities management research projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of visitors • Conservation Programme Managed Species (% of total collection) • Average WCC subsidy per visitor • Total ownership cost to the Council • Average income per visitor • Ratio of generated Trust income as % of WCC grant



Basin Reserve Trust

BASIN RESERVE TRUST

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p>There are four trustees, of whom two are appointed by the Council and two by Cricket Wellington.</p> <p>As at 1 January 2016, the two trustees appointed by the Council are Councillor Paul Eagle and Sir John Anderson (Chair). The two trustees appointed by Cricket Wellington are Michael Horsley and John Greenwood.</p> <p>The Chief Executive is Peter Clinton.</p>	<p>The Basin Reserve Trust manages and operates the Basin Reserve to continue to attract national and international sporting events to Wellington.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages the Basin Reserve for recreational activities and the playing of cricket for the residents of Wellington • Contributes to the events programme for Wellington • Operates as a successful not-for-profit undertaking • Preserves and enhances the heritage value of the Basin Reserve 	<p>Number of events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cricket • other sports • community <p>Number of event days:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cricket • other sports • community <p>Attendance figures</p>

Absolutely Positively Wellington City Council

Me Heke Ki Pōneke

LAMBTON HARBOUR MANAGEMENT LIMITED (TRADING AS WELLINGTON WATERFRONT LIMITED)

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p>The Council is the 100% shareholder in this company and appoints all of the directors.</p> <p>As at 1 January 2016, they are Council officers Kevin Lavery (chair), Derek Fry, Andy Matthews and Greg Orchard.</p> <p>The external Board of Wellington Waterfront Limited was disestablished on 1 April 2014.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Wellington Waterfront Limited functions as a holding company for Waterfront assets.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p> <p>The day-to-day operations formerly delivered by Wellington Waterfront Limited were transferred to the Council, with the activities for each year detailed within the annual Waterfront Development Plan.</p>

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

CONTEXT

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

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

This WDP covers the 3-year period from 1 July 2015. This is the first annual review of the current 3-year plan.

WHAT IS PLANNED FOR YEARS 2 AND 3 OF THE CURRENT 3-YEAR PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAPEX BUDGET (\$000)	2016/17	2017/18
	\$829	\$1,579

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

Taranaki Street Wharf Precinct: The start of construction of a public toilet and change facility to complement the popular jump platform has been delayed to the first 2 months of the 2016/17 financial year. The previously proposed scope of work has been reduced and the resulting \$300,000 budget saving has been re-allocated to the inclusion of a new kiosk and toilet facility in the southern end of TSB Arena to service the adjacent Frank Kitts Park children's play area. Work is programmed to be undertaken in Quarter 1 of the 2016/17 financial year.

CAPEX BUDGET (\$000):	2016/17	2017/18
	\$100	\$0

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

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

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

Chinese Garden

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

Children's playground

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

The lawn

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

An application for resource consent for the redevelopment of Frank Kitts Park was lodged in May 2016 and is subject to public notification until 1 July 2016. A resource consent is expected to be granted in September 2016 and, subject to confirmation of external funding of the Chinese

Garden, construction is intended to commence in April 2017 and take 12 months to complete. Capex sums and timing are as follows:-

CAPEX BUDGET (\$000):	2016/17	2017/18
	\$1,000	\$4,300

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

CAPEX BUDGET (\$000):	2016/17	2017/18
	\$1,100	\$0

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

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

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

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

CAPEX BUDGET (\$000):	2016/17	2017/18
	\$1,600	\$3,000

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

CAPEX BUDGET (\$000):	2016/17	2017/18
	\$0	\$0

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

CAPEX BUDGET (\$000):	2016/17	2017/18
	\$300	\$200

HOW WE’LL MEASURE OUR PERFORMANCE

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

The framework has set seven objectives for the waterfront:

- the waterfront is locally and internationally recognised for its design.
- the waterfront is readily accessible to all people.
- the waterfront is, and is perceived to be, safe at all times.
- the waterfront is seen as an attractive place that draws Wellingtonians and visitors alike.
- the waterfront successfully caters for a wide range of events and activities.
- significant heritage buildings are protected on the waterfront.
- activities on the waterfront are integrated with those on the harbour.

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

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

We will also continue to put 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.

² TAG was appointed by the 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.

Part C: Financial information



Our finances

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Your rates

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

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

2016/17	SECTOR	
	Residential	Commercial
Average property value	\$570,745	-
Average rates	\$2,317	-
Average rates increase (after growth)	5.4%	2.7%

Explaining your rates

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

General rates are used to fund activities where the Council is unable to clearly identify a specific group of ratepayers who receive the benefit of that activity, or where it is 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 assessed based on a rate per-dollar of capital value. The Council has a general rates differential in place that decides how the general rate is shared between the residents and businesses in each category.

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

Targeted rates are used to fund activities where the Council is able to clearly identify a specific group of ratepayers who receive the benefit of the activity, and where it is proper that this group be targeted to pay. The Council sets targeted rates to fund costs associated with the city's water, sewerage and stormwater systems. Separate targeted rates are also set for our base

(residential) sector, commercial sector, downtown commercial sector, Marsden Village, Tawa driveways and business improvement district (BID) for the Miramar, Khandallah and Kilbirnie business districts.

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

Property valuations and rates distribution

The Council sets the total amount of rates required to fund its spending based on the budgeted costs. For the majority of its rates the Council then uses property valuations as the basis to distribute the total rates requirement proportionally across all properties in Wellington.

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

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

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

Changes to rates or rating mechanisms

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

Liability for this rate will be calculated as a fixed amount of \$500 (excluding GST) per rating unit, plus a rate per

dollar of rateable capital value for any capital value over \$1 million per rating unit.

Funding our activities

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

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

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

User charges

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

- burials and cremation
- trade waste
- landfill
- swimming pools
- recreation centres
- public health regulations.

Understanding the Council's budgeted surplus

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

Borrowings

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

Land sale

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

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

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

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

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

Annual plan disclosure statement for year ending 30 June 2017

What is the purpose of this statement?

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

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

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

Notes:

1 Rates affordability benchmark

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

2 Debt affordability benchmark

- (1) For this benchmark, the Council's planned borrowing is compared with [*a quantified limit/quantified limits*] on borrowing contained in the financial strategy included in the Council's long-term plan.
- (2) The Council meets the debt affordability benchmark if its planned borrowing is within each quantified limit on borrowing.

3 Balanced budget benchmark

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

4 Essential services benchmark

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

5 Debt servicing benchmark

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

Fees and user charges

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

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

- burials and cremation
- trade waste
- landfill
- swimming pools
- recreation centres
- Public Health Regulations

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

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

Burials and cremation

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

BURIALS AND CREMATION FEES	2015/16 FEE	2016/17 FEE
Adult Plot: Plaque Lawn Beam fee	\$158.00	\$166.00
Children's Section Beam fee	\$158.00	\$166.00
Denominational Areas Beam fee	\$158.00	\$166.00
Ash Plots Beam fee	\$158.00	\$166.00
Extras - Concrete stand large	\$80.00	\$85.00
Miscellaneous - Wooden adult urns	\$68.00	\$78.00
Miscellaneous - Wooden infant urns	\$32.00	\$40.00

Trade waste

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

CONVEYANCE AND TRANSPORT OF TRADE WASTE	2015/16 FEE	2016/17 FEE
Volume		
Up to 100m ³ /day	\$0.28/m ³	\$0.29/m ³
Between 100m ³ /day and 7000m ³ /day	\$0.13/m ³	\$0.13/m ³
Above 7000m ³ /day	\$0.89/m ³	\$0.91/m ³
BOD (biochemical oxygen demand)		
Up to 3150kg/day	\$0.30/m ³	\$0.31/m ³
Above 3150kg/day	\$0.68/m ³	\$0.69/m ³
Suspended solids		
Up to 1575kg/day	\$0.29/m ³	\$0.30/m ³
Above 1575kg/day	\$0.55/m ³	\$0.56/m ³

Landfill

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

LANDFILL FEES	2015/16 FEE	2016/17 FEE
Green waste disposal (per tonne)	\$56.40	\$58.10
General waste disposal (domestic) - per tonne	\$121.80	\$158.00
General waste disposal (domestic) - minimum charge	\$8.00	\$10.00

Swimming pools

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

POOL AND PROGRAMME FEES - GENERAL POS	2015/16 FEE	2016/17 FEE	POOL AND PROGRAMME FEES - GENERAL POS	2015/16 FEE	2016/17 FEE
Adult Swim	\$5.90	\$6.00	WRAC Spa Exclusive Access (30min) in addition to entry fee	-	\$6.00
Adult 10 concession card	\$48.80	\$54.00	WRAC Spa/Sauna/Swim Adult (Hotspot)	-	\$8.80
Adult 20 concession card	\$97.60	\$108.00	WRAC Spa/Sauna/Swim Adult (Hotspot) 10 pass	-	\$79.20
Adult 30 concession card	\$146.00	\$162.00	WRAC Spa/Sauna/Swim Adult (Hotspot) 10 pass LC	-	\$39.60
Child Swim	\$3.60	\$3.70	WRAC Spa/Sauna/Swim Adult (Hotspot) LC	-	\$4.40
Child 10 concession card	\$29.90	\$33.30	WRAC Spa/Sauna/Swim Child (Hotspot)	-	\$4.40
Child 20 concession card	\$59.80	\$66.60	WRAC Spa/Sauna/Swim Child (Hotspot) 10 pass	-	\$39.60
Child 30 concession card	\$89.70	\$99.90	25m Lane Hire 1hr Commercial	\$16.00	\$16.50
Leisure Card Child Swim	\$1.70	\$1.90	25m Lane Hire 1hr Non Commercial	\$8.00	\$8.20
Child Swim & Spa	\$4.70	\$4.90	50m Lane Hire 1hr Commercial	\$32.00	\$33.00
CP Child Spa 10 Concession	\$22.50	\$23.40	50m Lane Hire 1hr Non Commercial	\$16.00	\$16.40
CP Leisure Card Sauna	\$2.40	\$2.50	Aquafitness	\$10.70	\$11.00
CP Leisure Card Sauna/Spa 10 trip	\$24.00	\$25.00	Aquafitness 10 session	\$96.30	\$99.00
CP Leisure Card Spa	\$2.40	\$2.50	Aquafitness Leisure Card	\$5.40	\$5.50
CP Sauna	\$4.80	\$5.00	Aquafitness Leisure Card 10 concession	\$54.00	\$55.00
CP Sauna & Swim	\$7.00	\$7.20	BBQ Hire	\$26.50	\$27.00
CP Spa	\$4.80	\$5.00	Bike Only	\$3.00	\$3.10
CP Spa 10 Concession	\$43.20	\$45.00	Coffee - Tawa Pool	\$3.00	\$3.10
CP Spa Child	\$2.50	\$2.60	Diving Competition	\$5.00	\$5.20
CP Swim & Spa	\$7.00	\$7.20	Diving Family	\$10.00	\$10.20
Sauna/Spa 10 Concession	\$43.20	\$45.00	Diving Spec Adult	\$5.00	\$5.20
Spa Top-up	\$1.10	\$1.20	Diving Spec Child	\$2.00	\$2.10
Spa Under 5	\$1.20	-	Duathlon	\$10.00	\$10.20
Spectator child swim meet 10-16 years	\$2.00	\$2.10	Extension Course	\$25.60	\$26.00
Spectator Swim Meet	\$2.00	\$2.10	F/C Mat hire	\$2.00	\$2.10
Shower	\$2.30	\$2.50	F/C small group booking	\$100.00	\$102.00
Freyberg Hotspot	\$15.00	\$15.50	Family Pass	\$15.40	\$15.90
Freyberg Hotspot 10 concession	\$43.20	\$45.00	Fat Blast Fitness Centre	\$20.00	\$20.50
Freyberg Nutrition Workshop - Member	\$10.00	\$10.50	Flippaball	\$3.60	\$3.70
Freyberg Nutrition Workshop - Non Member	\$20.00	\$20.50	Flippaball Comp entry	\$59.00	\$60.00
Leisure Card Steamroom	\$2.40	\$2.50	Funk Party	\$5.90	\$6.00
Karori Ocean Swim	\$11.00	\$11.50	LTS Karori Swim Meet	\$8.00	\$8.20
Khandallah Adult	\$3.00	\$3.10	LTS KSP Swim Meet	\$5.50	\$5.70
Khandallah Child	\$1.50	\$1.60	LTS Tawa Swim Meet	\$5.50	\$5.70
KSP Ocean Swim	\$11.00	\$11.50	Mah jong	\$1.60	\$1.70
Tawa - Adult Off-peak Swim	\$3.00	\$3.10	Police Test	\$17.00	\$20.00
Tawa - Child Swim (August deal)	\$3.00	\$3.10	Programme Finals	\$2.50	\$2.60
Tawa Toddler Day	\$1.20	-	Programme heats sessions	\$10.00	\$10.20
Tawa WeetbixTRY Training	\$3.60	\$3.70	Recreation Evening	\$5.00	\$5.20
WRAC Club Active Class	\$10.70	\$11.00	Replacement Card	\$5.40	\$5.50
WRAC Club Active Class Leisurecard	\$5.40	\$5.50	Replacement Card Coaches	\$16.00	\$16.50
			School Swim	\$1.20	\$1.30
			School Zones	\$1.10	\$1.20

