
ORDINARY MEETING

OF

WELLINGTON CITY COUNCIL

AGENDA

Time: 9:30am
Date: Tuesday, 21 July 2020
Venue: Ngake (16.09)
Level 16, Tahiwī
113 The Terrace
Wellington

MEMBERSHIP

Mayor Foster
Councillor Calvert
Councillor Condie
Councillor Day
Councillor Fitzsimons
Councillor Foon
Councillor Free (Deputy Mayor)
Councillor Matthews
Councillor O'Neill
Councillor Pannett
Councillor Paul
Councillor Rush
Councillor Sparrow
Councillor Woolf
Councillor Young

Have your say!

You can make a short presentation to the Councillors at this meeting. Please let us know by noon the working day before the meeting. You can do this either by phoning 04-803-8334, emailing public.participation@wcc.govt.nz or writing to Democracy Services, Wellington City Council, PO Box 2199, Wellington, giving your name, phone number, and the issue you would like to talk about. All Council and committee meetings are livestreamed on our YouTube page. This includes any public participation at the meeting.

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1. Meeting Conduct

1.1 Karakia

The Chairperson will open the meeting with a karakia.

Whakataka te hau ki te uru,	Cease oh winds of the west
Whakataka te hau ki te tonga.	and of the south
Kia mākinakina ki uta,	Let the bracing breezes flow,
Kia mātaratara ki tai.	over the land and the sea.
E hī ake ana te atākura.	Let the red-tipped dawn come
He tio, he huka, he hauhū.	with a sharpened edge, a touch of frost,
Tihei Mauri Ora!	a promise of a glorious day

At the appropriate time, the following karakia will be read to close the meeting.

Unuhia, unuhia, unuhia ki te uru tapu nui	Draw on, draw on
Kia wātea, kia māmā, te ngākau, te tinana,	Draw on the supreme sacredness
te wairua	To clear, to free the heart, the body
I te ara takatū	and the spirit of mankind
Koia rā e Rongo, whakairia ake ki runga	Oh Rongo, above (symbol of peace)
Kia wātea, kia wātea	Let this all be done in unity
Āe rā, kua wātea!	

1.2 Apologies

The Chairperson invites notice from members of:

1. Leave of absence for future meetings of the Wellington City Council; or
2. Apologies, including apologies for lateness and early departure from the meeting, where leave of absence has not previously been granted.

1.3 Announcements by the Mayor

1.4 Conflict of Interest Declarations

Members are reminded of the need to be vigilant to stand aside from decision making when a conflict arises between their role as a member and any private or other external interest they might have.

1.5 Confirmation of Minutes

The minutes of the meeting held on 24 June 2020 will be put to the Council for confirmation.

1. 6 Items not on the Agenda

The Chairperson will give notice of items not on the agenda as follows:

Matters Requiring Urgent Attention as Determined by Resolution of the Wellington City Council

The Chairperson shall state to the meeting.

1. The reason why the item is not on the agenda; and
2. The reason why discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

The item may be allowed onto the agenda by resolution of the Wellington City Council.

Minor Matters relating to the General Business of the Wellington City Council

The Chairperson shall state to the meeting that the item will be discussed, but no resolution, decision, or recommendation may be made in respect of the item except to refer it to a subsequent meeting of the Wellington City Council for further discussion.

1. 7 Public Participation

A maximum of 60 minutes is set aside for public participation at the commencement of any meeting of the Council or committee that is open to the public. Under Standing Order 3.23.3 a written, oral or electronic application to address the meeting setting forth the subject, is required to be lodged with the Chief Executive by 12.00 noon of the working day prior to the meeting concerned, and subsequently approved by the Chairperson.

2. General Business

ADOPTION OF 2020/21 ANNUAL PLAN

Purpose

1. This report asks the Council to adopt the 2020/21 Annual Plan incorporating decisions and recommendations of the Annual Plan/Long-term Plan Committee.

