
ORDINARY MEETING

OF

WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA

Time: 9.30am
Date: Wednesday, 28 June 2017
Venue: Committee Room 1
Ground Floor, Council Offices
101 Wakefield Street
Wellington

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2. General Business

SETTING OF RATES FOR 2017/18

Purpose

1. To set the rates for Wellington City for the year commencing on 1 July 2017 and ending on 30 June 2018, under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA).

Summary

2. Under section 23 of the LGRA, the Council is required to set its rates by resolution.
3. This paper provides for the Council to set rates for the year commencing on 1 July 2017 and ending on 30 June 2018.

Recommendations

That the Council:

1. Receive the information.
2. Having adopted the 2017/18 Annual Plan (including the 2017/18 Funding Impact Statements), resolve under section 23 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA) to set the following rates for the year commencing on 1 July 2017 and concluding on 30 June 2018:
 - a. General Rate

A differential general rate under section 13 of the LGRA as an amount per dollar of capital value on each rating unit as follows:

 - A rate of 0.234013 cents per dollar of capital value on every rating unit in the 'Base' differential rating category.
 - A rate of 0.655222 cents per dollar of capital value on every rating unit in the 'Commercial, industrial and business' differential rating category.
 - b. Targeted rate for water supply

A targeted rate for water supply under section 16 and section 19 of the LGRA as follows:

 - For rating units incorporated in the Base differential, either:
 - i. For rating units connected to the public water supply with a water meter installed, a consumption unit rate of \$2.064 per cubic metre of water used, and a fixed amount per rating unit of \$120.60, or
 - ii. For rating units connected to the public water supply without a water meter installed, a fixed amount of \$148.38 per rating unit, and a rate of 0.044964 cents per dollar of capital value.
 - For rating units incorporated in the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential, either:
 - i. For rating units connected to the public water supply with a water

meter installed, a consumption unit rate of \$2.064 per cubic metre of water used, and a fixed amount per rating unit of \$120.60, or

- ii. For rating units connected to the public water supply without a water meter installed, a rate of 0.402076cents per dollar of capital value.

c. Targeted rate for sewerage

A targeted rate for sewerage under section 16 of the LGRA on each rating unit connected to the Council sewerage system as follows:

- For rating units incorporated in the Base differential:
 - i. A fixed amount of \$106.60 per rating unit, and a rate of 0.042899 cents per dollar of capital value.
- For rating units incorporated in the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential:
 - ii. A rate of 0.144092 cents per dollar of capital value.

d. Targeted rate for storm water

A targeted rate for stormwater under section 16 of the LGRA as follows:

- For rating units incorporated in the Base differential but excluding those rating units classified as 'rural' under the Council's operative District Plan:
 - i. A rate of 0.035501 cents per dollar of capital value.
- For rating units incorporated in the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential but excluding those rating units classified as 'rural' under the Council's operative District Plan:
 - ii. A rate of 0.039973 cents per dollar of capital value.

e. Targeted rate for the commercial, industrial and business sector

A targeted rate under section 16 of the LGRA as follows for rating units incorporated in the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential:

- i. A rate of 0.043537 cents per dollar of capital value.

f. Targeted rate for the base sector

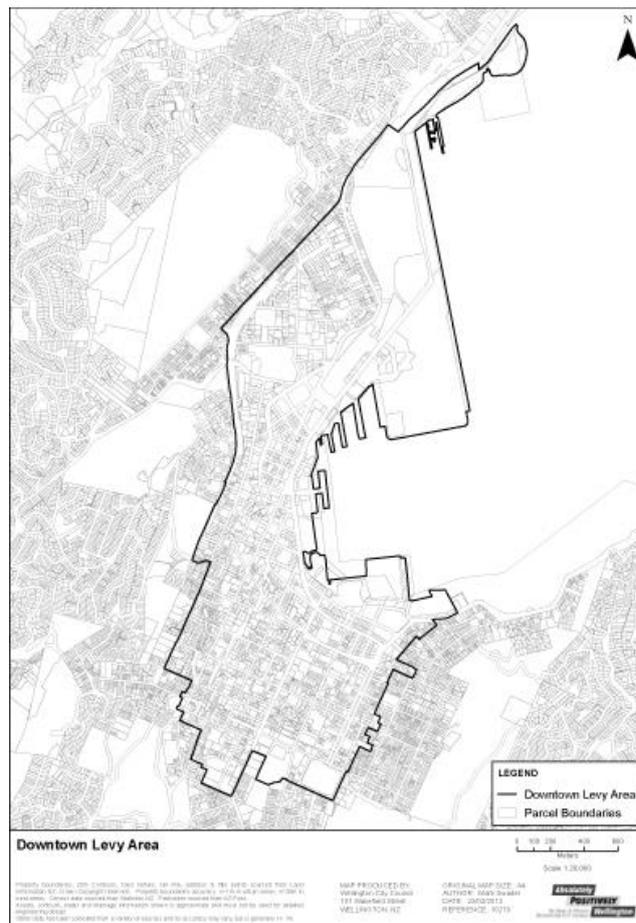
A targeted rate under section 16 of the LGRA as follows for rating units incorporated in the Base differential:

- i. A rate of 0.017818 cents per dollar of capital value.

g. Targeted rate for Downtown Area

A targeted rate for the Downtown Area under section 16 of the LGRA on each rating unit incorporated in the Commercial, industrial and business differential rating category and located within the area designated as downtown, as described by the "Downtown Levy Area" map as approved on 27/06/2012 as part of the 2012/13 to 2021/22 Long Term Plan.

- i. A rate of 0.184980 cents per dollar of capital value.



h. Targeted rate for Tawa Driveways

A targeted rate for Tawa Driveways under section 16 of the LGRA on each rating unit identified as being one of a specific group of rating units with shared residential access driveways in the suburb of Tawa, that are maintained by the Council as follows:

i. A fixed amount of \$133.33 per rating unit.

i. Targeted rate for Marsden Village

A targeted rate under section 16 of the LGRA on all rating units incorporated in the Commercial, industrial and business differential rating category that are located in the Marsden Village area (refer map) as follows:

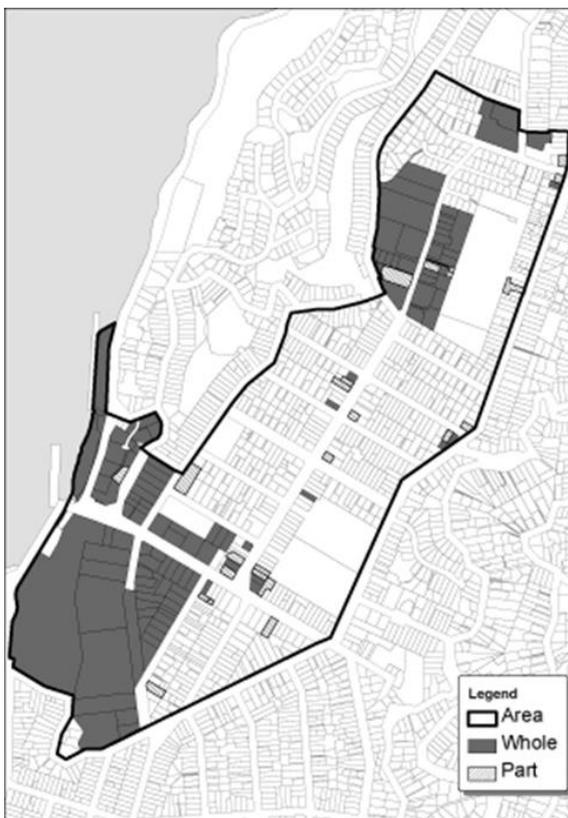
i. A rate of 0.121538 cents per dollar of rateable capital value.



j. Targeted rate for Miramar Business Improvement District Area

A targeted rate under section 16 of the LGRA to fund the Business Improvement District activities of Enterprise Miramar Peninsula Incorporated on all rating units within the Miramar Business Improvement District (refer map) which are subject to the “commercial, industrial and business” differential, but excluding any rating unit that is a substation or used by local or central government for a non-business purpose as follows:

- i. A fixed amount of \$365.00 per rating unit, and
- i. A rate of 0.036796 cents per dollar of capital value for any capital value over \$1 million per rating unit.



k. Targeted rate for Khandallah Business Improvement District Area

A targeted rate under section 16 of the LGRA to fund the Business Improvement District activities of the Khandallah Village Business Association on all rating units within the Khandallah Business Improvement District (refer map) which are subject to the “commercial, industrial and business” differential, but excluding any rating unit that is a substation as follows:

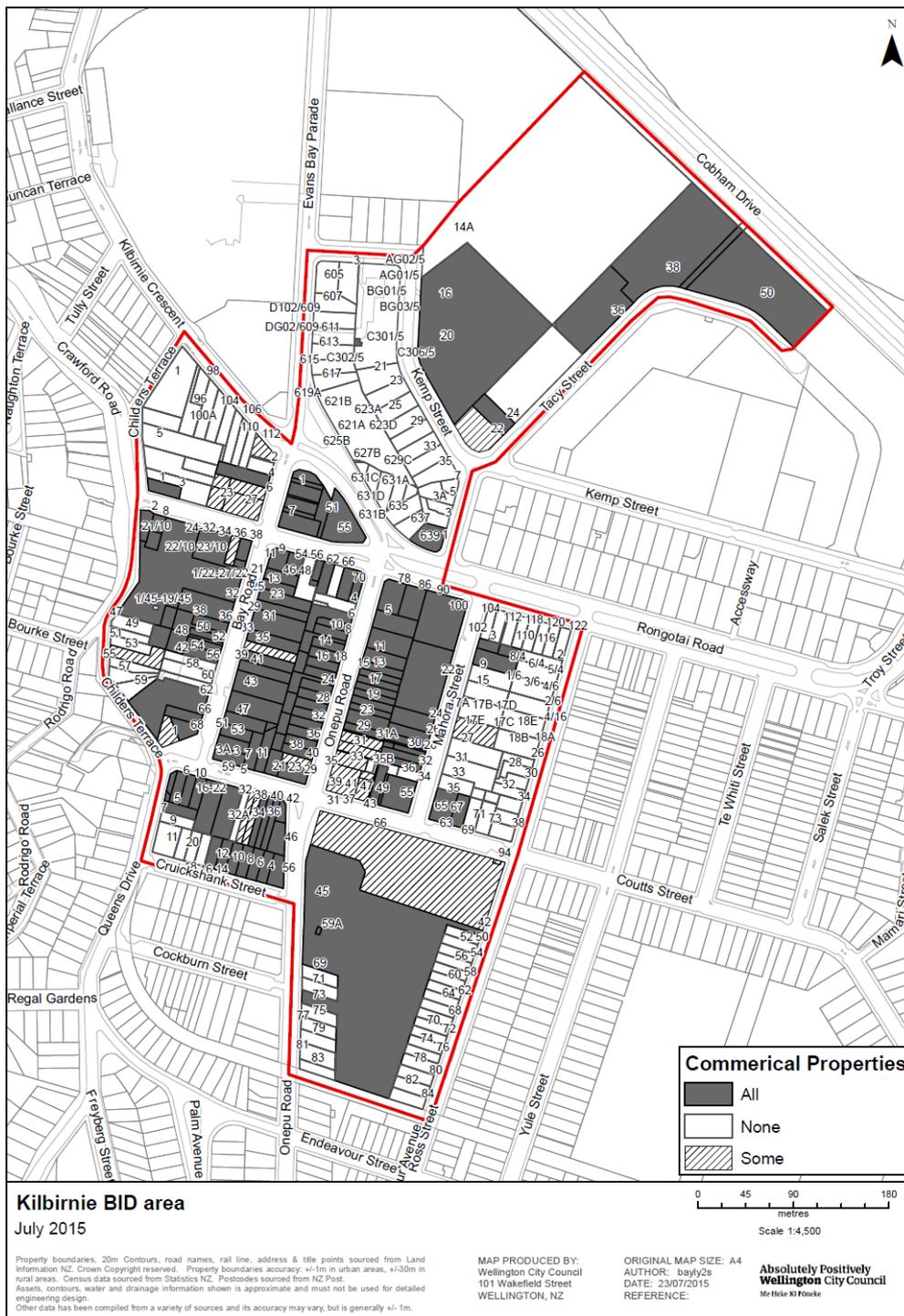
- i. A rate of 0.163465 cents per dollar of rateable capital value.



l. Targeted rate for Kilbirnie Business Improvement District Area

A targeted rate under section 16 of the LGRA to fund the Business Improvement District activities of Kilbirnie Business Network on all rating units within the Kilbirnie Business Improvement District (refer map) which are subject to the “commercial, industrial and business” differential, but excluding any rating unit that is a substation or used by local or central government for a non-business purpose as follows:

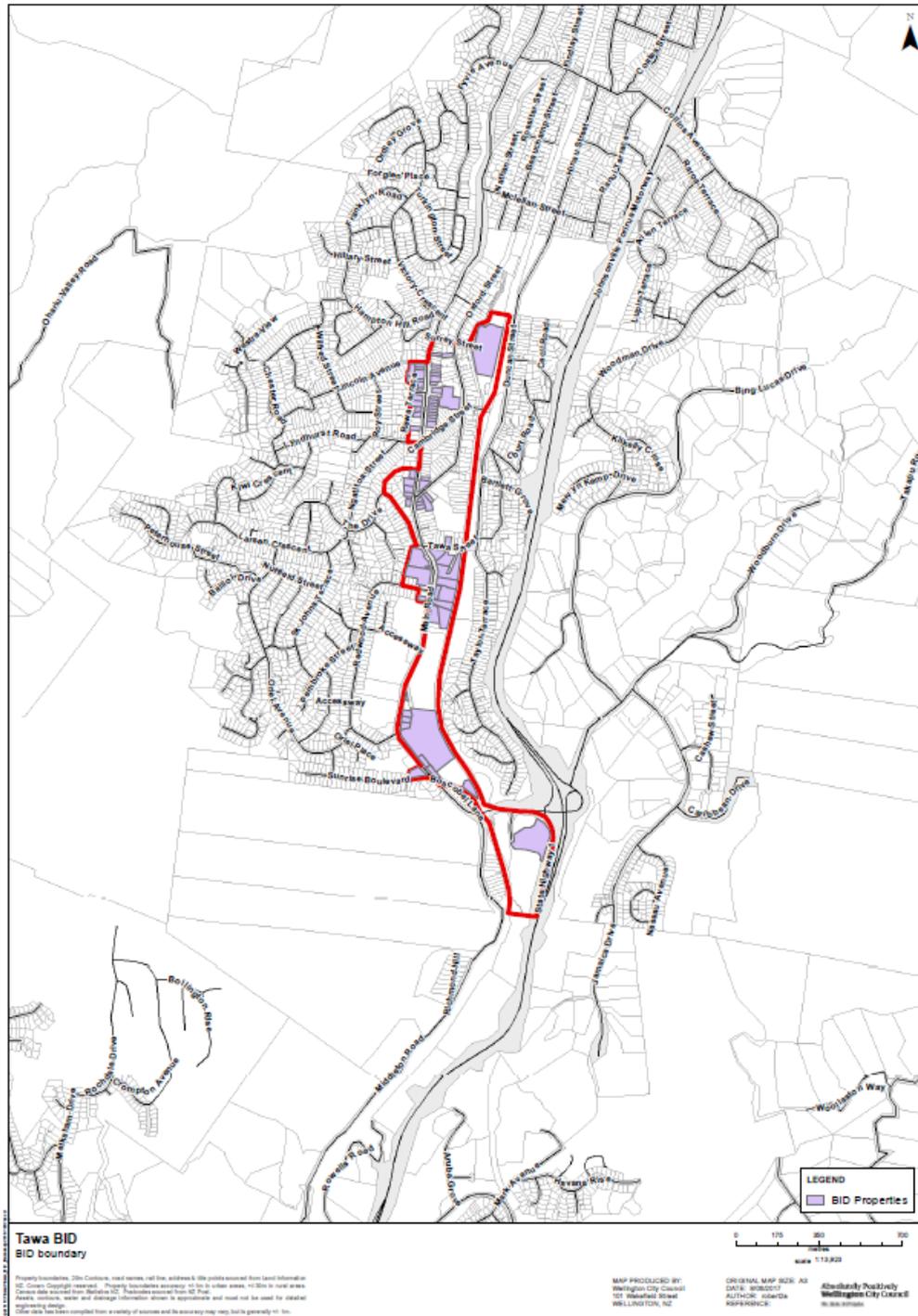
- i. A fixed amount of \$500.00 per rating unit, and
- ii. A rate of 0.032899 cents per dollar of capital value for any capital value over \$1 million per rating unit.



m. Targeted rate for Tawa Business Improvement District Area

A targeted rate under section 16 of the LGRA to fund the Business Improvement District activities of Tawa Business Group on all rating units within the Tawa Business Improvement District (refer map) which are subject to the “commercial, industrial and business” differential, but excluding any rating unit that is a substation or used by local or central government for a non-business purpose as follows:

- iii. A fixed amount of \$520.00 per rating unit, and
- iv. A rate of 0.076198 cents per dollar of capital value for any capital value over \$350,000 per rating unit.



- 3. Resolve under section 24 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA) to set the following due dates for the payment of rates for the 2017/18 year:

With the exception of targeted water rates where charged via a water meter, all rates will be payable in four equal instalments as follows, with due dates for payment being:

Instalment Number:	Due Date:
Instalment One	1 September 2017
Instalment Two	1 December 2017
Instalment Three	1 March 2018
Instalment Four	1 June 2018

Targeted water rates that are charged via a water meter on rating units incorporated under the Commercial, industrial and business differential will be invoiced on a one or two-month cycle, and are due at the date one month after the invoice date, as specified on the invoice.

Targeted water rates that are charged via a water meter on rating units incorporated under the Base differential will be invoiced on a three-month cycle, and are due at the date one month after the invoice date, as specified on the invoice.

Provided that, where the due date falls on a weekend or public holiday, the due date is the next working day.

4. Resolve under sections 57 and 58 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA) to apply penalties to unpaid rates as follows:
 - a. A penalty of 10 percent on the amount of any part of an instalment remaining unpaid after a due date in recommendation (3) above, to be added from the day outlined as the relevant penalty date shown below,

Instalment Number:	Due Date:	Penalty Date:
Instalment One	1 September 2017	6 September 2017
Instalment Two	1 December 2017	6 December 2017
Instalment Three	1 March 2018	6 March 2018
Instalment Four	1 June 2018	7 June 2018
 - b. An additional penalty of 10 percent on any amount of rates assessed in previous years and remaining unpaid at 5 July 2017. The penalty will be applied on 6 July 2017.
 - c. A further additional penalty of 10 percent on rates to which a penalty has already been added under recommendation 4(b) if the rates remain unpaid on 5 January 2018. The penalty will be applied on 8 January 2018.
 - d. A penalty of 10 percent on the amount of any part of water meter charges remaining unpaid after a due date in recommendation (3) above, to be added from the day following the due date.
 - e. An additional penalty of 10 percent on any amount of water charges from previous years that remain unpaid at 1 July 2017.
 - f. A further additional penalty of 10% on water meter charges to which a penalty has already been added under recommendation 4(e) if the charges remain unpaid on 1 January 2018.
 - g. A penalty is calculated on the GST inclusive portion of any instalments unpaid after the due date. GST is not charged on the actual penalty itself.
5. Note that the Council's policy on remission of rates penalties is included in the Council's Rates Remission Policy and that the authority to remit penalties is delegated to the Chief Executive, Chief Financial Officer, Manager Financial Accounting, and the Rates Team Leader.
6. Note that the rates for the year commencing 1 July 2017 and concluding on 30 June 2018 are set excluding GST. GST will be applied when rates are assessed for 2017/18.

7. Rates shall be payable:
- By cash, cheque or eftpos at the City Service Centre, 101 Wakefield Street, 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday.
 - By cash or cheque at any Post Shop or selected New Zealand Post outlets using a bar coded rates invoice, 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday.
 - By posting a cheque through to our processing centre at the address provided on the rates notice.
 - Using our “rates easipay” direct debit system. Quarterly, monthly, fortnightly and weekly options are available by phoning 04 499 4444 for a set-up form or download from the Council website.
 - Through internet banking and telephone banking options.
 - By credit card on the Council website.

Background

4. The Long-term and Annual Plan Committee resolved to recommend to Council the adoption of the 2017/18 Annual Plan (including the 2017/18 Funding Impact Statements) at its meeting of 15 June 2017.
5. Under section 23 of the LGRA the Council is required to set its rates by resolution. This paper provides for the Council to set rates for the year commencing on 1 July 2017 and ending on 30 June 2018.
6. Section 57 of the LGRA states that a local authority may, by resolution, authorise penalties to be added to rates that are not paid by the due date. The resolution must state how the penalty is calculated and the date the penalty is to be added to the amount of unpaid rates. Section 58 of the LGRA sets out the penalties that may be imposed.
7. Section 24 of the LGRA requires that the Council state the due date for payment of the rates in its resolution setting rates.
8. Rates for the 2017/18 year are set out on a GST exclusive basis. Note that GST will be added when rates are assessed for 2017/18 to provide the total instalment amount.
9. Pursuant to section 23 (5) of the LGRA, within 20 working days of the making of this resolution, a copy will be sent to the Secretary of Local Government.

Attachments

Nil

Authors	Deirdre Reidy, Specialist Funding Advisor Martin Read, Manager Financial Strategy & Treasury Alina Shpirt, Funding Analyst
Authoriser	Andy Matthews, Chief Financial Officer

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Consultation and Engagement

The impact of the 2016/17 Annual Plan budgets on Council's rates have been consulted on with the community through the 2016/17 Annual Plan special consultative procedure as required by the Local Government Act 2002.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

Targeted consultation on the Council's rates funding requirement was undertaken with Iwi as part of the 2016/17 Annual Plan consultation process using existing relationship channels.

Financial implications

This report discusses setting of rates for the 2016/17 financial year. The impacts of the recommendations in this report are significant as it determines Council's ability to collect rates.

Policy and legislative implications

This report meets all statutory requirements under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, and is consistent with Council policy.

Risks / legal

This report meets all statutory requirements under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

Climate Change impact and considerations

Implications of climate change have been considered in relation to the 2016/17 Annual Plan, and therefore funding implications as related to the financial strategy, policies, and rates.

Communications Plan

Pursuant to section 23 (5) of the Local Government (Rating) Act, a copy of the rates resolution will be sent to the Secretary of Local Government within 20 working days of Council making this resolution.

ADOPTION OF 2017/18 ANNUAL PLAN

Purpose

1. This report provides for the adoption of the 2017/18 Annual Plan incorporating decisions and recommendations of the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan Committee.

Summary

2. The Council's 2017/18 Annual Plan is provided for adoption. This follows:
 - Preparation and workshops with Councillors
 - Engagement with the community and stakeholders on the 2017/18 Consultation Document and a draft Triennium Plan (three year works programme)
 - Committee deliberations on community and stakeholder feedback on 15 June 2017.

Recommendations

That the Council:

1. Receive the information.
2. Note that the 2017/18 Annual Plan (refer to Attachment 1) has been prepared based on the decisions and recommendations of the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan Committee of 15 June following a one month long engagement period with stakeholders and the wider community
3. Note that the Draft Triennium Plan (refer to Attachment 2) was consulted on as part of the 2017/18 Annual Plan and received broad public support.
4. Agree the changes to the fees and charges as outlined in the appendices of the 2017/18 Annual Plan (refer to Attachment 1) effective from 1 July 2017.
5. Agree to include in the 2017/18 Annual Plan, a targeted rate totalling \$95,000 + GST to be applied to the commercial rated properties in the Tawa Business Improvement District Area.
6. Agree that, having regard to the requirements of section 100 of the Local Government Act 2002 that it is prudent to forecast a surplus in 2017/18 of \$32.4 million as outlined in the body of this report.
7. Agree new borrowings of up to \$88.0 million to fund capital expenditure and investment (including forecast carried forward capital expenditure) and loans for the 2017/18 year.
8. Adopt the 2017/18 Annual Plan (as attached in Attachment 1) including:
 - a. Groups of activities: activity statements on the intended levels of service for activities grouped by the Council's seven activity areas
 - b. Outcome indicators and performance measures
 - c. A schedule covering the nature and scope of the activities of the Council's Council-Controlled Organisations
 - d. A schedule of changes to fees and charges
 - e. Forecast Financial Statements
 - f. Funding Impact Statement

- g. Annual plan disclosure statement
 - h. Balance Budget Statement
9. Adopt the Triennium Plan (three year work programme) attached as Attachment 2.
 10. Note that having adopted the 2017/18 Annual Plan (including the 2017/18 Funding Impact Statement), the rates for the year commencing on 1 July 2016 and concluding on 30 June 2018 will need to be set by Council in accordance with section 23 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, as outlined in the Setting of Rates for 2017/18 agenda item.
 11. Delegate to the Chief Executive and the Mayor the authority to make any editorial changes to the 2017/18 Annual Plan and Triennium Plan that may arise as part of the publication process, and any changes that occur as a result of decisions made at this Council meeting.

Background

3. The 2017/18 Annual Plan describes the third and final year of the 2015 long-term plan. It describes the key variances from the 2015 Long-term Plan and outlines the activities and the services it will deliver for that year, the cost of providing them, and how Council intends to measure progress towards delivering its activities and services. The purpose of the annual plan process is to:
 - a. support the long-term plan in providing integrated decision-making and the coordination of Council resources
 - b. extend the opportunity for public participation in the decision-making process
 - c. contribute to Council's accountability to the community
 - d. detail the annual budget and funding impact statement
 - e. identify and consider the community's views on any variances from the long-term plan for that year.

The process

4. The Council's 2017/18 annual plan is provided for adoption in line with the Local Government Act 2002. This follows:
 - a. preparation, consultation and adoption of the 2015-25 long-term plan
 - b. the adoption of a 2017/18 Annual Plan Engagement Document and draft three year work programme (Triennium Plan)
 - c. an engagement process in April and May 2017 that included forums with stakeholders and submitters
 - d. Committee deliberations on community and stakeholder feedback and consideration of recommendations/decisions on the annual plan.

Balanced Budget

5. Under section 100 of the Local Government Act 2002, Councils are required to report a balanced budget. The Council's aim is to be as close to a 100% balanced budget as possible, where projected revenues are at a level sufficient to meet operating expenses, as large variances would indicate that ratepayers are either paying too much or too little rates that could lead to intergenerational issues in later years.

6. The 2017/18 Annual Plan produces an underlying balanced budget.
7. Despite the underlying balanced budget a surplus is projected of \$32.361m, this is mainly due to accounting conventions requiring Council to record revenue received to fund capital expenditure as income offset by some depreciation not being funded by rates.

4. EXPLANATION OF SURPLUS	Variance
Items that are presented in the Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense but do not offset rates.	to AP
	\$000's
Balanced Budget	0
Depreciation not funded by rates:	
Depreciation collected for capital assets that will not be renewed	
NZTA Transport funded projects	(7,598)
General	(82)
Moa Point sewerage treatment plant	(3,146)
Decommissioned Living Earth joint venture plant	(207)
Wellington Waterfront Limited Depreciation	(3,156)
Total depreciation not funded by rates	(14,189)
Revenue received for capital purposes:	
Funding received from external parties for major capital expenditure projects	
NZTA capital funding	30,573
Housing ring-fenced surplus	(2,657)
Housing capital grant	11,790
Development contributions	2,000
Bequests, trust and other external funding	3,950
Total Revenue received for capital purposes	45,656
Items funded from prior year surpluses:	
City Growth Fund	(3,000)
Resilience Team additional year funding	(300)
Earthquake emergency rental costs	(782)
Business transformation team one year costs	(500)
Westpac Stadium Grant delay	(436)
Ballet temporary accomodation	(166)
Total items funded from prior year surplus	(5,184)
Additional operational expenditure items:	
<i>Operational expenditure items identified as equitable to be funded through other funding m</i>	
Alex Moore Park	(245)
Cable car	125
Odyssey - related	221
Roading	130
Toitu Poneke	80
Weathertight Homes funding	7,227
Westpac Stadium	(4,164)
Reserves purchases and development fund	(24)
Welly Moving project spend	(1,040)
Kilbirnie Bowling club demolition	(173)
Technology Infrastructure and Software	231
Unrealised fair value adjustment for loans and receivables	650
Fair value movement on investment property revaluation	3,058
Total additional items	6,078
Total Surplus	32,361

Conclusions

8. Following an extensive process the Council is asked to adopt the 2017/18 Annual Plan.

Attachments

Attachment 1. Final Annual Plan 2017-18
Attachment 2. Final Triennium Plan

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Author	Lloyd Jowsey, Team Leader, Planning and Reporting
Authoriser	Baz Kaufman, Manager Strategy Jeremy Baker, Director Strategy, Innovation and Communications Andy Matthews, Chief Financial Officer

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engagement and Consultation

The draft 2017/18 Annual Plan was consulted on with stakeholders and the wider community between April and May 2017.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

Iwi were consulted in the development of the 2017/18 Annual Plan.

Financial implications

This paper presents the 2017/18 budgets.

Policy and legislative implications

N/A

Risks / legal

N/A

Climate Change impact and considerations

N/A

Communications Plan

A communication plan for the 2017/18 Annual Plan is in place.

Health and Safety Impact considered

N/A

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Wellington City Council

Annual Plan 2017/18



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MAYOR'S INTRODUCTION

We all love Wellington, and we know we can make it even better. This year's Annual Plan is all about getting on with the job.