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

POOL FEES - AQUATIC PROGRAMME	2015/16 FEE	2016/17 FEE
Beg school age (Up to Adv 1)	\$13.50	\$14.00
Int school age (Adv 2-3)	\$14.50	\$15.00
Adv school age (Mini squad/sport fit)	\$15.00	\$15.50

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

Recreation centres

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

RECREATION FEES - COMMUNITY RECREATION CENTRES	2015/16 FEE	2016/17 FEE
Facility Court Hire - Off-peak	\$27.00	\$30.00
Facility Court Hire - Peak	\$48.00	\$50.00
Facility Court Hire - Kilbirnie Rec Peak (one-off events)	\$58.50	\$60.00
Facility Court Hire - Kilbirnie Rec (Commerical)	\$100.00	\$105.00
Facility Room Hire - Rec Centre Meeting Room - Semi Comm	\$21.00	\$25.00
Facility Room Hire - Rec Centre Meeting Room - Non Comm	\$16.00	\$18.00
Casual Play - Adult	\$3.20	\$3.50
Casual Play - Child	\$1.60	\$2.00
Casual Play - Leisure Card	\$1.60	\$1.80
Badminton - Casual	\$1.80	\$2.00
Tinytown - Preschool	\$4.20	\$4.50
Tinytown - Leisure Card	\$2.10	\$2.20
Tinytown - Earlybird	\$6.70	\$6.80
Tinytown - Earlybird Leisure Card	\$5.30	\$5.50
Programmes		
Active Fun Play/Gym Jam	\$4.50	\$5.50
Preschool 0 to 2	\$7.00/\$8.50 Casual	\$7.00/\$9.50 Casual
2 to 5	\$7.00/\$8.50 Casual	\$7.00/\$9.50 Casual
School Age Programmes	\$8.50	\$9.00
Kilbirnie Rec Centre (skateboarding/rollerskate/rollerblade etc)	\$9.40	\$10.50
Kilbirnie Rec Centre LC (skateboarding/rollerskate/rollerblade etc)	\$7.50	\$8.40
Social Netball League (adult)	\$55.00 per week	\$60.00 per week
Miniball League	\$225.00 per team/per term	\$300.00 per team/per term
Basketball League	\$262.50 per team/per term	\$300.00 per team/per term
Parkour (Karori)	-	\$12.50
Ezy Movers	\$5.00	\$5.50
Holiday Programme	\$32.00/\$42.00 Casual	\$35.00/\$45.00 or \$50.00 Casual

RECREATION FEES - INDOOR COMMUNITY ASB SPORTS CENTRE	2015/16 FEE	2016/17 FEE
Facility Court Hire - Off-peak	\$37.00	\$40.00
Facility Court Hire - Peak	\$55.00	\$60.00
Facility Room Hire - Matairangi Room 1hr	\$40.00	\$41.00
Facility Room Hire - Ngake Room 1hr	\$20.00	\$20.50
Facility Room Hire - Ngake/Whataitai Room 1hr	\$40.00	\$41.00
Facility Room Hire - Whataitai Room 1hr	\$20.00	\$20.50
Casual Play - Adult	\$3.20	\$3.50
Casual Play - Child	\$1.60	\$2.00
Casual Play - Leisure Card	\$1.60	\$1.80
Badminton - Off-peak	\$9.00	\$11.00
Badminton - Peak	\$14.00	\$16.00
Volleyball - Off-peak	\$24.00	\$24.50
Volleyball - Peak	\$37.00	\$38.00
Table Tennis - Off-peak	\$9.00	\$10.00
Table Tennis - Peak	\$14.00	\$16.00
Programmes - Preschool 0-2	\$6.00	\$7.00
Programmes - Preschool 2-5	\$6.00	\$7.50

Public Health Regulations

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

PUBLIC HEALTH FOOD ACT 2014 FEES - FOOD CONTROL PLAN	TIME INCLUDED	2016/17 FEE
Registration	1 hour	\$155.00
Registration renewal/re-register	half hour	\$77.50
Amendment		
Significant	1 hour	\$155.00
Minor	half hour	\$77.50
Change of circumstances	half hour	\$77.50
Voluntary suspension	half hour	\$77.50
Verification		
1st verification	2.5 hours	\$387.50
2nd verification	2.5 hours	\$387.50
Reduced verification	1 hour	\$155.00
Compliance		
Notice	1 hour	\$155.00
Application for review	1 hour	\$155.00
Statement of compliance	half hour	\$77.50
Opening inspections	1 hour	\$155.00
Additional hours	per hour	\$155.00

PUBLIC HEALTH FOOD ACT 2014 FEES - NATIONAL PROGRAMME	TIME INCLUDED	2016/17 FEE
Registration	1 hour	\$155.00
Registration renewal/re-register	half hour	\$77.50
Amendment		
Change of circumstances	half hour	\$77.50
Voluntary suspension	half hour	\$77.50
Verification		
1st verification	1 hour	\$155.00
2nd verification	1 hour	\$155.00
Compliance		
Notice	1 hour	\$155.00
Application for review	1 hour	\$155.00
Statement of compliance	half hour	\$77.50
Opening inspections	1 hour	\$155.00
Additional hours	per hour	\$155.00

Funding Impact Statements

WHOLE OF COUNCIL

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	152,004	160,913	8,909	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	118,903	123,231	4,328	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	6,485	8,086	1,601	
Fees and charges	122,218	123,171	953	
Interest and dividends from investments	11,013	11,125	112	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	9,255	9,178	(77)	
Total operating funding (A)	419,878	435,704	15,826	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	280,484	291,914	11,430	1
Finance costs	22,961	25,617	2,656	1
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	
Other operating funding applications	35,850	43,007	7,157	1
Total applications of operating funding (B)	339,295	360,538	21,243	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	80,583	75,166	(5,417)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	36,026	32,950	(3,076)	
Development and financial contributions	2,000	2,000	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	41,399	71,263	29,864	2
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	2,650	4,600	1,950	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	82,075	110,813	28,738	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	2,597	1,922	(675)	3
- to improve the level of service	62,680	87,124	24,444	3
- to replace existing assets	93,169	91,736	(1,433)	3
Increase (decrease) in reserves	4,212	5,197	985	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	162,658	185,979	23,321	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(80,583)	(75,166)	5,417	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	0	
EXPENSES FOR THIS ACTIVITY GROUPING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION CHARGE	102,165	101,975	(190)	

Notes:

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

1.1 GOVERNANCE, INFORMATION AND ENGAGEMENT

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	16,587	17,528	941	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	508	889	381	1
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	17,095	18,417	1,322	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	9,713	11,170	1,457	2
Finance costs	16	16	-	
Internal charges and overheads applied	7,308	7,179	(129)	
Other operating funding applications	10	10	-	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	17,047	18,375	1,328	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	48	42	(6)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	(48)	74	122	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(48)	74	122	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	
- to replace existing assets	-	116	116	3
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	116	116	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(48)	(42)	6	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
EXPENSES FOR THIS ACTIVITY GROUPING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION CHARGE	48	42	(6)	

Notes:

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

1.2 MĀORI AND MANA WHENUA PARTNERSHIPS

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	281	295	14	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	-	-	-	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	281	295	14	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	267	267	-	
Finance costs	1	1	-	
Internal charges and overheads applied	11	15	4	
Other operating funding applications	-	10	10	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	279	293	14	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	2	2	-	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	(2)	(2)	-	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(2)	(2)	-	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	-	-	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(2)	(2)	-	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
EXPENSES FOR THIS ACTIVITY GROUPING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION CHARGE	2	2	-	

2.1 GARDENS, BEACHES AND GREEN OPEN SPACES

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	30,360	33,822	3,462	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	699	636	(63)	
Fees and charges	1,437	1,465	28	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	5,111	5,203	92	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	37,607	41,126	3,519	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	19,285	19,718	433	1
Finance costs	1,993	1,984	(9)	
Internal charges and overheads applied	12,281	12,410	129	
Other operating funding applications	120	100	(20)	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	33,679	34,212	533	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	3,928	6,914	2,986	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	650	-	(650)	2
Development and financial contributions	183	183	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	(2,129)	(3,426)	(1,297)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(1,296)	(3,243)	(1,947)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	70	-	(70)	
- to improve the level of service	1,121	1,959	838	3
- to replace existing assets	1,441	1,712	271	
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	2,632	3,671	1,039	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(3,928)	(6,914)	(2,986)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
EXPENSES FOR THIS ACTIVITY GROUPING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION CHARGE	3,928	7,264	3,336	

Notes:

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

2.2 WASTE REDUCTION AND ENERGY CONSERVATION

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	764	778	14	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	12,876	13,320	444	1
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	13,640	14,098	458	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	12,126	12,492	366	2
Finance costs	877	751	(126)	
Internal charges and overheads applied	56	78	22	
Other operating funding applications	255	383	128	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	13,314	13,704	390	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	326	394	68	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	912	344	(568)	3
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	912	344	(568)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	-	65	65	
- to replace existing assets	1,238	673	(565)	3
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,238	738	(500)	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(326)	(394)	(68)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
EXPENSES FOR THIS ACTIVITY GROUPING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION CHARGE	326	394	68	

Notes:

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

2.3 WATER

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	38,291	40,257	1,966	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	35	35	-	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	38,326	40,292	1,966	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	22,501	23,369	868	1
Finance costs	2,100	2,104	4	
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,443	1,952	509	2
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	26,044	27,425	1,381	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	12,282	12,867	585	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	671	671	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	3,999	1,377	(2,622)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	4,670	2,048	(2,622)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	563	538	(25)	
- to improve the level of service	3,038	3,375	337	3
- to replace existing assets	13,351	11,002	(2,349)	4
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	16,952	14,915	(2,037)	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(12,282)	(12,867)	(585)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
EXPENSES FOR THIS ACTIVITY GROUPING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION CHARGE	12,282	12,867	585	

Notes:

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

2.4 WASTEWATER

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	37,425	39,112	1,687	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	1,233	1,244	11	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	38,658	40,356	1,698	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	21,117	20,623	(494)	1
Finance costs	3,741	3,833	92	
Internal charges and overheads applied	3,525	5,254	1,729	2
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	28,383	29,710	1,327	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	10,275	10,646	371	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	549	549	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	(343)	40	383	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	206	589	383	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	223	228	5	
- to improve the level of service	-	316	316	3
- to replace existing assets	10,258	10,691	433	3
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	10,481	11,235	754	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(10,275)	(10,646)	(371)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
EXPENSES FOR THIS ACTIVITY GROUPING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION CHARGE	13,428	13,887	459	