Summary

2. The Council's 2020/21 Annual Plan is provided for adoption. This follows:
 - Revenue and Finance Working party consideration of the fees and user charges in relation to the revenue and financing policy.
 - Preparation and workshops with elected members.
 - Consultation during May/June 2020, including virtual forums.
 - Oral hearings in June 2020.
 - Annual Plan/Long-term Plan Committee consideration of all community feedback.
 - Annual Plan/Long-term Plan Committee deliberation on changes and a recommendation to Council of a final 2020/21 Annual Plan.

Recommendation/s

That the Council:

1. Receive the information.
2. Note that the Annual Plan/Long-term Plan Committee considered the results of consultation including the issues raised in written and oral submissions at its meeting of 30 June 2020.
3. Note that the 2020/21 Annual Plan (attached as Attachment 1) has been prepared based on the decisions and recommendations of the Annual Plan/Long-term Plan Committee meeting of 30 June 2020.

Inconsistent decision

4. Note that the draft budget prepared for 2020/21 proposes using debt to offset forecast lost revenue and that this is inconsistent with Council's Revenue and Financing Policy.
5. Note that under Section 80 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Council can make decisions inconsistent with Council policy provided the inconsistency is identified, the reason for the inconsistency is explained, and how the Council will accommodate the inconsistency or modify the policy in future is outlined.

6. Note the nature of the inconsistency, the reason for the inconsistency, and how Council will accommodate the inconsistency as outlined in section 8 of the report.
7. Note that Council has considered the response to the forecast impacts on Council's finances (due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the implications of the national 'lockdown') and the need to invest in the essential infrastructure and services needed for health, safety and wellbeing, with the need to support local economic activity and recognising the financial stress and uncertainty that ratepayers are facing.
8. Agree that it is prudent to not have a balanced budget for the 2020/21 Annual Plan, where operating revenues are not sufficient to meet operating expenses.
9. Agree to operate a 2020/21 Annual Plan budget inconsistent with Council's Revenue and Financing Policy for 2020/21 in response to COVID-19 pandemic.
10. Adopt the 2020/21 Annual Plan (Attachment 1) including:
 - a. Our work in detail, the statements of service provision (including performance information).
 - b. A schedule covering the activities of Council's Council Controlled Organisations.
 - c. A schedule of changes to fees and charges.
 - d. Forecast Financial Statements.
 - e. Funding Impact Statements.
 - f. Annual Plan disclosure statement.
 - g. Statement concerning the balancing of the budget.
 - h. Changes to Rates Postponement policy.
 - i. Project and Programme budgets.
11. Agree the revised Rates Postponement Policy in Appendix 2 of the 2020/21 Annual Plan which includes an extension of the COVID-19 response to postpone 2020/21 Quarter One rates instalments for six months.
12. Note the Rates Postponement Policy can be changed at any time to include any further response to COVID-19 as required.
13. Note that having adopted the 2020/21 Annual Plan (including the 2020/21 Funding Impact Statement), the rates for the year commencing on 1 July 2020 and concluding on 30 June 2021 will need to be set by Council in accordance with section 23 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, as outlined in the 2020/21 Rates Setting paper.
14. Delegate to the Chief Executive and the Mayor the authority to make any editorial changes that may arise as part of the publication process.

Background

3. The 2020/21 Annual Plan describes the third year of the current Long-term Plan, Our 10-Year Plan 2018-28. It describes the variances from the Long-term Plan and outlines the activities and services that will be delivered in the coming year. The purpose of the Annual Plan process is to:

- Support the Long-term Plan in providing integrated decision-making and the coordination of Council resources.
- Detail the annual budget and funding impact statement.
- Identify and consider the community's views on any variances from the long-term plan for the coming year.




Discussion

4. The Council's 2020/21 Annual Plan is provided for adoption in line with the Local Government Act 2002. This follows:
 - preparation, consultation and adoption of Our 10-Year Plan 2018-28
 - the adoption of a 2020/21 Annual Plan Consultation Document
 - an engagement process in May and June 2020
 - Committee deliberations on community and stakeholder feedback and consideration of recommendations/decisions on the Annual Plan.
5. As part of producing an Annual Plan the Council is required to include a disclosure statement in its annual plan in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.
6. 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.
7. The balanced budget benchmark is met if the Council's revenue equals or is greater than its operating expenses.
8. In 2020/21 the planned revenue falls below the planned operating expenses (meaning the balanced budget benchmark will be at 91%, 9% below the 100% benchmark). This position is due to the Council's decision to debt fund operating expenditure relating to the financial shocks resulting from COVID-19. The proposal to debt fund these funding shortfalls was an essential element of consultation on the two rates options presented to the public through consultation on the Annual Plan and a focus for Council deliberations in considering different rate increase options for this Annual Plan.