This is the first Budget for our newly elected Council. Last year, we were given an incredible honour: the chance to make a difference for our city. We've tried not to waste a single minute. This plan is a roadmap to a more confident, vibrant Wellington. A city with a growing economy, plenty of well-paid jobs, and arts and culture at its heart. A city where housing is affordable and we support people in need. A city where it's easy to get around, and transport is efficient and affordable for everyone. And finally, a city that has recovered from the recent earthquakes and is safer for the future.

It starts with our economy. Currently the city is humming and we're growing strongly with 2.8 percent growth in the last 12 months – but there's more we can do. In this plan you'll find a range of measures to further boost growth. We're building a film museum and convention centre that will attract millions of dollars in tourism, and we're backing local business by speeding up consenting.

We're also taking action on the biggest issue our city faces: housing.

Affordable high-quality housing should be available to everyone in Wellington. That's why we're rolling out a comprehensive approach on housing. We're building 750 new social and affordable houses over the next decade, refurbishing inner city buildings for new apartments, offering a \$5000 rates rebate to first-home builders, simplifying consents to make it easier to build, and investing in the country's first wet house to look after those most in need.

We're also investing in the arts and culture that make Wellington such a colourful and exciting place to live. We're working to reopen Wellington's iconic Town Hall, and through our Capital of Culture programme half a million dollars will be invested in new festivals, public art and supporting emerging artists. It'll ensure Wellington remains the coolest little capital in the world.

And we're doing all this in a way that is affordable for ratepayers and focussed on getting the best value for every dollar we spend.

Despite a major earthquake and the unexpected costs that came with it, we've kept average rates increases down from a forecast 5.1 percent to just 3.3 percent. We've done that by re-phasing \$11 million in lower priority spending. It means our debt levels are over \$30 million less than forecast.

At the same time, we're making sure ratepayers get better value at Council facilities through programmes like dropping spectators' fees at Council pools.

The result is that our books are in good order, ratepayers' money is being spent well, and we have the strongest financial position of any government entity in the country.

Right now, Wellington is on the right track. This plan is about taking that to the next level. I want to thank everyone who submitted ideas, the staff who worked such long hours to put it together, and our team of Councillors for their vision and commitment to Wellington. Together, we're making the city we love even better.

JUSTIN LESTER

Mayor

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Wellington is now in a period of forecast growth.

The Annual Plan is the Council's budget. It outlines all the services and projects the Council will deliver over the coming year, what they will cost and how they will be paid for.

The residents and ratepayers of Wellington benefit every day from the Council's services.

I'm often asked 'what exactly does the Council do?' Some people probably wonder what the Council does for them. The answer is compelling and comprehensive. We deliver an enormous range of important service for example:

- Clean water and sanitation for businesses and households
- Libraries, swimming pools, sportsfields and playgrounds
- Roads, footpaths and cycleways
- Caring for vulnerable people
- Rubbish and recycling services
- Social and affordable housing
- Processing resource and building consents promptly
- Recreational and community facilities
- Parks, gardens, public spaces and bush trails
- Arts and cultural events so that Wellingtonians have lots to do every day and every week of the year.

The Council will continue to deliver all these services in the next 12 months at an average cost of \$6.30 per resident per day. By any measure, that is excellent value for money.

The Council also helps to create and maintain a city that people want to come to from overseas and around New Zealand. That's why the goal three years ago with the *Long-term Plan* was to put Wellington on a path to strong, sustainable growth – and that is what has happened.

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 the essential services we deliver, as well as investing in infrastructure and economic development.

The Kaikoura earthquake in November resulted in a heightened focus on resilience. For this reason the Council has pushed out some major capital projects, which has helped to keep downward pressure on rates.

The good news is that the Council has managed to keep a lid on rates - the average rates increase this year is 3.3% - down from the 5.1% forecast three years ago.

Wellington is in good shape as the city continues to grow.

KEVIN LAVERY
Chief Executive

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Section 1. Background

More people today than at any other time in history have a choice about where they live. That's why our 2015 long-term plan recognised the need to continue to invest in the city and its people.

Planning for Wellington's future – how it works

The Local Government Act requires us to plan in three-year cycles. Every three years, we consult the community on a draft long-term plan (LTP). This sets out our intentions for the decade ahead — what we'll do, how we'll do it, how much we'll spend, who will pay, the levels of service we'll provide, and how we'll measure the quality and effectiveness of our work. Our last long-term plan was in 2015, our next will be in 2018.

In-between these LTPs, we take a fresh look each year at our work programme and consider whether any changes are needed. Change may be needed due to revisions to our budgets, new priorities set by elected member, or new projects to help deal with issues or challenges facing the city. That is what this plan is – an update to year 3 of our existing 2015 LTP.

Focus of our existing 2015 long term plan

The focus of our existing 2015 LTP is on delivering our core services well, and placing Wellington on a path of strong, sustainable economic growth. The overall approach to the 2015 LTP to achieve those goals can be summarised as:

- investing in economic catalyst projects to stimulate economic growth, and grow the ratepayer base
- maintaining and improving existing services, including making infrastructure more resilient and the city's transport system more efficient
- increasing the use of existing assets / facilities rather than investing in new ones
- improving asset management practices to better manage risk and the timing of asset replacement; and
- achieving ongoing efficiencies from shared services and improved customer service design.

Funding this investment programme is at the heart of the LTP financial strategy which:

- limits rates increases to 3.9 percent annually (on average over the next 10 years)
- caps Council debt at a maximum of 175 percent of annual income.

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

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The Mayor's and Councillors Triennium Plan (three year work programme)

Following the election of the new Council in October 2016 the Mayor and Councillors developed a Triennium Plan in consultation with stakeholders and the community that sets out three year goals and 'areas of focus' for Council's work programme for 2016-19.

The Triennium Plan retains the approach outlined in the 2015 LTP (doing the basics well and investing in the city to secure growth), and includes new goals and programmes to respond to the new challenges facing Wellington such as housing affordability, transport, sustainability, and resilience.

A snapshot of the Triennium Plan's goals, focus areas, and key initiatives that are included in the 2017/18 Annual Plan are outlined in the table below.

The full Triennium Plan can be found online at Wellington.govt.nz, and any project and budget impacts from that Triennium Plan for the 2017/18 year are outlined in this Annual Plan document.

This 2017/18 Annual Plan reflects the direction set out as part of the 2015 LTP and the new priorities established by the Mayor and Councillors through the Triennium Plan.

Vision: "Wellington Towards 2040: Smart City"					
Long term Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Connected City</i> - People place and ideas linking to networks across physical and social connections • <i>People Centred City</i> - A healthy, vibrant, affordable and resilient city with a strong sense of identity and place • <i>Eco City</i> - The capital of clean and green New Zealand • <i>Dynamic Central City</i> - Place of creativity exploration and innovation offering the lifestyle of a much larger city 				
3 year work programme goals	 GOAL 1: MORE RESILIENT	 GOAL 2: SMARTER GROWTH	 GOAL 3: PEOPLE-FOCUSED	 GOAL 5: MORE SUSTAINABLE	 GOAL 5: IMPROVING THE WAY WE WORK
Focus Areas 2016-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer homes, and more robust infrastructure • An economy ready to survive, adapt and thrive • Connected and prepared communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and job growth • Housing our people • Designing the city for growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital of Culture • Community planning • Clean, green, safe and inclusive city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Natural Capital • Waste management and minimisation • Reducing emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living wage • Improved engagement • Improved performance monitoring
New for 2017/18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More resilient homes • Seismic Building Intelligence System • Town Hall earthquake strengthening 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-stop-shop consenting • Discount fees for smokefree alfresco dining • Rates Remission for first home builders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arts and Culture funding • Remove swimming pool fee for those supervising children under 8 years. • Te Whare Oki Oki (assisted accommodation for the homeless) • Investigate supported living • Projects to reduce anti-social behaviour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predator Free Wellington • EV and Car Share Car parks • South Coast Resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand community engagement resources • Continue implementing the Living Wage

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Section 2. Community feedback on the 2017/18 Annual Plan

Community engagement

Prior to the development and publication of this 2017/18 Annual Plan, we gave Wellingtonians the opportunity to provide feedback on the 15 proposed initiatives, fee changes and the proposed Council budget for 2017/18. Engagement was also carried out on the Triennium Plan to obtain feedback on the goals and focus areas for the next three years.

Engagement activities were carried out during April / May 2017. They included a website for submissions, radio and press advertising, social media campaigns and an on-line virtual Q&A with Councillors and two stakeholder workshops ("Annual Plan Forums").

Community Feedback

120 written submissions were received from individuals or organisations. Social media accounted for 63 comments and 833 people responded to the research panel survey. Two stakeholder forums were also held to discuss the proposed Annual and Triennium plans and were attended by 94 stakeholders.

There was strong support for what was proposed with the majority of submitters, and social media comments supporting the 2017/8 Annual Plan initiatives and Triennium Plan.

We also carried out research to determine community views on our proposals. There were a total of 167 respondent comments on specific new initiatives and, and a further 138 general comments. Overall, the majority of specific comments (61%) were in favour of the initiatives.

In addition, 217 general comments were received from the research panel respondents on the proposed 2017/18 budget. Comments related to rates rises, reduction of Council operating costs, delayed capital expenditure and managing Council debt.

Two stakeholder forums were held involving mana whenua, community groups, resident's associations businesses and other organisations. Each forum conducted group prioritisation activities on the proposed initiatives. The initiatives that were rated high or near high priority for implementation were:

- community engagement
- one-stop Shop Council services
- resilience assessments
- arts & culture programme
- seismic building Intelligence system; and
- supported accommodation for the homeless (Te Whare Oki Oki).

New Funding Requests

While the majority of submissions focused on the variances Council proposed in the engagement document, a small number of submitters also raised funding requests of their own. These submissions were assessed for inclusion in existing renewal and maintenance programmes where practicable.

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Feedback on Three Year Work Programme (Triennium Plan)

There were 149 comments made by submitters on the 3 year work programme. There was broad support for the goals and focus areas identified in 3 year work programme and the majority of the survey panel respondents (85%) were also in support of the proposed 3 year work programme, with only 3% being opposed.

How we are responding – changes made from the draft to the final 2017/18 Annual Plan

As a consequence of community feedback and the ongoing development of business cases for key initiatives, a number of budget changes have been made to the final 2017/18 Annual Plan from the draft. The following projects / budget changes were considered by Council and included in the final 2017/18 Annual Plan:

- Living Wage
- The Island Bay Cycleway
- Te Whare Oki Oki – supported living for the homeless
- LED lighting
- St James strengthening and temporary relocation of the New Zealand Ballet; and
- Support for second tier sports events

Details on these projects can be found in Section 4: Delivering in 2017/18.

The proposed 2017/18 new initiatives also included a number of 'On the Horizon' projects. These projects were under development at the time of engagement and developing this plan and relate to making Wellington's homes more resilient, additional blue tsunami lines, placing sensors in buildings to measure the effect of earthquakes, and effectively managing anti-social behaviour in the city.

Council is continuing work on these projects and detailed work programmes are to be considered by Councillors later 2017/18. Any funding implications are to be considered as part of the update of the LTP in 2018.

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Section 3. Annual Plan Budget – Key Changes

Overview

This section outlines the main changes that are included in the final 2017/18 Annual Plan from the 2015 LTP. Changes made as a result of community engagement are outlined above in Section 2, with further details included in Section 4 'Our Work in Detail'.

Overall, lower costs, re-phased capital projects and improved efficiency have allowed savings for 2017/18 of over \$11 million without affecting service levels. The re-phasing of the projects has meant that there is less capital required in 2017/18. This means that the Council will have:

- reduced interest and depreciation expenses; and
- less overall debt - \$40 million less - than is forecast in the LTP.

Savings and efficiencies

We have carefully reviewed our spending to ensure that it is focused where it can do the most good, lowered costs where practicable and improved efficiency.

By way of example, the earthquake has undermined the usability of some of the Council's buildings, which means that we have had to assess how we used available space. The result is a better utilisation of the available space and lowered costs. We have also achieved some efficiencies through improved procurement processes, better use of energy and increases in Council revenue.

Rephasing of the capital works programme

The 2015 LTP capital programme included a substantial investment in a variety of projects. In 2017/18 a portion of this capital programme will be rephased to later years or carried out over a longer period of time. The drivers for this include:

- The November 2016 earthquake and the local body elections has shifted the priorities for the Council to focus on the challenges facing Wellington (housing affordability, transport, sustainability, resilience).
- Many of the larger projects in the LTP involved collaborative partnerships and co-investment from external stakeholders. The timing of these projects need to be flexible to accommodate the change in focus and re-phasing of a number of LTP projects.

REPHASED PROJECTS

Project	Re-phased spending out of 2017/18 (\$000s)	Details
Movie Museum	-31,591	Final designs are being progressed with partners and the project will not require capital funding for 2017/18.
Convention Centre	-23,195	
Civic Campus property	-20,431	Improvements to the civic campus are being delayed. Once the remediation feasibility process is completed on the Civic Administration Building a decision will be made on its future use.
Town Hall EQS	-14,346	Council is negotiating with Victoria University on the establishment of a Music Hub in the Town Hall. Preliminary work on the EQ strengthening has begun with the majority of

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Project	Re-phased spending out of 2017/18 (\$000s)	Details
		physical works scheduled for 2018/19.
Museum of Conflict	-10,000	The timing of this project has been deferred out of the current long term plan.
Johnsonville Library upgrade	-5,900	The scope has changed to optimise community benefits and this has increased costs and has impacted on delivery timeframes. This will be reflected in the 2018 Long-term Plan.
Northern Growth roading projects	-5,200	Northern roading projects are contingent on developments and NZTA works. The timing of these has changed and no Council funding is required for 2017/18
Cycling Improvements	-3,187	This programme of work includes further community engagement which has required the programme to be rephased over a longer period.
Kumutoto Public Space and Frank Kitts Park	-3,000	Frank Kitts park redevelopment is requires further planning and is consequently being reprogrammed to 2018/19
Social Housing renewals	-2,700	The on-going redevelopment of the Arlington site has delayed the need for renewals. These were planned for 2017/18 in the LTP.
CBD speed limit	-1,300	This programme of work has been delayed to 2018/19 to facilitate the LED street light upgrade programme.
Project	New spending in 2017/18 (\$000s)	Details
LED Street Lighting	15,253	This is an accelerated programme to replace all the remaining sodium bulbs with LED infrastructure. This has been accelerated to allow access to one year funding available from NZTA for 2017/18.
Prince of Wales reservoir	2,000	This project for a 35 million litre reservoir has been brought forward as a resilience priority
Rephased transport programme	1,867	The renewals programme has been re-programmed and some money has been brought forward to deal with resilience issues.
Taranaki Street sewer upgrade	1,784	This project has been brought forward as a resilience priority
South Coast Resilience	976	Stage 2 of programme of work to restore and strengthen the South Coast after damage caused by a succession of high-intensity storm surges in recent years.

Notes to table:

The budgeted capital programme for 2017/18 comprises of \$182m. In addition to this we have assumed \$64m of 'carry forward' capital projects that were funded in the 2016/17 annual plan, and \$23m of 'carry forward' capital projects that were funded in 2015/16 but delayed until 2017/18. These additional projects result in a total capital programme of \$269m. The closing debt forecast of \$570.2m also includes a 'carry forward' from the 2017/18 year of \$65m. The resulting capital programme expected to be delivered in 2017/18 is forecast at \$204m.

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Section 4. Our Work in Detail

All our work is described in seven key areas of activity (see below). The detail of all our 'business-as-usual' services that are delivered under these seven areas is outlined in our 2015 LTP which can be accessed here <http://www.our10yearplan.co.nz>.

This plan focuses on those initiatives that are new (not originally in the LTP) for 2017/18 and key projects already underway and that continue as a priority during 2017/18.

The following is a 'snapshot' of the the key information for that will find in the next section.

Strategic Area	Key objectives	Total Spend for 2017/18		New initiatives for 2017/18
		Capital spend	Operating spend	
 1. GOVERNANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democratic decision-making Open access to information Recognition of Māori 	\$Nil	\$18.6m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing Living Wage Community engagement
 2. ENVIRONMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security of supply (services) Waste Reduction Access to green open spaces Enhanced biodiversity 	\$45.4m	\$164m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predator Free Wellington Promote EV and Car Share Uptake South Coast Resilience
 3. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism spend increase Investment attraction/digital exports Enhanced city vibrancy 	\$5m	\$43.5m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Townhall earthquake strengthening Second tier sports events
 4. CULTURAL WELLBEING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sense of place and identity Diversity and openness Visitation (cultural tourism) Exposure to creativity and innovation 	\$1.2m	\$21.5m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional funding for Arts/Culture initiatives & events Royal new Zealand Ballet (temporary accomodation)
 5. SOCIAL AND RECREATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Cohesion Participation in city life for all Greater use of existing facilities Safety (and child friendly) 	\$24.5m	\$114.5m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects to reduce antisocial behaviour Discount fees for businesses with smokefree outdoor (alfresco) dining Te Whare Oki Oki (wethouse) Remove fee for spectators supervising under 8 years at swimming pools
 6. URBAN DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smarter growth/urban containment Resilience Character protection 	\$13.6m	\$48.1m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rates remission for first home/apartment builds One-stop shop consenting Seismic Building Intelligence Resilience Assessment of homes
 7. TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased active mode share Road safety Reliable transport routes Reduced emissions 	\$59.9m	\$66.4m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LED street lighting

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GOVERNANCE - PĀRONGO Ā-TĀONE

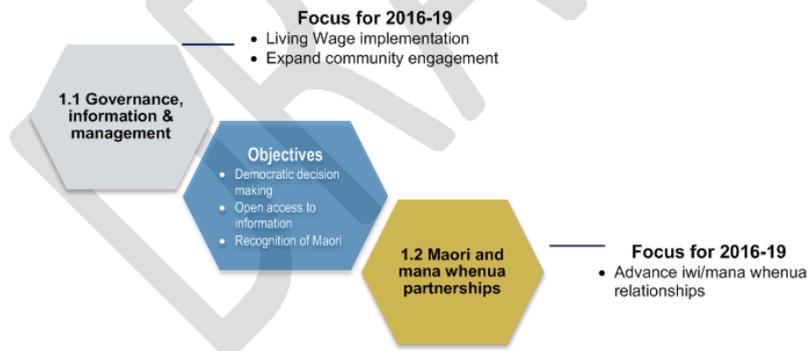
Governance is about democratic local decision-making on behalf of the people of Wellington which is essential for local democracy and for the quality of Council decision-making. Public input and involvement improves the quality of decision-making by ensuring that all points of view and all relevant information are considered.

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

Governance services includes 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. Our City Archives team looks after and makes available information about the city's history. We also operate a 24/7 contact centre that provides people with information and respond to requests about our services.



Key objectives, activities and focus for 2016-19



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New for 2017/18 and Key projects

	2017/18 cost
New for 2017/18	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved community engagement: The Council wants to improve the conversations it has with communities to allow for more meaningful engagement. In 2017/18 we will be increasing resources by \$75K to fund improved community engagement for key projects. 	Additional \$75k
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing the Living Wage: The Living Wage provides workers and their families with the basic necessities of life. It also has positive benefits for employers by encouraging productivity and improving customer service. In 2013/14 Council introduced a living wage rate of \$18.40 per hour for its frontline staff. This was subsequently raised to \$18.63 per hour in the following years and in 2017/18 we will be moving to the new Living Wage rate of \$20.20 per hour for council staff including those working in Council Controlled Organisations. The rate will also be extended to some contractors for regular core services with the main focus being cleaning and sanitation services. Our goal is to become an accredited Living Wage employer within the next 3 years. 	Additional \$1.89m
Other key projects being advanced in 2017/18 include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with our Treaty Partners: We are committed to engaging and working with our partners to ensure the past, present and future role of Māori in our city are valued and reflected in all aspects of our work, including urban design, economic development, resource management, social wellbeing, arts, culture and recreation. <p>Earlier this year we signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with local mana whenua iwi entities – Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust and Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Incorporated. As a result of this a leadership forum has been established and in the coming year we will work towards developing a work plan with Taranaki Whānui and Te Rūnanga that addresses mutual strategic, commercial and participatory outcomes consistent with the MOU.</p>	Within existing budgets

How we measure Governance performance

OBJECTIVES	WHAT WE MEASURE	ACTIVITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quality of the public's involvement in Council decision-making (2 measures with targets) 	1.1.1 City governance and engagement 1.1.2 Civic information 1.1.3 City Archives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open access to information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quality and timeliness of residents' access to information (6 measures with targets) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of Maori 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health of our relationships with mana whenua (1 measure with target) • Engagement of the city's Māori residents (1 measure with target) 	1.2.1 Maori and mana whenua partnerships

For details of individual performance measures and targets for each activity see the appendices.

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Activity budgets (Cost of service statements)

1.1 Governance, information and engagement	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
1.1.1 - City governance and engagement	10,909	11,325
1.1.2 - Civic information	5,542	5,349
1.1.3 - City archives	1,967	1,985
Total operating expenditure	18,417	18,659
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
1.1.1 - City governance and engagement	116	-
1.1.2 - Civic information	-	-
1.1.3 - City archives	-	-
Total capital expenditure	116	-

1.2 Maori and Mana Whenua partnerships	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
1.2.1 - Maori and Mana Whenua partnerships	295	300
Total operating expenditure	295	300
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
1.2.1 - Maori and Mana Whenua partnerships	-	-
Total capital expenditure	-	-

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ENVIRONMENT- TAIAO

Environment includes services such as water supply, waste reduction and disposal, wastewater and stormwater. Environment services are the Council's biggest area of activity and funding. In addition 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.

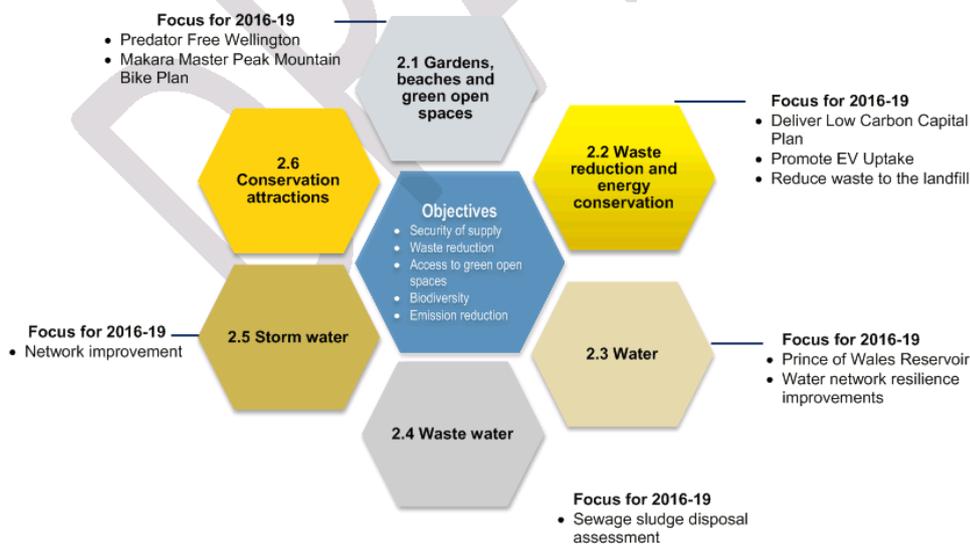
We fund these services because they are:

- critical to the lives Wellingtonians and the whole community
- ensure that the city is safe and liveable, and that basic human needs are met
- minimise harmful effects from human activity; and
- 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.

	Capital spend 2017/18 (\$ millions)	Operating spend 2017/18 (\$ millions)	How operating costs are funded	Rates value per \$100
 ENVIRONMENT	\$45.4	\$164	Rates / Income	\$42.2

Key objectives, activities and focus for 2016-19



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New for 2017/18 and Key projects

	2017/18 cost
New for 2017/18:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging and Car Share: To promote and encourage the use of Electric and Shared Vehicles, Council has agreed to assign or develop 100 car parks for EV or Shared Vehicles usage – 30 in the CBD and 70 in the suburbs. In 2017/18 we have allocated 37 car parks across the city for EV charging and car share schemes 	\$100k Capital funding and a maximum of \$150k of lost revenue from parking fees
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predator Free Wellington: The Predator Free Wellington Project is designed to eradicate possums, rats and mustelids from Wellington City to a point where our native species can survive and populations can expand. As part of this project, we have appointed a Director to oversee the eradication of rats and stoats from the Miramar Peninsula. This will be followed by the development of a strategy which will extend the project across Wellington. 	Additional \$125K
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Lyall Bay Resilience: In 2016/17, Stage 1 work was undertaken to restore and strengthen the South Coast after damage caused by a succession of high-intensity storm surges in recent years. In 2017/18 we will be ready to commence Stage 2 work which includes sand dune planting and protection, and extensions to stormwater outfalls. Car parking at Surfers Corner is also being redesigned. 	Capital of \$976K for Stage 2
Other key projects being advanced in 2017/18 include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prince of Wales Reservoir: In 2017/18 Wellington Water will continue community engagement and planning for a new 35,000m³ concrete reservoir in the Prince of Wales Park on the Wellington Town Belt. The reservoir will improve the resilience of the city's water supply and provide more emergency water storage for major users of water for 70,000 residents in the CBD, Thorndon, Mt Cook, Hataitai, Kilbirnie, Miramar, Strathmore, Seatoun and Newtown area including the Wellington Hospital. Construction of the reservoir will commence subject to obtaining all approvals and consents required. 	Initial capital funding of \$2m in 2017/18 and remaining funding to be finalised as part of 2018 LTP

How we measure Environment's performance

OBJECTIVES	WHAT WE MEASURE	ACTIVITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security of supply • Waste reduction • Access to green open spaces • Biodiversity 	The quality of the open spaces we provide (2 measures with targets)	2.1.1 Local parks and open spaces
	Measure the quality of street cleaning services (2 measures with targets)	2.1.2 Botanic gardens
	The quality and quantity of work we undertake to protect biodiversity (3 measures with targets)	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)	

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OBJECTIVES	WHAT WE MEASURE	ACTIVITIES
		2.1.9 Waterfront public space
	The quality of waste reduction and recycling services (3 measures with targets)	2.2.1 Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management
	The quality of our waste disposal services (2 measures with targets)	2.2.2 Closed landfills aftercare
	The amount (quantity) of the Council's energy consumption and emissions (2 measures with targets)	2.2.3 Energy efficiency and conservation
	The quality of water supplied to residents and the services that ensure security of supply (8 measures with targets)	2.3.1 Water network
		2.3.2 Water collection and treatment
	The quality and timeliness of the wastewater service (5 measures with targets)	2.4.1 Sewage collection and disposal network
	The impact of wastewater on the environment (1 measure with target)	2.4.2 Sewage treatment
	The quality and timeliness of the stormwater service (4 measures with targets)	2.5.1 Stormwater management
	The impact of stormwater on the environment ((5 measures with targets)	
	The success of our investments in conservation attractions (2 measures with targets)	2.6.1 Conservation visitor attractions

For details of individual performance measures and targets for each activity see the appendices

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Environment Activity budgets (Cost of service statements)

2.1 Gardens, beaches and green open spaces	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.1.1 - Local parks and open spaces	8,791	9,650
2.1.2 - Botanical gardens	4,724	5,118
2.1.3 - Beaches and coast operations	1,283	1,128
2.1.4 - Roads open spaces	8,712	8,949
2.1.5 - Town belts	4,722	4,878
2.1.6 - Community environmental initiatives	757	665
2.1.7 - Walkways	604	662
2.1.8 - Biodiversity (Pest management)	1,824	2,131
2.1.9 - Waterfront Public Space	4,856	5,481
Total operating expenditure	36,273	38,664
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.1.1 - Local parks and open spaces	705	1,033
2.1.2 - Botanical gardens	530	677
2.1.3 - Beaches and coast operations	1,176	1,155
2.1.4 - Roads open spaces	-	-
2.1.5 - Town belts	248	228
2.1.6 - Community environmental initiatives	-	-
2.1.7 - Walkways	1,014	1,044
2.1.8 - Biodiversity (Pest management)	-	-
2.1.9 - Waterfront Public Space	-	-
Total capital expenditure	3,672	4,137

2.2 Waste reduction and energy conservation	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.2.1 - Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management	13,268	14,042
2.2.2 - Closed landfills aftercare	414	319
2.2.3 - Energy efficiency and conservation	416	253
Total operating expenditure	14,098	14,614
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.2.1 - Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management	673	2,071
2.2.2 - Closed landfills aftercare	-	-
2.2.3 - Energy efficiency and conservation	65	-
Total capital expenditure	738	2,071

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2.3 Water	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.3.1 - Water network	24,358	25,352
2.3.2 - Water collection and treatment	15,934	16,396
Total operating expenditure	40,291	41,748
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.3.1 - Water network	14,915	15,530
2.3.2 - Water collection and treatment	-	-
Total capital expenditure	14,915	15,530

2.4 Wastewater	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.4.1 - Sewage collection and disposal network	20,058	21,269
2.4.2 - Sewage treatment	23,540	22,917
Total operating expenditure	43,598	44,186
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.4.1 - Sewage collection and disposal network	11,236	15,492
2.4.2 - Sewage treatment	-	-
Total capital expenditure	11,236	15,492

2.5 Stormwater	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.5.1 - Stormwater management	18,147	18,127
Total operating expenditure	18,147	18,127
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.5.1 - Stormwater management	7,020	7,420
Total capital expenditure	7,020	7,420

2.6 Conservation attractions	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.6.1 - Conservation visitor attractions	6,989	6,970
Total operating expenditure	6,989	6,970
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
2.6.1 - Conservation visitor attractions	817	841
Total capital expenditure	817	841

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - WHANAKETANGA ŌHANGA

Economic development services include supporting business activity; marketing Wellington to tourists from New Zealand and overseas; operating performance venues and conference facilities; promoting business, education and cultural links through sister city relationships; and providing 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
- increase inward investment and digital exports; and
- develop Wellington as a more vibrant, prosperous place to live

Overall these activities contribute to improving and improve residents' quality of life.