Notes:

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

2.5 STORMWATER

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	17,442	18,012	570	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	136	125	(11)	
Fees and charges	10	10	-	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	17,588	18,147	559	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	7,131	7,018	(113)	
Finance costs	2,904	2,890	(14)	
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,501	2,000	499	1
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	11,536	11,908	372	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	6,052	6,239	187	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	58	58	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	(1,654)	723	2,377	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(1,596)	781	2,377	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	161	237	76	
- to improve the level of service	1,501	4,550	3,049	2
- to replace existing assets	2,794	2,233	(561)	3
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	4,456	7,020	2,564	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(6,052)	(6,239)	(187)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
EXPENSES FOR THIS ACTIVITY GROUPING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION CHARGE	6,052	6,239	187	

Notes:

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

2.6 CONSERVATION ATTRACTIONS

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	6,459	6,989	530	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	-	-	-	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	6,459	6,989	530	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	214	216	2	
Finance costs	748	787	39	
Internal charges and overheads applied	286	275	(11)	
Other operating funding applications	3,689	3,919	230	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	4,937	5,197	260	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	1,522	1,792	270	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	126	-	(126)	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	(332)	(975)	(643)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(206)	(975)	(769)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	516	-	(516)	1
- to replace existing assets	800	817	17	
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,316	817	(499)	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(1,522)	(1,792)	(270)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
EXPENSES FOR THIS ACTIVITY GROUPING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION CHARGE	1,522	1,792	270	

Notes:

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

3.1 CITY PROMOTIONS AND BUSINESS SUPPORT

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	4,610	4,377	(233)	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	15,226	14,713	(513)	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	1,051	1,051	1
Fees and charges	14,365	14,369	4	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	34,201	34,510	309	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	21,483	21,216	(267)	
Finance costs	736	1,565	829	2
Internal charges and overheads applied	939	754	(185)	
Other operating funding applications	12,248	16,763	4,515	3
Total applications of operating funding (B)	35,406	40,298	4,892	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(1,205)	(5,788)	(4,583)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	3,420	12,799	9,379	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	3,420	12,799	9,379	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	-	5,252	5,252	4
- to replace existing assets	2,215	1,759	(456)	5
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	2,215	7,011	4,796	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	1,205	5,788	4,583	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
EXPENSES FOR THIS ACTIVITY GROUPING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION CHARGE	1,795	1,787	(8)	

Notes:

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

4.1 ARTS AND CULTURE ACTIVITIES

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	13,008	14,090	1,082	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	5,148	5,540	392	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	410	494	84	
Fees and charges	577	588	11	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	19,143	20,712	1,569	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,072	4,723	651	1
Finance costs	276	368	92	
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,024	1,180	156	
Other operating funding applications	13,101	13,607	506	2
Total applications of operating funding (B)	18,473	19,878	1,405	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	670	834	164	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	1,914	-	(1,914)	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	(363)	8,440	8,803	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	1,551	8,440	6,889	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	2,119	9,272	7,153	3
- to replace existing assets	102	2	(100)	
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	2,221	9,274	7,053	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(670)	(834)	(164)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
EXPENSES FOR THIS ACTIVITY GROUPING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION CHARGE	670	834	164	

Notes:

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

5.1 RECREATION PROMOTION AND SUPPORT

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	25,083	25,994	911	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	1,088	1,107	19	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	200	204	4	
Fees and charges	11,547	11,599	52	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,116	1,136	20	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	39,034	40,040	1,006	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	17,953	18,870	917	1
Finance costs	3,615	3,795	180	
Internal charges and overheads applied	9,214	9,058	(156)	
Other operating funding applications	663	678	15	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	31,445	32,401	956	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	7,589	7,639	50	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	736	(822)	(1,558)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	736	(822)	(1,558)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	1,476	2,541	1,065	2
- to replace existing assets	6,849	4,276	(2,573)	2
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	8,325	6,817	(1,508)	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(7,589)	(7,639)	(50)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
EXPENSES FOR THIS ACTIVITY GROUPING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION CHARGE	7,589	7,639	50	

Notes:

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

5.2 COMMUNITY SUPPORT

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	22,792	24,737	1,945	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	4,250	4,457	207	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	969	934	(35)	
Fees and charges	22,869	19,432	(3,437)	1
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,171	1,125	(46)	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	586	547	(39)	
Total operating funding (A)	52,637	51,232	(1,405)	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	26,470	26,236	(234)	
Finance costs	(1,632)	(1,600)	32	
Internal charges and overheads applied	11,542	12,967	1,425	2
Other operating funding applications	4,084	4,632	548	3
Total applications of operating funding (B)	40,464	42,235	1,771	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	12,173	8,997	(3,176)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	20,668	18,082	(2,586)	4
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	(3,771)	24,647	28,418	5
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	16,897	42,729	25,832	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	919	919	5
- to improve the level of service	26,139	25,706	(433)	5
- to replace existing assets	8,763	7,019	(1,744)	5
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(5,832)	18,082	23,914	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	29,070	51,726	22,656	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(12,173)	(8,997)	3,176	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
EXPENSES FOR THIS ACTIVITY GROUPING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION CHARGE	15,318	15,504	186	

Notes:

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

5.3 PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	9,540	10,099	559	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	25	-	(25)	
Fees and charges	3,993	4,082	89	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	664	676	12	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	39	39	-	
Total operating funding (A)	14,261	14,896	635	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	9,012	9,011	(1)	
Finance costs	91	93	2	
Internal charges and overheads applied	4,386	4,988	602	1
Other operating funding applications	129	109	(20)	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	13,618	14,201	583	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	643	695	52	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	1,028	1,315	287	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	1,028	1,315	287	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	110	739	629	2
- to replace existing assets	1,561	1,271	(290)	
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,671	2,010	339	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(643)	(695)	(52)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
EXPENSES FOR THIS ACTIVITY GROUPING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION CHARGE	643	695	52	

Notes:

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

6.1 URBAN PLANNING, HERITAGE AND PUBLIC SPACES DEVELOPMENT

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	6,896	7,622	726	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	20	20	-	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	408	408	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	6,916	8,050	1,134	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,857	4,524	1,667	1
Finance costs	15	14	(1)	
Internal charges and overheads applied	3,233	2,201	(1,032)	2
Other operating funding applications	800	1,300	500	3
Total applications of operating funding (B)	6,905	8,039	1,134	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	11	11	-	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	7,607	7,942	335	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	650	2,600	1,950	4
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	8,257	10,542	2,285	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	5,702	9,349	3,647	5
- to replace existing assets	2,566	1,204	(1,362)	6
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	8,268	10,553	2,285	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(11)	(11)	-	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
EXPENSES FOR THIS ACTIVITY GROUPING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION CHARGE	11	11	-	

Notes:

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

6.2 BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	9,449	8,685	(764)	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	12,027	11,942	(85)	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	224	342	118	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	24	24	-	
Total operating funding (A)	21,724	20,993	(731)	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	12,655	12,481	(174)	
Finance costs	3	3	-	
Internal charges and overheads applied	8,761	8,224	(537)	1
Other operating funding applications	135	135	-	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	21,554	20,843	(711)	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	170	150	(20)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	5,770	2,891	(2,879)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	5,770	2,891	(2,879)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	5,940	3,041	(2,899)	2
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	5,940	3,041	(2,899)	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(170)	(150)	20	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
EXPENSES FOR THIS ACTIVITY GROUPING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION CHARGE	170	150	(20)	

Notes:

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

7.1 TRANSPORT

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	32,648	35,761	3,113	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	33	33	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	4,046	4,442	396	1
Fees and charges	2,042	1,960	(82)	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	38,769	42,196	3,427	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	12,189	13,409	1,220	2
Finance costs	5,169	5,288	119	
Internal charges and overheads applied	6,093	7,106	1,013	
Other operating funding applications	515	1,260	745	3
Total applications of operating funding (B)	23,966	27,063	3,097	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	14,803	15,133	330	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	12,668	14,868	2,200	
Development and financial contributions	539	539	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	10,563	10,017	(546)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	23,770	25,424	1,654	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	1,580	-	(1,580)	4
- to improve the level of service	11,199	15,602	4,403	5
- to replace existing assets	25,794	24,955	(839)	6
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	38,573	40,557	1,984	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(14,803)	(15,133)	(330)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
EXPENSES FOR THIS ACTIVITY GROUPING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION CHARGE	22,646	24,453	1,807	

Notes:

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

7.2 PARKING

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	(14,051)	(14,370)	(319)	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	19,899	20,777	878	1
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	7,556	7,518	(38)	
Total operating funding (A)	13,404	13,925	521	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	10,346	10,765	419	
Finance costs	479	584	105	
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,987	2,523	536	2
Other operating funding applications	1	1	-	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	12,813	13,873	1,060	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	591	52	(539)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	858	444	(414)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	858	444	(414)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	1,449	496	(953)	3
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,449	496	(953)	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(591)	(52)	539	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
EXPENSES FOR THIS ACTIVITY GROUPING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION CHARGE	591	52	(539)	

Notes:

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

10.1 ORGANISATIONAL

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	(12,422)	(15,494)	(3,072)	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	200	200	
Fees and charges	29,793	32,564	2,771	1
Internal charges and overheads recovered	34,577	33,829	(748)	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,050	1,050	-	
Total operating funding (A)	52,998	52,149	(849)	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	71,094	75,809	4,715	1
Finance costs	1,829	3,141	1,312	2
Internal charges and overheads applied	(30,727)	(35,445)	(4,718)	3
Other operating funding applications	100	100	-	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	42,296	43,605	1,309	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	10,702	8,544	(2,158)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	15,148	5,435	(9,713)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	2,000	2,000	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	17,148	7,435	(9,713)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	2,370	4,861	2,491	4
- to replace existing assets	15,437	24,006	8,569	4
Increase (decrease) in reserves	10,043	(12,888)	(22,931)	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	27,850	15,979	(11,871)	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(10,702)	(8,544)	2,158	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
EXPENSES FOR THIS ACTIVITY GROUPING INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING DEPRECIATION/AMORTISATION CHARGE	12,776	8,363	(4,413)	

Notes:

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

Rates Funding Statement (excluding GST)

RATE	CATEGORY	FACTOR	DIFFERENTIAL CHARGE TYPE	TOTAL VALUE OF FACTOR*	RATE/ CHARGE*	RATES YIELD GST EXCLUSIVE \$000
General Rate	Base (Residential)	Capital Value	Base differential use	\$39,413,606,000	¢0.222919	\$87,860
	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business use	\$11,510,047,000	¢0.623768	\$71,796
	TOTAL					\$159,656
Sewerage targeted rate	Base (Residential)	Fixed amount / rating unit	Base differential use per connection status	67702 properties	\$106.60	\$7,217
		Capital Value	Base differential use per connection status	\$41,872,537,000	¢0.042703	\$17,881
	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial and business use per connection status	\$9,702,032,000	¢0.144444	\$14,014
	TOTAL					\$39,112
Water targeted rate	Base (Residential) (without water meter)	Fixed amount / rating unit	Base differential use per connection status without a water meter	59693 properties	\$143.20	\$8,548
		Capital Value	Base differential use per connection status without a water meter	\$34,115,672,000	¢0.044305	\$15,115
	Base (Residential) (with water meter)	Consumption unit charge	Base differential use per connection status with a water meter	n/a	\$2.020 / m ³	\$413
		Fixed amount / rating unit	Base differential use per connection status with a water meter	n/a	\$116.40	\$78
	Commercial, Industrial & Business (without water meter)	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial and business use per connection status without a water meter	\$563,721,000	¢0.423437	\$2,387
	Commercial, Industrial & Business (with water meter)	Consumption unit charge	Commercial, industrial and business use per connection status with a water meter	n/a	\$2.020 / m ³	\$13,348
		Fixed amount / rating unit	Commercial, industrial and business use per connection status with a water meter	n/a	\$116.40	\$368
	TOTAL					\$40,256
Stormwater targeted rate	Base (Residential excluding rural)	Capital Value	Base differential use (excluding rural)	\$38,888,441,000	¢0.035895	\$13,959
	Commercial, Industrial & Business (excluding rural)	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial and business use (excluding rural)	\$10,079,699,000	¢0.040210	\$4,053
	TOTAL					\$18,012
Base sector targeted rate	Base (Residential)	Capital Value	Residential use	\$39,357,906,000	¢0.017089	\$6,726
Commercial sector targeted rate	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business use	\$11,565,047,000	¢0.042672	\$4,935