Next Actions

9. The final 2020/21 Annual Plan once adopted will be published online and in hardcopy. This is required to be completed within one month from the date of adoption.

Attachments

- | | | |
|---------------|---|----------|
| Attachment 1. | 2020/21 Annual Plan Final ↓  | Page 12 |
| Attachment 2. | 2020/21 Capital projects and programmes ↓  | Page 127 |
| Attachment 3. | 2020/21 Operating projects and programmes ↓  | Page 130 |

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engagement and Consultation

Consultation on the Annual Plan has occurred through the dedicated Annual Plan Consultation Document in May-June 2020. Consultation processes and results are outlined in the report to the 30 June 2020 Annual Plan/Long-term Plan Committee.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

The Annual Plan outlines Councils plans for the coming year for Council activities, this includes Council activities relating to Māori and mana whenua partnerships.

Financial implications

The Annual Plan outlines Council budgets for the 2020/21 year.

Policy and legislative implications

This report meets all statutory requirements under the Local Government Act 2002. The adoption of the 2020/21 Annual Plan does require an inconsistent decision and this is provided for in the recommendations.

Risks / legal

Adoption of the Annual Plan is a statutory requirement of the Local Government Act. This report meets all statutory requirements under the Local Government Act 2002.

Climate Change impact and considerations

The Annual Plan outlines Councils plans for the coming year for Council activities, this includes Council activities relating to climate change.

Communications Plan

The final 2020/21 Annual Plan once adopted will be published online and in hardcopy. This is required to be completed within one month from the date of adoption. A communications plan for the 2020/21 Annual Plan is in place.

Health and Safety Impact considered

Health and safety impacts have been considered in relation to the 2020/21 Annual Plan.

Mahere ā-Tau 2020/21

Annual Plan 2020/21

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Part A: Introduction

Working together in challenging times to create a vibrant capital city fit for the future

We live in unprecedented times. On 25 March, our entire nation went into lockdown for over a month. At that time we did not know how long Covid restrictions would be in place or how the pandemic would impact our country and our city.

Coming together – apart – as a ‘team of 5 million’, doing the right things, we broke the chain of Covid-19 transmission in our communities.

Now at Covid-19 alert level 1, there are no social restrictions, cafes have re-opened, live community and professional sport has returned and our creative communities are again showcasing their talents to real, live audiences. We are the envy of the world, much of which still cannot safely enjoy such freedoms. However, it is not business or life as usual. Covid-19 will continue to have health, economic and lifestyle impacts for many months to come. How substantial these impacts are will become clearer over the coming weeks and months. Obviously rock solid border management remains critical to keeping all we have achieved together.

As a Council we have identified five priorities for the year ahead and these form the heart of this 2020/21 Annual Plan. These priorities focus on what we need to achieve in the next 12 months so we can recover from the pandemic impacts and build back better.

First is **recovery**. During Lockdown our focus was on supporting business, supporting employment, and working with social service agencies to help our most vulnerable. We will continue working closely with WellingtonNZ and our business, arts, culture and events communities on recovery actions, including an exciting events programme. It is all about jobs and confidence, and getting the heart of our City, our Region, our Nation, pumping again. We will continue strengthening work on the St James Theatre, and our Town Hall, and construction of the new Convention and Exhibition Centre, as well as starting bookings for exhibitions and conferences. We will make a decision on the future of our Central Library.

The second is **Positively Wellington**. We are working together to develop new Economic and Arts and Culture Strategies and Action Plans. We will seek to polish our arts and culture crown. We will seek to make more of our unique economic strengths. We will seek to make more of being New Zealanders’ Capital City, build our sense of identity, and renew our Memoranda of Understanding with our iwi mana whenua partners.