Key objectives, activities and focus for 2016-19



New for 2017/18 and Key projects

	2017/18 cost
New for 2017/18	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tawa Business Improvement District (BID): As a way of supporting local economic development, the Council is working with businesses within Mirimar, Khandallah, Kilbirnie and Tawa to create vibrant suburban centres as a way of bringing the community together. This is being achieved through a targeted rate where local businesses can pool funds for projects and improvements that complement existing council services. In 2017/18 we are establishing a targeted rate for Tawa to support that community. 	\$95k (This is a targeted rate for business within the Tawa BID area)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant sporting events: Council is a strong supporter of second tier sport events – they 	To be met from

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	2017/18 cost
New ifor 2017/18	
bring significant numbers of participants and supporters to the city and enhance the city's reputation as a place for events and recreation. These events also bring significant economic benefits to the city and increasingly other cities in NZ are doing more to secure these type of events. To stay competitive, from 2017/18 we will be providing greater support to these events through the City Growth Fund.	within existing City Growth Fund
Other key projects being advanced in 2017/18	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the coming year we will also continue to explore the potential for a new 10-12 thousand seat Indoor Arena for Wellington. Wellington is currently served by the TSB Arena as its premier venue for indoor concerts and events, because of its size and capacity constraints Wellington misses out on attracting top level touring acts. We will also continue working with stakeholders to finalise the detailed design for the Movie Museum and Convention Centre project in the coming year. These projects are aimed at growing the Wellington economy, showcasing Wellington and improving the liveability and vibrancy of Wellington. 	Funding for the Movie Museum and Convention Centre is in the existing LTP budget and feasibility work for an indoor arena will be met out of existing budgets

How we measure Economic Development's performance

OBJECTIVES	WHAT WE MEASURE	ACTIVITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism spend Investment attraction/digital exports City vibrancy 	The quality of our investments in promoting the city (1 measure with target)	3.1.1 WREDA
	The usage of Council supported events (1 measure with target)	3.1.2 Wellington Convention Centre
	The quality of our investments in economic development (2 measures with targets)	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

For details of individual performance measures and targets for each activity see the appendices.

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Activity budgets (Cost of service statements)

3.1 City promotions and business support	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
3.1.1 - WREDA	30,822	31,217
3.1.2 - Wellington convention centre	1,051	943
3.1.3 - Retail support (free weekend parking)	1,357	1,476
3.1.4 - WEID, economic growth and economic grants	3,001	3,433
3.1.5 - Major economic projects	5,000	5,373
3.1.6 - Regional and external relations	661	778
3.1.7 - Business improvement districts	194	291
Total operating expenditure	42,086	43,512
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
3.1.1 - WREDA	-	-
3.1.2 - Wellington convention centre	7,011	5,016
3.1.3 - Retail support (free weekend parking)	-	-
3.1.4 - WEID, economic growth and economic grants	-	-
3.1.5 - Major economic projects	-	-
3.1.6 - Regional and external relations	-	-
3.1.7 - Business improvement districts	-	-
Total capital expenditure	7,011	5,016

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CULTURAL WELLBEING - ORANGA AHUREA

Cultural Wellbeing funding supports city events and festivals; attractions such as Te Papa, the city's galleries, museums and 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, and support the City's reputation as New Zealand's arts and culture capital. These activities contribute to:

- a diverse and creative city
- making the city a more vibrant place to live; and
- develop healthy and connected communities.

Overall these activities contribute to improving and improve residents' quality of life.

	Capital spend 2017/18 (\$ millions)	Operating spend 2017/18 (\$ millions)	How operating costs are funded	Rates value per \$100
 CULTURAL WELL BEING	\$1.2	\$21.5	Rates / Income	\$6.7

Key objectives, activities and focus for 2016-19



New for 2017/18 and Key projects

New in 2017/18	2017/18 Cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital of Culture: To retain our Cultural Capital status and encourage the development of creative jobs and unique experiences for locals and visitors, we are expanding the Arts and Culture programme to create 2 new key events. These will assist to bridge the gaps between events during the winter months. The first event will be launching in partnership with local iwi, mana whenua partners and leading indigenous arts groups to create an annual public event to celebrate Matariki. The second initiative will be creating a diverse outdoors events series designed to inject colour and vibrancy into both the city and suburban area. The events will create an opportunity to work more collaboratively on the delivery of visual arts information and the promotion of the city's galleries, museums and public artworks. 	\$500k opex per year (\$250k comes from existing City Growth Fund)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The St James Theatre and the Royal NZ Ballet: Several of Wellington City Council's buildings require earthquake strengthening. One of our buildings, the St James Theatre, 	\$3.47 million capex and \$427K opex

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2017/18 Cost
New in 2017/18
<p>requires earthquake strengthening work completed to ensure the resilience of the building and public safety. The strengthening work is partly budgeted for in the coming year with the balance to be included in the 2018 LTP. The tenants - the Royal New Zealand Ballet Company and the NZ Festival – need a temporary home while this work is carried out. There is no alternative studio spaces readily available or suitable in Wellington and consequently we will explore the option of utilising the Dance and Drama studio, Te Whaea site on Hutchinson Road. To bring the new site up to standard will require some extension and refurbishment work. In association with the planned capital works, the Council will work with the main tenant at Hutchison Road being Te Whaea Services (NZ National Dance and Drama Centre) to cement a partnership which ensures community benefits are maximised for the long-term from Council's increased investment in the enhanced facility.</p>

*OPEX is operating expenditure

How we measure Cultural Wellbeing's performance

OBJECTIVES	WHAT WE MEASURE	ACTIVITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sense of place and identity Diversity and openness Visitation Exposure to creativity and innovation 	<p>The quality and usage of our arts and culture support activities (7 measures with targets)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

For details of individual performance measures and targets for each activity see the appendices.

Council adoption. 1.0

Activity budgets (Cost of service statements)

4.1 Arts and culture activities	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
4.1.1 - Galleries and museums (WMT)	9,585	9,662
4.1.2 - Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Carter Observatory)	2,917	2,931
4.1.3 - Arts and cultural festivals	3,233	3,599
4.1.4 - Cultural grants	1,161	1,132
4.1.5 - Access and support for community arts	767	790
4.1.6 - Arts partnerships	2,481	2,805
4.1.7 - Regional Amenities Fund	609	641
Total operating expenditure	20,753	21,560
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
4.1.1 - Galleries and museums (WMT)	-	0
4.1.2 - Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Carter Observatory)	9,248	1,223
4.1.3 - Arts and cultural festivals	-	-
4.1.4 - Cultural grants	-	8
4.1.5 - Access and support for community arts	27	28
4.1.6 - Arts partnerships	-	-
4.1.7 - Regional Amenities Fund	-	-
Total capital expenditure	9,275	1,258

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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.

Overall these activities contribute to the development of opportunities for people to live healthy lifestyles, realise their potential, and enjoy their city.

	Capital spend 2017/18 (\$ millions)	Operating spend 2017/18 (\$ millions)	How operating costs are funded	Rates value per \$100
 SOCIAL & RECREATION	\$24.5	\$114.5	Rates / Income	\$24.7

Key objectives, activities and focus for 2016-19



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New for 2017/18 and Key projects

	2017/18 Cost
New in 2017/18	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove swimming pool spectator fees: As part of making recreation more accessible, the Council is looking at ways to support an accessible learn-to-swim environment – particularly for those people who might find entry fees a barrier. The removal of swimming pool fees for spectators, parents, or guardians of children under 8 years old supports a more inclusive, family focused approach to developing children’s water safety knowledge and skills. The fee will be removed from 1 July 2017 and it is anticipated to reduce Council revenue by approximately 100K annually. 	Revenue loss of \$100K
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smokefree Alfresco Dining: Wellington has a goal to be smokefree by 2025. However, smoking often happens in outdoor dining areas. Outdoor dining in public spaces increases seating capacity and helps create vibrant, social outdoor areas. As an incentive for businesses, from 1 July 2017, the Council will offer a 100% discount on the per-square-metre fees for using pavement areas for those offering smokefree outdoor dining. Those that with no smokefree restrictions receive a 50% discount. The estimated loss of revenue to the Council is anticipated to be \$78k per year. 	Estimated revenue loss of \$78k per year.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te Mahana programme and Te Whare Oki Oki (wethouse): Te Mahana is a community-driven strategy focused on ending homelessness in Wellington. We are working with partners such as the police, key social and health agencies, service providers and central government to deliver a housing first approach which will provide accommodation and support to address the needs of the homeless including the concept of Te Whare Oki Oki (a wet house). In the coming year we will progress the option of establishing a wet house in Wellington with key stakeholders, and funding options will be considered as party of the 2018 LTP. 	No additional cost in 2017/18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce anti-social street behaviour: Anti social behaviour on city streets has been highlighted as a upcoming concern amongst Wellingtonians, particularly begging. We are working in partnership with key external agencies to develop a suite of projects focused on effective, practical measures to address antisocial behaviour on our streets. The goal is to provide alternatives to staying on the street and reduce both the numbers of people begging and incidences of antisocial behaviour. 	No additional cost in 2017/18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Play areas: Following a detailed review of our play spaces policy, we have agreed to increase funding to improve the quality of the city’s play spaces. While there are currently over 100 play spaces across Wellington, there are still gaps in provision, one area being around Wakefield Park in Berhampore. In 2017/18 \$200K will be invested in the development of a new play space at or near the park. Additional funding for development and renewals will be considered through the Long-term Plan. 	\$526K for 3-4 play spaces.
Other key projects being advanced in 2017/18 include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Johnsonville Library: this new library is intended to be the flagship facility for modern library services, to showcase the efficiencies and improved customer service from operating the community facility as an integrated hub, and to create the social infrastructure to support higher density residential development. Construction is planned to begin in November 2017 and completed in April 2019. 	\$5.183m of capital works in 2017/18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Housing: Over the past few years we have been working to renew our social housing accommodation to ensure that they are fit for purpose. In the coming year we will continue work on the Arlington Flats projects to improve the quality of our housing offering 	\$1.356m capital works in 2017/18

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How we measure Social and Recreation's performance

OBJECTIVES	WHAT WE MEASURE	ACTIVITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social cohesion • Participation in city life • Greater use of existing facilities • Safety (and child friendly) 	The quality and usage (quantity) of the recreation facilities we provide ((9 measures with targets)	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
	The quality and usage (quantity) of the housing services we provide (5 measures with targets)	5.2.1 Libraries 5.2.2 Access support 5.2.3 Community advocacy
	The progress of the Housing Upgrade Project (1 measure with target)	5.2.4 Grants (Social and Recreation) 5.2.5 Housing
	The usage (quantity) of our community and recreation support services (including libraries) (10 measures with targets)	5.2.6 Community centres and halls
	The quality of our public health and safety services and programmes and our timeliness in responding to service requests (6 measures with targets)	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

For details of individual performance measures and targets for each activity see the appendices

Council adoption. 1.0

Activity budgets (Cost of service statements)

5.1 Recreation promotion and support	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
5.1.1 - Swimming pools	20,924	22,427
5.1.2 - Sportsfields	3,514	3,566
5.1.3 - Sportsfields (Synthetic)	1,353	1,601
5.1.4 - Recreation centres	9,998	10,028
5.1.5 - Recreation partnerships	1,107	1,325
5.1.6 - Playgrounds	795	837
5.1.7 - Marinas	673	641
5.1.8 - Golf course	260	248
5.1.9 - Recreation programmes	280	324
Total operating expenditure	38,904	40,998
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
5.1.1 - Swimming pools	1,853	2,249
5.1.2 - Sportsfields	905	608
5.1.3 - Sportsfields (Synthetic)	1,789	-
5.1.4 - Recreation centres	77	474
5.1.5 - Recreation partnerships	1,597	4,551
5.1.6 - Playgrounds	455	526
5.1.7 - Marinas	141	186
5.1.8 - Golf course	-	-
5.1.9 - Recreation programmes	-	-
Total capital expenditure	6,817	8,595

5.2 Community support	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
5.2.1 - Libraries	22,494	21,741
5.2.2 - Access support (Leisure Card)	102	119
5.2.3 - Community advocacy	1,219	1,469
5.2.4 - Grants (Social and Recreation)	4,223	4,456
5.2.5 - Housing	25,104	26,463
5.2.6 - Community centres and halls	3,472	3,426
Total operating expenditure	56,615	57,675
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
5.2.1 - Libraries	9,521	7,633
5.2.2 - Access support (Leisure Card)	-	-
5.2.3 - Community advocacy	-	-
5.2.4 - Grants (Social and Recreation)	-	-
5.2.5 - Housing	23,861	5,197
5.2.6 - Community centres and halls	262	1,130
Total capital expenditure	33,644	13,960

5.3 Public health and safety	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
5.3.1 - Burials and cremations	1,655	1,843
5.3.2 - Public toilets	2,962	3,131
5.3.3 - Public health regulations	5,254	5,966
5.3.4 - City safety	2,815	3,153
5.3.5 - WREMO	1,534	1,862
Total operating expenditure	14,219	15,955
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
5.3.1 - Burials and cremations	316	369
5.3.2 - Public toilets	1,622	1,637
5.3.3 - Public health regulations	-	-
5.3.4 - City safety	-	50
5.3.5 - WREMO	73	74
Total capital expenditure	2,010	2,129

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URBAN DEVELOPMENT - TĀONE TUPU ORA

Our urban development work includes enhancing the CBD public space, making improvements to the waterfront and suburban centres, developing public spaces such as urban parks and squares, looking after heritage in the city, assessing and issuing building and resource consents, ensuring earthquake-prone buildings are strengthened, and planning for the city's future development.

The significant growth expected in Wellington over the next 30 years creates some challenges. We're aiming to respond to those challenges in ways that ensure that the city keeps its special character, enhances the liveability of the CBD and suburbs while also enhancing the city's resilience.

We fund these activities because they matter to the lives of individual Wellingtonians and to the community as a whole. These activities enable the city to grow while retaining its character, and provides the opportunity for people to live, work and play in an urban environment that is both attractive and sustainable.

	Capital spend 2017/18(\$ millions)	Operating spend 2017/18 (\$ millions)	How operating costs are funded	Rates value per \$100
 URBAN DEVELOPMENT	\$13.6	\$48.1	Rates / Income	\$5.5

Key objectives, activities and focus for 2016-19



Council adoption. 1.0

New for 2017/18 and Key projects

	2017/18 Cost
New for 2017/18	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a one-stop consent shop: The delivery of council's land use, land development, consenting, food, entertainment, and beverage regulatory processes can be complex to navigate, particularly when a customer needs a number of consents from different areas of the Council. To make this easier, in the coming year the Council will progressively introduce a streamlined case management approach for services where the customer will only need to supply one application per project to a single case manager. Benefits to the customer include more efficient consenting, having a single point of contact, and faster processing times, as well as greater certainty and fewer surprises for the customer before significant investment is made. 	No additional cost in 2017/18
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smart Building Sensors: With the recent Kaikoura earthquake it became apparent there was a need to invest in smart technology to enhance our knowledge about the status of Wellington Buildings. In 2017 we will develop a business case for deploying sensors into buildings in partnership with GNS Science, the Earthquake Commission and the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment to increase our knowledge of how buildings perform during an earthquake. The investment and deployment of sensors would enable us to make instant decisions about the safety and suitability of some of our larger building assets, inform which buildings should be prioritised for inspection/upgrade, what upgrade work is required and allow for earlier occupation into buildings post-disaster. We expect the business case to be completed in 2017 and that will inform investment decisions as part of the 2018 long term plan. 	No additional cost in 2017/18. Funding to be considered in 2018 LTP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilience Assessment for 500 homes: In 2017 we will develop a business case to investigate how the city can improve the resilience of new and existing houses in Wellington. Research shows that removing brick chimneys and securing subfloor structures to foundations increases residential resilience. This business case will support the development of a programme of work and support to make the city's homes more resilient. 	No additional cost in 2017/18. Funding to be considered in 2018 LTP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rates Remission for first home builds: The rise of house prices and rents in Wellington has made housing affordability an issue. The Council is addressing this directly through increasing Council housing, more efficient consenting of new house builds, improving housing sector co-ordination with the establishment of a specialised housing task force, and introducing special housing areas. The Council wants to provide more support to first home/apartment builders, and will offer a rates remission up to a maximum of \$5000 on new residential apartments/dwellings in Wellington City boundaries that are on a separate rating unit and where construction is completed after 1 July 2017. 	Additional \$200k per year
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Town Hall Earthquake Strengthening: The earthquake strengthening of the Town Hall has created an opportunity for Wellington to consider how it uses Civic Square. Since 2014, Wellington City Council, Victoria University and the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra (NZSO) have been investigating the feasibility of creating a 'music hub' operating across the Town Hall, adjacent Municipal Office Building and the Michael Fowler Centre. This has strong community support and planning and design will continue through 2017/18. 	Total costs is \$89.9 million. (There is no rates impact in the 2017/18 year – this is expected from 2020/21 onwards)

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How we measure Urban Development's performance

OBJECTIVES	WHAT WE MEASURE	ACTIVITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smart growth/urban containment Resilience Character protection 	The quality of our urban planning, heritage protection and development work (7 measures with targets)	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
	Timeliness of our building and development control services (2 measures with targets)	6.2.1 Urban planning and policy development
	The quality of our building and development control services (1 measure with target)	6.2.2 City Shaper development
	The progress on earthquake risk mitigation (1 measure with target)	6.2.3 Public spaces and centres development 6.2.4 Built heritage development

For details of individual performance measures and targets for each activity see the appendices.

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Urban Development Activity budgets (Cost of service statements)

6.1 Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
6.1.1 - Urban planning and policy	2,094	1,936
6.1.2 - Waterfront development	1,326	1,564
6.1.3 - Public spaces and centres development	2,224	2,408
6.1.4 - Built heritage development	1,998	1,745
Total operating expenditure	7,642	7,653
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
6.1.1 - Urban planning and policy	-	-
6.1.2 - Waterfront development	6,390	2,044
6.1.3 - Public spaces and centres development	4,162	1,358
6.1.4 - Built heritage development	-	-
Total capital expenditure	10,553	3,401

6.2 Building and development control	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
6.2.1 - Building control and facilitation	13,624	14,049
6.2.2 - Development control and facilitation	5,971	6,213
6.2.3 - Earthquake risk mitigation - built environment	1,056	1,389
Total operating expenditure	20,650	21,651
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	3,041	17,372
Total capital expenditure	3,041	17,372

Council adoption. 1.0

TRANSPORT - WAKA

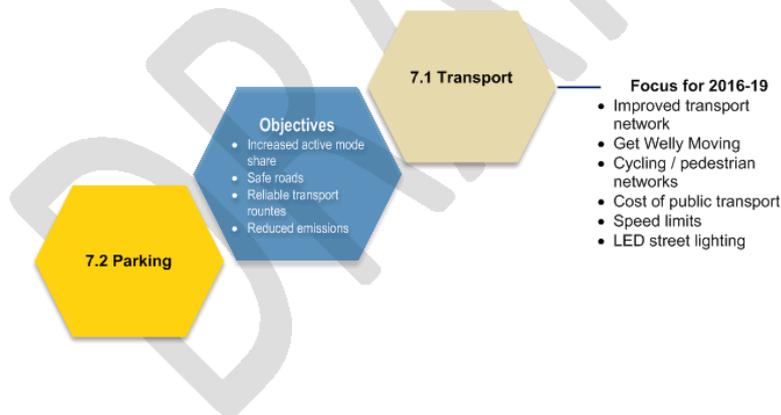
We look after hundreds of kilometres of streets and roads, as well as footpaths, cycle lanes, traffic signals, and car parks.

We also: support public transport through bus priority measures provide bus shelters, work suburb by suburb to improve traffic safety; and plan to ensure the city's transport network meets future needs. We also work with stakeholders like the Greater Wellington Regional Council and NZTA to improve networks and services in the city.

We fund these activities because they matter to the lives of individual Wellingtonians and to the community as a whole. A safe, reliable, efficient and sustainable transport system enhances people's quality of life, improves economic performance, and reduces the city's emissions profile.

	Capital spend 2017/18 (\$ millions)	Operating spend 2017/18 (\$ millions)	How operating costs are funded	Rates value per \$100
 TRANSPORT	\$59.9	\$66.4	Rates / Income	\$7.7

Key objectives, activities and focus for 2016-19



New for 2017/18 and Key projects

	2017/18 Cost
New for 2017/18	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LED lighting: NZTA have provided a one off opportunity to receive an 85% subsidy to assist with the conversion of 18,000 inefficient sodium and mercury vapour lights to highly efficient and versatile LED street lights. The cost of the total project is \$15.2 million, and Council's portion of that is \$2.3 million. There will be no additional impact on rates as we will fund this through existing budgets using a combination of 2016/17 transport carry forwards (\$1m), deferral of CBD speed limits funding for one year (\$1.3m) and other minor one off adjustments to other programmes. A detailed business case is required to finalise funding, determine the 	Additional \$2.3m capital expenditure

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		2017/18 Cost
New for 2017/18		
emission reduction and resilience benefits which will be finalised later in the year.		
Other key projects being advanced in 2017/18 include:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cycleways: we have completed an extensive engagement process with the Island Bay community to address concerns about the current cycleway design. The next step is to develop options which will go out for public consultation later in 2017. Engagement on cycleways and implementation work will also continue in other parts of the city including Thorndon and Miramar. 		Any additional costs to be confirmed once final option agreed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let's get Welly moving: Let's Get Welly Moving project was launched with the key objectives of developing a resilient transport network which is reliable, efficient, and adaptable in addition to increasing active transport and reducing the usage of private vehicles. The project team have been engaging with Wellingtonians on how best they think we can achieve this, and will be consulting on proposals later in 2017. 		No additional cost in 2017/18

How we measure Transport performance

OBJECTIVES	WHAT WE MEASURE	ACTIVITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased active mode share • Road safety • Reliable transport routes • Reduced emissions 	The quality and timeliness of the transport infrastructure and service (8 measures with targets)	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
	The quality of our parking provision (4 measures with targets)	7.2.1 Parking

For details of individual performance measures and targets for each activity see the appendices.

Council adoption. 1.0

Transport Activity budgets (Cost of service statements)

7.1 Transport	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
7.1.1 - Transport planning	2,651	2,605
7.1.2 - Vehicle network	24,101	25,133
7.1.3 - Cycle network	1,376	1,802
7.1.4 - Passenger transport network	2,450	1,417
7.1.5 - Pedestrian network	7,061	7,469
7.1.6 - Network-wide control and management	7,525	7,744
7.1.7 - Road safety	6,353	6,504
Total operating expenditure	51,516	52,673
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
7.1.1 - Transport planning	-	-
7.1.2 - Vehicle network	21,558	22,414
7.1.3 - Cycle network	7,522	12,091
7.1.4 - Passenger transport network	888	1,116
7.1.5 - Pedestrian network	4,671	4,620
7.1.6 - Network-wide control and management	2,380	1,392
7.1.7 - Road safety	3,538	18,315
Total capital expenditure	40,557	59,950

7.2 Parking	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP
	Gross Expenditure	Gross Expenditure
Operating expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
7.2.1 - Parking	13,925	13,844
Total operating expenditure	13,925	13,844
Capital expenditure	(\$000)	(\$000)
7.2.1 - Parking	496	297
Total capital expenditure	496	297

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Section 5. Council Controlled Organisations

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
			
<p>STADIUM</p> <p>The Stadium is a joint initiative of Greater Wellington Regional Council and Wellington City Council.</p> <p>Trustees are jointly appointed by GWRC and Wellington City Council.</p> <p>At 1 January 2017 the Trust board comprised John Shewan (Chair), Dame Therese Walsh, Sue Elliott, Rachel Taulelei, Mark McGuinness, Steven Fyfe, Councillor Simon Marsh and Councillor David Ogden.</p> <p>The Chief Executive is Shane Harmon.</p>	<p>WELLINGTON REGIONAL STADIUM TRUST</p> <p>The Trust provides high-quality facilities for rugby, cricket and other sports codes, musical and cultural events, and other users including sponsors and event and fixture organisers.</p>	<p>The Trust owns, operates and maintains the Stadium as a multi-purpose sporting and cultural venue.</p> <p>It manages a busy event programme and seeks opportunities to provide regular high-quality events.</p> <p>The Trust ensures the Stadium is provided to the community for appropriate usage and it administers the Trust's assets and the Stadium on a prudent commercial basis.</p>	<p>The delivery of a range of large scale sporting and non-sporting events and the continuation of a full event calendar for the Stadium.</p> <p>Improve hirer and fan experiences and satisfaction with the venue.</p> <p>Demonstrate the Stadium's economic benefit to the region.</p> <p>Achieve utilisation and attendance figures, and maintain the Trust's financial sustainability.</p>
			
<p>LTD</p> <p>WREDA is 80% owned by Wellington City Council and 20% owned by Greater Wellington Regional Council.</p> <p>At 1 January 2017 the board was chaired by Peter Biggs and included Thomas Pippas, Grant Guilford, Dave Gibson, Lorraine Witten, Matt Clark and Richard Laverty.</p> <p>The Chief Executive (acting) is Derek Fry.</p> <p>The Wellington Regional Strategy committee implements and develops the Wellington Regional Strategy, including overseeing the WREDA.</p> <p>The WRS committee comprises of 10 members including one regional councillor, four members nominated by Wellington City Council, one member nominated by each of Kapiti Coast District Council, Hutt City Council,</p>	<p>WELLINGTON REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCY</p> <p>WREDA is the regional economic development agency for the lower North Island, combining the economic development activities of Wellington City Council and Greater Wellington Regional Council to advance the prosperity and liveability of the Wellington region.</p> <p>WREDA's aim is that by 2025, this will be the most prosperous, liveable and vibrant region in Australasia.</p>	<p>Promotes Wellington as a domestic and international visitor destination.</p> <p>Markets Wellington as a convention and conference destination.</p> <p>Provides visitor information services through WellingtonNZ.com.</p> <p>Supports retail growth initiatives.</p> <p>Facilitates new tourism and event products and services.</p> <p>Undertakes economic development initiatives for the region.</p> <p>Manages the city's major events calendar and the city's venues.</p>	<p>WREDA's performance is measured against a broad range of outcomes suitable to the range of programmes which WREDA invests in.</p> <p>Measures include venue utilisations, event attendances and city visits, accommodation statistics and visitor spend.</p>

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STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
<p>Porirua City Council and Upper Hutt City Council, and one member nominated by the three Wairarapa district councils.</p> <p>Wellington City Council's members on the WRS committee are Mayor Justin Lester (Chair), Deputy Mayor Paul Eagle, Councillors Diane Calvert and Simon Marsh.</p>			



WELLINGTON MUSEUMS TRUST (TRADING AS EXPERIENCE WELLINGTON)

<p>The Trust was established in 1995 and all trustees are appointed by Wellington City Council.</p> <p>At 1 January 2017 the Trust board comprised Jackie Lloyd (Chair), Rachel Farrant, Jill Wilson, Jane Wrightson and Councillor Diane Calvert.</p> <p>The Chief Executive is Pat Stuart.</p>	<p>The Trust was established to promote and manage the City Gallery Wellington, the Wellington Museum, Nairn Street Cottage, Capital E, the Wellington Cable Car Museum, and Space Place.</p> <p>Its objectives are to deliver high-quality experiences, events and exhibitions at its facilities.</p>	<p>Experience Wellington 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> <p>It manages conservation and care for the objects of its collections, and conducts research and development to enhance visitors' experiences. It works with national and international artists and collectors and offers quality educational experiences to children and young people.</p>	<p>Performance measures include general visitation and visitor satisfaction metrics.</p> <p>A range of activity cost metrics, per visitor.</p> <p>Average revenue per visitor and non-council donations and funding support.</p>
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THE WELLINGTON CABLE CAR LTD

<p>The company is wholly owned by Wellington City Council.</p> <p>At 1 January 2017 the board comprised two Council appointed members; Anthony Wilson (Chair) and Andy Matthews.</p> <p>The Chief Executive is Simon Fleisher.</p>	<p>The company owns and operates the Cable Car and owns and maintains the overhead network that supports the Greater Wellington Regional Council's trolley bus passenger service.</p>	<p>The company maintains 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.</p> <p>It markets and manages the Cable Car passenger service.</p> <p>It also manages the contract for the inspection, maintenance and the repair of the trolley bus overhead network, and will be managing its future decommissioning.</p>	<p>Performance measures include passenger utilisation, satisfaction and cable car reliability.</p>
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Council adoption. 1.0

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
 <p>WELLINGTON WATER LTD</p> <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>A representative from each council sits on the regional Wellington Water Committee that provides overall leadership and direction for the company.</p> <p>As at 1 January 2017, 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 and Upper Hutt City 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>	<p>Provide a reliable water supply, wastewater and stormwater management service.</p> <p>Deliver budgeted capital expenditure projects for its shareholding councils.</p> <p>Deliver budgeted operating and maintenance activities for its shareholding councils.</p> <p>Comply with relevant standards, legislation and resource consents.</p>
<p>WELLINGTON</p>  <p>WELLINGTON ZOO TRUST</p> <p>The Wellington Zoo Trust was established in 2003. Council appoints all trustees to the board.</p> <p>As at 1 January 2017, the Trust board is chaired by Craig Ellison and includes Raewyn Bleakley, Michael Potts, Sue Patterson and Councillor Sarah Free.</p> <p>The Chief Executive is Karen Fifield.</p>	<p>The Zoo 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>	<p>The Wellington Zoo Trust manages the assets and operations of Wellington Zoo.</p> <p>It cares for resident animals and manages the animal collection.</p> <p>The Zoo provides a high-quality visitor experiences and participates in captive management breeding and breed-for-release programmes.</p> <p>The Zoo develops and maintains high-quality animal exhibits, delivers educational material and learning experiences, and contributes to zoological, conservation and facilities management</p>	<p>Performance measures include conservation and species management indicators.</p> <p>General visitation, educational visitation numbers and visitor satisfaction metrics.</p> <p>A range of activity cost metrics, per visitor.</p> <p>Average revenue per visitor and non-council donations and funding support.</p>

Council adoption. 1.0

STRUCTURE	OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
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research projects.