RATE	CATEGORY	FACTOR	DIFFERENTIAL CHARGE TYPE	TOTAL VALUE OF FACTOR*	RATE/CHARGE*	RATES YIELD GST EXCLUSIVE \$000
Downtown targeted rate	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business use located in the downtown area	\$7,748,617,000	¢0.180703	\$14,002
Tawa driveways targeted rate	Base (Residential)	Fixed amount / rating unit	Shared residential access driveways in maintained by Council in the suburb of Tawa (extent of provision of service)	251 properties	\$133.33	\$33
Marsden Village targeted rate	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business use located in Marsden shopping village area	\$11,845,000	¢0.121538	\$14
Khandallah Business Improvement District targeted rate	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business use located in the Khandallah Business Improvement District area	\$13,060,000	¢0.153139	\$20
Kilbirnie Business Improvement District targeted rate	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Fixed amount / rating unit	Commercial, industrial & business use located in the Kilbirnie Business Improvement District area	106 properties	\$500.00	\$53
		Capital Value over \$1,000,000 per rating unit	Commercial, industrial & business use located in the Kilbirnie Business Improvement District area for all capital value over \$1,000,000 CV per rating unit	\$81,960,000	¢0.032943	\$27
TOTAL						\$80
Miramar Business Improvement District targeted rate	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Fixed amount / rating unit	Commercial, industrial & business use located in the Miramar Business Improvement District area	126 properties	\$365.00	\$46
		Capital Value over \$1,000,000 per rating unit	Commercial, industrial & business use located in the Miramar Business Improvement District area for all capital value over \$1,000,000 CV per rating unit	\$93,920,000	¢0.036212	\$34
TOTAL						\$80
TOTAL RATES REQUIREMENT (EXCLUDING GST)						282,927

Note:

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

The Total Rates Requirement (Excluding GST) differs from the Revenue from rates in the Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense as the Revenue from rates includes rates penalties not included in this statement.

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 citywide revaluation was carried out as at 1 September 2015. This revaluation remains effective for the 2016/17 rating year, except where subsequent maintenance valuations have been required under valuation rules or the Council's rating policies.

Citywide revaluations are performed every 3 years. The next citywide revaluation will be carried out as at 1 September 2018 and will be effective for the 2019/20 rating year and the two consecutive rating years (subject again to subsequent maintenance valuations).

Policy objective:

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

GENERAL RATES

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

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

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

DIFFERENTIAL RATING CATEGORIES

Base Differential

This includes:

- 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. There are no changes to the differential apportionment in 2016/17.
- the separated parts of a rating unit will be differentially rated where a part of the property is non-rateable or the property fits under one or more rating differential and either:
 - a) the total capital value of the rating unit is above \$800,000 or
 - 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.

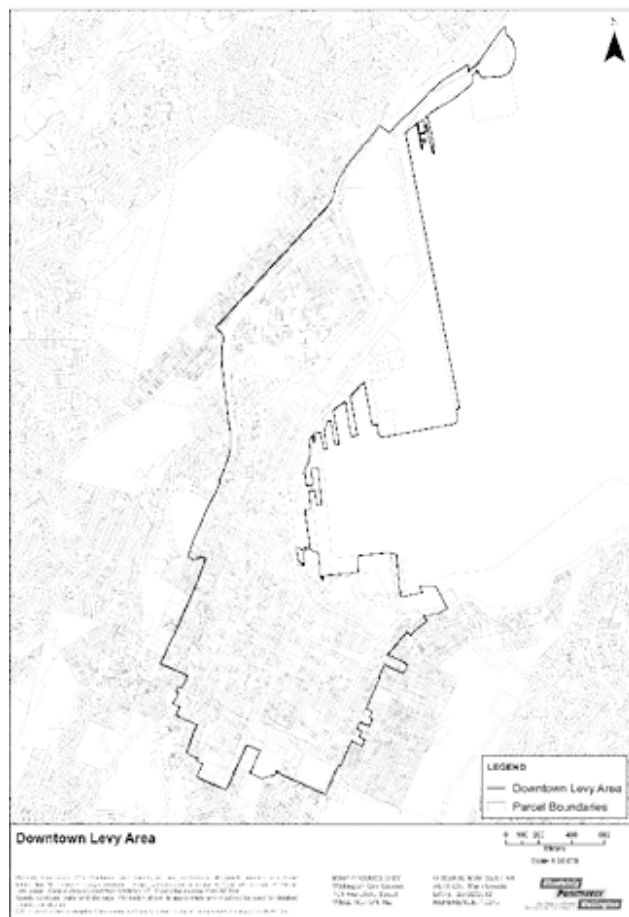
This rate is assessed on all properties incorporated under the Base differential rating category and is calculated on a rate per dollar of rateable capital value.

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 the 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.

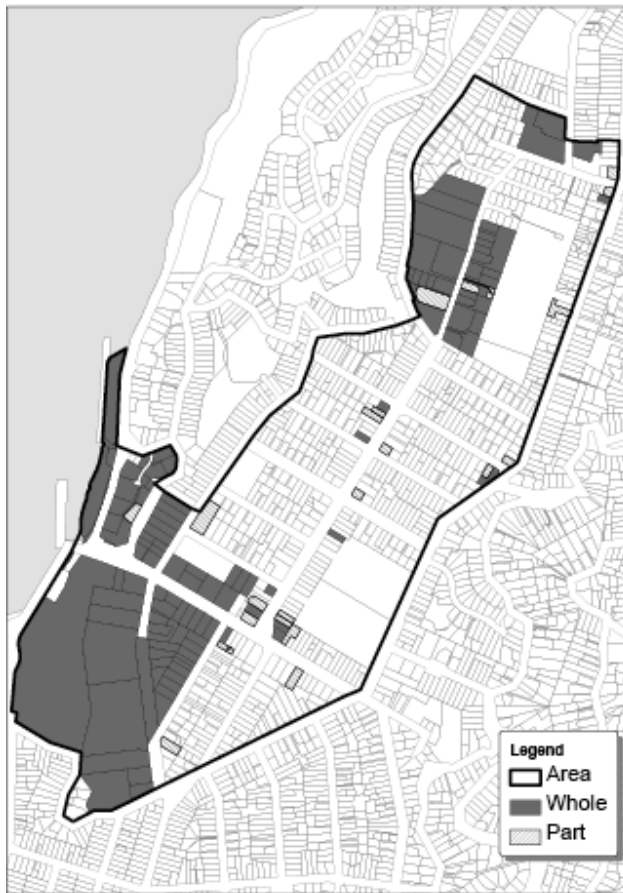


Miramar Business Improvement District Targeted Rate

This rate is set by the 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.

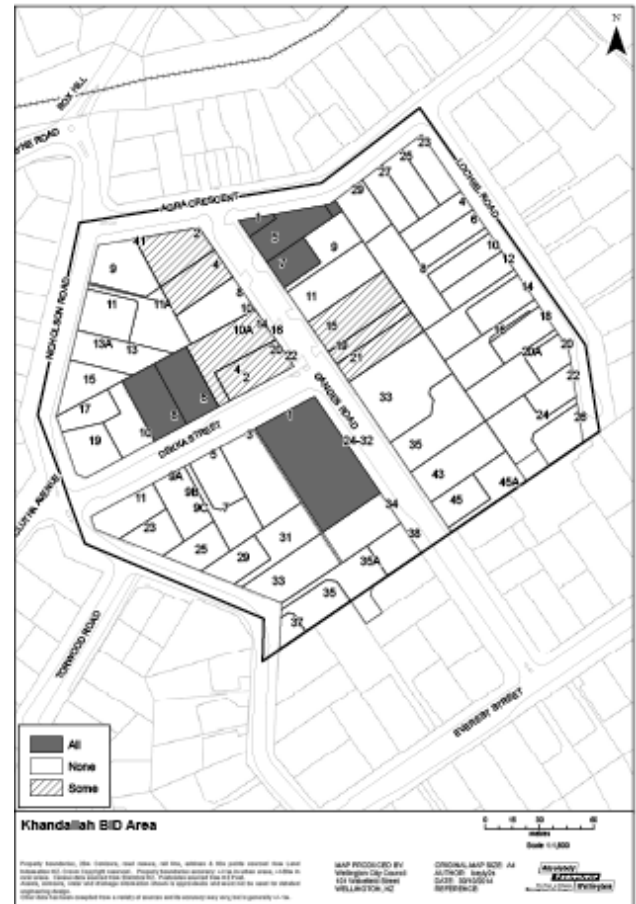


Khandallah Business Improvement District Targeted Rate

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

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

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



Kilbirnie Business Improvement District Targeted Rate

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

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

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



INDICATIVE RATES

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

INDICATIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY RATES (FOR PROPERTIES WITHOUT A WATER METER)			INDICATIVE SUBURBAN COMMERCIAL PROPERTY RATES (FOR PROPERTIES WITH A WATER METER). THIS EXCLUDES WATER BY CONSUMPTION WHICH IS CHARGED ON ACTUAL USAGE.			INDICATIVE DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL PROPERTY RATES (FOR PROPERTIES WITH A WATER METER). THIS EXCLUDES WATER BY CONSUMPTION WHICH IS CHARGED ON ACTUAL USAGE.		
CAPITAL VALUES	2016/17 RATES	INCREASE OVER 2015/16 %*	CAPITAL VALUES	2016/17 RATES	INCREASE OVER 2015/16 %*	CAPITAL VALUES	2016/17 RATES	INCREASE OVER 2015/16 %*
\$	\$	%*	\$	\$	%*	\$	\$	%*
200,000	1,122	4.88%	1,000,000	9,916	3.91%	1,000,000	11,994	0.52%
300,000	1,539	5.13%	1,250,000	12,363	3.92%	1,250,000	14,961	0.52%
400,000	1,957	5.27%	1,500,000	14,810	3.93%	1,500,000	17,927	0.52%
500,000	2,374	5.37%	1,750,000	17,257	3.93%	1,750,000	20,894	0.52%
600,000	2,791	5.43%	2,000,000	19,704	3.94%	2,000,000	23,860	0.52%
700,000	3,209	5.48%	2,250,000	22,151	3.94%	2,250,000	26,826	0.52%
800,000	3,626	5.52%	2,500,000	24,598	3.94%	2,500,000	29,793	0.52%
900,000	4,043	5.55%	2,750,000	27,045	3.94%	2,750,000	32,759	0.52%
1,000,000	4,461	5.58%	3,000,000	29,491	3.94%	3,000,000	35,726	0.52%
1,100,000	4,878	5.60%	3,250,000	31,938	3.95%	3,250,000	38,692	0.52%
1,200,000	5,295	5.61%	3,500,000	34,385	3.95%	3,500,000	41,659	0.52%
1,300,000	5,713	5.63%	3,750,000	36,832	3.95%	3,750,000	44,625	0.52%
1,400,000	6,130	5.64%	4,000,000	39,279	3.95%	4,000,000	47,591	0.52%
1,500,000	6,547	5.65%	4,250,000	41,726	3.95%	4,250,000	50,558	0.53%
1,600,000	6,965	5.66%	4,500,000	44,173	3.95%	4,500,000	53,524	0.53%
1,700,000	7,382	5.67%	4,750,000	46,620	3.95%	4,750,000	56,491	0.53%
1,800,000	7,800	5.68%	5,000,000	49,067	3.95%	5,000,000	59,457	0.53%