Thirdly we will focus on **core infrastructure**. Wellington Water has recently completed repair works on the Mt Albert sewer tunnel, Moa Point Interceptor, and Willis St sewer pipes. Major water pipe works are being completed in Wallace St, and construction will start on the 35 million litre Omāroro Reservoir to provide more resilient supply to the Central City and Southern and Eastern suburbs. We have provided additional funding for condition assessment of our three waters network. My Mayoral Taskforce on water will feed its conclusions into a new Asset Management Plan in advance of next year’s Long Term Plan. We will also work on retaining walls in Wadestown and the major slip in Ngaio Gorge.

Our fourth priority is **planning for a growing city**. While the short-term growth of the city has been impacted by Covid-19, the long-term projections still say that our population is expected to grow by 50,000 to 80,000 people in the next 30 years.

Our Planning for Growth programme will continue this year with the development of our spatial plan – how we will use our city in the future. We will work with our Let’s Get Wellington Moving partners to start delivering safer speed limits and walking, cycling and bus priority projects, as well as the business cases for mass transit and state highway upgrade work.

Last, but definitely not least, we need to **protect and restore the environment**. We are working to become a carbon zero city and mitigate the impacts of climate change. We will agree an Action Plan to deliver our Te Atakura (First to Zero) carbon zero strategy. We will continue our 30 year long environmental and biodiversity restoration journey and seek to protect important natural areas. We are also working on a limited extension to the Southern Landfill, alongside investigating waste collection alternatives, waste minimisation projects, and treatment of sewage sludge as an alternative to landfilling.

Finances

This year a key focus for the Council will be the review of our Long-term Plan covering at least the next ten years. This will outline our plans and our key priorities and focus areas. We will be talking to you more about this over the coming months.

Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, Council already faced significant cost increases in 2020/21 to deliver existing services and to respond to earthquake and resilience issues. It is the third year of our 10-Year Plan 2018-28, which signalled a rates increase of 7.1 percent in 2020/21.

This increase excluded Let's Get Wellington Moving, and increased investment in our three water networks, Te Ngākau Civic Precinct, the new temporary central city libraries, and of course the financial impacts of Covid-19. This Annual Plan now includes all of the above projects, which meant a pre- Covid-19 rates increase of 9.2 percent.

Because of Covid-19, Council lost a large portion of our normal revenue from fees and user charges, and our Wellington Airport dividend. Recognising this is indeed a rainy day, we will borrow to cover this lost revenue, instead of increasing rates.

However, we know that many people and businesses in Wellington have been financially impacted by Covid and that a 9.2% rates increase this year is unacceptable. Therefore along with borrowing to offset the COVID-19 impacts we have also made more than \$7.4m of cost savings and taken on more risk to keep rates as low as possible.

This year's 5.1% rates increase is a balance between reducing the immediate impact on ratepayers and not putting excessive pressure on future ratepayers. Rates help pay for many of the things Wellingtonians love about their city – open green spaces, clean beaches, libraries, recreation centres, as well as our core roading, water and social services.

Wellington is a community with a strong heart – we're a resilient city. We've overcome major issues in the past and we are winning this battle too, and building an even better Capital city, fit for the future.

He waka eke noa – We are all in this together

TBC

Andy Foster
Mayor

TBC

Barbara McKerrow
Chief Executive

Background

Council Plans – an overview

The Local Government Act requires Council to produce a long-term plan (LTP). This sets out the budget for the next 10 years and is reviewed every three years. Our current LTP, *Our 10-Year Plan 2018-28*, was adopted in June 2018. In between producing LTPs, Council produces annual plans which are a review of our work programme, and consider whether any changes are needed. These changes could be budget revisions, new priorities that arise, or new projects to help deal with issues that face the city.