BASIN RESERVE TRUST

The Trust board comprises four trustees, of whom two are appointed by the Council and two by Cricket Wellington.

At 1 January 2017 the Trust board comprised are Sir John Anderson (Chair), Councillor Simon Woolf, John Greenwood and Mike Horsley.

At 1 January 2017, the Cricket Wellington Chief Executive was Peter Clinton.

The Trust was established in 2005 to promote and coordinate the raising of funds and to manage and operate the Basin Reserve for recreational activities and for the playing of cricket.

The day to day management of the Basin Reserve is carried out by Cricket Wellington under a management agreement with the Trust.

Cricket Wellington manages the Basin Reserve for recreational activities and the playing of domestic and international cricket.

The Trust preserves and enhances the heritage value of the Basin Reserve.

Performance indicators include facilities usage and attendance measures.

Ground utilisation and event based measures.



TE MĀRA A TĀNE

KARORI SANCTUARY TRUST (TRADING AS ZEALANDIA)

The Karori Sanctuary Trust, trading as ZEALANDIA, began in 1995 as a community based conservation initiative supported by Wellington City Council and became a Council Controlled Organisation on 1 October 2016.

The Guardians of the Karori Sanctuary Trust have a role in nominating candidates for appointment to the Trust board, while Wellington City Council has the overall responsibility to appoint members to the Trust board.

At 1 January 2017, the Trust board comprised Denise Church (Chair), Philip Meyer, Pam Fuller, Steven Thompson, David Bibby and Russell Spratt.

ZEALANDIA's vision is to connect people with nature by restoring the sanctuary valley and extending its halo of biodiversity.

The Trust is building the organisations capacity to provide learning experiences and research-based knowledge to help drive transformational changes toward a nature-rich future.

ZEALANDIA manages ongoing conservation and restoration work in the sanctuary valley, works with local organisations and community groups to support local biodiversity, provides educational experiences, and connects people to New Zealand's unique natural heritage.

Performance measures include a range of conservation related measures.

General visitation, educational visitation and membership numbers.

Visitor satisfaction metrics.

Support by volunteers.

A range of activity cost metrics, per visitor

Average revenue per visitor and non-council donations and funding support.

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Section 6. Financial information

2017/18 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

ANNUAL PLAN

Annual plans give effect to LTPs. They identify, in detail, the proposed activity to be undertaken and how expenditure will be funded for a given year. 2017/18 is the third year of our LTP 2015-25.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Measure	2017/18 Annual Plan	2015-25 Long-term Plan
Operating expenditure	\$480.3 million	\$473.5 million
Capital expenditure	\$182.5 million	\$206.3 million
Average rates increase after growth	3.3 percent	5.1 percent
Forecast year-end borrowings	\$528.2 million	\$570.2 million
Debt over operating income	114.7 percent	124.4 percent

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 earthquake strengthening our assets and our weathertight homes liabilities.

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

RATES LIMITS: 2017/18

RATES LIMITS:	2017/18
Rates increase limit (after growth) first triennium average	4.5%
Rates increase limit (after growth) 10-year average	3.9%

The Annual Plan rates increase is 3.3 percent, which is 1.8 percent below the increase signalled during the Long-term Plan. This means the 3 year average rates increase is at 3.9 percent which is below the limit set at 4.5 percent in the LTP and this is compliant with our ten year limit.

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

BORROWINGS LIMITS:	OPERATING TARGET	PRUDENTIAL LIMITS	ANNUAL PLAN 2017/18
Long-term Plan 2015-25 limit:			
Net borrowing as a percentage of income	<150.0%	<175.0%	114.7%
Prudential limits:			

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Net interest as a percentage of income	<15.0%	<15.0%	5.5%
Net interest as a percentage of annual rates income	<20.0%	<20.0%	8.6%
Liquidity (term borrowing and committed loan facilities to existing external net debt)	>115.0%	>115.0%	>115.0%

For 2017/18 we are within all our borrowing and prudential limits.

FINANCES AT A GLANCE

Operational expenditure

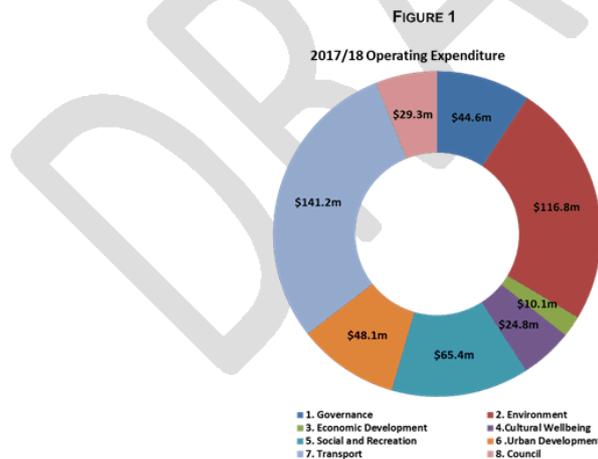
Operational expenditure provides for all day-to-day operations and services, from waste disposal, water supply and maintaining our roads, to issuing building consents, running our recreational facilities and maintaining our parks and gardens.

The Council plans to spend \$480.3 million on operational expenditure in 2017/18. This compares with \$473.5 million forecast for 2017/18 in the 2015/25 Long-term Plan.

The graph below shows this operational expenditure by activity area in 2017/18.

Sources of operational funding

Some 65 percent of our operational expenditure is funded from a combination of general rates (paid on all rateable 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. Figure 1 shows how our operational expenditure will be funded in 2017/18.



Detailed information on all of our rating mechanisms is included in the Funding Impact Statements page 56.

YOUR RATES

For 2017/18, total rates are forecasted to increase by 4.4 percent before allowing for growth of 1.1 percent in our ratepayer base. After allowing for expected growth, our total rates are forecast to increase by 3.3 percent.

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Rates on the average residential property (valued at \$571,494) are expected to increase by 3.2 percent to \$2,403 (excluding GST) in 2017/18. An average rates increase of around 3.6 percent for commercial properties, includes the impact of increases in metered water charges in 2017/18. These increases average to a 3.3 percent rates impact over all ratepayers, after growth in the ratepayer base have been taken into account.

EXPLAINING YOUR RATES

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

General rates are used to fund activities where the Council is unable to clearly identify a specific group of ratepayers who receive the benefit of that activity, or where 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 2017/18, the commercial sector general rate per dollar of capital value is to remain at 2.8 times higher than the base sector general rate for a residential property of the same value.

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

The Council is on a 3-yearly valuation cycle and for the 2017/18 rating year the September 2015 valuations will be used to distribute the total rates requirement across all properties. The current property valuation will be used to distribute the total rates requirement for the 2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19 rating years.

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 the 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 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.

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CHANGES TO OUR RATING MECHANISMS

New targeted rate for Tawa Business Improvement District: A new targeted rate is being included in the AP under the terms of the Business Improvement District Policy, for \$95,000 (excluding GST) to be applied to commercially rated properties in the Tawa Business Improvement District area

Liability for this rate will be calculated as a fixed amount of \$520 (excluding GST) per rating unit, plus a rate per dollar of rateable capital value for any capital value over \$350,000 per rating unit.

FUNDING OUR ACTIVITIES

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

- who benefits (individuals, an identifiable part of the community)
- can the beneficiary be easily identified
- can the beneficiary be easily excluded from using the service for non-payment
- intergenerational equity (ie do the benefits accrue to future generations as well as present ones)
- the 'polluter pays' principle (ie people should pay for negative effects they cause)
- fairness/equity of excluding people who cannot afford to pay
- transparency/accountability of a particular funding method
- overall impact on social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing.

Our Revenue and Financing Policy outlines how we propose to fund our activities. In 2017/18 we propose to make no changes to the policy.

UNDERSTANDING THE COUNCIL'S BUDGETED SURPLUS

The Council is forecasting a net operating surplus of \$32.4 million in 2017/18. The majority of this surplus arises from cash funding received for capital purposes (Crown grants for housing, development contributions, NZTA subsidies and bequests). This income flows through to the net operating surplus to be available to fund capital expenditure. Offsetting this are some depreciation costs on assets which we have resolved not to fund.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

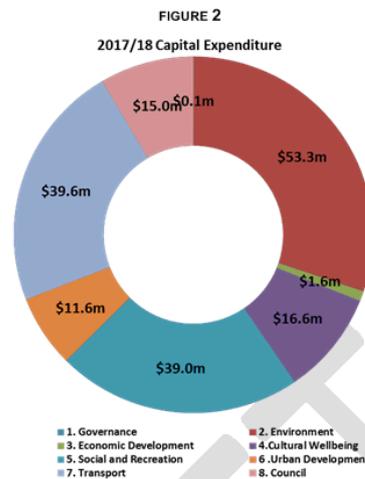
We're continuing to invest in our city's infrastructure while focusing on city resilience.

Capital expenditure pays for purchasing, building or developing 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 \$182.5 million in 2017/18, \$23.8 million less than in the same period forecast in the 2015-25 Long-term Plan. The graph below shows where this capital expenditure will be spent by activity area in 2017/18

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 depreciation. For new assets and upgrades, the main funding sources are borrowings, subsidies and grant. Figure 2 shows how our capital expenditure is being funded in 2017/18.

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Borrowings: Total borrowings are forecast to be \$528.2 million at the end of 2017/18. This equates to a net debt over operating income of 114.7 percent, compared to 124.4 percent as presented in the 2015-25 LTP. Our forecast asset base totals \$7.4 billion in 2017/18.

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 2017/18 plan is \$2 million worth of property asset disposals, with proceeds being used to reduce Council borrowings. There is also sale proceeds for the sale of the Municipal Office Building and Site 9 on the Waterfront. Every specific property asset sale will be publicly consulted upon as per the standard Council process.

VARIANCES FROM THE LONG-TERM PLAN

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 affecting our opening position (e.g. updated borrowings forecasts).

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

ANNUAL PLAN DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2018

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.

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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.

Rates Affordability Benchmark		Planned	Met
• income	Total rates collected \$302.0m	\$295.6m	Yes
• increases	4.5% after growth average rates increase over the first triennium	3.3%	Yes
Debt affordability benchmark	Net closing debt over operating income 175%	114.7%	Yes
Balanced budget benchmark	100%	106%	Yes
Essential services benchmark	100%	161%	Yes
Debt servicing	10%	4.9%	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 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 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 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.

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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%] of its planned revenue.

FEES AND USER CHARGES

Our 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 changes to fees and charges in the following areas:

- Sewage collection and disposal network
- Swimming Pools
- Sportsfields
- Sportsfields (synthetic)
- Marinas
- Building Control and Facilitation
- Public Health Regulations
- Parking (addressed through the Traffic Bylaw process)

New fees are proposed to be implemented as of 1 July 2017 and are inclusive of GST. For more information see www.wellington.co.nz

SEWAGE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL NETWORK

Listed below are the increases to some of our fees for sewage collection and disposal network.

Sewage collection and disposal network	2016/17 Fee	2017/18 Fee
Conveyance & Transport of Trade Waste		
Volume		
Up to 100m3/day	\$0.29/m3	\$0.30/m3
Above 7000m3/day	\$0.91/m3	\$0.93/m3
B.O.D (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)		

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Sewage collection and disposal network	2016/17 Fee	2017/18 Fee
Up to 3150kg/day	\$0.31/m3	\$0.32/m3
Above 3150kg/day	\$0.69/m3	\$0.71/m3
Suspended Solids		
Up to 1575kg/day	\$0.30/m3	\$0.31/m3
Above 1575kg/day	\$0.56/m3	\$0.57/m3

Swimming pools

Listed below are the changes to some of our spectator fees for swimming pools.

Swimming pools	2016/17 Fee	2017/18 Fee
General spectator fee	\$1.00	Nil
Spectator fee – major events and tournaments	\$1.00	\$1.00

Note: a spectator fee will still be charged for major aquatic tournaments and events, and additional spectator fees may be charged by the hosting organisation.

Sportsfields

Listed below are the increases to some of our fees for sportsfields.

Sportsfields	2016/17 Fee	2017/18 Fee
Cricket		
Casual		
Level 1	\$386.50	\$388.00
Artificial pitch on concrete base	\$165.00	\$170.00
Seasonal		
Level 1	\$2,917.00	\$2,930.00
Level 2	\$2,433.00	\$2,440.00
Level 3	\$1,417.00	\$1,420.00
Artificial pitch on concrete base	\$955.00	\$970.00
Rugby, League, Soccer/Football, Aussie Rules		
Casual		
Level 2	\$107.00	\$108.00
Level 3	\$82.50	\$85.00
Seasonal		
Level 1	\$2,350.00	\$2,400.00
Level 2	\$1,535.00	\$1,600.00
Level 3	\$1,299.00	\$1,300.00
Softball		
Casual		
Level 1	\$176.00	\$178.00
Level 2	\$124.00	\$125.00
Seasonal		
Level 1	\$739.50	\$750.00
Level 2	\$497.00	\$500.00
Touch, 5-a-side, Ultimate, Gridiron		
Casual		
Level 1	\$185.50	\$187.00
Level 2	\$149.00	\$150.00
Seasonal		
Level 1	\$1,535.00	\$1,560.00
Level 2	\$1,186.00	\$1,200.00
Netball – per Court		
Court per season	\$142.00	\$144.00
Off-season or organised	\$11.00	\$12.00
Casual	\$43.00	\$44.00
Tennis		
Court per season	\$193.00	\$195.00
Casual	\$43.00	\$44.00
Cycling		
Casual	\$173.00	\$176.00

Council adoption. 1.0

Sportsfields	2016/17 Fee	2017/18 Fee
Seasonal	\$1,747.00	\$1,760.00
Athletics		
Casual	\$633.50	\$634.00
WRFU Speed Trials	\$141.00	\$144.00
Training		
Ground Only (Unserviced)		
1 night	\$107.00	\$108.00
1 night (season)	\$384.00	\$386.50
3 nights (season)	\$1,150.50	\$1,158.00
5 nights (season)	\$1,917.50	\$1,920.00
Ground and Changing Rooms		
1 night	\$193.00	\$195.00
1 night (season)	\$808.00	\$818.00
2 nights (season)	\$1,613.00	\$1,633.00
3 nights (season)	\$2,420.00	\$2,450.00
4 nights (season)	\$3,227.00	\$3,267.00
5 nights (season)	\$4,035.00	\$4,085.00
Elite Parks		
Rugby League Park	\$639.50	\$642.00
Newtown Park	\$639.50	\$642.00
Add-Ons		
Groundsman – hourly rate (minimum 2 hours)	\$36.00	\$40.00
Toilets Open	\$36.00	\$38.00
Toilets and Changing rooms open	\$86.00	\$88.00

Sportsfields (synthetic)

Listed below are the increases to some of our fees for sportsfields (synthetic turf).

Sportsfields (synthetic)	2016/17 Fee	2017/18 Fee
Synthetic Turf (full size)		
Peak	\$75.00	\$78.50
Off peak	\$50.00	\$52.50
Junior/College	\$37.00	\$39.00
Weekend/Tournament/Event daily rate	\$750.00	\$787.5
Nairnville Park/Terawhiti turf		
Peak	\$51.50	\$54.00
Off peak	\$32.00	\$33.50
Junior/College	\$25.50	\$27.00
National Hockey Stadium	\$34,485.00	\$35,520.00

Marinas

Listed below are the increases to some of our fees for marinas.

Marinas	2016/17 Fee	2017/18 Fee
Clyde Quay		
Mooring	\$1,044.00	\$1,075.00
Boat Shed (2 to 13)	\$2,196.00	\$2,262.00
Boat Shed (14 to 27)	\$1,976.00	\$2,036.00
Boat Shed (28, 29)	\$2,744.00	\$2,826.00
Boat Shed (38B)	\$1,586.00	\$1,634.00
Boat Shed (38A to 42B, 48A, 48B)	\$2,280.00	\$2,348.00
Boat Shed (43A to 47B)	\$2,636.00	\$2,716.00
Dinghy Rack	\$184.00	\$189.00
Evans Bay		
Berth	\$2,632.00	\$2,712.00
Berth (Sea Rescue Jetty)	\$1,548.00	\$1,594.00
Boat Shed (8 to 11)	\$1,036.00	\$1,067.00
Boat Shed (1 to 7, 12 to 32)	\$2,072.00	\$2,135.00
Boat Shed (33 to 46)	\$3,108.00	\$3,200.00

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Marinas	2016/17 Fee	2017/18 Fee
Dinghy Locker	\$310.00	\$319.00
Live-Aboard fee	\$542.00	\$558.00
Trailer Park	\$117.00	\$120.00

Building Control and Facilitation

Listed below are the increases to some of our fees for building control and facilitation.

Note that in January 2017, the Building (Pools) Amendment Act 2016 repealed the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987 and inserted provisions relating to residential pool safety in the Building Act 2004. These changes mean that swimming pools inspection fees are now incorporated under the Building Inspections section in the schedule below.

Building Control and Facilitation Fees	2016/17 Fee	2017/18 Fee
Customer Services		
Pre-application meetings: consent officer / expert / compliance officer (2 hours total officer time free, then a charge per hour thereafter).	\$159.00	\$163.50
Monthly report of Issued Building Consents	\$75.50	\$77.50
Official Information requests (property): Disbursements - 1st 20 A4 sheets free - 20 cents per additional sheet	POA	POA
Administration Fee (refunds / cancellations)	\$100.00	\$103.00
Time extension initial fee (30 mins admin, 30 mins inspector). Any time spent over this initial time will be charged at the relevant hourly rate	\$129.50	\$133.25
Time extension - additional inspectors time, hourly rate	\$159.00	\$163.50
Administration fee (other) - hourly rate	\$100.00	\$103.00
Restricted building work check (per notification)	\$50.00	\$51.50
Minor Works		
Drainage/Plumbing (val less than \$2000)	\$299.00	\$307.50
Free Standing Fireplace	\$198.50	\$204.00
In-built fireplace	\$418.00	\$430.00
Additional Inspection fee (per hour)	\$159.00	\$163.50
Lodgment Fee		
Lodging Fee for Building Consents	\$100.00	\$103.00
Plan Check		
Less than \$10,000 (Category 1)	\$357.00	\$367.00
Less than \$10,000 (Category 2)	\$555.00	\$570.75
Less than \$10,000 (Category 3)	\$714.00	\$734.00
\$10,001 - \$20,000 (Category 1)	\$793.00	\$815.50
\$10,001 - \$20,000 (Category 2)	\$793.00	\$815.50
\$10,001 - \$20,000 (Category 3)	\$793.00	\$815.50
\$20,001 - \$100,000 (Category 1)	\$872.50	\$897.25
\$20,001 - \$100,000 (Category 2)	\$872.50	\$897.25
\$20,001 - \$100,000 (Category 3)	\$872.50	\$897.25
\$100,001 - \$500,000 (Category 1)	\$952.00	\$979.00
\$100,001 - \$500,000 (Category 2)	\$1,428.00	\$1,468.50
\$100,001 - \$500,000 (Category 3)	\$1,428.00	\$1,468.50
\$500,001 - \$1,000,000 (Category 1)	\$2,221.00	\$2,283.75
\$500,001 - \$1,000,000 (Category 2)	\$2,538.00	\$2,609.75
\$500,001 - \$1,000,000 (Category 3)	\$2,855.00	\$2,935.75
\$1,000,000 + (Category 1)	\$2,935.00	\$3,018.00

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Building Control and Facilitation Fees	2016/17 Fee	2017/18 Fee
\$1,000,000 + (Category 2)	\$2,935.00	\$3,018.00
\$1,000,000 + (Category 3)	\$2,935.00	\$3,018.00
for each \$500,000 or part thereof over \$1,000,000	\$753.50	\$774.75
Consent Suspend Fee (to review additional information), charge per additional hour of officer re-assessment time.	\$159.00	\$163.50
Plan check for fast track consents		
Fast Track - consents only - issued within 10 days (criteria applies, and applications will only be accepted on a case by case basis)	2 x consent approval charges	2 x consent approval charges
Fast Track - consents only - issued within 5 days (criteria applies, and applications will only be accepted on a case by case basis).	3 x consent approval charges	3 x consent approval charges
Multi-proof Consent		
Lodgement fee	\$100.00	\$103.00
Plan check - est 3 hours @\$163.50	\$477.00	\$489.50
Additional time per hour	\$159.00	\$163.50
Code Compliance Certificate		
Code Compliance Certificate (for Category 1 applications)	\$100.00	\$103.00
Code Compliance Certificate (for Category 2 applications)	\$100.00	\$103.00
Code Compliance Certificate (for Category 3 applications)	\$126.00	\$129.75
Building Inspections		
Hourly charge: the initial payment is based on estimate of inspections required. The final charges are based on actual time.	\$159.00	\$163.50
Engineering inspections (not covered by a Producers Statement), including fire, engineering, structural engineering for an unusual proposal or specific design	actual cost plus \$100	actual cost plus \$103
Structural Check & Additional Charges		
Deposit for Category 1 structural work (on Plan Reviews)	\$283.50	\$291.50
Deposit for Category 2 structural work (on Plan Reviews)	\$386.50	\$397.25
Deposit for Category 3 structural work (on Plan Reviews)	\$706.00	\$725.75
Deposit for Category 1 structural work (for Amended Plans)	\$319.50	\$328.50
Deposit for Category 2 structural work (for Amended Plans)	\$319.50	\$328.50
Deposit for Category 3 structural work (for Amended Plans)	\$422.50	\$434.25
Hourly Charge for Engineers (including internal overheads), over and above deposit	\$285.00	\$293.00
Hourly charge for Contract Management, over and above deposit	\$136.00	\$139.75
Deposit for all categories for structural checking not supported by a producer statement from a Chartered professional engineer	\$706.00	\$725.75
Levies		
DBH levy per \$1,000 (of project value)	\$2.01	\$2.01
BRANZ levy per \$1,000 (of project value)	\$1.00	\$1.00

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Building Control and Facilitation Fees	2016/17 Fee	2017/18 Fee
Compliance Schedule		
New compliance schedule (linked with Building Consent). This is the minimum charge (based on one hour of processing), additional charges will apply for time taken over this, at \$163.50 per hour for additional hours	\$238.00	\$244.75
Additional charge per hour for new compliance schedule (linked with Building Consent)	\$159.00	\$163.50
Alterations and amendments to compliance schedule (linked to building consent or application for amendment to CS Form 11) will be charged on a time-taken basis at \$163.50 per hour of officer time.	\$159.00	\$163.50
Minor compliance schedule amendments - change of owner/ agent, minor changes to Compliance Schedule requested by owner/ agent. This is the minimum charge (based on 15 min of processing). Additional charges will apply for time taken over this, at \$163.50 per hour for additional hours. (Application for amendment to Compliance Schedule required Form 11).	\$40.00	\$41.00
NZ Fire Service Charges		
Fire Service Review base fee collected with consent. Additional fees will be charged at cost.	\$202.35	\$208.00
Fire Service Review admin	\$75.50	\$77.75
Fire Service Courier charge	Actual cost	Actual cost
Consultants reports	Actual cost	Actual cost
Certificate Lodgment		
Processing time per hour	\$159.00	\$163.50
Preparation of legal documents (covers first two hours of processing time)	\$300.00	\$308.50
Disbursement of legal costs for registering certificates against titles	Actual Cost	Actual Cost
S77 building over two or more allotments - legal costs	Actual Cost	Actual Cost
S72 land subject to hazards - LINZ lodgement	Actual Cost	Actual Cost
Certificate of Public Use (CPU)		
Initial fee (includes 1 hour processing time)	\$159.00	\$163.50
Processing time over 1 hour	\$159.00	\$163.50
Lodgement fee	\$75.00	\$77.00
Amended Plan		
Initial fee (includes 1 hour processing time)	\$159.00	\$163.50
Processing time over 1 hour	\$159.00	\$163.50
Lodgement fee	\$75.00	\$77.00
Project Information Memorandum (PIM) - if lodged with building consent		
PIM ONLY - single residential dwelling including accessory buildings	\$397.00	\$408.25
PIM ONLY - other	\$476.00	\$489.50
Certificates of Acceptance		
Lodgement fee	\$100.00	\$103.00
Less than \$10,000 (Category 1)	\$674.50	\$693.50
Less than \$10,000 (Category 2)	\$872.50	\$897.25

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Building Control and Facilitation Fees	2016/17 Fee	2017/18 Fee
Less than \$10,000 (Category 3)	\$1,031.50	\$1,060.75
\$10,001 - \$20,000 (Category 1)	\$1,110.50	\$1,142.00
\$10,001 - \$20,000 (Category 2)	\$1,110.50	\$1,142.00
\$10,001 - \$20,000 (Category 3)	\$1,110.50	\$1,142.00
\$20,001 - \$100,000 (Category 1)	\$1,507.00	\$1,549.75
\$20,001 - \$100,000 (Category 2)	\$1,507.00	\$1,549.75
\$20,001 - \$100,000 (Category 3)	\$1,507.00	\$1,549.75
\$100,001 - \$500,000 (Category 1)	\$1,586.50	\$1,631.50
\$100,001 - \$500,000 (Category 2)	\$2,062.00	\$2,120.25
\$100,001 - \$500,000 (Category 3)	\$2,062.00	\$2,120.25
\$500,001 - \$1,000,000 (Category 1)	\$2,855.00	\$2,935.75
\$500,001 - \$1,000,000 (Category 2)	\$3,172.50	\$3,262.25
\$500,001 - \$1,000,000 (Category 3)	\$3,490.00	\$3,588.75
\$1,000,000 + (Category 1)	\$3,569.00	\$3,670.00
\$1,000,000 + (Category 2)	\$3,569.00	\$3,670.00
\$1,000,000 + (Category 3)	\$3,569.00	\$3,670.00
for each \$500,000 or part thereof over \$1,000,000	\$753.50	\$774.75
Consent Suspend Fee (to review additional information), charge per additional hour of officer re-assessment time.	\$159.00	\$163.50
Building Warrant of Fitness		
Independent Qualified Person (IQP) Registration Fee (New & Renewal)	\$159.00	\$163.50
Additional charge for each new competency registered	\$75.00	\$77.00
Building Warrant of Fitness - Annual Certificate. This is the base charge for 1 specified system. Additional charges will apply for time over 0.5 hours	\$79.50	\$81.75
Building Warrant of Fitness - Annual Certificate. This is the base charge for 2 - 10 specified systems. Additional charges will apply for time taken over 1 hour	\$159.00	\$163.50
Building Warrant of Fitness - Annual Certificate. This is the base charge for 11+ specified systems. Additional charges will apply for time taken over 1.5 hours	\$238.00	\$244.75
Additional charge per hour for processing Annual Certificate, where processing time exceeds that allowed for in the base charge.	\$159.00	\$163.50
Building Warrant of Fitness Inspection (per hour)	\$159.00	\$163.50
Special Activity and Monitoring		
Hourly charge for officer time considering proposals and monitoring compliance	\$159.00	\$163.50
Building Certificate (pre-requisite for liquor license application)		
Where application for building certificate received with application for town planning certificate	\$159.00	\$163.50
Where application received independently	\$257.00	\$264.25
Additional charge per hour for processing Building Certificate, where processing time exceeds one hour	\$159.00	\$163.50

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Building Control and Facilitation Fees	2016/17 Fee	2017/18 Fee
LIM and Information Services		
LIMs : Residential	\$323.50	\$333.25
Fast track residential LIMs	\$485.00	\$499.50
LIMs: Commercial Base Fee	\$755.00	\$777.75
LIMs : Per hour after 7 hrs	\$100.00	\$103.00
Property Reports: Building Consents	\$151.00	\$155.50
Property Reports: Multi-residential 3-8 unit property	\$220.50	\$227.00
Property Reports: Multi-residential 8+ unit property	\$234.00	\$241.00
Building Consent printout (site specific)	\$27.00	\$27.75
Certificate of Title	\$26.00	\$26.75

Public Health Regulations

Listed below are the changes to Public Health fees:

Public Health	2016/17 Fee	2017/18 Fee
Template or Model Food Control Plan		
Verification		
1 st verification – Normal (changed from 2.5 to 4 hours)	\$387.50	\$620.00
2 nd verification – Normal (changed from 2.5 to 4 hours)	\$387.50	\$620.00
1 st verification – Simple (2 hours)	N/A	\$310.00 (New)
2 nd verification – Simple (2 hours)	N/A	\$310.00 (New)
Reduced Verification – 1 hour	\$155.00	Removed
National Programme		
Verification		
1 st verification	\$155.00 (1 hour)	\$310.00 (2 hours)
2 nd verification	\$155.00 (1 hour)	\$310.00 (2 hours)
Pavement / Footpath Permissions		
Central city (per m2) – Non-smoking area	\$90.00	Nil
Central city (per m2) – Smoking area	\$90.00	\$45.00
Suburbs (per m2) – Non-smoking area	\$58.50	Nil
Suburbs (per m2) – Smoking area	\$58.50	\$29.25

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Parking

New hourly fee for parking within the Central Business District will be progressed by the City Strategy Committee in accordance with Council's separate process for developing resolutions under the Traffic Bylaw. The changes in fees are:

Parking – per hour (2 hour max stay)	2016/17 Fee	2017/18 Fee
Zone A1 (see map below)	\$4.00	\$4.50



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FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENTS

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR WHOLE OF COUNCIL

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	160,913	170,671	9,758	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	123,231	126,135	2,904	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	8,086	9,601	1,515	
Fees and charges	123,171	134,003	10,832	1
Interest and dividends from investments	11,125	11,294	169	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	9,178	8,963	(215)	
Total operating funding (A)	435,704	460,667	24,963	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	291,914	302,602	10,688	2
Finance costs	25,617	25,420	(197)	
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	
Other operating funding applications	43,007	45,889	2,882	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	360,538	373,911	13,373	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	75,166	86,757	11,591	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	32,950	46,313	13,363	3
Development and financial contributions	2,000	2,000	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	71,263	88,044	16,781	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	4,600	10,350	5,750	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	110,813	146,707	35,894	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	1,922	1,810	(112)	
- to improve the level of service	87,124	79,445	(7,679)	
- to replace existing assets	91,736	101,217	9,481	
Increase (decrease) in reserves	5,197	50,992	45,795	4
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	185,979	233,464	47,485	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(75,166)	(86,757)	(11,591)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following				
depreciation/amortisation charge	101,975	106,417	4,442	

Notes:

1. The majority of this variance is the recognition of 3rd party revenue related to the contract with Dimension Data to delivery our ICT infrastructure.
2. This variance is related to one above and is recognising the full contract cost with Dimension Data to delivery our ICT infrastructure.
3. NZTA funding associated with the one off access to LED street light funding for 2017/18 makes up the majority of this variance
4. Capex carry forwards funded from depreciation collected in prior years. This is a result of the 2017/18 Capital programme being affected by prior year budgets being delivered in 2017/18 and some of the budgets in this FIS potentially being delivered in 2018/19.