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

RATES REMISSION AND POSTPONEMENT POLICIES

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

Financial Statements

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
REVENUE				
Revenue from rates	270,907	284,138	13,231	
Revenue from development contributions	2,000	2,000	-	
Revenue from grants, subsidies and reimbursements	42,511	41,037	(1,474)	1
Revenue from operating activities	121,287	121,965	678	1
Investments	20,135	20,447	312	
Fair value movement on investment property revaluation	3,665	3,989	324	
Other revenue	1,050	1,050	-	
Finance revenue	637	650	13	
TOTAL REVENUE	462,192	475,276	13,084	
EXPENSE				
Finance expense	22,961	25,617	2,656	2
Expenditure on operating activities	316,333	334,923	18,590	3
Depreciation and amortisation	99,797	101,975	2,178	
TOTAL EXPENSE	439,091	462,515	23,424	
NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	23,101	12,761	(10,340)	4
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE				
Fair value movement - property, plant and equipment - net	-	106,241	106,241	
Share of equity accounted surplus from associates	-	-	-	
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE	-	106,241	106,241	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR	23,101	119,002	95,901	

Notes:

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

4. EXPLANATION OF SURPLUS**2016/17 AP***Items that are presented in the Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense but do not offset rates*

BALANCED BUDGET	0
DEPRECIATION NOT FUNDED BY RATES:	
<i>Depreciation collected for capital assets that will not be renewed</i>	
NZTA Transport funded projects	(7,597)
General	(91)
Moa Point sewerage treatment plant	(3,040)
Decommissioned Living Earth joint venture plant	(201)
Wellington Waterfront Limited depreciation	(3,396)
TOTAL DEPRECIATION NOT FUNDED BY RATES	(14,326)
REVENUE RECEIVED FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES:	
<i>Funding received from external parties for major capital expenditure projects</i>	
NZTA capital funding	14,868
Housing capital grant and ring-fenced surplus	(5,909)
Development contributions	18,082
Bequests, trust and other external funding	2,000
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIVED FOR CAPITAL PURPOSES	29,041
ITEMS FUNDED FROM PRIOR YEAR SURPLUSES:	
City Growth Fund	(3,000)
Lyall Bay Surf Club	(200)
Toitu Pōneke Sports Hub	(150)
TOTAL ITEMS FUNDED FROM PRIOR YEAR SURPLUSES	(3,350)
ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE ITEMS:	
<i>Operational expenditure items identified as equitable to be funded through other funding mechanisms</i>	
Alex Moore Park	12
Cable Car	(875)
Odyssey-related	(3,620)
Reserves purchases and development fund	(30)
Roading	(848)
Toitu Pōneke Sports Hub	(520)
Weathertight homes funding	7,227
Westpac Stadium	(4,575)
Unrealised fair value adjustment for loans and receivables	637
Fair value movement on investment property revaluation	3,989
TOTAL ADDITIONAL OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE ITEMS	1,396
TOTAL SURPLUS	12,761

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,249	1,714	465	
Receivables and recoverables	42,333	42,834	501	
Prepayments	12,096	13,433	1,338	
Inventories	888	906	18	
Total current assets	56,566	58,887	2,322	
Non-current assets				
Other financial assets	10,473	11,954	1,481	1
Intangibles	28,936	28,578	(358)	
Investment properties	196,566	213,931	17,365	2
Property, plant & equipment	6,674,860	6,771,399	75,039	3
Investment in subsidiaries	3,809	5,071	1,262	
Investment in associates	19,504	19,465	(39)	
Total non-current assets	6,934,148	7,050,398	94,750	
TOTAL ASSETS	6,990,714	7,109,285	97,071	
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Exchange transactions, taxes and transfers payable	59,122	62,477	3,355	4
Revenue in advance	33,496	16,717	(16,779)	5
Borrowings	219,789	267,279	36,138	
Employee benefit liabilities and provisions	6,845	7,180	335	
Provision for other liabilities	11,790	7,972	(3,818)	
Total current liabilities	331,042	361,625	19,231	

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
Non-current liabilities				
Exchange transactions, taxes and transfers payable	630	630	-	
Borrowings	196,474	211,766	5,144	
Employee benefit liabilities and provisions	1,708	1,593	(115)	
Provisions for other liabilities	23,945	18,231	(5,714)	6
Total non-current liabilities	222,757	232,220	(685)	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	553,798	593,845	18,545	
EQUITY				
Accumulated funds and retained earnings	4,994,681	5,011,091	16,410	
Revaluation reserves	1,429,106	1,489,442	60,336	7
Hedging reserve	137	-	(137)	
Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserve	63	106	43	
Restricted funds	12,928	14,801	1,873	
TOTAL EQUITY	6,436,915	6,515,440	78,525	
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	6,990,714	7,109,285	97,071	

Notes:

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

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
EQUITY - OPENING BALANCES				
Accumulated funds and retained earnings	4,972,119	4,999,468	27,349	
Revaluation reserves	1,429,106	1,383,201	(45,905)	
Hedging reserve	137	-	(137)	
Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserve	63	106	43	
Restricted funds	12,389	13,663	1,274	
TOTAL EQUITY - OPENING BALANCE	6,413,814	6,396,438	(17,376)	
CHANGES IN EQUITY				
Retained earnings				
Net surplus for the year	23,101	12,761	(10,340)	
Transfer to restricted funds	(4,518)	(4,518)	-	
Transfer from restricted funds	3,979	3,380	(599)	
Revaluation reserves				
Fair value movement - property, plant and equipment - net	-	106,241	106,241	
Hedging reserve				
Share of other comprehensive income	-	-	-	
Restricted Funds				
Transfer to retained earnings	(3,979)	(3,380)	599	
Transfer from retained earnings	4,518	4,518	-	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE	23,101	119,002	95,901	
EQUITY - CLOSING BALANCES				
Accumulated funds and retained earnings	4,994,681	5,011,091	16,410	
Revaluation reserves	1,429,106	1,489,442	60,336	
Hedging reserve	137	-	(137)	
Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserve	63	106	43	
Restricted funds	12,928	14,801	1,873	
TOTAL EQUITY - CLOSING BALANCE	6,436,915	6,515,440	78,525	

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000	VARIANCE TO LTP \$000	NOTES
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts from rates - Council	259,728	292,828	33,100	
Receipts from rates - Greater Wellington Regional Council	53,018	56,838	3,820	1
Receipts from activities and other revenue	136,363	100,082	(36,281)	2
Receipts from grants and subsidies - operating	36,026	33,017	(3,009)	
Receipts from grants and subsidies - capital	6,485	8,020	1,535	
Receipts from investment property lease rentals	9,135	9,335	200	
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(294,178)	(298,973)	(4,795)	
Rates paid to Greater Wellington Regional Council	(53,018)	(56,838)	(3,820)	1
Grants paid	(35,583)	(42,672)	(7,089)	
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	117,976	101,637	(16,339)	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Dividends received	11,000	11,112	112	
Interest received	637	650	13	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	2,650	4,600	1,950	
Purchase of intangibles	(11,195)	(5,102)	6,093	3
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(146,857)	(165,583)	(18,726)	
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(143,765)	(154,323)	(10,558)	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
New borrowings	239,327	298,783	59,456	
Repayment of borrowings	(197,932)	(227,516)	(29,584)	
Interest paid on borrowings	(22,763)	(26,690)	(3,927)	
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	18,632	44,577	4,445	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(7,157)	(8,109)	(952)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	8,406	9,823	1,417	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	1,249	1,714	465	

Notes:

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

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESTRICTED FUNDS

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

Summary 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 third 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.

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 “Significant forecasting assumptions” which are disclosed in the Long-term Plan 2015-25 on pages 209-210.

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 the 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 the Council provides (eg the sale of goods at market rates) are defined as being exchange transactions. Only a few services provided by the 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 the Council provides for a fee are subsidised by rates and therefore do not constitute an approximately equal exchange. Accordingly most of the 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 that 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

The 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 3 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 3 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 that 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 that 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 1 year or beyond 1 year where a delay has occurred that is caused by events beyond the Group's control and there is sufficient evidence the Group remains committed to sell the asset
- 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 3 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 3 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 3 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 3 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 percent 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 wastewater 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	RATE
Land	unlimited	not depreciated
Buildings	1 - 75	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:

ASSET CATEGORY	USEFUL LIFE (YEARS)	DEPRECIATION RATE
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 percent 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 2 year period only and transfer ongoing claims to ACC at the end of the 2 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 3 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:

- 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
- 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 annual plan.

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

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

(iii) Bases for assumptions, risks and uncertainties

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

(iv) Cautionary note

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

(iv) Other disclosures

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

Projects and Programmes

OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000					
1	Governance	1.1	Governance, information and engagement	1.1.1	City governance and engagement	C530	Annual Planning	Expense	1,109	1,422					
						C532	Policy	Expense	1,478	1,333					
						C534	Committee & Council Process	Expense	5,810	6,661					
								Income	(12)	(385)					
						C582	Strategic Planning	Expense	954	941					
						C590	Tawa Comm Brd - Discretionary	Expense	11	11					
						C616	Smart Capital - Marketing	Expense	539	541					
						City governance and engagement Total								9,888	10,524
						1.1.2	Civic information	C334	WCC City Service Centre	Expense	983	1,043			
										Income	(117)	(119)			
								C338	Call Centre SLA	Expense	2,255	2,278			
										Income	(12)	(12)			
								C340	Valuation Services Contract	Expense	680	728			
										Income	(184)	(187)			
								C355	Lands Information	Expense	1,517	1,493			
						Civic information Total								5,122	5,223
						1.1.3	City archives	C373	Archives	Expense	1,758	1,967			
										Income	(182)	(186)			
										City archives Total					
						Governance, information and engagement Total								16,586	17,528

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
		1.2	Māori and Mana Whenua partnerships	1.2.1	Māori and Mana Whenua partnerships	C529	Funding agreements - Māori	Expense	203	193
						C683	Māori Engagement	Expense	79	103
					Māori and Mana Whenua partnerships Total				281	295
			Māori and Mana Whenua partnerships Total						281	295
	GOVERNANCE TOTAL								16,867	17,823
2	Environment	2.1	Gardens, beaches and green open spaces	2.1.1	Local parks and open spaces	A004	Parks and Reserves Planning	Expense	646	641
						A011	Reserves Unplanned Maintenance	Expense	171	181
						C515	Turf Management	Expense	1,184	1,173
								Income	(8)	(8)
						C517	Park Furniture Maintenance	Expense	1,637	1,645
						C518	Maint- Park/Build/Infrastruct	Expense	1,800	1,889
								Income	(199)	(203)
						C563	Horticultural Operations	Expense	1,900	1,897
								Income	(30)	(31)
						C564	Arboricultural Operations	Expense	1,417	1,365
								Income	(178)	(181)
					Local parks and open spaces Total				8,341	8,369
				2.1.2	Botanical gardens	C560	Botanic Gardens Services	Expense	4,752	4,724
								Income	(387)	(394)
					Botanical gardens Total				4,365	4,330
				2.1.3	Beaches and coast operations	C298	Coastal Operations	Expense	1,409	1,283
								Income	(51)	(52)
					Beaches and coast operations Total				1,358	1,231