The Annual Plan 2020/21 represents and aims to deliver on the priorities set out in year three of Our 10-Year Plan. Details on Our 10-Year Plan are available at: wellington.govt.nz

COVID-19 Pandemic

Alongside the development of this Annual Plan we also developed a Pandemic Response and Recovery Plan. The plan outlines a range of measures the Council has taken to support Wellington residents and businesses as a consequence of the impacts of COVID-19; including direct financial support, provision of wellbeing services, and economic recovery and support initiatives. A number of the initiatives in this Response and Recovery Plan are on-going measures that feature within this Annual Plan. Further detail of the Pandemic Response and Recovery Plan can be found in Appendix 1.

Community feedback on the Annual Plan 2020/21

Engagement activities were carried out during May/June 2020 on our Annual Plan Consultation Document. They were focused around an engagement website which outlined what was proposed and encouraged submitters to fill out a questionnaire. We ran radio and press advertising, social media campaigns and an online virtual 'Wardinars' with Councillors.

The timing of 2020-21 Annual Plan consultation spanned levels three and two of the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. As a result, in-person, face-to-face engagement channels and methods were not able to be used.

As a result the extent to which residents were *aware, informed or engaged* in the Annual Plan was initially significantly lower than in a 'business as usual' environment. This changed as the country settled into Level 2 and cases decreased, as indicated by growing website and virtual forum activity, increasing submission rates and organisations requesting oral hearings. We also received more than 200 submissions in the final weekend of the consultation, which was when New Zealand had reached zero active cases and a move to Level 1 was looking likely.

However, despite this constrained community engagement environment we received 313 submissions from individuals or organisations, more than 8,000 visits to our engagement website, and more than 10,000 views of online wardinars and facebook videos. 58 submitters attended oral hearings.

What people said

The feedback sought was focused around five areas:

1. the overall approach to the annual plan budget
2. rates increase options for 2020/21 (5.1% - the preferred option and 2.3%)
3. Tupu Toa - the Councils pandemic response and recovery plan which included additional funding for a range of initiatives.
4. not changing the majority of Council fees and charges for 2020/21; and
5. increasing marina fees and Southern landfill fees to help fund polluter pays and waste reduction initiatives.

The feedback was:

- **Overall approach to the plan:** 70.7 % somewhat agree or definitely agree; 20.7% somewhat disagree or definitely disagree with the overall approach to the plan
- **5.1% rates increase:** 67.9% somewhat agree or definitely agree; 25.2% somewhat disagree or definitely disagree with a 5.1% rates increase
- **2.3% rates increase:** 15.9 % somewhat agree or definitely agree; 73.1% somewhat disagree or definitely disagree with a 2.3% rates increase
- **Tupu Toa build back better:** 75% definitely or somewhat support; 13.7% somewhat or definitely oppose the Tupu Toa initiatives
- **Holding the majority of Fees and charges at current levels:** 74.5% definitely or somewhat support; 12.3% somewhat or definitely oppose holding fees and charges; and
- **Increasing landfill fees:** 83.5 % support and somewhat support; 16.5% somewhat disagree or definitely oppose increasing landfill fees to help fund 'polluter pays'.

Annual Plan 2020/21 - key changes from Our 10-Year Plan

This section outlines the main changes in Annual Plan 2020/21 from what was outlined in Our 10-Year Plan 2018-28.

Our changing city

Our 2018-2028 Long-term Plan (LTP) set out what we expected to deliver, how much it would cost and how it would be funded over that 10-year period. This Annual Plan is the third year of that plan, and the last before it is updated next year.

The LTP projected 2020/21 would have a total operating expenditure of \$559.1 million, and capital expenditure of \$261.8 million.

Since 2018, when we set our expectations for 2020/21 in the LTP, there have been several changes – the impact of COVID-19 is only one of these. Many of the other changes relate to earthquake and infrastructure resilience. Since 2018 Council has:

- Closed the Central Library and set up temporary services.
- Relocated more than 1,000 staff from Te Ngākau Civic Square to The Terrace.
- Included investment in our plans for Let's Get Wellington Moving in partnership with the Government and region.
- Started several large projects including the Town Hall and St James Theatre strengthening and the new Convention and Events Centre.
- Undertaken a revaluation of our infrastructure assets. Values have increased significantly reflecting the higher cost of replacing assets. This means an increase in rates-funded depreciation.
- Invested in staff, technology and systems so we can better meet the needs of our customers.