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FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT
1.1 FOR GOVERNANCE, INFORMATION AND ENGAGEMENT

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	17,528	18,122	594	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	889	536	(353)	1
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	18,417	18,658	241	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	11,170	11,265	95	
Finance costs	16	15	(1)	
Internal charges and overheads applied	7,179	7,309	130	
Other operating funding applications	10	10	-	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	18,375	18,599	224	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	42	59	17	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	74	(59)	(133)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	74	(59)	(133)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	
- to replace existing assets	116	-	(116)	
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	116	-	(116)	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(42)	(59)	(17)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following				
depreciation/amortisation charge	42	59	17	

Notes:

- The revenue cost recovery for elections conducted on behalf of other local authorities and boards, for example Greater Wellington Regional Council and Capital and Coast Health Board is not present in 2017/18

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FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT
1.2 FOR MAORI AND MANA WHENUA PARTNERSHIPS

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	295	300	5	
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)	295	300	5	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	267	272	5	
Finance costs	1	1	-	
Internal charges and overheads applied	15	15	-	
Other operating funding applications	10	10	-	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	293	298	5	
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	-	

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

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	33,822	35,994	2,172	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	636	671	35	
Fees and charges	1,465	1,825	360	1
Internal charges and overheads recovered	5,203	5,287	84	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	41,126	43,777	2,651	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	19,718	20,806	1,088	2
Finance costs	1,984	2,443	459	
Internal charges and overheads applied	12,410	13,528	1,118	3
Other operating funding applications	100	115	15	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	34,212	36,892	2,680	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	6,914	6,886	(29)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	183	183	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	(3,426)	(2,932)	495	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(3,243)	(2,749)	495	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	1,959	50	(1,909)	4
- to replace existing assets	1,712	4,087	2,375	4
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	3,671	4,137	466	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(6,914)	(6,886)	29	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	7,264	7,058	(206)	

Notes:

1. This is a transfer of the Waterfront public space management revenue from activity statement 10.1 Organisational.
2. This variance has a few components, \$200k for the demolition of the Kilbirnie Bowls club will and additional costs of \$200k for the implementation of the Living wage to \$20.20 to staff and the associated relativity along with other inflationary increases.
3. Major investment in the Lyall bay resilience programme, stage two will be implemented in 2017/18, this will involve relocating the surfers corner carpark and implementing some erosion preventing measures.

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FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT
2.2 FOR WASTE REDUCTION AND ENERGY CONSERVATION

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	778	982	204	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	13,320	13,632	312	1
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	14,098	14,614	516	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	12,492	12,786	294	2
Finance costs	751	665	(86)	
Internal charges and overheads applied	78	544	466	3
Other operating funding applications	383	210	(173)	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	13,704	14,205	501	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	394	409	15	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	344	1,662	1,318	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	344	1,662	1,318	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	65	-	(65)	
- to replace existing assets	673	2,071	1,398	4
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	738	2,071	1,333	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(394)	(409)	(15)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	394	409	15	

Notes:

- This variance is driven out of additional revenue for waste operations.
- Inflationary changes associated with the running of waste operations, which includes, the southern landfill, domestic recycling and other waste reducing activities.
- Organisational overheads change from year to year, there has been an increase to this activity to due to a change in methodology to show a truer cost of delivering our services.
- \$1.4m additional spend associated with the purchase of additional carbon credits, this is a two fold variance, increased volumes and an increased price of the carbon credits.

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FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT
2.3 FOR WATER

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	40,257	41,713	1,456	
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)	40,292	41,748	1,456	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	23,369	24,257	888	1
Finance costs	2,104	2,039	(65)	
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,952	1,912	(40)	
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	27,425	28,208	783	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	12,867	13,540	673	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	671	671	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	1,377	1,319	(58)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	2,048	1,990	(58)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	538	501	(37)	
- to improve the level of service	3,375	4,747	1,372	2
- to replace existing assets	11,002	10,282	(720)	2
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	14,915	15,530	615	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(12,867)	(13,540)	(673)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge				
	12,867	13,540	673	

Notes:

- This variance is driven out of increases to the bulk water charges from GWRC up \$460k and property rates up \$170k.
- Major investment in the city's resilience will include implementing the Prince of Wales 35 million litre reservoir. \$2.1m will be budgeted in 2017/18 with further investment over the three years of the project.

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FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT
2.4 FOR WASTEWATER

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	39,112	39,540	428	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	1,244	1,293	49	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	40,356	40,833	477	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	20,623	21,123	500	1
Finance costs	3,833	3,427	(406)	
Internal charges and overheads applied	5,254	5,166	(88)	
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	29,710	29,716	6	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	10,646	11,117	471	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	549	549	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	40	3,826	3,786	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	589	4,375	3,786	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	228	375	147	
- to improve the level of service	316	2,801	2,485	3
- to replace existing assets	10,691	12,316	1,625	3
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	11,235	15,492	4,257	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(10,646)	(11,117)	(471)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	13,887	14,470	583	

Notes:

1. A reduction in Wastewater treatment plant running costs of (\$500k) has been reprioritised to network maintenance \$340k, the remaining difference is driven by increases to property rates \$400k and general inflationary changes
2. Investment in the wastewater network including increased capacity projects on Taranaki St \$4.2m, Dixon St \$800k and the Karori western treatment plant outfall pipeline upgrade \$830k.

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FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT
2.5 FOR STORMWATER

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	18,012	17,986	(26)	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	125	131	6	
Fees and charges	10	10	-	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	18,147	18,127	(20)	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	7,018	6,993	(25)	
Finance costs	2,890	2,707	(183)	
Internal charges and overheads applied	2,000	1,938	(62)	
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	11,908	11,638	(270)	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	6,239	6,489	250	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	58	58	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	723	874	151	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	781	932	151	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	237	236	(1)	
- to improve the level of service	4,550	4,524	(26)	
- to replace existing assets	2,233	2,661	428	1
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	7,020	7,421	401	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(6,239)	(6,489)	(250)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	6,239	6,489	250	

Notes:

1. A stormwater upgrade of \$2.2m will be carried out in Kilbirnie, Stage 1 to be completed in 2017/18 is the detailed design and construction of the pipeline

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FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT
2.6 FOR CONSERVATION ATTRACTIONS

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	6,989	6,970	(19)	
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)	6,989	6,970	(19)	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	216	187	(29)	
Finance costs	787	721	(66)	
Internal charges and overheads applied	275	-	(275)	
Other operating funding applications	3,919	4,303	384	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	5,197	5,211	14	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	1,792	1,759	(33)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	(975)	(918)	57	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(975)	(918)	57	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	
- to replace existing assets	817	841	24	
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	817	841	24	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(1,792)	(1,759)	33	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	1,792	1,759	(33)	

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FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT
3.1 FOR CITY PROMOTIONS AND BUSINESS SUPPORT

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	4,377	4,982	605	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	14,713	15,253	540	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	1,051	2,090	1,039	1
Fees and charges	14,369	13,587	(782)	2
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	34,510	35,912	1,402	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	21,216	18,870	(2,346)	3
Finance costs	1,565	1,771	206	
Internal charges and overheads applied	754	1,230	476	
Other operating funding applications	16,763	20,013	3,250	4
Total applications of operating funding (B)	40,298	41,884	1,586	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(5,788)	(5,972)	(184)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	12,799	10,988	(1,811)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	12,799	10,988	(1,811)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	5,252	2,777	(2,475)	5
- to replace existing assets	1,759	2,239	480	5
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	7,011	5,016	(1,995)	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	5,788	5,972	184	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	1,787	1,628	(159)	

Notes:

1. Increased internal grants for the Wellington Convention Centre and Film Museum project, which is planned to commence construction in 2017/18.
2. Shifting Film museum grants from *Fees and Charges* to *Subsidies and grants for operating purposes* offset by increases to Wellington Convention Centre and Venues Revenue increase.
3. Recoding the \$3m City Growth fund from *Payments to staff and suppliers* to *Other operating funding applications*.
4. There has been a delay to the Convention Centre & Film Museum project, this project is now planned to commence in 2017/18 utilising previous years underspends and 2017/18 budget.

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FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT
4.1 FOR ARTS AND CULTURE ACTIVITIES

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	14,090	14,272	182	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	5,540	5,599	59	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	494	924	430	1
Fees and charges	588	599	11	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	20,712	21,394	682	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,723	5,195	472	2
Finance costs	368	260	(108)	
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,180	1,208	28	
Other operating funding applications	13,607	14,030	423	3
Total applications of operating funding (B)	19,878	20,693	815	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	834	701	(133)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	8,440	557	(7,883)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	8,440	557	(7,883)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	9,272	1,247	(8,025)	4
- to replace existing assets	2	11	9	
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	9,274	1,258	(8,016)	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(834)	(701)	133	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge				
	834	867	33	

Notes:

1. Additional funding of \$500k for a major winter cultural event has been offset by grants and revenue to make it rates neutral.
2. Increased funding of \$170k for the Royal New Zealand Ballet for temporary accommodation at Te Whaea while the St. James Theatre is earthquake strengthened as well as \$250k additional funding for the Wellington Museums Trust to help with inflation and Living Wage increases.
3. There has been a delay to the Convention Centre & Film Museum project, this project is now planned to commence in 2017/18 utilising previous years underspends and 2017/18 budget.

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FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT
5.1 FOR RECREATION PROMOTION AND SUPPORT

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	25,994	27,963	1,969	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	1,107	1,325	218	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	204	187	(17)	
Fees and charges	11,599	11,523	(76)	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,136	1,192	56	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	40,040	42,190	2,150	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	18,870	19,955	1,085	1
Finance costs	3,795	3,330	(465)	
Internal charges and overheads applied	9,058	10,336	1,278	
Other operating funding applications	678	696	18	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	32,401	34,317	1,916	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	7,639	7,873	234	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	50	50	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	(822)	672	1,494	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(822)	722	1,544	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	2,541	2,502	(39)	
- to replace existing assets	4,276	6,093	1,817	3
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	6,817	8,595	1,778	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(7,639)	(7,873)	(234)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	7,639	7,873	234	

Notes:

- There has been a \$500k increase to the cost to running our swimming pools, as well as a \$480k increase for the implementation of the Living wage to \$20.20 to staff and the associated relativity.
-
- \$4.5m for the refresh of the RA Vance stand at the Basin Reserve along with \$2.2m for the renewal and upgrade of the Karori Swimming pool in 2017/18, plus \$530k for playground renewals, including the new Wakefield Park Playground.

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FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT
5.2 FOR COMMUNITY SUPPORT

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	24,737	24,653	(84)	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	4,457	4,624	167	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	934	937	3	
Fees and charges	19,432	24,042	4,610	1
Internal charges and overheads recovered	1,125	917	(208)	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	547	516	(31)	
Total operating funding (A)	51,232	55,689	4,457	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	26,236	26,821	585	2
Finance costs	(1,600)	(1,983)	(383)	
Internal charges and overheads applied	12,967	11,592	(1,375)	
Other operating funding applications	4,632	4,902	270	4
Total applications of operating funding (B)	42,235	41,332	(903)	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	8,997	14,357	5,360	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	18,082	11,790	(6,292)	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	24,647	(397)	(25,044)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	42,729	11,393	(31,336)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	919	694	(225)	
- to improve the level of service	25,706	7,641	(18,065)	5
- to replace existing assets	7,019	5,625	(1,394)	5
Increase (decrease) in reserves	18,082	11,790	(6,292)	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	51,726	25,750	(25,976)	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(8,997)	(14,357)	(5,360)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	15,504	17,259	1,755	

Notes:

1. Additional revenue for City Housing, the revenue from the City Housing will change year to year while the Housing Upgrade programme is being completed and stock comes on and offline
2. This variance is driven out of \$290k additional costs for the implementation of the Living wage to \$20.20 to staff and the associated relativity and an increase in property rates of \$220k.
3. This variance is a result of a \$750k one off grant to Toitu Pōneke for a sports hub at Kilbirnie park in 16/17 and a \$870 one off grant for the Karori Events Centre in 2017/18.
4. Large reduction in capital expenditure is associated with the reduction in spend for both the Arlington city housing stage two and for the Johnsonville library upgrade, both of these projects will look to utilise underspends from prior years to complete the required work in 2017/18.

Council adoption. 1.0

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT
5.3 FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	10,099	11,765	1,666	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	4,082	4,151	69	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	676	687	11	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	39	39	-	
Total operating funding (A)	14,896	16,642	1,746	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	9,011	9,917	906	1
Finance costs	93	128	35	
Internal charges and overheads applied	4,988	5,767	779	
Other operating funding applications	109	54	(55)	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	14,201	15,866	1,665	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	695	776	81	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	1,315	1,354	39	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	1,315	1,354	39	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	739	44	(695)	2
- to replace existing assets	1,271	2,086	815	2
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	2,010	2,130	120	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(695)	(776)	(81)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	695	776	81	

Notes:

1. Additional funding of \$350k for the Wellington Regional Emergency Management office has been included in the 2017/18 Annual Plan as well as \$240k of additional costs to deliver on the changes brought about by the Food Act changes implemented in the 2016/17 Annual Plan.
2. Variance driven out of changes to the facilities management contract and changes to the facilities renewal programme.

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

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	7,622	7,632	10	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	20	21	1	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	408	42	(366)	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	8,050	7,695	(355)	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,524	4,137	(387)	1
Finance costs	14	14	-	
Internal charges and overheads applied	2,201	2,483	282	
Other operating funding applications	1,300	1,050	(250)	2
Total applications of operating funding (B)	8,039	7,684	(355)	
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	7,942	141	(7,801)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	2,600	3,250	650	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	10,542	3,391	(7,151)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	9,349	1,683	(7,666)	3
- to replace existing assets	1,204	1,719	515	3
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	10,553	3,402	(7,151)	
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:

- Reduction as a result of planning work for Te Aro regeneration and Kent and Cambridge terraces along with an increases to the Urban Activation fund were all included in 2016/17 these increases will not be ongoing into 2017/18.
- Built Heritage grant was increased to a higher level in 2016/17, this increase was not carried into 2017/18, however an underspend in this fund in 2016/17 may be utilised in 2017/18.
- Projects including Lombard Lane, Site 10 public space (Waterfront), funding for Cable Car Lane and Karori town centre upgrade were all planned for 2016/17, Garrett/Swan lane, Lukes lane and the Plimmer Steps are planned for upgrade in 2017/18.

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FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT
6.2 FOR BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	8,685	8,705	20	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	11,942	12,922	980	1
Internal charges and overheads recovered	342	-	(342)	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	24	24	-	
Total operating funding (A)	20,993	21,651	658	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	12,481	13,254	773	1
Finance costs	3	3	-	
Internal charges and overheads applied	8,224	8,114	(110)	
Other operating funding applications	135	135	-	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	20,843	21,506	663	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	150	145	(5)	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	2,891	17,227	14,336	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	2,891	17,227	14,336	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	3,041	17,372	14,331	2
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	3,041	17,372	14,331	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(150)	(145)	5	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	150	145	(5)	

Notes:

1. There have been changes that have resulted in increased cost and revenue in the Building Control and Facilitation (building consents), these are mainly driven by providing consenting service to Auckland Council and changes to the Swimming Pool act requiring more inspections.

Resilience projects commencing in 2017/18 included the Earthquake strengthening of the Town Hall \$13.4m and St James Theatre \$500k, both of these projects will be utilising underspends from prior years.

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FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT
7.1 FOR TRANSPORT

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	35,761	37,626	1,865	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	33	95	62	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	4,442	4,576	134	
Fees and charges	1,960	1,996	36	
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	
Total operating funding (A)	42,196	44,293	2,097	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	13,409	13,842	433	1
Finance costs	5,288	5,232	(56)	
Internal charges and overheads applied	7,106	6,742	(364)	
Other operating funding applications	1,260	260	(1,000)	2
Total applications of operating funding (B)	27,063	26,076	(987)	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	15,133	18,217	3,084	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	14,868	34,473	19,605	
Development and financial contributions	539	539	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	10,017	6,721	(3,296)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	25,424	41,733	16,309	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	4	4	
- to improve the level of service	15,602	18,793	3,191	3
- to replace existing assets	24,955	41,153	16,198	3
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	40,557	59,950	19,393	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(15,133)	(18,217)	(3,084)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	24,453	26,600	2,147	

Notes:

1. Additional costs associated with the Road Maintenance and Street Lighting activities along with general inflationary increases
2. Funding for the Wellington Cable Car was paid out in 2016/17 and this is not an ongoing expenditure item
3. NZTA funding associated with the one off access to LED street light funding for 2017/18 makes up the majority of this variance

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FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT
7.2 FOR PARKING

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	(14,370)	(14,875)	(505)	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	
Fees and charges	20,777	21,385	608	1
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	7,518	7,334	(184)	
Total operating funding (A)	13,925	13,844	(81)	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	10,765	10,970	205	
Finance costs	584	4	(580)	
Internal charges and overheads applied	2,523	2,816	293	
Other operating funding applications	1	1	-	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	13,873	13,791	(82)	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	52	53	1	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	444	244	(200)	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	-	-	-	
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	444	244	(200)	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	496	113	(383)	3
- to replace existing assets	-	184	184	
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	496	297	(199)	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(52)	(53)	(1)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	52	53	1	

Notes:

1. Increased revenue a result of the new central city parking zone, moving parking fees from \$4.00 ph to \$4.50 ph, this has been implemented to reduce pressure on these prime parking locations.
2. The finalisation of the parking sensors roll out was completed in 2016/17 and this project does not continue into 2017/18.

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FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT
10.1 FOR ORGANISATIONAL

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	(15,494)	(14,420)	1,074	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	-	-	-	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	200	85	(115)	
Fees and charges	32,564	37,740	5,176	1
Internal charges and overheads recovered	33,829	31,528	(2,301)	
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,050	1,050	-	
Total operating funding (A)	52,149	55,983	3,834	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	75,809	81,951	6,142	2
Finance costs	3,141	4,643	1,502	
Internal charges and overheads applied	(35,445)	(41,047)	(5,602)	
Other operating funding applications	100	100	-	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	43,605	45,647	2,042	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	8,544	10,336	1,792	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in debt	5,435	46,767	41,332	
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	2,000	7,100	5,100	3
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	7,435	53,867	46,432	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	
- to improve the level of service	4,861	15,151	10,290	4
- to replace existing assets	24,006	9,849	(14,157)	4
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(12,888)	39,203	52,091	
Increase (decrease) in investments	-	-	-	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	15,979	64,203	48,224	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C - D)	(8,544)	(10,336)	(1,792)	
Funding balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge	8,363	7,419	(944)	

Notes:

- The majority of this variance is the recognition of 3rd party revenue related to the contract with Dimension Data to delivery our ICT infrastructure.
- This variance is related to one above and is recognising the full contract cost with Dimension Data to delivery our ICT infrastructure.
- Proceeds from the sale of assets including civic campus asset sales to partially fund the earthquake strengthening of the Town Hall.
- Continuing investment in the civic campus refresh continues in 2017/18 along with a number of commercial property renewals.

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2017/18 ANNUAL PLAN FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - RATING MECHANISMS

RATES

Rates are a property tax to fund local government activities. Rates are assessed under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (the Act) on rating units in the Rating Information Database. Where rates requirements are allocated based on property value, the capital value of the property as assessed by the Council's valuation services provider will apply. The latest city-wide revaluation was carried out as at 1 September 2015. This revaluation remains effective for the 2017/18 rating year, except where subsequent maintenance valuations have been required under valuation rules or the Council's rating policies.

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

Policy objective:

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

GENERAL RATES

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

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

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

DIFFERENTIAL RATING CATEGORIES

Base Differential

This includes:

- 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

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- c. Rural land (including farmland and lifestyle blocks) under the District Plan that is administered by the Council, but excluding any rating unit that is used for rural industrial purposes
- d. Separately-rateable land occupied by a charitable organisation which is deemed by the Council to be used exclusively or principally for sporting, recreation or community purposes and that does not generate any private pecuniary profit.

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

Commercial, Industrial and Business Differential

This includes:

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

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

Differential Rating Category Conditions

Differential rating 2.8:1 Commercial:Base

- The differential apportionment for the commercial, industrial and business sector is 2.8 times the General rate per dollar of capital value payable by those properties incorporated under the Base (Residential) differential. No changes are 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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

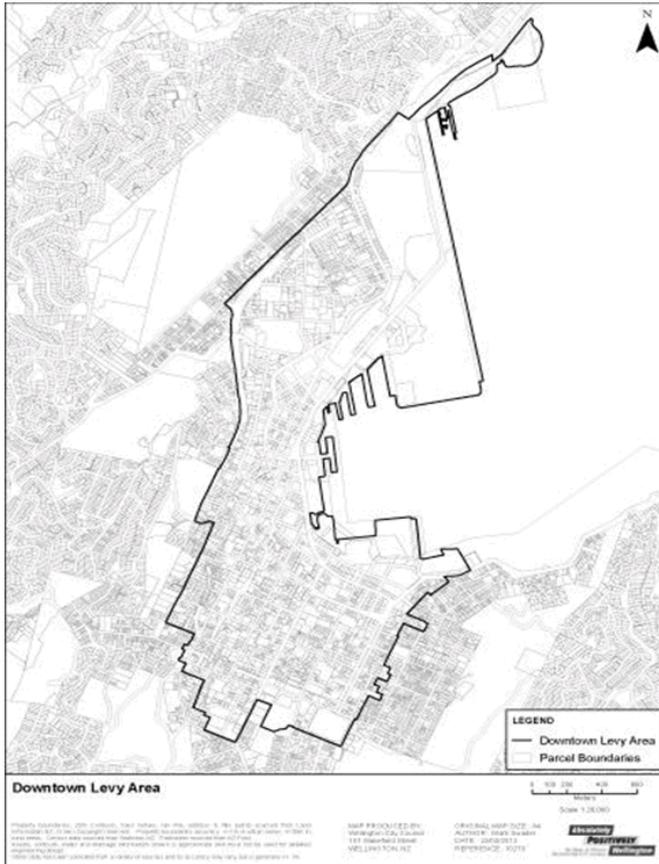
Downtown Targeted Rate

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

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

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



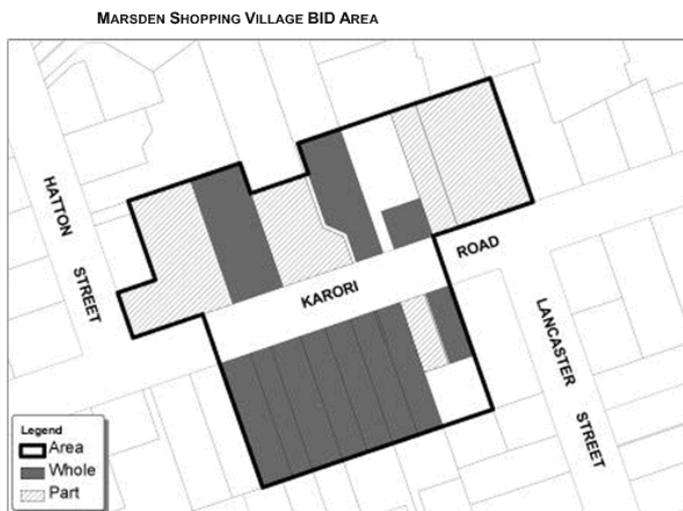
Tawa Driveways Targeted Rate

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

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Marsden Village Targeted Rate

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



Miramar Business Improvement District Targeted Rate

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

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

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

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Item 2.4 Attachment 1



Khandallah Business Improvement District Targeted Rate

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

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

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

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Kilbirnie Business Improvement District Targeted Rate

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

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

Liability for this rate is calculated as a fixed amount per rating unit, plus a rate per dollar of rateable capital value of any capital value over \$1,000,000.

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Tawa Business Improvement District Targeted Rate

This rate is set by Council to fund the Business Improvement District activities of the Tawa Business Network. The rate is set is on all commercially rated properties in the Tawa Business Improvement District area (see map) which are subject to the “commercial, industrial and business” differential, but excluding any rating unit that is not connected to a service.

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Liability for this rate will be calculated as a fixed amount per rating unit, plus a rate per dollar of rateable capital value for any capital value over \$350,000 per rating unit.