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
				2.1.4	Roads open spaces	C006A	Road Corridor Growth Control	Expense	1,293	1,240
								Income	(411)	(332)
						C289	Street Cleaning	Expense	6,854	7,472
								Income	(284)	(300)
					Roads open spaces Total				7,451	8,079
				2.1.5	Town belts	A008	Hazardous Trees Removal	Expense	446	458
								Income	(6)	(6)
						C514	Town Belts Planting	Expense	707	708
						C524	Townbelt/Reserves Management	Expense	3,511	3,557
								Income	(244)	(249)
					Town belts Total				4,415	4,467
				2.1.6	Community environmental initiatives	C513	Community greening initiatives	Expense	623	658
						C652	Environmental Grants Pool	Expense	120	100
					Community environmental initiatives Total				743	757
				2.1.7	Walkways	C561	Walkway Maintenance	Expense	582	604
					Walkways Total				582	604
				2.1.8	Biodiversity (Pest management)	C509	Weeds & Hazardous Trees Monit	Expense	1,366	1,294
								Income	(38)	(39)
						C510	Animal Pest Management	Expense	339	530
					Biodiversity (Pest management) Total				1,666	1,785
				2.1.9	Waterfront Public Space	C701	Waterfront Public Space Management	Expense	1,737	4,856
								Income	(301)	(307)
					Waterfront Public Space Total				1,436	4,549
					Gardens, beaches and green open spaces Total				30,357	34,172

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
		2.2	Waste reduction and energy conservation	2.2.1	Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management	C076	Landfill Operations & Maint	Expense	3,396	3,747
								Income	(5,151)	(5,469)
						C078A	Suburban Refuse Collection	Expense	2,856	2,935
								Income	(3,362)	(3,392)
						C079	Domestic Recycling	Expense	4,676	4,717
								Income	(3,304)	(3,519)
						C391	Waste Minimisation Info	Expense	1,817	1,776
								Income	(1,013)	(880)
						C558	Litter Enforcement	Expense	92	92
					Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management Total				7	8
				2.2.2	Closed landfills aftercare	C077	Closed Landfill Gas Migr Monit	Expense	522	414
					Closed landfills aftercare Total				522	414
				2.2.3	Energy efficiency and conservation	C662	Smart Energy	Expense	282	416
								Income	(46)	(60)
					Energy efficiency and conservation Total				236	356
			Waste reduction and energy conservation Total						765	777
		2.3	Water	2.3.1	Water network	C112	Water - Meter Reading	Expense	134	153
						C113	Water - Network Maintenance	Expense	3,894	4,053
						C412	Water - Water Connections	Income	(35)	(35)
						C462	Water - Pump Stations Maintenance / Ops	Expense	960	1,028
						C463	Water - Asset Stewardship	Expense	17,155	17,623
						C536	Water - Reservoir / Dam Maintenance	Expense	103	177
						C547	Water - Monitoring & Investigation	Expense	531	607
						C671	Water - Asset Management	Expense	618	717
					Water network Total				23,360	24,322

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
				2.3.2	Water collection and treatment	C115	Water - Bulk Water Purchase	Expense	14,932	15,934
					Water collection and treatment Total				14,932	15,934
			Water Total						38,292	40,256
		2.4	Wastewater	2.4.1	Sewage collection and disposal network	A041	Wastewater - Asset Stewardship	Expense	13,748	13,959
								Income	(615)	(627)
						C084	Wastewater - Trade Waste Monitoring & Investigation	Expense	222	284
						C086A	Wastewater - Network Maintenance	Expense	2,226	2,391
						C497	Wastewater - Asset Management	Expense	561	655
						C501	Wastewater - Monitoring & Investigation	Expense	1,289	1,569
						C502	Wastewater - Pump Station Maintenance / Ops	Expense	1,111	1,200
					Sewage collection and disposal network Total				18,542	19,431
				2.4.2	Sewage treatment	C087	Wastewater - Treatment Plants	Expense	20,779	21,607
						C347	Sewerage Disposal	Expense	1,875	1,933
								Income	(618)	(618)
					Sewage treatment Total				22,036	22,923
			Wastewater Total						40,578	42,354

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
		2.5	Stormwater	2.5.1	Stormwater management	A041A	Stormwater - Asset Stewardship	Expense	12,984	13,047
						C086C	Stormwater - Network Maintenance	Expense	1,966	2,227
						C090	Stormwater - Monitoring & Investigation	Expense	721	834
								Income	(10)	(10)
						C498	Stormwater - Asset Management	Expense	894	946
						C677	Drainage Maintenance	Expense	984	1,050
								Income	(136)	(125)
						C689	Stormwater - Pump Station Maintenance / Ops	Expense	38	43
					Stormwater management Total				17,442	18,013
			Stormwater Total						17,442	18,013
		2.6	Conservation attractions	2.6.1	Conservation visitor attractions	A288	Karori Sanctuary	Expense	1,490	1,807
						C046	Wellington Zoo Trust	Expense	4,969	5,182
						C426	Marine Conservation Centre	Expense	0	0
					Conservation visitor attractions Total				6,459	6,989
			Conservation attractions Total						6,459	6,989
			ENVIRONMENT TOTAL						133,893	142,561
3	Economic Development	3.1	City promotions and business support	3.1.1	WREDA	C105	Positively Wellington Tourism	Expense	5,630	5,630
						C581	Events Fund	Expense	4,723	4,273
						C686	Wellington Venues	Expense	18,596	18,207
								Income	(14,365)	(14,369)
						C690	Destination Wellington	Expense	1,775	1,775
						C695	City Innovation	Expense	836	937
					WREDA Total				17,195	16,453
				3.1.2	Wellington convention centre	C703	Wellington Convention Centre	Expense	0	1,051
								Income	0	(1,051)
					Wellington convention centre Total				0	0

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
				3.1.3	Retail support (free weekend parking)	C105B	CBD Weekend Parking	Expense	1,356	1,357
					Retail support (free weekend parking) Total				1,356	1,357
				3.1.4	WEID, economic growth and economic grants	C647	Economic Development Grant Pool	Expense	50	50
						C693	Economic Growth Strategy	Expense	549	536
						C696	City Growth Fund	Expense	3,000	2,415
					WEID, economic growth and economic grants Total				3,599	3,001
				3.1.5	Major economic projects	C709	Westpac Stadium	Expense	0	5,000
					Major economic projects Total				0	5,000
				3.1.6	Regional and external relations	C145	International Relations	Expense	572	661
					Regional and external relations Total				572	661
				3.1.7	Business improvement districts	C645	Marsden Village	Expense	14	14
						C698	Miramar BID	Expense	100	180
					Business improvement districts Total				114	194
					City promotions and business support Total				22,836	26,666
					ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TOTAL				22,836	26,666
4	Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	Arts and Cultural Activities	4.1.1	Galleries and museums (WMT)	C102	Wellington Museums Trust	Expense	8,708	9,008
						C702	Museum of Conflict	Expense	500	500
						C707	Movie Museum	Expense	0	77
								Income	0	(77)
					Galleries and museums (WMT) Total				9,208	9,508

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
				4.1.2	Visitor attractions (Te Papa/ Carter Observatory)	C440	Te Papa Funding	Expense	2,250	2,250
						C659	Carter Observatory	Expense	590	667
					Visitor attractions (Te Papa/ Carter Observatory) Total				2,840	2,917
				4.1.3	Arts and cultural festivals	C130E	Community Events Programme	Expense	2,670	3,211
								Income	(410)	(417)
						C587	Neighbour's Day	Expense	22	22
					Arts and cultural festivals Total				2,283	2,815
				4.1.4	Cultural grants	C661	Cultural Grants Pool	Expense	858	1,161
					Cultural grants Total				858	1,161
				4.1.5	Access and support for community arts	C101A	Wgtn Conv Cntr Comm Subsidy	Expense	200	200
						C130K	Community Arts Programme	Expense	459	567
								Income	(62)	(63)
					Access and support for community arts Total				597	704
				4.1.6	Arts partnerships	C422	NZSO Subsidy	Expense	216	216
						C605	Toi Pōneke Arts Centre	Expense	1,243	1,394
								Income	(515)	(525)
						C670	Public Art Fund	Expense	393	442
						C710	New Zealand Ballet	Expense	153	154
						C713	Orchestra Wellington	Expense	272	275
					Arts partnerships Total				1,761	1,956
				4.1.7	Regional Amenities Fund	C691	Regional Amenities Fund	Expense	609	609
					Regional Amenities Fund Total				609	609
					Arts and Cultural Activities Total				18,155	19,670
									18,155	19,670
					CULTURAL WELLBEING TOTAL				18,155	19,670

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000			
5	Social and Recreation	5.1	Recreation promotion and support	5.1.1	Swimming pools	C034	Swimming Pools Operations	Expense	20,476	20,924			
								Income	(7,587)	(7,551)			
				Swimming pools Total								12,889	13,373
				5.1.2	Sportsfields	C562	Sportsfields Operations	Expense	3,405	3,514			
								Income	(295)	(301)			
				Sportsfields Total								3,110	3,213
				5.1.3	Sportsfields (Synthetic)	C682	Synthetic Turf Sport Operations	Expense	1,354	1,353			
								Income	(524)	(534)			
				Sportsfields (Synthetic) Total								830	819
				5.1.4	Recreation centres	C037	Recreation Centres	Expense	2,722	2,713			
								Income	(753)	(767)			
								C669	ASB Sports Centre	Expense	6,980	7,285	
										Income	(1,904)	(1,940)	
				Recreation centres Total								7,046	7,290
				5.1.5	Recreation partnerships	C008	Basin Reserve Trust	Expense	1,043	1,062			
								C384	Recreational NZ Academy Sport	Expense	45	45	
				Recreation partnerships Total								1,088	1,107
				5.1.6	Playgrounds	C559	PlayGnd & Skate Facility Mtnc	Expense	737	795			
								Playgrounds Total					
				5.1.7	Marinas	C418	Marina Operations	Expense	602	673			
								Income	(592)	(603)			
Marinas Total								10	70				
5.1.8	Golf course	C688	Municipal Golf Course	Expense	270	260							
				Income	(77)	(92)							
Golf course Total								193	169				
5.1.9	Recreation programmes	C130D	Recreation Programmes	Expense	282	280							
				Income	(15)	(15)							
Recreation programmes Total								267	264				
Recreation promotion and support Total								26,169	27,101				

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
		5.2	Community support	5.2.1	Libraries	C050	Library Network - Wide Operation	Expense	14,840	16,028
								Income	(982)	(869)
						C467	Branch Libraries	Expense	6,003	6,467
								Income	(608)	(615)
					Libraries Total				19,253	21,010
				5.2.2	Access support (Leisure Card)	C419	Passport to Leisure Programme	Expense	105	102
					Access support (Leisure Card) Total				105	102
				5.2.3	Community advocacy	C130G	Community Advice & Information	Expense	1,279	1,219
					Community advocacy Total				1,279	1,219
				5.2.4	Grants (Social and Recreation)	C130A	Community Grants	Expense	215	262
						C637	Support for Wgtn Homeless	Expense	142	140
						C678	Social & Recreational Grant Pool	Expense	3,287	3,822
					Grants (Social and Recreation) Total				3,643	4,224
				5.2.5	Housing	C125	Housing Operations and Mtce	Expense	23,741	23,366
								Income	(21,635)	(18,261)
						C680	Housing Upgrade Project	Expense	1,799	1,739
								Income	(21,637)	(19,017)
					Housing Total				(17,731)	(12,173)
				5.2.6	Community centres and halls	A468	Cmty Props Programmed Maint	Expense	498	684
								Income	(4)	(4)
						C068	Community Halls Ops and Maint.	Expense	189	210
								Income	(38)	(39)
						C130B	Community Prop & Facility Ops	Expense	2,279	2,347
								Income	(188)	(192)
						C130I	Accommodation Assistance Fund	Expense	234	232
					Community centres and halls Total				2,971	3,238
			Community support Total						9,519	17,620