These changes and challenges have put extra pressure on our expenditure budgets. We are now also forecasting a revenue loss of about \$38m in 2020/21 as a result of Covid-19.

The impact of COVID-19

The full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will not be fully known yet for some time, but it will change the way New Zealanders live, work and play. For the economy this is not just an impact on our business sustainability and Council's balance sheet, but also on people's jobs and their ability to pay their bills and feed their families.

At this stage many factors that allow us to plan for the long-term future of Wellington are extremely unpredictable. We don't know how long the impacts of the pandemic will last for or how long there will need to be a focus on city recovery. We also don't know how much more support will be provided by Central Government.

In addition to our Pandemic Response and Recovery Plan (Appendix 1), we are introducing a package of new initiatives called *Tupu Toa: Build Back Better* to support the economy, create jobs and ensure Wellington is more resilient to future challenges. This package includes:

- a commitment to a business case for a resource recovery centre
- investment in the arts through the City Recovery Fund
- a \$150k increase in funding for Home Energy Audits to improve the energy performance of Wellington houses
- a commitment to progress a green infrastructure stormwater demonstration project
- continuing Council's commitment to our first-home builders rates remission

- an additional \$200k in funding for the protection of biodiversity through an expanded weed management programme
- Investigations of minor roading improvements that are designed to make walking safer, more child friendly, and more accessible.

More information on this package can be found in the relevant chapters in Part B: Our Work in Detail.

Changes since 2020/21 Annual Plan consultation

A number of cost pressures have arisen since consultation started that have been incorporated into this final Annual Plan. An equivalent value of further cost savings, acceptance of some additional risk and further borrowing have also been agreed in order to ensure that these additional pressures have not impacted the overall required level of rates funding for 2020/21.

Additional costs pressure

Additional cost pressures of \$10.3m were identified since consultation. Most significantly these include increased levels of depreciation given increased three waters infrastructure valuations (\$2.15m); and provisioning for additional forecast cash losses for CCOs as a consequence of pandemic related decreased trading and grant losses (\$2.6m).

Additional Capital spending

In addition, since consultation three additional capital expenditure requirements have been identified that will increase the capital programme by \$4.6m to \$299.1m. These are: Central Library remediation options \$2m; Karori Event Centre fitout \$1.2m; and Roding projects (bringing forward lifelines road improvements) \$1.4m.

Increased Council cost savings

As a consequence, the level of cost savings in this Annual Plan has increased to \$7.4m from the \$3.2m included in the Consultation Document. Additional savings will be made through a range of efficiency measures including around Council travel, remuneration, contracts, ICT and asset capitalisation.

Increased risk

To manage cost pressures the Council has also taken on some additional risk in its level of insurance coverage. Council has secured \$421m of insurance cover of a possible \$623m target cover (approximately 67%). In simplified terms this is approximately equivalent to having cover for a 1 in 700 year event, against the strategy target of a 1 in 1,000 year event. The gap between the insurance cover and Council's share of the loss in a significant seismic event would be covered by borrowing.

Increased borrowing

Finally, the additional cost pressures will result in \$2.9m of additional borrowing to the consultation document forecast increased borrowings of \$172m.

Financial summary

Operating Expenditure

Even without the COVID-19 pandemic the Council was facing significant cost increases in 2020/21 to deliver existing services and to respond to earthquake and resilience issues. These included setting up temporary library services after the closure of the Central Library. Higher asset values also meant that we needed to put aside more money to ensure crucial city infrastructure was maintained and replaced. The extra costs totalled \$54 million. If we didn't look to manage the funding impact of these cost increases it would have been equivalent to a 17 percent rates rise.

Therefore, alongside managing the impacts of COVID-19, we had reduced the impact on rates by setting an organisational savings target of \$7.4m and accepted a range of other budget risks. We also reviewed costs where the benefits will occur over several years and considered whether these be debt funded to take the pressure off 2020/21 rates. There is more detail on this in the [Borrowing Position](#) section.