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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 2017/18 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	2017/18 Rates	Increase over 2016/17	Capital Values	2017/18 Rates	Increase over 2016/17	Capital Values	2017/18 Rates	Increase over 2016/17
\$	\$	%*	\$	\$	%*	\$	\$	%*
200,000	1,158	3.19%	1,000,000	10,292	3.79%	1,000,000	12,419	3.54%
300,000	1,590	3.26%	1,250,000	12,830	3.78%	1,250,000	15,489	3.53%
400,000	2,021	3.30%	1,500,000	15,368	3.77%	1,500,000	18,559	3.53%
500,000	2,453	3.33%	1,750,000	17,906	3.76%	1,750,000	21,629	3.52%
600,000	2,885	3.35%	2,000,000	20,445	3.76%	2,000,000	24,699	3.52%
700,000	3,317	3.36%	2,250,000	22,983	3.76%	2,250,000	27,769	3.51%
800,000	3,748	3.37%	2,500,000	25,521	3.75%	2,500,000	30,839	3.51%
900,000	4,180	3.38%	2,750,000	28,059	3.75%	2,750,000	33,909	3.51%
1,000,000	4,612	3.39%	3,000,000	30,597	3.75%	3,000,000	36,979	3.51%
1,100,000	5,044	3.39%	3,250,000	33,135	3.75%	3,250,000	40,049	3.51%
1,200,000	5,475	3.40%	3,500,000	35,673	3.75%	3,500,000	43,119	3.51%
1,300,000	5,907	3.40%	3,750,000	38,211	3.74%	3,750,000	46,189	3.50%
1,400,000	6,339	3.40%	4,000,000	40,750	3.74%	4,000,000	49,259	3.50%
1,500,000	6,771	3.41%	4,250,000	43,288	3.74%	4,250,000	52,329	3.50%
1,600,000	7,202	3.41%	4,500,000	45,826	3.74%	4,500,000	55,398	3.50%
1,700,000	7,634	3.41%	4,750,000	48,364	3.74%	4,750,000	58,468	3.50%
1,800,000	8,066	3.41%	5,000,000	50,902	3.74%	5,000,000	61,538	3.50%

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

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2017/18 FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT - RATES FUNDING STATEMENT
(EXCLUDING GST)

Rate	Category	Factor	Differential Charge Type	Total Value of Factor*	Rate/charge*	Rates yield GST Exclusive (\$000s)
General Rate	Base (Residential)	Capital Value	Base differential use	\$39,804,777,000	¢0.234013	\$93,148,353
	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business use	\$11,650,092,000	¢0.655222	\$76,333,966
	TOTAL					\$169,482,319
Sewerage targeted rate	Base (Residential)	Fixed amount / rating unit	Base differential use per connection status	68042 properties	\$106.60	\$7,253,277
		Capital Value	Base differential use per connection status	\$42,278,651,000	¢0.042899	\$18,137,118
	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial and business use per connection status	\$9,820,082,000	¢0.144092	\$14,149,953
	TOTAL					\$39,540,348
Water targeted rate	Base (Residential) (without water meter)	Fixed amount / rating unit	Base differential use per connection status without a water meter	59989 properties	\$149.30	\$8,956,214
		Capital Value	Base differential use per connection status without a water meter	\$34,420,954,000	¢0.045208	\$15,561,025
	Base (Residential) (with water meter)	Consumption unit charge	Base differential use per connection status with a water meter	n/a	\$2.020 / m ³	\$434,929
		Fixed amount / rating unit	Base differential use per connection status with a water meter	n/a	\$116.40	\$75,868
	Commercial, Industrial & Business (without water meter)	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial and business use per connection status without a water meter	\$650,873,000	¢0.365048	\$2,375,999
	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	\$13,956,593
		Fixed amount / rating unit	Commercial, industrial and business use per connection status with a water meter	n/a	\$116.40	\$352,261
TOTAL						\$41,712,889
Stormwater targeted rate	Base (Residential excluding rural)	Capital Value	Base differential use (excluding rural)	\$39,264,223,000	¢0.035501	\$13,939,192
	Commercial, Industrial & Business (excluding rural)	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial and business use (excluding rural)	\$10,124,299,000	¢0.039973	\$4,046,986

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Rate	Category	Factor	Differential Charge Type	Total Value of Factor*	Rate/charge*	Rates yield GST Exclusive (\$000s)
			rural)			
TOTAL						\$17,986,178
Base sector targeted rate	Base (Residential)	Capital Value	Residential use	\$39,741,312,000	¢0.017818	\$7,081,107
Commercial sector targeted rate	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business use	\$11,620,092,000	¢0.043537	\$5,059,039
Downtown targeted rate	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business use located in the downtown area	\$7,769,469,000	¢0.184980	\$14,371,964
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	\$33,467
Marsden Village targeted rate	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business use located in Marsden shopping village area	\$11,895,000	¢0.121538	\$14,457
Khandallah Business Improvement District targeted rate	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business use located in the Khandallah Business Improvement District area	\$12,235,000	¢0.163465	\$20,000
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	\$53,000
		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	\$82,070,000	¢0.032899	\$27,000
TOTAL						\$80,000

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Rate	Category	Factor	Differential Charge Type	Total Value of Factor*	Rate/charge*	Rates yield GST Exclusive (\$000s)
Tawa Business Improvement District targeted rate	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Fixed amount / rating unit	Commercial, industrial & business use located in the Tawa Business Improvement District area	72 properties	\$520.00	\$37,440
		Capital Value over \$350,000 per rating unit	Commercial, industrial & business use located in the Tawa Business Improvement District area for all capital value over \$350,000 CV per rating unit	\$75,540,000	¢0.076198	\$57,560
TOTAL						\$95,000
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	125 properties	\$365.00	\$45,625
		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	\$93,420,000	¢0.036796	\$34,375
TOTAL						\$80,000
TOTAL RATES REQUIREMENT (excluding GST)						\$ 295,556,768

NOTE: When rates for 2017/18 are assessed, GST will be applied to the final rates. The total rates requirement includes rates remissions of \$xxx but excludes rates penalties which are budgeted separately

RATES REMISSION AND POSTPONEMENT POLICIES

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

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	
INCOME				
Revenue from rates	284,138	296,806	12,668	
Revenue from development contributions	2,000	2,000	-	
Revenue from grants, subsidies and reimbursements	41,037	55,913	14,876	1
Revenue from operating activities	121,965	130,702	8,737	2
Investments	20,447	22,454	2,007	
Fair value movement on investment property revaluation	3,989	3,058	(931)	
Other revenue	1,050	1,050	-	
Finance revenue	650	704	54	
TOTAL INCOME	475,276	512,687	37,411	
EXPENSE				
Finance expense	25,617	25,420	(197)	
Expenditure on operating activities	334,923	348,489	13,566	3
Depreciation and amortisation	101,975	106,417	4,442	
TOTAL EXPENSE	462,515	480,326	17,811	
NET SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	12,761	32,361	19,600	4
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Fair value movement - property, plant and equipment - net	106,241	122,876	16,635	
Share of equity accounted surplus from associates	-	-	-	
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	106,241	122,876	16,635	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	119,002	155,237	36,235	

Notes:

1. NZTA funding associated with the one off access to LED street light funding for 2017/18 makes up the majority of this variance.
2. The majority of this variance is the recognition of 3rd party revenue related to the contract with Dimension Data to delivery our ICT infrastructure.
3. This variance is related to two above and is recognising the full contract cost with Dimension Data to delivery our ICT infrastructure.

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4. EXPLANATION OF SURPLUS	Variance
Items that are presented in the Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense but do not offset rates.	to AP
	\$000's
Balanced Budget	0
Depreciation not funded by rates:	
Depreciation collected for capital assets that will not be renewed	
NZTA Transport funded projects	(7,598)
General	(82)
Moa Point sewerage treatment plant	(3,146)
Decommissioned Living Earth joint venture plant	(207)
Wellington Waterfront Limited Depreciation	(3,156)
Total depreciation not funded by rates	(14,189)
Revenue received for capital purposes:	
Funding received from external parties for major capital expenditure projects	
NZTA capital funding	30,573
Housing ring-fenced surplus	(2,657)
Housing capital grant	11,790
Development contributions	2,000
Bequests, trust and other external funding	3,950
Total Revenue received for capital purposes	45,656
Items funded from prior year surpluses:	
City Growth Fund	(3,000)
Resilience Team additional year funding	(300)
Earthquake emergency rental costs	(782)
Business transformation team one year costs	(500)
Westpac Stadium Grant delay	(436)
Ballet temporary accomodation	(166)
Total items funded from prior year surplus	(5,184)
Additional operational expenditure items:	
<i>Operational expenditure items identified as equitable to be funded through other funding mechanisms</i>	
Alex Moore Park	(245)
Cable car	125
Odyssey - related	221
Roading	130
Toitu Pōneke	80
Weathertight Homes funding	7,227
Westpac Stadium	(4,164)
Reserves purchases and development fund	(24)
Welly Moving project spend	(1,040)
Kilbimie Bowling club demolition	(173)
Technology Infrastructure and Software	231
Unrealised fair value adjustment for loans and receivables	650
Fair value movement on investment property revaluation	3,058
Total additional items	6,078
Total Surplus	32,361

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**PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF
FINANCIAL POSITION**

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,714	1,144	(570)	
Derivative financial assets	-	-	-	
Receivables and recoverables	42,834	48,542	5,708	
Prepayments	13,433	13,414	(19)	
Inventories	906	932	26	
Total current assets	58,887	64,032	5,145	
Non-current assets				
Other financial assets	11,954	17,016	5,062	
Intangibles	28,578	28,306	(272)	
Investment properties	213,931	221,512	7,581	
Property, plant & equipment	6,771,399	7,004,869	233,470	
Investment in subsidiaries	5,071	5,071	-	
Investment in associates	19,465	19,465	-	
Total non-current assets	7,050,398	7,296,239	245,841	
TOTAL ASSETS	7,109,285	7,360,271	250,986	
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	
Trade and other payables	62,477	62,060	(417)	
Revenue in advance	16,717	13,132	(3,585)	
Borrowings	267,279	269,984	2,705	
Employee benefit liabilities and provisions	7,180	7,807	627	
Provision for other liabilities	7,972	12,028	4,056	
Total current liabilities	361,625	365,011	3,386	
Non-current liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	-	
Trade and other payables	630	630	-	
Borrowings	211,766	258,167	46,401	
Employee benefit liabilities	1,593	1,467	(126)	
Provisions for other liabilities	18,231	28,110	9,879	
Total non-current liabilities	232,220	288,374	56,154	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	593,845	653,385	59,539	
EQUITY				
Accumulated funds and retained earnings	5,011,091	5,077,829	66,738	
Revaluation reserves	1,489,442	1,611,454	122,012	
Hedging reserve	-	-	-	
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	106	1,648	1,542	
Restricted funds	14,801	15,955	1,154	
TOTAL EQUITY	6,515,440	6,706,886	191,446	
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	7,109,285	7,360,271	250,985	

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**PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES
IN EQUITY**

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP
	\$000s	\$000s	\$000
EQUITY - OPENING BALANCES			
Accumulated funds and retained earnings	4,999,468	5,046,221	46,753
Revaluation reserves	1,383,201	1,488,578	105,377
Hedging reserve	-	-	-
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve	106	1,648	1,542
Restricted funds	13,663	15,202	1,539
TOTAL EQUITY - Opening balance	6,396,438	6,551,649	155,211
CHANGES IN EQUITY			
Retained earnings			
Net surplus for the year	12,761	32,361	19,600
Transfer to restricted funds	(4,518)	(4,518)	-
Transfer from restricted funds	3,380	3,765	385
Revaluation reserves			
Fair value movement - property, plant and equipment - net	106,241	122,876	16,635
Hedging reserve			
Share of other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Restricted Funds			
Transfer to retained earnings	(3,380)	(3,765)	(385)
Transfer from retained earnings	4,518	4,518	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	119,002	155,237	36,235
EQUITY - CLOSING BALANCES			
Accumulated funds and retained earnings	5,011,091	5,077,829	66,738
Revaluation reserves	1,489,442	1,611,454	122,012
Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense	0	0	-
Restricted funds	106	1,648	1,542
Hedging reserve	14,801	15,955	1,154
TOTAL EQUITY - Closing balance	6,515,440	6,706,886	191,446

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PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	2016/17 AP	2017/18 AP	Variance to AP	Notes
	\$000s	\$000s	\$000	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts from rates - Council	292,828	278,112	(14,716)	
Receipts from rates - Greater Wellington Regional Council	56,838	60,573	3,735	1
Receipts from activities and other income	100,082	140,506	40,424	2
Receipts from grants and subsidies - operating	33,017	9,600	(23,417)	
Receipts from grants and subsidies - capital	8,020	46,313	38,293	
Receipts from investment property lease rentals	9,335	11,214	1,879	
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(298,973)	(317,801)	(18,828)	
Rates paid to Greater Wellington Regional Council	(56,838)	(60,573)	(3,735)	1
Grants paid	(42,672)	(45,651)	(2,979)	
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	101,637	122,293	20,656	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Dividends received	11,112	11,240	128	
Interest received	650	704	54	
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	4,600	10,350	5,750	
Purchase of Intangibles	(5,102)	(8,162)	(3,060)	3
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(165,583)	(187,584)	(22,001)	
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(154,323)	(173,452)	(19,129)	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
New borrowings	298,783	313,020	14,237	
Repayment of borrowings	(227,516)	(224,977)	2,539	
Interest paid on borrowings	(26,690)	(26,863)	(173)	
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	44,577	61,180	16,603	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(8,109)	10,021	18,130	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	9,823	(8,877)	(18,700)	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	1,714	1,144	(570)	

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.

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PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESTRICTED FUNDS					
	OPENING BALANCE 2017/18	DEPOSITS	EXPENDITURE	CLOSING BALANCE 2017/18	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	Purpose
SPECIAL RESERVES AND FUNDS					
Reserve purchase and development fund	782	0	0	782	Used to purchase and develop reserve areas within the city.
Economic initiatives development fund	3,876	3,000	(3,000)	3,876	
Insurance reserve	4,500	10,000	(4,500)	10,000	Allows the Council to meet the uninsured portion of insurance claims
Total special reserves and funds	9,158	13,000	(7,500)	14,658	
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	15	1	-	16	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	21	1	-	22	For the purchase of books on the Commonwealth
Schola Cantorum Trust	8	-	-	8	For the purchase of musical scores
Terawhiti Grant	10	-	-	10	To be used on library book purchases
Wellington Beautifying	14	-	-	14	To be used on library book purchases
Total trusts and bequests	428	18	(15)	431	
Total restricted funds	9,586	13,018	(7,515)	15,089	

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SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following indicative financial statements show the 2017/18 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).

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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).

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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.

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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.

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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:

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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 asset

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 asset

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.

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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

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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:

- The landfill post closure asset is depreciated over the life of the landfill based on the capacity of the landfill.
- Variation in the range of lives for infrastructural assets is due to these assets being managed and depreciated by individual component rather than as a whole asset.

Intangible assets

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

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

Computer software	1 to 7 years	14.29% to 100%
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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

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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.

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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

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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.

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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.

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(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.

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PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

Operating project and programs

Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	Income/ Expense	2017/18 \$'000
1	Governance	1.1	Governance, information and engagement	1.1.1	City Governance and Engagement	1000	Annual Planning	Expense	
						1001	Policy	Expense	1,271
						1002	Committee & Council Process	Expense	6,978
								Income	(13)
						1003	Strategic Planning	Expense	992
						1004	Tawa Comm Brd - Discretionary	Expense	11
						1005	Smart Capital - Marketing	Expense	548
					City Governance and Engagement Total				11,312
				1.1.2	Civic Information	1007	WCC City Service Centre	Expense	933
								Income	(121)
						1008	Call Centre SLA	Expense	2,504
								Income	(12)
						1009	Valuation Services Contract	Expense	737
						1010	Lands Information	Expense	1,176
					Civic Information Total				4,988
				1.1.3	City Archives	1011	Archives	Expense	1,985
								Income	(162)
					City Archives Total				1,824
			Governance, information and engagement Total						18,123
		1.2	Maori and Mana Whenua partnerships	1.2.1	Maori and mana whenua partnerships	1012	Funding agreements – Maori	Expense	196

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/LTP Project Name	Income/Expense	2017/18 \$'000
						1013	Maori Engagement	Expense	104
					Maori and mana whenua partnerships Total				300
			Maori and Mana Whenua partnerships Total						300
			Governance Total						18,423
2	Environment	2.1	Gardens, beaches and green open spaces	2.1.1	Local Parks and Open Spaces	1014	Parks and Reserves Planning	Expense	787
						1015	Reserves Unplanned Maintenance	Expense	187
						1016	Turf Management	Expense	1,344
								Income	(8)
						1017	Park Furniture and Infrastructure Maintenance	Expense	1,676
						1018	Parks and Buildings Maint	Expense	2,090
								Income	(185)
						1019	Horticultural Operations	Expense	2,074
								Income	(31)
						1020	Arboricultural Operations	Expense	1,492
								Income	(184)
					Local Parks and Open Spaces Total				9,241
				2.1.2	Botanical Gardens	1021	Botanic Gardens Services	Expense	5,118
								Income	(401)
					Botanical Gardens Total				4,717
				2.1.3	Beaches and Coast Operations	1022	Coastal Operations	Expense	1,128
								Income	(53)
					Beaches and Coast Operations Total				1,075
				2.1.4	Roads open spaces	1024	Road Corridor Growth Control	Expense	1,253

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	Income/ Expense	2017/18 \$'000
								Income	(349)
						1025	Street Cleaning	Expense	7,696
								Income	(318)
								Roads open spaces Total	8,282
				2.1.5	Town belts	1026	Hazardous Trees Removal	Expense	483
								Income	(6)
						1027	Town Belts Planting	Expense	924
						1028	Townbelt-Reserves Management	Expense	3,472
								Income	(253)
								Town belts Total	4,619
				2.1.6	Community environmental initiatives	1030	Community greening initiatives	Expense	565
						1031	Environmental Grants Pool	Expense	100
								Community environmental initiatives Total	665
				2.1.7	Walkways	1032	Walkway Maintenance	Expense	662
								Walkways Total	662
				2.1.8	Biodiversity (pest management)	1033	Weeds & Hazardous Trees Monit	Expense	924
								Income	(81)
						1034	Animal Pest Management	Expense	1,207
								Biodiversity (pest management) Total	2,050
				2.1.9	Waterfront Public Space	1035	Waterfront Public Space Management	Expense	5,481
								Income	(626)
								Waterfront Public Space Total	4,855
								Gardens, beaches and green open spaces Total	36,167
		2.2	Waste reduction and energy conservation	2.2.1	Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling	1036	Landfill Operations & Maint	Expense	4,007

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	Income/ Expense	2017/18 \$'000
					management			Income	(5,555)
						1037	Suburban Refuse Collection	Expense	3,032
								Income	(3,470)
						1038	Domestic Recycling	Expense	5,136
								Income	(3,647)
						1039	Waste Minimisation Info	Expense	1,776
								Income	(900)
						1040	Litter Enforcement	Expense	92
					Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management Total				470
			2.2.2		Closed landfills aftercare	1041	Closed Landfill Gas Migr Monit	Expense	319
					Closed landfills aftercare Total				319
			2.2.3		Energy efficiency and conservation	1042	Smart Energy	Expense	253
								Income	(60)
					Energy efficiency and conservation Total				193
					Waste reduction and energy conservation Total				982
		2.3	Water	2.3.1	Water Network	1043	Water - Meter Reading	Expense	154
						1044	Water - Network Maintenance	Expense	4,266
						1045	Water - Water Connections	Income	(35)
						1046	Water - Pump Stations Maintenance-Ops	Expense	1,024
						1047	Water - Asset Stewardship	Expense	18,357
						1048	Water - Reservoir-Dam Maintenance	Expense	271
						1049	Water - Monitoring &	Expense	561

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	Income/ Expense	2017/18 \$'000
							Investigation		
						1050	Water - Asset Management	Expense	718
					Water Network Total				25,317
				2.3.2	Water Collection and Treatment	1051	Water - Bulk Water Purchase	Expense	16,396
					Water Collection and Treatment Total				16,396
			Water Total						41,713
	2.4	Wastewater		2.4.1	Sewage collection and disposal network	1052	Wastewater - Asset Stewardship	Expense	14,517
								Income	(661)
						1053	Wastewater - Trade Waste Monitoring & Investigation	Expense	292
						1055	Wastewater - Network Maintenance	Expense	2,767
						1057	Wastewater - Asset Management	Expense	781
						1058	Wastewater - Monitoring & Investigation	Expense	1,573
						1059	Wastewater - Pump Station Maintenance-Ops	Expense	1,338
					Sewage collection and disposal network Total				20,608
				2.4.2	Sewage treatment	1060	Wastewater - Treatment Plants	Expense	20,979
						1062	Sewerage Disposal	Expense	1,938
								Income	(632)
					Sewage treatment Total				22,285
			Wastewater Total						42,893
	2.5	Stormwater		2.5.1	Stormwater management	1063	Stormwater - Asset Stewardship	Expense	13,049
						1064	Stormwater - Network Maintenance	Expense	2,261
						1065	Stormwater - Monitoring & Investigation	Expense	799

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	Income/ Expense	2017/18 \$'000
								Income	(10)
						1066	Stormwater - Asset Management	Expense	896
						1067	Drainage Maintenance	Expense	1,079
								Income	(131)
						1068	Stormwater - Pump Station Maintenance-Ops	Expense	43
							Stormwater management Total		17,986
							Stormwater Total		17,986
		2.6	Conservation attractions	2.6.1	Conservation visitor attractions	1069	Karori Sanctuary	Expense	1,814
						1070	Wellington Zoo Trust	Expense	5,156
							Conservation visitor attractions Total		6,970
							Conservation attractions Total		6,970
							Environment Total		146,711
3	Economic Development	3.1	City promotions and business support	3.1.1	WREDA & Venues	1073	Positively Wellington Tourism	Expense	5,630
						1074	Events Fund	Expense	4,523
						1075	Wellington Venues	Expense	18,244
								Income	(14,360)
						1076	Destination Wellington	Expense	1,775
						1077	City Innovation	Expense	1,045
							WREDA & Venues Total		16,857
				3.1.2	Wellington Convention Centre	1078	Wellington Convention Centre	Expense	943
								Income	(943)
							Wellington Convention Centre Total		(0)
				3.1.3	Retail support (free weekend parking)	1079	CBD Weekend Parking	Expense	1,476
							Retail support (free weekend parking) Total		1,476
				3.1.4	WEID & Economic Grants	1080	Economic Development Grant Pool	Expense	50

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	Income/ Expense	2017/18 \$'000
						1081	Economic Growth Strategy	Expense	383
						1082	City Growth Fund	Expense	3,000
					WEID & Economic Grants Total				3,433
				3.1.5	Major Projects	1085	Film Museum	Expense	373
								Income	(373)
						1086	Westpac Stadium	Expense	5,000
					Major Projects Total				5,000
				3.1.6	International Relations	1087	International Relations	Expense	778
					International Relations Total				778
				3.1.7	Business Improvement Districts	1088	Marsden Village	Expense	14
						1089	Business Improvement Districts	Expense	277
					Business Improvement Districts Total				291
					City promotions and business support Total				27,835
					Economic Development Total				27,835
4	Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	Arts and Cultural Activities	4.1.1	Galleries and museums (WMT)	1090	Wellington Museums Trust	Expense	9,162
						1091	Museum of Conflict	Expense	500
					Galleries and museums (WMT) Total				9,662
				4.1.2	Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Carter Observatory)	1092	Te Papa Funding	Expense	2,250
						1093	Carter Observatory	Expense	681
					Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Carter Observatory) Total				2,931
				4.1.3	Arts and cultural festivals	1095	Community Events Programme	Expense	3,577
								Income	(924)

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	Income/ Expense	2017/18 \$'000
						1097	Citizen's Day - Mayoral Day	Expense	22
					Arts and cultural festivals Total				2,675
				4.1.4	Cultural grants	1098	Cultural Grants Pool	Expense	1,132
					Cultural grants Total				1,132
				4.1.5	Access and support for community arts	1099	Wgtn Conv Cntr Comm Subsidy	Expense	200
						1100	Community Arts Programme	Expense	590
								Income	(64)
					Access and support for community arts Total				726
				4.1.6	Arts partnerships	1101	NZSO Subsidy	Expense	216
						1102	Toi Poneke Arts Centre	Expense	1,439
								Income	(535)
						1103	Public Art Fund	Expense	459
						1104	New Zealand Ballet	Expense	412
						1105	Orchestra Wellington	Expense	279
					Arts partnerships Total				2,271
				4.1.7	Regional Amenities Fund	1106	Regional Amenities Fund	Expense	641
					Regional Amenities Fund Total				641
					Arts and Cultural Activities Total				20,037
					Cultural Wellbeing Total				20,037
5	Social and Recreation	5.1	Recreation promotion and support	5.1.1	Swimming Pools	1107	Swimming Pools Operations	Expense	22,427
								Income	(7,338)
					Swimming Pools Total				15,089
				5.1.2	Sportsfields	1108	Sportsfields Operations	Expense	3,566
								Income	(306)
					Sportsfields Total				3,259
				5.1.3	Sportsfields (Synthetic)	1109	Synthetic Turf Sport	Expense	1,601

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	Income/ Expense	2017/18 \$'000	
							Operations			
								Income	(619)	
					Sportsfields (Synthetic) Total				982	
				5.1.4	Recreation Centres	1110	Recreation Centres	Expense	2,934	
								Income	(780)	
						1111	ASB Sports Centre	Expense	7,094	
								Income	(1,961)	
					Recreation Centres Total				7,288	
				5.1.5	Recreation partnerships	1112	Basin Reserve Trust	Expense	1,278	
						1113	Recreational NZ Academy Sport	Expense	47	
					Recreation partnerships Total				1,325	
				5.1.6	Playgrounds	1114	PlayGnd & Skate Facility Mtnc	Expense	837	
					Playgrounds Total				837	
				5.1.7	Marinas	1115	Marina Operations	Expense	641	
								Income	(618)	
					Marinas Total				23	
				5.1.8	Golf Course	1116	Municipal Golf Course	Expense	248	
								Income	(72)	
					Golf Course Total				176	
				5.1.9	Recreation programmes	1117	Recreation Programmes	Expense	324	
								Income	(16)	
					Recreation programmes Total				308	
				Recreation promotion and support Total						29,288
		5.2	Community support	5.2.1	Libraries	1118	Library Network - Wide Operation	Expense	15,424	
								Income	(806)	
						1119	Branch Libraries	Expense	6,317	
								Income	(611)	
					Libraries Total				20,324	

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	Income/ Expense	2017/18 \$'000	
				5.2.2	Access Support	1120	Passport to Leisure Programme	Expense	119	
					Access Support Total				119	
				5.2.3	Community Advocacy	1121	Community Advice & Information	Expense	1,469	
					Community Advocacy Total				1,469	
				5.2.4	Grants (Social and Recreation)	1122	Community Grants	Expense	1,088	
						1123	Support for Wgtn Homeless	Expense	198	
						1124	Social & Recreational Grant Pool	Expense	3,171	
					Grants (Social and Recreation) Total				4,456	
				5.2.5	Housing	1125	Housing Operations and Mtce	Expense	24,792	
								Income	(22,870)	
						1126	Housing Upgrade Project	Expense	1,671	
								Income	(12,727)	
					Housing Total				(9,133)	
				5.2.6	Community centres and halls	1127	Cmty Props Programmed Maint	Expense	565	
								Income	(4)	
						1128	Community Halls Ops and Maint.	Expense	590	
								Income	(46)	
						1129	Community Prop & Facility Ops	Expense	1,934	
								Income	(221)	
						1130	Accommodation Assistance Fund	Expense	337	
					Community centres and halls Total				3,155	
				Community support Total						20,390
		5.3	Public health and safety	5.3.1	Burials and Cremations	1131	Burial & Cremation Operations	Expense	1,843	

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/LTP Project Name	Income/Expense	2017/18 \$'000
								Income	(833)
					Burials and Cremations Total				1,010
				5.3.2	Public Toilets	1132	Contracts - Public Conveniences	Expense	3,131
					Public Toilets Total				3,131
				5.3.3	Public Health Regulations	1133	Public Health	Expense	5,250
								Income	(3,339)
						1134	Noise Monitoring	Expense	717
					Public Health Regulations Total				2,627
				5.3.4	City Safety	1135	Anti-Graffiti Flying Squad	Expense	721
						1136	Safe City Project Operations	Expense	2,432
					City Safety Total				3,153
				5.3.5	WREMO	1137	Civil Defence	Expense	1,628
								Income	(14)
						1138	Rural Fire	Expense	234
								Income	(4)
					WREMO Total				1,844
					Public health and safety Total				11,765
					Social and Recreation Total				61,443
6	Urban Development	6.1	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development	6.1.1	Urban Planning and Policy	1139	District Plan	Expense	1,936
								Income	(21)
					Urban Planning and Policy Total				1,915
				6.1.2	Waterfront development	1141	City Shaper Developments	Expense	1,564
					Waterfront development Total				1,564
				6.1.3	Public spaces and centres development	1142	Public Art and Sculpture Maintenance	Expense	371

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	Income/ Expense	2017/18 \$'000
						1143	Public Space-Centre Devl. Plan	Expense	2,037
					Public spaces and centres development Total				2,408
				6.1.4	Built heritage development	1145	City Heritage Development	Expense	1,745
					Built heritage development Total				1,745
			Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development Total						7,632
		6.2	Building and development control	6.2.1	Building Control and Facilitation	1146	Building Control- Facilitation	Expense	13,073
								Income	(9,846)
						1147	Weathertight Homes	Expense	976
					Building Control and Facilitation Total				4,203
				6.2.2	Development Control and Facilitation	1148	Development Cntrl- Facilitation	Expense	6,213
								Income	(3,100)
					Development Control and Facilitation Total				3,113
				6.2.3	Earthquake risk mitigation – built environment	1151	Earthquake Risk Building Proj.	Expense	1,389
					Earthquake risk mitigation – built environment Total				1,389
			Building and development control Total						8,705
			Urban Development Total						16,337
7	Transport	7.1	Transport	7.1.1	Transport Planning	1152	Ngauranga to Airport Corridor	Expense	1,565
								Income	-
						1153	Transport Planning and Policy	Expense	1,039

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	Income/ Expense	2017/18 \$'000
								Income	-
					Transport Planning Total				2,605
				7.1.2	Vehicle network	1154	Road Maintenance and Storm Clean Up	Expense	1,778
								Income	(758)
						1155	Tawa Shared Driveways Maintenance	Expense	35
						1156	Wall, Bridge and Tunnel Maintenance	Expense	280
								Income	(88)
						1157	Drains & Walls Asset Stewardship	Expense	6,603
								Income	(33)
						1158	Kerb & Channel Maintenance	Expense	837
								Income	(372)
						1159	Vehicle Network Asset Stewardship	Expense	15,506
								Income	(200)
						1160	Port and Ferry Access	Expense	94
					Vehicle network Total				23,682
				7.1.3	Cycle network	1161	Cycleways Maintenance	Expense	157
								Income	(70)
						1162	Cycleway Asset Stewardship	Expense	593
						1163	Cycleways Planning	Expense	1,052
					Cycle network Total				1,732
				7.1.4	Passenger transport network	1164	Passenger Transport Facilities	Expense	603
								Income	(286)
						1165	Bus Shelter Contract Income	Expense	5
								Income	(580)
						1166	Passenger Transport Asset Stewardship	Expense	717

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	Income/ Expense	2017/18 \$'000
						1167	ttBus Priority Plan	Expense	87
						1168	Cable Car	Expense	6
						1169	Public Transport Trials	Expense	-
					Passenger transport network Total				551
				7.1.5	Pedestrian network	1170	Street Furniture Maintenance	Expense	444
								Income	(6)
						1171	Footpaths Asset Stewardship	Expense	5,954
						1172	Pedestrian Network Maintenance	Expense	898
								Income	(34)
						1173	Pedestrian Network Structures Maintenance	Expense	172
					Pedestrian network Total				7,428
				7.1.6	Network-wide control and management	1174	Traffic Signals Maintenance	Expense	1,402
								Income	(621)
						1175	Traffic Control Asset Stewardship	Expense	3,009
								Income	(78)
						1176	Road Marking Maintenance	Expense	1,320
								Income	(580)
						1177	Traffic Signs Maintenance	Expense	587
								Income	(217)
						1178	Network Activity Management	Expense	1,425
								Income	(911)
					Network-wide control and management Total				5,337
				7.1.7	Road safety	1179	Street Lighting Maintenance	Expense	3,133
								Income	(1,390)