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
		5.3	Public health and safety	5.3.1	Burials and cremations	C007	Burial & Cremation Operations	Expense	1,648	1,655
								Income	(803)	(858)
					Burials and cremations Total				845	797
				5.3.2	Public toilets	C072	Contracts - Public Conveniences	Expense	2,661	2,962
					Public toilets Total				2,661	2,962
				5.3.3	Public health regulations	C478	Public Health	Expense	4,648	4,577
								Income	(3,211)	(3,245)
						C675	Noise Monitoring	Expense	628	676
					Public health regulations Total				2,065	2,009
				5.3.4	City safety	C673	Anti-Graffiti Flying Squad	Expense	635	683
						P169	Safe City Project Operations	Expense	2,039	2,132
					City safety Total				2,674	2,815
				5.3.5	WREMO	C540	Emergency Mgmt Plan & Train	Expense	1,090	1,273
								Income	(14)	(14)
						C543	Emgncy Mgmt Rural Fire Mgmt	Expense	247	261
								Income	(29)	(4)
					WREMO Total				1,294	1,517
			Public health and safety Total						9,540	10,099
	SOCIAL AND RECREATION TOTAL								45,229	54,820
6	Urban Development	6.1	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development	6.1.1	Urban planning and policy	C533	District Plan	Expense	2,027	2,055
								Income	(20)	(20)
						C650	Growth Spine Centres	Expense	250	39
					Urban planning and policy Total				2,257	2,074
				6.1.2	Waterfront development	C711	City Shaper Developments	Expense	972	1,326
					Waterfront development Total				972	1,326
				6.1.3	Public spaces and centres development	C350	Maintenance of City Art Works	Expense	320	432
						C370	Public Space/Centre Devl. Plan	Expense	1,849	1,792
					Public spaces and centres development Total				2,169	2,224

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
				6.1.4	Built heritage development	P065	City Heritage Development	Expense	1,498	1,998
					Built heritage development Total				1,498	1,998
			Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development Total						6,896	7,621
		6.2	Building and development control	6.2.1	Building control and facilitation	C480	Building Control/Facilitation	Expense	13,107	12,892
								Income	(9,152)	(9,067)
						C685	Weathertight Homes	Expense	703	732
					Building control and facilitation Total				4,657	4,556
				6.2.2	Development control and facilitation	C479	Development Cntrl/Facilitation	Expense	5,981	5,971
								Income	(2,899)	(2,899)
					Development control and facilitation Total				3,082	3,072
				6.2.3	Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment	P057	Earthquake Risk Building Proj.	Expense	1,710	1,056
					Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Total				1,710	1,056
			Building and development control Total						9,449	8,684
			URBAN DEVELOPMENT TOTAL						16,345	16,305
7	Transport	7.1	Transport	7.1.1	Transport planning	C681	Ngauranga to Airport Corridor	Expense	691	1,647
						P249	Network Planning	Expense	452	1,004
								Income	(86)	0
					Transport planning Total				1,057	2,651
				7.1.2	Vehicle network	C304	Road Maintenance&Storm Cleanup	Expense	1,649	1,735
								Income	(687)	(720)
						C312	Mtc Tawa Shared Driveways	Expense	37	35
						C441	Walls, Bridges & Tunnel Mntnce	Expense	282	277
								Income	(101)	(85)

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
						C444	Drains & Walls Asset Stewardship	Expense	6,501	6,821
								Income	(16)	(49)
						C445	Kerb & Channel Maintenance	Expense	723	819
								Income	(314)	(354)
						C453	Vehicle Network Asset Stewardship	Expense	13,358	14,317
								Income	(204)	(274)
						C656	Port and Ferry Access	Expense	96	95
						Vehicle network Total			21,322	22,619
		7.1.3			Cycle network	C493	Cycleways Maintenance	Expense	96	110
								Income	(36)	(47)
						C577	Cycleway Asset Stewardship	Expense	365	228
						C694	Cycleways Planning	Expense	1,199	1,038
						Cycle network Total			1,625	1,329
		7.1.4			Passenger transport network	C072A	Passenger Transport Facilities	Expense	658	599
								Income	(486)	(286)
						C550	Bus Shelter Contract Income	Expense	5	6
								Income	(464)	(570)
						C576	Passenger Transport Asset Stew	Expense	673	752
						C655	Bus Priority Plan	Expense	109	89
						C708	Cable Car	Expense	0	1,005
						C712	Public Transport Trials	Expense	275	0
						Passenger transport network Total			770	1,594
		7.1.5			Pedestrian network	C307	Street Furniture Maintenance	Expense	360	441
								Income	(6)	(6)
						C377	Footpaths Asset Stewardship	Expense	5,175	5,571
						C448	Pedestrian Network Maintenance	Expense	842	882
								Income	(33)	(34)
						C492	Ped Network Structures Maint	Expense	171	167
						Pedestrian network Total			6,509	7,021

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
				7.1.6	Network-wide control and management	A026	Traffic Signals System Maintenance	Expense	1,282	1,389
								Income	(548)	(590)
						A153A	Traffic Control Asset Stewards	Expense	2,502	2,882
								Income	(33)	(88)
						C026C	Road Marking Maintenance	Expense	948	1,289
								Income	(402)	(551)
						C452	Traffic Signs Maintenance	Expense	559	571
								Income	(197)	(204)
						C481	Network Activity Management	Expense	1,508	1,394
								Income	(874)	(891)
					Network-wide control and management Total				4,746	5,201
				7.1.7	Road safety	C026B	Street Lighting Maintenance	Expense	3,064	3,059
								Income	(1,265)	(1,319)
						C450	Transport Education & Promotion	Expense	631	772
								Income	(227)	(231)
						C494	Fences & Guardrails Maint	Expense	394	397
								Income	(108)	(104)
						C575	Safety Asset Stewardship	Expense	2,006	2,125
					Road safety Total				4,496	4,698
					Transport Total				40,524	45,114
	7.2	Parking		7.2.1	Parking	C290	Parking Services & Enforcement	Expense	12,382	12,639
								Income	(26,151)	(27,124)
						C378	Waterfront Parking Services	Expense	1,022	1,286
								Income	(1,304)	(1,171)
					Parking Total				(14,051)	(14,370)
					Parking Total				(14,051)	(14,370)
					TRANSPORT TOTAL				26,473	30,744

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
10	Council	10.1	Organisational Projects	10.1.1	Organisational	A312	Waterfront Commercial Property Services	Expense	6,609	3,418
								Income	(2,600)	(2,670)
						C332	Commercial Property Man & Serv	Expense	3,956	3,910
								Income	(2,855)	(2,910)
						C333	Civic Centre Facilities Managt	Expense	467	216
								Income	(212)	(216)
						C374	Information Services SLA	Expense	4,556	1,709
								Income	(71)	(1,709)
						C388	NZTA Income on Capex Work	Income	(12,668)	(14,868)
						C700	Waterfront Utilities Management	Expense	440	428
								Income	(416)	(423)
						ORG	Organisation	Expense	4,467	8,451
								Income	(285,291)	(312,700)
					Organisational Total				(283,618)	(317,364)
			Organisational Projects Total						(283,618)	(317,364)
	COUNCIL TOTAL								(283,618)	(317,364)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
1	Governance	1.1	Governance, information and engagement	1.1.1	City governance and engagement	CX420	Committee & Council Processes	Expense	0	116
					City governance and engagement Total				0	116
			Governance, information and engagement Total						0	116
	GOVERNANCE TOTAL								0	116
2	Environment	2.1	Gardens, beaches and green open spaces	2.1.1	Local parks and open spaces	CX284	Park Structures - upgrades & renewals	Expense	471	400
						CX436	Parks Infrastructure	Expense	165	305
						CX510	Plimmer Bequest Project	Expense	650	0
					Local parks and open spaces Total				1,286	705
				2.1.2	Botanical gardens	CX348	Botanic Garden	Expense	433	530
					Botanical gardens Total				433	530
				2.1.3	Beaches and coast operations	CX290	Coastal - upgrades	Expense	91	1,052
						CX349	Coastal	Expense	136	124
					Beaches and coast operations Total				227	1,176
				2.1.5	Town belts	CX437	Town Belt & Reserves	Expense	135	248
					Town belts Total				135	248
				2.1.7	Walkways	CX435	Walkways renewals	Expense	550	1,014
					Walkways Total				550	1,014
			Gardens, beaches and green open spaces Total						2,632	3,672

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
		2.2	Waste reduction and energy conservation	2.2.1	Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management	CX084	Southern Landfill Improvement	Expense	1,238	673
					Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management Total				1,238	673
				2.2.3	Energy efficiency and conservation	CX494	Energy Management Plan	Expense	0	65
					Energy efficiency and conservation Total				0	65
			Waste reduction and energy conservation Total						1,238	738
		2.3	Water	2.3.1	Water network	CX126	Water - Network renewals	Expense	12,489	9,902
						CX127	Water - Pump Station renewals	Expense	323	668
						CX296	Water - Water Meter upgrades	Expense	0	477
						CX326	Water - Network upgrades	Expense	1,441	1,368
						CX430	Water - Network renewals	Expense	536	485
						CX512	Water - Reservoir renewals	Expense	1,975	1,662
						CX513	Water - Reservoir upgrades	Expense	190	353
						CX518	Water - Water Meter renewals	Expense	(2)	0
					Water network Total				16,951	14,915
			Water Total						16,951	14,915
		2.4	Wastewater	2.4.1	Sewage collection and disposal network	CX334	Wastewater - Network renewals	Expense	9,617	9,905
						CX381	Wastewater - Network upgrades	Expense	0	456
						CX517	Wastewater - Pump Station renewals	Expense	863	874
					Sewage collection and disposal network Total				10,481	11,236
			Wastewater Total						10,481	11,236

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
		2.5	Stormwater	2.5.1	Stormwater management	CX031	Stormwater - Network upgrades	Expense	944	4,081
						CX151	Stormwater - Network renewals	Expense	3,511	2,939
					Stormwater management Total				4,455	7,020
			Stormwater Total						4,455	7,020
		2.6	Conservation attractions	2.6.1	Conservation visitor attractions	CX125	Zoo renewals	Expense	800	817
						CX340	Zoo upgrades	Expense	516	0
					Conservation visitor attractions Total				1,316	817
			Conservation attractions Total						1,316	817
	ENVIRONMENT TOTAL								37,072	38,398
3	Economic Development	3.1	City promotions and business support	3.1.2	Wellington convention centre	CX275	Wellington Venues renewals	Expense	2,215	1,759
						CX535	Convention Centre	Expense	0	5,252
					Wellington convention centre Total				2,215	7,011
			City promotions and business support Total						2,215	7,011
	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TOTAL								2,215	7,011
4	Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	Arts and Cultural Activities	4.1.1	Galleries and museums (WMT)	CX500	Gallery & Museum Upgrades	Expense	1,914	0
					Galleries and museums (WMT) Total				1,914	0
				4.1.2	Major economic projects	CX536	Movie Museum	Expense	0	9,248
					Major economic projects Total				0	9,248
					Visitor attractions (Te Papa/ Carter Observatory)	CX496	Cable Car Precinct	Expense	180	0
					Visitor attractions (Te Papa/ Carter Observatory) Total				180	0
				4.1.4	Cultural grants	CX497	Te ara o nga tupuna - Maori heritage trails	Expense	100	0
					Cultural grants Total				100	0