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	Income/ Expense	2017/18 \$'000
						1180	Transport Education & Promotion	Expense	773
								Income	(236)
						1181	Fences & Guardrails Maintenance	Expense	411
								Income	(111)
						1182	Safety Asset Stewardship	Expense	2,186
						1183	Travel Demand Management Programme	Expense	-
							Road safety Total		4,767
							Transport Total		46,102
		7.2	Parking	7.2.1	Parking	1184	Parking Services & Enforcement	Expense	13,635
								Income	(28,107)
						1185	Waterfront Parking Services	Expense	209
								Income	(612)
							Parking Total		(14,875)
							Parking Total		(14,875)
							Transport Total		31,227
10	Council	10.1	Organisational Projects	10.1.1	Organisational	1186	Waterfront Commercial Property Services	Expense	3,654
								Income	(2,450)
						1187	Commercial Property Man & Serv	Expense	4,403
								Income	(2,589)
						1190	Information Services SLA	Expense	(0)
								Income	-
						1191	NZTA Income on Capex Work	Expense	-
								Income	(30,573)
						1193	Self Insurance Reserve	Expense	1,500
						1196	External Capital Funding	Expense	-
								Income	(3,900)

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	Income/ Expense	2017/18 \$'000
						1197	Plimmer Bequest Project Expend	Expense	-
								Income	(50)
						1198	Waterfront Utilities Management	Expense	511
								Income	(389)
						1199	Civic Project Funding	Expense	-
								Income	(5,100)
						1200	Organisation	Expense	11,249
								Income	(320,256)
						1202	Civic Centre Facilities Managt	Expense	220
								Income	(220)
						1204	Sustainable Parking Infrastructure	Expense	-
								Income	150
						Organisational Total			(343,790)
						Organisational Projects Total			(343,790)
							Council Total		(343,790)
							Grand Total		(21,775,457)

Capital projects and programs

Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	2017/18 \$'000
2	Environment	2.1	Gardens, beaches and green open spaces	2.1.1	Local Parks and Open Spaces	2003	Parks Infrastructure	487
						2004	Parks Buildings	496
						2005	Plimmer Bequest Project	50
					Local Parks and Open Spaces Total			1,033

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	2017/18 \$'000
				2.1.2	Botanical Gardens	2006	Botanic Garden	677
					Botanical Gardens Total			677
				2.1.3	Beaches and Coast Operations	2007	Coastal - upgrades	1,029
						2008	Coastal	126
					Beaches and Coast Operations Total			1,155
				2.1.5	Town belts	2009	Town Belt & Reserves	228
					Town belts Total			228
				2.1.7	Walkways	2010	Walkways renewals	1,044
					Walkways Total			1,044
			Gardens, beaches and green open spaces Total					4,137
		2.2	Waste reduction and energy conservation	2.2.1	Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management	2011	Southern Landfill Improvement	2,071
					Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management Total			2,071
			Waste reduction and energy conservation Total					2,071
		2.3	Water	2.3.1	Water Network	2013	Water - Network renewals	9,059
						2014	Water - Pump Station renewals	577
						2015	Water - Water Meter upgrades	447
						2016	Water - Network upgrades	1,816
						2018	Water - Network renewals	1,102
						2019	Water - Reservoir renewals	972
						2020	Water - Reservoir upgrades	1,355

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	2017/18 \$'000
						2021	Water - Water Meter renewals	201
					Water Network Total			15,530
			Water Total					15,530
		2.4	Wastewater	2.4.1	Sewage collection and disposal network	2023	Wastewater - Network renewals	10,556
						2024	Wastewater - Network upgrades	4,036
						2026	Wastewater - Pump Station renewals	901
					Sewage collection and disposal network Total			15,492
			Wastewater Total					15,492
		2.5	Stormwater	2.5.1	Stormwater management	2028	Stormwater - Network upgrades	4,057
						2029	Stormwater - Network renewals	3,364
					Stormwater management Total			7,420
			Stormwater Total					7,420
		2.6	Conservation attractions	2.6.1	Conservation visitor attractions	2033	Zoo renewals	841
					Conservation visitor attractions Total			841
			Conservation attractions Total					841
			Environment Total					45,491
3	Economic Development	3.1	City promotions and business support	3.1.2	Wellington ConventionCentre	2035	Wellington Venues renewals	2,239
						2130	City Shaper - Film Museum	2,777
					Wellington ConventionCentre Total			5,016
			City promotions and					5,016

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	2017/18 \$'000
							business support Total	
	Economic Development Total							5,016
4	Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	Arts and Cultural Activities	4.1.2	Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Carter Observatory)	2129	City Shaper - Convention Centre	1,223
					Visitor attractions (Te Papa/Carter Observatory) Total			1,223
				4.1.4	Cultural grants	2041	Te ara o nga tupuna - Maori heritage trails	8
					Cultural grants Total			8
				4.1.5	Access and support for community arts	2042	Arts Installation	28
					Access and support for community arts Total			28
			Arts and Cultural Activities Total					1,258
	Cultural Wellbeing Total							1,258
5	Social and Recreation	5.1	Recreation promotion and support	5.1.1	Swimming Pools	2043	Aquatic Facility upgrades	1,000
						2044	Aquatic Facility renewals	1,249
					Swimming Pools Total			2,249
				5.1.2	Sportsfields	2045	Sportsfields upgrades	608
					Sportsfields Total			608
				5.1.4	Recreation Centres	2048	Recreation Centre Renewal	449
						2049	ASB Sports Centre	25
					Recreation Centres Total			474
				5.1.5	Recreation partnerships	2050	Basin Reserve	4,551
					Recreation partnerships Total			4,551

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	2017/18 \$'000
				5.1.6	Playgrounds	2051	Playgrounds renewals & upgrades	526
					Playgrounds Total			526
				5.1.7	Marinas	2052	Evans Bay Marina - Renewals	64
						2053	Clyde Quay Marina - Upgrade	122
					Marinas Total			186
				Recreation promotion and support Total				8,595
		5.2	Community support	5.2.1	Libraries	2054	Upgrade Library Materials	2,110
						2055	Upgrade Computer Replacement	80
						2056	Central Library upgrades	17
						2057	Branch Library upgrades	5,183
						2058	Branch Libraries renewals	244
					Libraries Total			7,633
				5.2.5	Housing	2059	Housing upgrades	1,356
						2060	Housing renewals	3,841
					Housing Total			5,197
				5.2.6	Community centres and halls	2061	Community Halls - upgrades & renewals	1,130
					Community centres and halls Total			1,130
					Community support Total			13,960
		5.3	Public health and safety	5.3.1	Burials and Cremations	2062	Burial & Cremations	369
					Burials and Cremations Total			369
				5.3.2	Public Toilets	2063	Public Convenience and pavilions	1,637
					Public Toilets Total			1,637
				5.3.4	City Safety	2064	Safety Initiatives	50
					City Safety Total			50

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	2017/18 \$'000
				5.3.5	WREMO	2065	Emergency Management renewals	74
					WREMO Total			74
			Public health and safety Total					2,129
	Social and Recreation Total							24,684
6	Urban Development	6.1	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development	6.1.2	Waterfront development	2067	Wgtn Waterfront Development	325
						2068	Waterfront Renewals	1,719
					Waterfront development Total			2,044
				6.1.3	Public spaces and centres development	2070	Central City Framework	1,217
						2074	Minor CBD Enhancements	54
						2075	Urban Regeneration Projects	86
					Public spaces and centres development Total			1,358
	Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development Total							3,401
		6.2	Building and development control	6.2.3	Earthquake risk mitigation – built environment	2076	Earthquake Risk Mitigation	17,372
								17,372
			Building and development control Total		Earthquake risk mitigation – built environment Total			17,372
	Urban Development Total							20,774
7	Transport	7.1	Transport	7.1.2	Vehicle network	2077	Wall, Bridge & Tunnel Renewals	3,696

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	2017/18 \$'000
						2078	Road Surface Renewals	1,713
						2079	Reseals	2,181
						2080	Preseal Preparations	2,647
						2081	Shape & Camber Correction	3,953
						2082	Sumps Flood Mitigation	226
						2083	Road Corridor New Walls	1,496
						2084	Service Lane Improvements	52
						2085	Tunnel & Bridge Improvements	1,855
						2086	Kerb & Channel Renewals	2,185
						2087	Vehicle Network New Roads	4
						2088	Road Risk Mitigation	1,129
						2089	Roading Capacity Projects	500
						2090	Area Wide Road Maintenance	776
							Vehicle network Total	22,414
			7.1.3				Cycle network	12,091
							Cycle network Total	12,091
			7.1.4				Passenger transport network	1,116
							Passenger transport network Total	1,116
			7.1.5				Pedestrian network	158
							Pedestrian Network Structures	158
						2097	Pedestrian Network Renewals	3,652
						2098	Walking Improvements	431
						2099	Street Furniture	162
						2100	Pedestrian Network	217

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	2017/18 \$'000
							Accessways	
					Pedestrian network Total			4,620
				7.1.6	Network-wide control and management	2101	Traffic & Street Signs	613
						2102	Traffic Signals	779
					Network-wide control and management Total			1,392
				7.1.7	Road safety	2103	Street Lights	15,923
						2104	Rural Road Improvements	105
						2105	Minor Works Projects	1,020
						2106	Fences & Guardrails	642
						2107	Safer Roads Projects	626
					Road safety Total			18,315
					Transport Total			59,950
		7.2	Parking	7.2.1	Parking	2108	Parking Asset renewals	184
						2109	Roadside Parking Improvements	113
					Parking Total			297
					Parking Total			297
	Transport Total							60,247
10	Council	10.1	Organisational Projects	10.1.1	Organisational	2111	Capital Replacement Fund	621
						2112	Information Management	595
						2114	ICT Infrastructure	800
						2116	Strategic Initiatives	223
						2117	Unscheduled infrastructure renewals	1,075
						2118	Health & Safety - Legislation Compliance	122
						2119	Civic Property renewals	1,640
						2120	Commercial Properties	4,221

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Activity Area	Activity Area Name	Activity Grouping	Activity Grouping Name	Activity Component	Activity Component Name	AP Activity	Activity/ LTP Project Name	2017/18 \$'000
							renewals	
						2121	Community & Childcare Facility renewals	558
						2125	Legislative changes	100
						2126	Business Unit Support	479
						2127	Office Resilience and Efficiency	6,371
						2128	Civic Campus Resilience and Improvements	2,585
						2131	Business Transformation	5,610
							Organisational Total	25,000
			Organisational Projects Total					25,000
	Council Total							25,000

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Appendix 1. Detailed Performance Information

Governance

ACTIVITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGETS	
		2016/17	2017/18
1.1 Governance, information and engagement	Residents (%) satisfaction with the level of consultation (ie the right amount)	55%	55%
	Residents (%) who are satisfied or neutral (neither satisfied nor dissatisfied) with regard to their involvement with decision-making	75%	75%
	Council and committee agendas (%) are made available to the public within statutory timeframes (2 working days prior to the meeting)	100%	100%
	Council and committee agendas (%) that are made available to elected members 5 days prior to the meeting and to the public four days prior to the meeting	80%	80%
	Residents (%) who agree that Council information is easy to access (eg from the website, libraries, newspapers, etc)	55%	60%
	Residents (%) who agree that the Council website is easy to navigate and get information from	70%	75%
	Contact Centre response times – calls (%) answered within 30 seconds	80%	80%
	Contact Centre response times – emails (%) responded to within 24 hours	100%	100%
	Mana whenua partner satisfaction with Council relationship (satisfied and very satisfied)	Satisfied	Satisfied
	Māori residents (%) who are satisfied or neutral (neither satisfied nor dissatisfied) with regard to their involvement with decision-making	75%	75%

Environment

ACTIVITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGETS	
		2016/17	2017/18
2.1 Gardens, beaches and green open spaces	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%
	Number of visitors to the Botanic Gardens (including Otari-Wilton's Bush)	1,280,000	1,280,000
	Residents' satisfaction (%) with the quality of street cleaning	85%	85%
	Street cleaning (%) compliance with quality performance standards	98%	98%
	We will plant 2 million trees by 2020	1,539,927 (77% of 2020 target)	1,690,127 (85% of 2020 target)
	High value biodiversity sites (%) covered by integrated animal pest control or weed control	59%	63%
	Proportion of grant funds successfully allocated (through milestones being met)	95%	95%
2.2 Waste reduction and energy conservation	Residents (%) satisfaction with recycling collection services	85%	85%
	Waste diverted from the landfill (tonnes)	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%
	Residents (%) satisfaction with waste collection services	90%	90%
	Energy sourced from the Southern Landfill (GWh)	8 GWh	8 GWh

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ACTIVITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGETS	
		2016/17	2017/18
	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
2.3 Water	Compliance with Drinking Water Standards for NZ 2005 (revised 2008) (Part 4 bacterial compliance criteria) and (Part 5 protozoal compliance criteria)	100%	100%
	Maintenance of water supply quality gradings from Ministry of Health	Maintain	Maintain
	Customer satisfaction with water supply	90%	90%
	Number of complaints about: (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.	n/a	n/a
	Median response time for: attendance for urgent call outs	60min 4 hours	60min 4 hours
	resolution for urgent call out	36 hours	36 hours
	attendance for non-urgent call outs	15 days	15 days
	resolution for non-urgent call outs		
	Percentage of real water loss from networked reticulation system	<14%	<14%
	Average drinking water consumption/resident/day	375 litres per day	375 litres per day
2.4 Wastewater	Number of unplanned supply cuts per 1000 connections	< 4	< 4
	Number of wastewater reticulation incidents per km of reticulation pipeline (blockages)	<=1.2	<=1.2
	Dry weather wastewater overflows/1000 connections	0	0
	Customer satisfaction with the wastewater service	75%	75%
	Number of complaints about: (a) wastewater odour (b) wastewater system faults (c) wastewater system blockages (d) responsiveness to wastewater system issues per 1000 connections.	n/a	n/a
	Median response time for wastewater overflows: (a) attendance time (b) resolution time	(a) <= 1 hour (b) <= 6 hours	(a) <= 1 hour (b) <= 6 hours
Breaches of Resource consents for discharges from wastewater system. Number of: - abatement notices - infringement notices - enforcement orders - convictions for discharges from wastewater system	0	0	
2.5 Stormwater	Number of pipeline blockages per km of pipeline	<= 0.5	<= 0.5

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ACTIVITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGETS	
		2016/17	2017/18
	Customer satisfaction with stormwater management	75%	75%
	Number of complaints about stormwater system performance per 1000 connections	n/a	n/a
	Median response time to attend a flooding event	<= 60 minutes	<= 60 minutes
	Breaches of resource consents for discharges from stormwater system. Number of: - abatement notices - infringement notices - enforcement orders - convictions for discharges from stormwater system	0	0
	Number of flooding events	n/a	n/a
	Number of habitable floors per 1000 connected homes per flooding event	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%
	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%
2.6 Conservation attractions	Wellington Zoo – visitors	239,408	242,520
	Zealandia – visitors	93,600	96,500

Economic Development

ACTIVITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGETS	
		2016/17	2017/18
3.1 City promotions and business support	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
	Estimated attendance at Council-supported events	500,000	600,000
	Events Development Fund – ratio of direct spend to economic impact	20:1	20:1
	The proportion of grant funds successfully allocated (through milestones being met)	95%	95%

Cultural Wellbeing

ACTIVITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGETS	
		2016/17	2017/18
4.1 Arts and culture activities	Attendee satisfaction with Council-supported arts and cultural festivals	90%	90%
	User (%) satisfaction with Toi Pōneke facilities and services	90%	90%
	The proportion of grants funds successfully allocated (through milestones being met)	95%	95%
	Proportion of outcomes delivered (previous projects-weighted by \$ value)	90%	90%
	Venues Subsidy – total number of performers and attendees at supported events	Increase on	Increase on

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ACTIVITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGETS	
		2016/17	2017/18
		previous year	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%

Social and Recreation

ACTIVITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGETS	
		2016/17	2017/18
5.1 Recreation promotion and support	User (%) satisfaction - swimming pools	90%	90%
	User (%) satisfaction - recreation centres and ASB Sports Centre	90%	90%
	User (%) satisfaction - sportsfields (including artificial sportsfields)	85%	85%
	Visits to facilities –swimming pools	1.260m	1.277m
	Visits to facilities – recreation centres and ASB Sports Centre	1.06m	1.07m
	ASB Sports Centre courts utilisation (%)	45%	46%
	Sportsfields - % of scheduled sports games and training that take place	Winter 80% Summer 90%	Winter 80% Summer 90%
	Marinas occupancy	96%	96%
	Artificial sportsfields % utilisation – peak and off-peak (summer and winter)	Peak Winter 80% Peak Summer 40% Off peak winter 25% Off peak summer 20%	Peak Winter 80% Peak Summer 40% Off peak winter 25% Off peak summer 20%
5.2 Community support	Tenant satisfaction (%) with services and facilities	90%	90%
	Tenant rating (%) of the overall condition of their house/apartment (good and very good)	90%	90%
	Tenant (%) sense of safety in their complex at night	75%	75%
	Occupancy rate of available housing facilities	90%	90%
	All tenants (existing and new) housed with policy	98%	98%
	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
	Libraries – user (%) satisfaction with services and facilities	90%	90%
	E-library – user satisfaction (%) with the online library collection	75%	75%
	Accessible Wellington Action Plan initiatives planned for next year	90%	90%
	The proportion of grants fund successfully allocated (through milestones being met)	95%	95%
	Proportion of outcomes delivered (previous projects) – weighted by \$ value	90%	90%
	Libraries – residents (%) who are registered members	75%	75%
Libraries – physical visits	2.4m	2.4m	

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ACTIVITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGETS	
		2016/17	2017/18
	Libraries – website visits	2.5m	2.5m
	Library items issued	3m	3m
	Occupancy rates (%) of Wellington City Council Community Centres and Halls	45%	45%
5.3 Public health and safety	Dog control – urgent requests responded to within 1 hour and non-urgent within 24 hours	Urgent 100%	Urgent 100%
		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%
		Non urgent 95%	Non urgent 95%
	WCC public toilets (%) that meet required cleanliness and maintenance performance standards	95%	95%
	Percentage of alcohol inspections carried out for medium to very high-risk premises	100%	100%
	Percentage of alcohol inspections carried out for medium to very high-risk premises during high trading hours	25%	25%
Graffiti removal – response timeframes met	80%	80%	

Urban Development

ACTIVITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGETS	
		2016/17	2017/18
6.1 Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development (including waterfront development)	Residents (%) who agree the city is developing in a way that maintains high quality design	Increase from previous year	Increase from previous year
	District Plan listed items that are removed or demolished	nil	Nil
	Residents (%) who agree the central city is lively and attractive	87%	87%
	Residents (%) who agree their local suburban centre is lively and attractive	60%	60%
	Residents (%) who rate their waterfront experience as good or very good	90%	90%
	Proportion of grants funds successfully allocated (through milestones being met),	95%	95%
	Residents (%) who agree heritage items are appropriately valued and protected	65%	65%
6.2 Building and development	Building consents issued within 20 working days	100%	100%
	Code of Compliance Certificates issued within 20 working days	100%	100%
	Land Information Memorandums (LIMs) issued within 10 working days	100%	100%
	Resource consents (non-notified) issued within statutory timeframes	100%	100%
	Resource consents that are monitored within 3 months of project commencement	90%	90%
	Subdivision certificates – Section 223 certificates issued within statutory timeframes	100%	100%
	Noise control (excessive noise) complaints investigated within 1 hour	90%	90%
	Environmental complaints investigated within 48 hours	98%	98%
	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
Earthquake-prone building notifications (section 124) (%) that are issued without successful challenge	95%	95%	

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Transport

ACTIVITY	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGETS	
		2016/17	2017/18
7.1 Transport	Residents' condition (%) rating of the network – roads and footpaths (good or very good)	Roads: 75%	Roads: 75%
		Footpaths: 75%	Footpaths: 75%
	Requests for service response rate – urgent (within 2 hours) and non-urgent (within 15 days)	Urgent: 100%	Urgent: 100%
		non-urgent: 100%	non-urgent: 100%
	Roads (%) that meet smooth roads standards (smooth roads – measured by Smooth Travel Exposure based on NAASRA counts)	70%	70%
	Footpath (%) condition rating (measured against WCC condition standards)	97%	97%
	Street lighting (%) for major roads (arterial, principal and collector roads) meets national standards	100%	100%
	Residents' satisfaction (%) with street lighting in the central city and suburban areas	Central: 85%	Central: 85%
Suburbs: 75%		Suburbs: 75%	
Sea wall and retaining wall condition rating – walls (%) rated 3 or better (1 very good, 5 very bad)	90%	90%	
Percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced	10%	10%	
7.2 Parking	On-street car park turn-over rates - weekdays and weekends	Week: 6.8	Week: 6.8
		Weekend: 5.2	Weekend: 5.2
	On-street car park average occupancy	75%	75%
	On-street car park compliance - time restrictions and payment	Time: 95%	Time: 95%
Payment: 90%		Payment: 90%	
Residents' perceptions (%) that parking enforcement is fair	Increase from previous year	Increase from previous year	

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Appendix 2: Mayor and Councillors

Your Mayor and Councillors

<p>Citywide</p>  <p>Justin Lester (Mayor)</p> <p>04 499 4444 mayor@wcc.govt.nz</p> <p>Chair: Council Portfolio Leader: Arts and Culture, Major City Projects, Governance</p>	<p>Southern Ward</p>  <p>Paul Eagle (Deputy Mayor)</p> <p>04 801 3102 paul.eagle@wcc.govt.nz</p> <p>Chair: Long-term and Annual Plan Committee, CEO Performance Review Committee Portfolio Leader: Housing, Recreation, Events</p>	<p>Onslow-Western Ward</p>  <p>Diane Calvert</p> <p>029 971 8944 diane.calvert@wcc.govt.nz</p> <p>Portfolio Leader: Community Planning and Engagement</p>	<p>Eastern Ward</p>  <p>Chris Calvi-Freeman</p> <p>027 803 0015 chris.calvi-freeman@wcc.govt.nz</p> <p>Portfolio Leader: Transport Strategy and Operations</p>
<p>Lambton Ward</p>  <p>Brian Dawson</p> <p>027 413 5809 brian.dawson@wcc.govt.nz</p> <p>Portfolio Leader: Social Development, Living Wage</p>	<p>Northern Ward</p>  <p>Jill Day</p> <p>027 262 2181 jill.day@wcc.govt.nz</p> <p>Portfolio Leader: Māori Partnerships, Children and Young People</p>	<p>Eastern Ward</p>  <p>Sarah Free</p> <p>021 121 6412 sarah.free@wcc.govt.nz</p> <p>Chair: Grants Subcommittee Portfolio Leader: Public Transport, Cycling and Walking</p>	<p>Onslow-Western Ward</p>  <p>Andy Foster</p> <p>021 227 8337 andy.foster@wcc.govt.nz</p> <p>Portfolio Leader: Urban Development, Finance, Predator Free Wellington, Karori Framework</p>
<p>Northern Ward</p>  <p>Peter Gilbert</p> <p>027 614 1416 peter.gilbert@wcc.govt.nz</p> <p>Portfolio Leader: Natural Environment, City Scientist</p>	<p>Southern Ward</p>  <p>David Lee</p> <p>021 220 2357 david.lee@wcc.govt.nz</p> <p>Portfolio Leader: Technology, Innovation & Enterprise, Climate Change</p>	<p>Eastern Ward</p>  <p>Simon Marsh</p> <p>021 922 196 simon.marsh@wcc.govt.nz</p> <p>Portfolio Leader: Economic Development, Small Business (joint)</p>	<p>Lambton Ward</p>  <p>Iona Pannett</p> <p>021 227 8509 iona.pannett@wcc.govt.nz</p> <p>Chair: City Strategy Committee Portfolio Leader: Infrastructure, Sustainability</p>
<p>Northern Ward</p>  <p>Malcolm Sparrow</p> <p>027 232 2320 malcolm.sparrow@wcc.govt.nz</p> <p>Chair: Regulatory Process Committee Portfolio Leader: Community Resilience</p>	<p>Onslow-Western Ward</p>  <p>Simon Woolf</p> <p>027 975 3136 simon.woolf@wcc.govt.nz</p> <p>Chair: Council Controlled Organisations Subcommittee Portfolio Leader: Wellington Ambassador, Tourism, Small Business (joint), Sport</p>	<p>Lambton Ward</p>  <p>Nicola Young</p> <p>021 654 844 nicola.young@wcc.govt.nz</p> <p>Portfolio Leader: Central City Projects, Education Partnerships</p>	

Mayor and Councillors Three Year Work Programme (Triennial plan)

2016-19

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Introduction

After the 2016 local authority elections, the Mayor met with the Wellington community and Council stakeholders to identify goals and areas of focus for the next 3 years. The ideas generated at the Wellington Summit led to the Council's 3-year work programme, which will help Wellington become a more resilient, smarter, people-focussed and sustainable city.

This 3-year work programme also supports the goals and focus areas in the 2015-25 long-term plan and will guide the update of this long-term plan in 18.

Goal 1: More Resilient

We want the city to be more resilient. We want people, communities, institutions and businesses to survive, adapt, and grow no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience. In the coming three years we have identified three focus areas:

- Safer homes, and more robust infrastructure
- An economy ready to survive, adapt and thrive
- Connected and prepared communities

Focus Area 1: Safer homes, locations and more robust infrastructure

What success looks like in three years

- Cuba Street, Newtown, Courtney Place heritage areas have Disaster Management Plans
- Unreinforced masonry in public spaces and along strategic routes is addressed
- The number of earthquake-prone buildings is reduced
- Residential dwellings are assessed and strengthened, unreinforced chimneys are secured or removed, and subfloor structures are secured
- Weaknesses in critical infrastructure and lifelines, such as electricity supply, fuel storage, port access and emergency port facilities, are identified and addressed
- Wellington's water network is significantly more resilient, and the city, its communities and households have adequate emergency water supply
- Transport infrastructure, including critical routes and all transport modes, are able to withstand major shocks

- There is a comprehensive understanding of the economic impacts of an infrastructure outage
- The Wellington Earthquake National Initial Response Plan is jointly planned with central and local government, and is widely understood and socialised
- The District Plan adequately accounts for natural hazards

What we already deliver

We already undertake a range of activities to make buildings and infrastructure in the city more resilient. This work includes:

- assessing earthquake-prone buildings and working with owners on strengthening them
- strengthening city infrastructure (eg the water network, water reservoirs, and retaining walls above and below roads)
- managing and upgrading the "three waters" network to make them more resilient to earthquakes and more frequent weather events – this includes flooding protection work and adaptation planning (eg encouraging uptake of water-sensitive urban design principles)
- earthquake strengthening Council buildings and facilities
- working with other councils in the region and network operators (eg Lifelines Group) to identify vulnerabilities in the region and

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develop responses, adaptations or resolutions.

Note: For more information on our response to climate change and approach to “greening Wellington’s growth”, see Section 4 – More sustainable.

New proposals and areas of focus for 2016-2019

- *Unreinforced masonry*

We will provide funding support of \$1m in 2016/17 to strengthen unreinforced masonry, facades and parapets in public spaces in the city and along strategic routes. Central Government has also earmarked \$2m for Wellington for this initiative.

\$1m of funding has been allocated from the Built Heritage Incentive Fund

- *Prince of Wales Reservoir*
 - We will speed up the delivery of Prince of Wales Reservoir. Consents will be launched in the coming months with construction expected to start in 2018.
 - As Wellington’s bulk water supply pipelines cross major earthquake faults, the addition of a large-scale reservoir built to modern seismic standards will provide a secure water source in the event of disruption to normal water supplies.
 - The Council’s Long-term Plan has \$9.4m budgeted (uninflated) for this project. Discussions will continue with the DHB and Central Government around options for funding support for this critical piece of infrastructure.
 - Funding options will be finalised in 2017 and consents are also expected to be lodged during the

year. Construction is expected to start in 2018.

- *Improved transport network*

We will work with Central Government to explore opportunities to bring forward planned transport corridor improvements to enhance the resilience of the region’s transport network (e.g. P2G, Cross Valley Link, Let’s Get Wellington Moving, and Great Harbour Way).

This would essentially result in a re-phasing of existing NZTA and Council capital works. There could be a modest impact as part of the Let’s Get Wellington Moving programme in the next two years, but the majority of the impact is expected to be in 2019 and beyond.

- *More resilient homes*

- We will work with Central Government, EQC, MBIE and the insurance industry to explore options for a programme of work to make Wellington’s homes safer and more resilient.
- This project is a significant priority for Central Government. Research is being prepared to determine the impact on the resilience of Wellington homes and the results of the research will provide a more detailed picture of out-year costs.

- *Water resilience plan*

- Wellington Water is investigating how to improve the resilience of the water supply network. Their water supply resilience project involves developing an investment plan for client councils’ 2018/19 Long-term Plans to ensure water supply networks meet agreed levels of service after a major earthquake. This work will include exploring opportunities for a cross-

harbour pipe from the aquifer to Wellington.

- *Smart Buildings*
 - This initiative aims to deploy sensors in partnership with GNS in buildings throughout Wellington CBD and develop a tool to collate information from the building sensors, GNS ground sensors and our building databases. This will enable us to make instant decisions about the safety and suitability of some of our larger building assets, inform which buildings should be prioritised for inspection/upgrade work, what upgrade work is needed, improve design of new buildings, allowing earlier occupation into buildings post-disaster and, more targeted decision making around buildings and spatial planning of the city.
 - There will be funding implications from the Smart Building project. Costs and partnership opportunities are still being worked through and more detail will be available in late 2017

Focus Area 2: An economy ready to survive, adapt, and thrive

What success looks like in three years

- Increased business continuity planning by small to medium enterprises to allow for businesses to bounce back / recover from shocks and stresses
- Businesses are self-sufficient for at least seven days emergency water and sewage provision
- Businesses are easily able to access earthquake recovery and preparedness information

- The Council has improved information and intelligence about businesses in the city to inform decision making by local and central government during the initial response and recovery phases after major events

What we already deliver

Our work to support economic development in the city is focussed on providing core infrastructure and support so businesses can grow and create jobs.