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
				4.1.5	Access and support for community arts	CX458	Arts Installation	Expense	26	27
					Access and support for community arts Total				26	27
			Arts and Cultural Activities Total						2,220	9,275
	CULTURAL WELLBEING TOTAL								2,220	9,275
5	Social and Recreation	5.1	Recreation promotion and support	5.1.1	Swimming pools	CX056	Aquatic Facility renewals	Expense	1,790	1,853
						CX055	Aquatic Facility upgrades	Expense	627	0
					Swimming pools Total				2,417	1,853
				5.1.2	Sportsfields	CX345	Sportsfields upgrades	Expense	650	905
					Sportsfields Total				650	905
				5.1.3	Sportsfields (Synthetic)	CX507	Synthetic Turf Sportsfields upgrades	Expense	560	1,789
					Sportsfields (Synthetic) Total				560	1,789
				5.1.4	Recreation centres	CX059	Recreation Centre Renewal	Expense	227	15
						CX499	ASB Sports Centre	Expense	33	62
					Recreation centres Total				260	77
				5.1.5	Recreation partnerships	CX503	Basin Reserve	Expense	3,468	1,597
					Recreation partnerships Total				3,468	1,597
				5.1.6	Playgrounds	CX181	Playgrounds renewals & upgrades	Expense	414	455
					Playgrounds Total				414	455
				5.1.7	Marinas	CX341	Marina renewals	Expense	492	87
						CX342	Marina	Expense	66	54
					Marinas Total				558	141
			Recreation promotion and support Total						8,325	6,817

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
		5.2	Community support	5.2.1	Libraries	CX077	Upgrade Library Materials	Expense	2,022	2,073
						CX269	Upgrade Computer Replacement	Expense	2,690	0
						CX338	Central Library upgrades	Expense	16	347
						CX358	Branch Library upgrades	Expense	844	6,882
						CX359	Branch Libraries renewals	Expense	55	220
					Libraries Total				5,627	9,521
		5.2.5	Housing			CX370	Housing upgrades	Expense	25,295	19,646
						CX371	Housing renewals	Expense	3,826	4,215
					Housing Total				29,121	23,861
		5.2.6	Community centres and halls			CX467	Community Halls - upgrades & renewals	Expense	154	262
					Community centres and halls Total				154	262
			Community support Total						34,902	33,644
		5.3	Public health and safety	5.3.1	Burials and cremations	CX369	Burial & Cremations	Expense	635	316
					Burials and cremations Total				635	316
		5.3.2	Public toilets			CX366	Public Convenience and pavilions	Expense	984	1,622
					Public toilets Total				984	1,622
		5.3.5	WREMO			CX372	Emergency Management renewals	Expense	52	73
					WREMO Total				52	73
			Public health and safety Total						1,671	2,010
	SOCIAL AND RECREATION TOTAL								44,898	42,471

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
6	Urban Development	6.1	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development	6.1.2	Waterfront development	CX131	Wgtn Waterfront Development	Expense	4,277	5,187
						CX523	Waterfront Renewals	Expense	2,566	1,204
				Waterfront development Total					6,843	6,390
				6.1.3	Public spaces and centres development	CX406	Central City Framework	Expense	1,325	2,527
						CX446	Suburban Centres upgrades	Expense	0	1,120
						CX522	Minor CBD Enhancements	Expense	100	124
		CX527	Urban Regeneration Projects			Expense	0	392		
		Public spaces and centres development Total					1,425	4,162		
		Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development Total					8,268	10,553		
		6.2	Building and development control	6.2.3	Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment	CX505	Earthquake Risk Mitigation	Expense	5,940	3,041
						Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment Total				5,940
				Building and development control Total				5,940	3,041	
		URBAN DEVELOPMENT TOTAL								14,208
7	Transport	7.1	Transport	7.1.2	Vehicle network	CX086	Wall,Bridge&Tunnel renewals	Expense	2,510	2,457
						CX088	Thin Asphalt Road Surface renewals	Expense	1,741	2,118
						CX089	Reseals renewals	Expense	2,477	2,435
						CX090	Preseal Preparation renewals	Expense	3,360	3,288
						CX092	Shape & Camber Correction	Expense	4,276	4,267
						CX093	Sumps Flood Mitigation Upgrade	Expense	9	221
						CX098	Road corridor new walls	Expense	1,451	2,182
						CX101	Service Lane Improvements	Expense	0	51
						CX165	Tunnel and bridge improvements	Expense	1,788	895
						CX253	Kerb & Channel renewals	Expense	2,208	2,133

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
						CX350	Road Risk Mitigation	Expense	898	720
						CX377	Roading Capacity Projects	Expense	1,580	0
						CX383	Area Wide Road Maintenance	Expense	719	790
					Vehicle network Total				23,017	21,558
		7.1.3	Cycle network			CX112	Cycling Improvements	Expense	5,673	7,522
					Cycle network Total				5,673	7,522
		7.1.4	Passenger transport network			CX492	Bus Priority Planning	Expense	145	888
					Passenger transport network Total				145	888
		7.1.5	Pedestrian network			CX091	Pedestrian Network Structures	Expense	118	240
						CX094	Pedestrian Network Footpath renewals	Expense	3,859	3,539
						CX099	Walking Improvements	Expense	200	409
						CX108	Street Furniture renewals	Expense	160	261
						CX109	Pedestrian Network Accessways	Expense	244	222
					Pedestrian network Total				4,583	4,671
		7.1.6	Network-wide control and management			CX095	Traffic & St Signs renewals	Expense	1,570	1,456
						CX353	Traffic Signal renewals	Expense	1,234	924
					Network-wide control and management Total				2,804	2,380
		7.1.7	Road safety			CX096	Safety Street Lighting renewals	Expense	766	706
						CX097	Rural road improvements	Expense	100	103
						CX171	Minor safety projects	Expense	887	1,014
						CX352	Fences & Guardrails renewals	Expense	599	624
						CX445	Safer Roads Project	Expense	0	1,092
					Road safety Total				2,352	3,538
			Transport Total						38,573	40,557

STRATEGY	STRATEGY NAME	ACTIVITY	ACTIVITY NAME	ACTIVITY COMPONENT	ACTIVITY COMPONENT NAME	AP PROJECT	PROJECT NAME	INCOME/ EXPENSE	2015/16 LTP \$000	2016/17 AP \$000
		7.2	Parking	7.2.1	Parking	CX319	Roadside Parking Improvements	Expense	1,449	496
					Parking Total				1,449	496
			Parking Total						1,449	496
	TRANSPORT TOTAL								40,022	41,052
10	Council	10.1	Organisational Projects	10.1.1	Organisational	CX010	Enterprise Applications	Expense	7,762	779
						CX245	Capital Replacement Fund	Expense	4,390	4,469
						CX258	Disaster Recovery Assets	Expense	473	901
						CX260	Technology Infrastructure Assets	Expense	130	100
						CX299	PeopleSoft Version Upgrade	Expense	50	361
						CX300	Unscheduled infrastructure renewals	Expense	0	2,361
						CX305	Health & Safety - Legislation Compliance	Expense	310	317
						CX426	Civic Property renewals	Expense	1,746	2,985
						CX501	Commercial Properties renewals	Expense	538	11,796
						CX502	Community & Childcare Facility renewals	Expense	263	272
						CX524	Legislative changes	Expense	50	103
						CX525	Support for Business Unit Initiatives	Expense	170	482
						CX528	Office Resilience and Efficiency	Expense	950	3,429
						CX529	Civic Campus Resilience and Improvements	Expense	975	513
					Organisational Total				17,807	28,867
			Organisational Projects Total						17,807	28,867
	COUNCIL TOTAL								17,807	28,867
	GRAND TOTAL								158,443	180,784

Part D: Appendices



Elected Members



CELIA WADE-BROWN
(MAYOR) City-wide

mayor@wcc.govt.nz



RAY AHIPENE-MERCER
Eastern Ward

ray.ahipene-
merc@wcc.govt.nz



Jo Coughlan
Onslow-Western Ward

jo.coughlan@wcc.govt.nz



Paul Eagle
Southern Ward

paul.eagle@wcc.govt.nz



Andy Foster
Onslow-Western Ward

andy.foster@wcc.govt.nz



Sarah Free
Eastern Ward

sarah.free@wcc.govt.nz



David Lee
Southern Ward

david.lee@wcc.govt.nz



Justin Lester
Northern Ward

justin.lester@wcc.govt.nz



Simon Marsh
Eastern Ward

simon.marsh@wcc.govt.nz



Iona Pannett
Lambton Ward

iona.pannett@wcc.govt.nz



Mark Peck
Lambton Ward

mark.peck@wcc.govt.nz



Helene Ritchie
Northern Ward

helene.ritchie@wcc.govt.nz



Malcolm Sparrow
Northern Ward

malcolm.sparrow@wcc.govt.nz



Simon Woolf
Onslow-Western Ward

simon.woolf@wcc.govt.nz



Nicola Young
Lambton Ward

nicola.young@wcc.govt.nz

Glossary

NON-FINANCIAL

Local Government Act (LGA02)

The Local Government Act 2002 provides the general framework and powers under which New Zealand's 78 democratically elected and accountable local authorities operate

Long-term plan (LTP)

The LTP is a document required under the Local Government Act 2002 that sets out a local authority's priorities in the medium to long term

Annual Plan (AP)

The annual plan is produced for each year in between long-term plans and provides an opportunity to refresh the information for the coming year and consult with the community on any changes that are proposed

Annual Report (AR)

The purpose of the annual report is to compare activities performed with those intended in the annual plan

Consultation Document

The consultation document is the basis of discussions between Council and its communities about the issues facing the district/area and how council is proposing to address those issues

Infrastructure Strategy

This document covers significant infrastructure issues across the 5 mandatory groups of activity and contains 30 years' forecasted capital and operational expenditure figures. Included in this document will be assets' useful lives, growth/demand assumptions and assumed levels of service

Service plans

Council produces detailed service plans for all asset classes under its stewardship. These provide a picture of the level of service derived from each asset and asset specific risk are discussed in the service plans. Service plans show the actual operation of the Council's assets and delivery of its services

Asset management plans (AMPs)

AMPs reflect a council's infrastructure and asset base in terms of future maintenance, renewal and replacement needs

Levels of Service (LoS)

Service Delivery Indicators. How efficient and effective do council deliver its services to the community

Community Outcomes

Means the outcomes that a local authority aims to achieve in meeting the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions

Growth Assumptions

These are growth forecasts based on a variety of trends which enable Council to predict future growth in the city. In order for Council to plan its infrastructure and asset needs in advance, Council needs to estimate the levels of infrastructure future generations will need

FINANCIAL

Capital expenditure (Capex)

Expenditure that results in the creation of a new asset, or increases the life or capacity provided by an existing asset

Operating expenditure

Expenditure related to providing Council Services. This excludes capital expenditure.

Depreciation

An expense charged each year to reflect the estimated cost of using our assets over their lives. Amortisation relates to 'intangible' assets such as software (as distinct from physical assets, which are covered by the term depreciation)

Fair value

Essentially reflects the market value of assets or liabilities

Investment properties

Investment properties are properties that are primarily held by the Council to earn rental income

Prudential limits

Prudential limits are limits applied to the level of borrowings to ensure we are managing the Council's assets and liabilities prudently. These limits are outlined in the Investment and Liability Policy and Financial Strategy in the Long Term Plan

Renewal

Renewal is capital expenditure that relates to the replacement of existing assets

Ring-fenced

Ring-fenced are funds that can only be used for a specific purpose

Upgrade Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure that improves the level of service or meets additional demand for a service

Funding impact statements (FIS)

FIS sets out the sources of both the operating and capital funding for everything that council does

Forecast financial statements (FFS)

FFS is a tool that allows councils to use its resources where they are most needed. It summarises the expected performance of a council for the near future

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DIRECTORY

The website and Contact Centre are your first points of contact for all Council services. This includes building and resource consents, complaints and queries, liquor licensing, animal control, food safety, parks and recreation facilities, Council meetings and consultation, cemeteries, landfills, transport issues, rubbish and recycling collection, parking, rates, events, archives and community services.

WEBSITE

wellington.govt.nz

COUNCIL OFFICES

Wellington City Council
101 Wakefield Street, Wellington
PO Box 2199, Wellington 6140, New Zealand

CONTACT CENTRE

Phone 04 499 4444, info@wcc.govt.nz

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