Recent events highlighted two important factors that could negatively impact on the city's economic resilience and the Council's ability to support businesses after an event.

- One: Many businesses do not undertake sufficient business continuity planning (particularly smaller to medium-sized enterprises). This was also evident after the Christchurch earthquakes. Insufficient business continuity planning can negatively impact on the viability of the business or cause it to move to other regions.
- Two: The Council currently holds insufficient information about individual businesses in the city to provide rapid support to those caught in a cordon and more broadly to determine the nature and scope of support packages with Central Government.

New proposals and areas of focus for 2016-2019

- *Business Continuity planning*
 - The Council and WREDA will work with the Chamber of Commerce and other stakeholders to develop a programme of work to improve the level of business continuity

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planning by small to medium-sized enterprises in Wellington.

- To ensure success, businesses have to own the programme of work. The role of WREDA and the Council will be that of catalyst and facilitator.
- *Business Intelligence*
 - While a lot of data exists about buildings and businesses within Wellington, not all of it is held by the Council. This project will acquire and collate relevant data to build a comprehensive profile of businesses in the city so that the Council is in a strong position to support Central Government and businesses after an event.
 - This project is a data collation and management exercise and it is expected that it can be delivered from within existing 2017/18 budgets.

Focus Area 3: Connected and prepared communities

What success looks like in three years

- The Quality of Life and Resident Satisfaction Surveys show that people are connected to their community, know their neighbour, have access to resources and spaces they need to look after themselves and those in need
- Communities and households have the information they need to enable them to make decisions that increase their resilience
- Households and communities are prepared – they have the required equipment and provisions to be

self-sufficient for at least seven days following an event

- There is increased business continuity planning for community and voluntary organisations
- A framework for a sustainable food system for Wellington is developed

What we already deliver

We already undertake a range of activities to help communities build resilience. This work includes:

- community programmes that connect people such as #wellynextdoor, Neighbours Day Aotearoa and Growing Neighbourhoods
- providing community spaces as bases for volunteers where resources can be shared
- programmes that focus on building community resilience, developing stronger neighbourhoods and encouraging neighbours to get to know each other.

New proposals and areas of focus for 2016-2019

- *Resilient Communities*
 - Our work in this area will continue over the next three years with a specific focus on engaging communities (including cultural communities), and improving the connectedness, preparedness, adaptation and resilience in suburban communities and the central city.
 - In addition, we will be focusing on providing tools to the voluntary sector to enhance their resilience and developing the urban agriculture programme to ensure a sustainable food network is developed for Wellington.

- *Adaptation*
 - We will develop a community engagement and communications plan to guide how we raise awareness of the impacts and cost of climate change (including sea level rise, more intense weather events, and flooding). This will draw on best practice guidelines and prepare communities for the decisions that will need to be made in the development of a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Wellington. This strategy will guide District Plan changes and infrastructure investment in the years to come.
 - Over the next three years the focus will be on improving the resilience of Wellington's south coast to storm surges. These projects are part of the existing Council work programme. Funding of \$1m capex has been earmarked for south coast resilience work in 2017/18.

Goal 2: Smarter Growth

We want smarter growth in the city. To achieve that we will work with the community and stakeholders to ensure the city develops and grows in ways that is inclusive and meets their aspirations, and two; we will work invest to grow the overall economy and support the continued transition towards a thriving knowledge economy.

In the coming three years we have identified three focus areas:

- Economic and job growth
- Housing our people
- Designing our city for growth

Focus Area 1: Economic and job growth

What success looks like in three years

- Wellington has been experiencing strong economic growth and net inward migration. A strong capital programme in Wellington and the wider region in the coming years will mean this trend will continue. A strong economy will increase the cost of construction and this will need to be managed well for Council projects. Housing affordability and increased congestion will also emerge as a result of a successful and growing economy.
- Key sectors the Council (in partnership with WREDA) is focussing on to drive growth momentum include: film and screen, ICT/digital/tech, high-value manufacturing, education, research, science and technology, tourism and events, and professional services (including government).
- For the economic and job growth focus area, success in three years is:

- GDP per capita growth of 1.5% (assumes population growth of 2% pa and GDP growth of 3.5% pa)
- above 2.5% pa growth in jobs in the city – with a strong focus on knowledge-intensive jobs
- an increasingly diversified economy to improve productivity and make it more resilient
- Wellington's central city remaining the most productive area of the country
- an increase in total visitor numbers, overall spend and length of stay.

What we already deliver

We already undertake a range of activities to support economic and job growth in the city. This work includes:

- Funding the Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency – which focusses its activities on promoting the city, tourism attraction/promotion, migrant attraction, student attraction, managing the Council's venues and supporting key growth sector development – to advance the prosperity and liveability of the Wellington region
- Funding projects, partnerships and programmes that contribute to the

economic growth of the city through the City Growth Fund

- Investing in major infrastructure/facilities necessary for city development, eg the Movie Museum and Convention Centre
- Delivering free Wi-Fi in the central city
- Working with communities to establish Business Improvement Districts
- Supporting WREDA and Westpac Stadium to provide a range of major events, and venues
- Providing effective core infrastructure.

New proposals and areas of focus for 2016-2019

- *One-stop-shop consenting*

One of our core functions is to regulate land use and development. The process around the consenting can be complex – particularly when the client requires multiple consents from different areas of the Council. In 2017/18 we will introduce a case management approach to make the process easier from a customer perspective. This will be followed by introducing a Development Portal in the following year to coordinate consents for customers.

- *Business Improvement Districts (BIDs)*

BIDs involve a local business community within a defined geographical area developing projects and services that support local economic development. This is then funded through a targeted rate.

BIDs – like the one established in Miramar – support the creation of vibrant suburban centres, and bring a community together.

We will work with other communities and support the development of BID areas where there is demonstrable potential and demand by the local community.

- *Alfresco dining fees*

In 2017/18 we will review fees and charges (rather than the regulatory environment) and discount / remove alfresco dining fees.

- *Tech Hub expansion*

- In 2017/18 we will evaluate the success of the tech hub and consider which model/s will best meet future demand for connection and collaboration across Wellington's technology sector.
- Opportunities to collaborate with libraries will be considered as part of that. Funding for any expansion will be subject to the results of evaluation.

- *Economic growth and diversification*

Over the next three years we will work with WREDA to develop the capability for an increased number of start-ups, explore options to increase eco-tourism, strengthen tertiary to business links and position the Wellington as a city laboratory where new services, products and ideas can be trialled.

We will also continue to work with WREDA to support commercialisation of research and develop a major firms attraction programme.

- *Movie Museum and Convention Centre*

We will continue to work with stakeholders to deliver the Movie Museum and Convention Centre. This project will be funded through approved budgets.

- *Indoor arena*

We will undertake a feasibility study for an indoor arena in the city to attract a broader range, and larger acts to the city.

- *Long haul connections*

In 2017 the resource consent process of the runway extension project will be progressed, and we will continue work with Singapore Airlines to ensure the

success of the route, and explore additional routes/airline opportunities.

Focus Area 2: Housing people

What success looks like in three years

- 1500 new housing units are entering the market per year
- There is an increased number of Council-owned social and affordable housing units (750)
- The overall number of homeless people is reduced and the number of homeless people successfully housed has increased
- Key worker accommodation is available
- Rental properties meet quality standards (a rental WOF has been introduced).

What we already deliver

We already undertake range of activities to support housing development and providing housing to those in need. This work includes the following:

- *District Plan* – Our Urban Growth Strategy directs urban growth where it will benefit the city most and is supported by a quality transport network. To support greater housing supply we have set up Special Housing Areas and identified areas for medium-density housing development – Newlands and Tawa are under consideration for medium-density development, and Johnsonville and Kilbirnie are in place.
- *Social housing* – we house approximately 4000 people in 2200 social housing units across the city.
- *Housing upgrade* – we are progressively upgrading our housing stock so it is warm and meets modern standards. The current

focus is on upgrading the Arlington Apartments.

- *Te Mahana programme* – we work with stakeholders on ending homelessness in Wellington.

New proposals and areas of focus for 2016-2019

- *Rates remission*

In 2017/18 the Council will introduce a rates remission scheme on new residential dwellings/apartments (on a separate rating unit) where construction is completed after 1 July 2017. The objective of this remission policy is to assist new first-home/apartment buyers and expand the supply of housing in Wellington City. The rates remission will be up to a maximum of \$5000 (including GST).

- *Build Wellington*

Funding and governance options for establishing Build Wellington to parcel land for development and expedite the delivery of more housing development in the city will be presented to the City Strategy Committee April / May.

- *Social Housing*

The current focus is developing a strategic investment plan that seeks to contribute to the key Council objective of increasing social and affordable housing in Wellington. This will assist in providing a picture of housing supply and demand in Wellington and a clear housing vision, outcomes and investment plan. The overall objective will be to create a financially sustainable business model to increase social and affordable housing provision in the city. This could in turn have financial implications; however it will be dependent on the nature and scale of any investments decided upon.

- *Housing Taskforce*

We have established a Housing Taskforce made up of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and relevant external experts to provide advice on how the Council can best support additional housing provision in the

city across the spectrum – private, affordable, social and supported living. The Housing Taskforce will use be using existing resources and inform areas of priority and report back in 2017.

- *Supported living for people who experience homelessness – Te Whare Oki Oki*

We will develop a business case for a wet house for homeless people who require a supported living environment. The business case will determine key factors including location, delivery mechanism, cost and stakeholders.

- *Rental Warrant of Fitness*

By 2018/19 we will develop a Wellington City housing quality standard framework to support the Council acting on cold, damp, and unsafe housing. Funding will be assigned through existing budgets.

Focus Area 3: Designing our city for growth

What success looks like in three years

- The Council has developed a holistic plan for the future of central city development
- The overall amenity, enjoyment and safety of the central city is improved to cater for a larger and more diverse population living there
- Travel to and through the city is easier and safer
- Visitors and locals increasingly recognise Wellington as a unique, creative, safe and people-friendly city
- Journey times on main routes do not increase with additional population
- There is increased uptake of active transport modes (including walking

in the central city, for example), public transport, and reduced reliance on private transport

- Expanded network of cycleways is being increasingly used as a key/preferred mode of access across the city
- Well-developed and maintained lighting for pedestrians

What we already deliver

The guiding principles behind our long-term approach to urban development are to:

- keep our city compact, walkable and supported by an efficient transport network
- maintain the features that support our high quality of life
- protect the city's natural setting and reduce the environmental impacts of development and transport
- make the city more resilient to natural hazards, such as earthquakes, and the effects of climate change.
- Our work to support these goals is multifaceted and involves: setting and administering the District Plan, regulating land use and development, protecting places that have citywide character and heritage value, making improvements to the urban fabric of the city to enhance its liveability (eg laneways, urban parks), and planning for and upgrading town centres.
- It also involves implementing the cycling network and improvements to infrastructure to encourage walking, as well as working with stakeholders such as NZTA and

GWRC on roading and public transport improvements – including bus hubs and bus priority measures – in the city and the wider region.

New proposals and areas of focus for 2016-2019

- *Laneways project*

Our laneways programme is targeting locations where we know we can achieve commercial uplift and growth. We want to design them to be places where small businesses and artisan producers locate to provide products and services that are uniquely Wellington. The design of the lanes leverages their unique character and adds to the tourism experience of being the creative capital. Continued funding for this project will be considered during the next Long Term Plan review.

- *Transmission Gully*

We will work with stakeholders, particularly NZTA to deliver Transmission Gully during 2020.

- *Petone to Grenada link*

We will work with NZTA on consent processes for this key road project. While this is an NZTA project, there will be funding implications associated with developing link roads to connect to P2N.

- *Cycling Network*

Council's prioritised 10 to 15-year cycleway programme are as follows:

- the Great Harbour Way/Te Ara o Pōneke, including sections along the Hutt Road and from Miramar to Waitangi Park within the next three years
- the eastern suburbs linking Seatoun, Kilbirnie, and Newtown
- the southern suburbs linking to Pukeahu National War Memorial Park
- small to medium improvements in other areas.

We are aiming to deliver new cycling infrastructure plans across the city in agreement with partners using a place-based approach. Funding for this work has been allocated as part of the existing long-term plan and through NZTA.

- *Cost of public transport*

We will continue to advocate for affordable public transport, student concession, off-peak fares, and to move to a fully electric public transport fleet at the earliest opportunity. This will have no budget implications as it falls within GWRC budget.

- *Future Central City Programme*

The Future Central City programme will plan for population and economic growth in the central city while enhancing pedestrian access, parking and overall attractiveness to residents, businesses and visitors.

Goal 3: People Focussed

Although Wellington is a small city by global standards, it has a cosmopolitan culture and its residents are open-minded and outward-looking.

We have a culture that is welcoming, creative, and encourages people to tell their stories and express and celebrate their identities – whether those identities derive from ethnicity, culture, heritage, neighbourhood, belief, artistic or sporting endeavour, or any other source. While there is much to celebrate, there are always improvements that can be made. In the coming three years we have identified three areas of focus:

- Capital of Culture
- Community Planning
- Clean, green, save and inclusive city

Focus Area 1: Capital of Culture

What success looks like in three years

- Progress has been made on the Town Hall and Music Hub
- The accessibility of medium-sized venues has been improved (incorporating fit-for-purpose and affordability issues)
- A dynamic events calendar to enliven the city, attract visitors, and strengthen our events reputation has been delivered (will require securing new events, revitalising others, and no longer supporting others)
- An engaging and well-attended Te Matatini event in 2019
- A new major event has been secured for winter – a traditionally quiet time in the events calendar and for accommodation providers
- Increased attendance at major festivals and events eg CubaDupa
- Movie Museum and Convention Centre has been delivered
- Increased number of arts and cultural initiatives across the city

(eg art on buildings, Chinese New Year, Diwali Festival of Lights)

- The City's reputation as a place for great food, coffee, and craft beer is increasingly recognised nationally and internationally

What we already deliver

We already undertake a range of activities to make Wellington the "Capital of Culture". This work includes:

- Funding and managing Toi Pōneke to develop local artists and deliver the Arts Activation Initiative
- Delivering major events eg WoW, CupaDupa, Beervana, Wellington on a Plate, and the New Zealand Festival
- Delivering key Wellington-based festivals and city events eg Christmas festival, New Year celebration, Waitangi Day, Gardens Magic
- Fostering community art and public art
- Delivering a range of museum and gallery experiences through Wellington Museums Trust
- Providing funding support to Te Papa (major visitor attraction)

- Working alongside WREDA to promote the city and its culture and events
- Delivering the Wellington Asia Residency Exchange (WARE) programme and supporting Te Whare Hera and other international artist residency programmes.

New proposals and areas of focus for 2016-2019

- *Arts and culture sector programmes*

We will allocate an additional \$500k of funding to develop and implement the new arts and culture sector programme to ensure the city's "capital of culture" reputations is retained and enhanced. Funding will be allocated to delivering on a range of opportunities including:

- developing Matariki Festival as a national festival
- capitalising on the Te Matatini National Kapa Haka Festival in Wellington 2019
- considering establishing a Wellington's Arts Trail
- delivering the free creative events series to activate the capital
- developing an art on buildings lights initiative with local artists.

- *Toi Pōneke Centre*

The current lease term ends August 2020. Options for the future will be prepared for consideration as part of the next long-term plan.

Focus Area 2: Community planning, facilities and utilisation of spaces

What success looks like in three years

- A place-based approach to community development has been developed and implemented, integrating a co-design

participatory approach to local planning and service development reflecting local needs

- Increased sport and recreation participation to improve the health and wellbeing of our communities
- New and improved options supporting the delivery of community spaces that supporting volunteers and community groups
- Increased utilisation of Council facilities

What we already deliver

We already undertake a range of activities to increase community planning, utilisation of facilities and development of spaces. This work includes:

- Providing recreational services including sportsfields, recreation centres, playgrounds, and swimming pools
- Providing community centres and halls throughout the city
- Toi Pōneke creative hub
- Providing 11 branch libraries and the Central Library
- Developing a model for delivery of community services and projects that responds to community issues, and supports community-led programmes
- Encouraging participation in sports, group activities for active and healthy lifestyles.
- Working with communities to realise their potential through various projects and programmes, eg Newtown community planning and Strathmore 44 rejuvenation project
- Upgrading Council facilities to ensure they meet community needs, eg maximising Council facilities utilisation, completing Basin Reserve redevelopment, Civic Precinct upgrade and

strengthening work, and
Johnsonville Library upgrade

- *Integrated suburban plans*

Develop a community participatory approach to suburban planning to ensure local services and programmes meet local communities current and local needs are met. The planning and engagement phase can be delivered from within existing funding, however, these processes often result in strong community demand for higher service levels, which will likely have funding implications in future years.

- *Youth Summit*

In 2017/18 we will run a Youth Summit to engage with the city's youth population and identify their priorities for the city. To ensure there is no impact on rates we will be working with Central Government to fund this initiative.

- *Swimming pools*

- We will remove the swimming pool spectator/parent/guardian fee. Removing the fee will support a safe learn-to-swim environment, reduce the barriers to families using Council facilities, and remove the anomaly of parents having to pay to supervise their children while swimming.

- *Sports Hub*

Sports hubs allow for greater sharing and use of existing recreation facilities so that they are efficiently used. We will work with sporting codes and local communities to develop sports hubs where appropriate and this will be funded by existing funds allocated in the long term plan.

- *Community places and spaces*

We will capitalise on current approaches (e.g. Johnsonville) as well as explore new ways to provide and support community spaces and places. This could include a model for community dojos and spaces to

provide opportunities for volunteers and community groups where resources can be shared. This initiative will be funded from existing budgets and will commence in 2018/19.

Focus Area 3: Clean, green, safe and inclusive city

What success looks like in three years

- High satisfaction levels with street cleanliness and perceptions of safety across the city are maintained
- Reduced alcohol harm in Wellington
- On track to deliver a wet house in the city
- On track to achieve SmokeFree city status by 2020
- We progress towards becoming a UNICEF Child Friendly City
- We work with partners to reduce inequality and social deprivation across the city
- Accessibility of city streets, buildings and facilities is improved
- Local community safety plans are developed with the community

What we already deliver

We already undertake a range of activities to make Wellington an appealing clean, green, safe and inclusive city. This work includes:

This work includes:

- maintaining health standards
- encouraging activities that make people feel safe
- delivering safety (and child friendly) programmes.

Projects and programmes include:

- improving community safety, accessibility, appeal and connections (connected communities) through street cleanliness and safety, and making sure people are safe, connected to their communities, know their neighbours and look after those in need
- providing City Hosts to support locals and visitors in the city
- regulating food and liquor outlets, trade waste and environmental noise
- providing the Local Hosts
- improving city safety and accessibility with the Eyes-On safety programme, supporting the Eyes Safety and resilience initiative (in partnership with the Police and business community) and the comprehensive management of begging
- Delivering on Te Mahana through the partnership with Te Whakamura
- We will develop local community safety plans encompassing community safety in the broadest sense through a community participatory/co-design approach, reflective of the needs and concerns of the local community.

Wellington City has been making progress towards becoming a child and youth-friendly city and finalise accreditation. We will work with young people to document and map issues and develop an action plan to deliver on accreditation guidelines.

New proposals and areas of focus for 2016-2019

- *Reduce social deprivation/inequality*

We will continue to work with communities and our stakeholders throughout the city to advocate for and help the city's most vulnerable. Our social housing programme, the implementation of the Living Wage and community outreach programmes are all geared towards providing a more inclusive community.

- *Smokefree Wellington*

We will continue to progress the extension of smoke free areas to achieve SmokeFree City status by 2025.

- *Community driven safety planning*

Goal 4: More Sustainable

Like all cities, we face significant environmental challenges. One of the most important of these is the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but others include: encouraging efficient use of resources such as water and energy; managing pests and promoting biodiversity; and continuing to reduce the amount of solid waste the city produces. We're working hard to respond to these challenges. After all, the environment is the foundation on which Wellington is built. Over the next three years we will focus on three key areas of activity:

- Our Natural Capital
- Waste Management and Minimisation
- Reducing our emissions

Focus Area 1: Our Natural Capital

What success looks like in three years

- Expanded predator free zones as part of Predator Free Wellington
- Enhanced walking and biking trail access in the city, with more promotion to drive utilisation
- Improvement in all indicators in the City Biodiversity Index
- Completion of the Outer Green Belt Network

What we already deliver

- We already undertake a range of activities under the Our Natural Capital plan to promote the outcomes sought. This involves:
 - Controlling pest species and restoring habitats to ensure rare, threatened or locally significant species can thrive undertaken through the Our Natural Capital Plan.
 - Protecting special areas, protect heritage trees, and manage land use through our regulatory role through the District Plan

- Funding the Zoo and Zealandia, and work with the GWRC and local communities to improve biodiversity throughout the city.
- Working with stakeholders to establish a Marine Exploration Centre on Wellington's south coast.
- Providing over 300km of tracks throughout the city and are progressing plans with the local mountain bike community to improve Makara Peak Mountain Bike Park and tracks elsewhere in the city in the coming years.

New proposals and areas of focus for 2016-2019

- *Predator Free Wellington*

Deliver Predator Free Wellington in partnership with GWRC, the Next Foundation and local communities. The programme will aim to eradicate possums, rats and mustelids from Wellington City to a point where our native species can survive and populations can expand.

- *Deliver Our Natural Capital*

Over the next three years Our Natural Capital will focus on restoring ecologically significant areas, creating buffer zones and raising awareness of issues facing

indigenous biodiversity and working with local communities across all our reserves. All initiatives are currently funded through the Our Natural Capital Plan.

- *Makara Peak Mountain Bike Master Plan*

We will work with the local mountain bike community to deliver on the final master plan for the park. This will include new tracks, an improved entrance, additional parking and regional coordination. Any funding implications for the Council will be considered as part of the 2018 long-term plan process.

Focus Area 2: Waste management and minimisation

What success looks like in three years

- Better managed waste volumes to landfill
- Reduced household food waste
- Solution for sewage sludge to landfill disposal identified
- Lower ETS obligations through waste minimisation and gas capture
- Increased rates of recycling across the city

What we already deliver

We already undertake a range of activities under the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan to promote the outcomes sought, including:

- *Education and Information* – we work with schools, community groups and the business sector, providing support services including the EnviroSchools programme to organisations wishing to explore opportunities for waste reduction.
- *Grants and community support* – we provide grants for community projects to reduce waste, and

business development projects to create self-sustaining waste businesses.

- *Reuse/recycle* – we operate Second Treasures shop and industry-based reuse programmes, deliver the domestic kerbside collection, support recycling in schools and ECE centres. We also provide garden waste drop-off and composting facilities, support Kai to Compost, and run the Love Food, Hate Waste programme.
- *Waste to landfill* - we operate kerbside collection for residents, as well as a transfer station and existing operations at the Southern Landfill. We continue to capture landfill gas for energy production and care for closed landfills.
- *Clean streets* – we operate litter bins, street cleaning and enforcement operations necessary to maintain clean streets.
- *Trade waste* – we operate both wastewater treatment plants (and continue minority operations of Porirua WWTP) and strive to reduce the volume of and hazardous component of this waste.
- Predator eradication.

New proposals and areas of focus for 2016-2019

- *Sewage sludge*

We will undertake an options assessment for sewage sludge disposal to reduce stress on infrastructure, mitigate future capacity issues, and reduce the Council's ETS carbon liability.

- *Reduce waste to landfill*

Over the next three years we will continue to deliver initiatives to separate and reduce waste at source like Love Food Hate Waste, and continue work to better manage total waste to landfill. (Note: there

is a correlation between strong economic growth/development and increased waste.)

We will confirm a new regional Waste Management and Minimisation Plan, look to improve gas capture at the Southern Landfill, increase recycling rates, and investigate the establishment of organic waste collection, public recycling bins, and going plastic bag free.

Focus Area 3: The Low Carbon Capital

What success looks like in three years

- Lower building and residential emissions
- Increased public transport, walking and cycling
- Increased EV charging infrastructure across the city
- Lower Council organisational emissions
- Improved community understanding of the impacts of climate change and sea level rise

What we already deliver

We already undertake a range of activities under the Low Carbon Capital Plan to promote the outcomes sought, including the three pillars to fulfil the goals of the plan. They are:

- Greening Wellington's growth
- Investigate District Plan changes to support more sustainable growth including phasing out the minimum parking requirement, requiring EV charging in parking buildings, and more permissive density rules
- Continue and progressively evaluate programmes like Home Energy Saver, Warm Up Wellington, the Smart Buildings

Challenge and the Low Carbon Challenge

- Support solar power across the city
-
- Changing the way we move
 - Support car share and electric vehicle charging
 - Invest in walking, cycling and public transport modes
 - Advocate for lower public transport fares and a fully electric public transport fleet
 - Advocate for greater support for the development of biofuels
- Leading by example
 - Continue with CEMARS certification programme, Carbon Disclosure Project reporting, and Compact of Mayors reporting
 - Invest in energy savings across the business
 - Transition Council vehicle fleet to non-fossil fuelled vehicles
 - Deliver Love Food Hate Waste with national partners
 - Further implement green practice in the Council's procurement programme and supply chain
 - Drive staff behaviour change through an in-house education programme
 - Develop an implementation plan for the Carbon Management Policy
 - Improve consideration of climate issues through better evaluation of all policies, investments and actions

New proposals and areas of focus for 2016-2019

- *Deliver the 2016-18 Low Carbon Capital Plan*

Deliver the initiatives highlighted in the Wellington 2016-18 Low Carbon Capital

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Plan namely around the three pillars of Greening Wellington's Growth, Changing the Way we Move, and Leading by Example.

- *Promote electric vehicle uptake*

Primarily through accelerating the installation of electric vehicle charging infrastructure across the city, make it more convenient to own an electric vehicle in Wellington City.

6 April 2016.

Goal 5: Improving how we work

Focus Area 1: Living Wage

What success looks like in three years

- Introduce official living wage for all Council and CCO staff.
- Implement living wage for relevant contracts delivering ongoing core services.
- Obtain Council accreditation within the triennium.

New proposals and areas of focus for 2016-2019

- *Living Wage*
 - In 2017/18 we will raise the minimum wage paid by the Council and its council-controlled organisations to the official NZ Living Wage. This will rise to \$20.20 on 1 July 2017.
 - In addition to this, the Council will commit to a staged implementation of the living wage on relevant contracts for regular and ongoing core services, to be processed on a case-by-case basis. Within 2017/18 Council's primary focus will be on cleaning and sanitation services. We will also examine which of these services could best be delivered through an in-house model. We will seek to obtain living wage accreditation within the triennium.

Focus Area 2: Improved Engagement

What success looks like in three years

- Improved engagement across the board (including ward community

engagement) – particularly for important large-scale projects that have high community impact

- productive and ongoing engagement with iwi
- greater use of quantitative and qualitative (eg experiences) research to inform Council engagement and decision making
- simpler and more meaningful performance framework to guide decision making and accountability
- increasingly easier access to Council services and information
- engagement and consultation programmes support an increased community connection with the Council and understanding of Council plans, policies and programmes

New proposals and areas of focus for 2016-2019

- *Relationship with iwi*

We will continue to develop our relationships with our iwi partners and explore opportunities to work together on projects and programmes that benefit the city and its communities.

- *Engagement and consultation*

We will work to expand the Council's community engagement on significant projects and introduce more quantitative research for major projects to support the decision-making process.

- We will also undertake more community led planning exercises. Our participatory co-design approach to community planning will target suburbs and the most vulnerable communities. While many aspects of improved engagement can be achieved from

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6 April 2016.

within existing budgets, introducing new engagement tools and/or scaling the engagement and communications component of projects/policies could have budget implications. These will be built into the business case of each project/policy.

- *Performance framework*

We will review the monitoring framework as a decision-making tool, to ensure KPIs are meaningful for the Council and public. This work will be conducted in the first half of 2017 and includes setting performance measures and targets for this Triennium Plan. The new performance framework will be consulted on with stakeholders and the community as part of the 2018 long-term plan.

The review will be delivered from within existing resources. Depending on the nature and scale of data that needs to be collected for the new performance framework there may be a small additional cost, but in the first instance we will look to deliver this from existing resources.

Focus Area 3: Smart Council

What success looks like in three years

- Key customer services redesigned for greater responsiveness, flexibility and resilience (including recording of jobs completed)
- Increased staff satisfaction
- IT network and Enterprise IT platform enables improved customer service, flexibility, and easier access to online services e.g. regulatory processes
- Council workplaces redesigned for improved customer service, flexibility, and resilience
- Council learnings seamlessly informs decision making

New proposals and areas of focus for 2016-2019

- *Smart Council programme*

Continue to develop and implement projects which focuses on becoming customer focussed, digitally enabled, agile, scalable, transparent and open. Funding implications will be brought to committee once further detailed work has been completed.

Focus Area 4: Council Building Resilience

What success looks like in three years

- Council buildings are resilient for a range of events
- Council service hubs in a range of locations across the city, building on existing networks

New proposals and areas of focus for 2016-2019

- *Council buildings*
 - It is important that the Council is able to provide critical services after an event. Resilient accommodation for staff is a prerequisite.
 - The Council is currently operating out of a reduced accommodation portfolio. Information is pending on key buildings (eg the Civic Administration Building), and once detailed information becomes available, we will review the Council's entire accommodation portfolio and consider options.

Focus Area 5: Financial sustainability

What success looks like in three years

- The Council's budget is sustainable, work is effectively prioritised to deliver on triennium goals
- Services are delivered in the most efficient and effective way

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**New proposals and areas of focus
for 2016-2019**

- *Budget*
 - Rates increases will be kept below 3.4% for the 2017/18 year.