COVID-19: The impact and response

Since the COVID-19 lockdown, we have had some minor cost reductions. These include energy costs and some of the operating expenses in our closed facilities, but generally Council still needs to pay the majority of the costs that maintain services in the city.

The crisis also has implications for each of our Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs). The primary and almost immediate impact was the collapse of third party external revenues. As many of our CCOs rely on Council funding to support the services they provide, including the Zoo, Wellington Museums, and Wellington Venues, we expect Council costs to increase to ensure they can thrive after COVID-19. We have made an extra \$5.0m provision in our 2020/21 budget for this.

The Council is trying to balance making cost savings with protecting the jobs of our staff and maintaining service levels. The Executive Team have taken a 10 percent pay cut for six months and a salary freeze for a year. All of the Elected Members chose to make donations to Wellington community organisations equivalent to 10 percent of their salary until the end of June 2020 to show their personal support for the city. This is in addition to extra Council funding for community initiatives of \$1m in 2019/20 and \$500k in 2020/21.

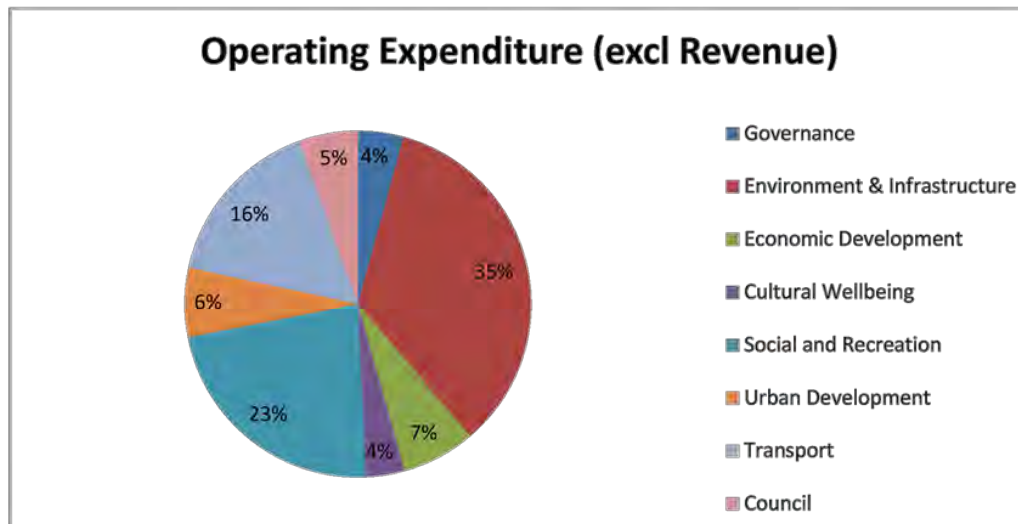
In addition to the \$7.4m savings target and budget risks already assumed, the CEO is undertaking a thorough review of Council costs to ensure all savings have been identified.

The budget

The cost of delivering and running Council services in 2020/21 is forecast to be \$594m or \$7.52 per resident per day. As mentioned this is a \$54m increase on last year, which primarily relates to increased depreciation due to new assets and a property revaluation, and inflation on contracts and personnel costs. We will be trying to reduce costs further to avoid additional rates pressure while we recover from COVID-19, but our plan also assumes we will not be reducing service levels. This presents a significant challenge as our budget already contains some risks and uncertainty around additional costs the Council might incur as part of our COVID-19 Pandemic Response Plan.

\$594m

Operating spending for 2020/21



The graphic illustrates the proportion of planned operational expenditure in each of our seven strategic activity areas. Our Priority areas ensure we allocate spending based on what is important. The biggest area of organisational expenditure is Environment & Infrastructure at 35 percent of the total gross operating expenditure of \$594 million; Social and Recreation and Transport follow at 23 percent and 16 percent respectively; Economic development, Urban development, Council organisational projects, Arts and Culture, and Governance follow, each with under 10 percent of total operational expenditure

Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is used to renew or upgrade existing assets or to build new assets to provide a higher level of service or account for growth. Our assets include buildings, roads and footpaths, water, stormwater and wastewater pipes, libraries, swimming pools, and sportsfields.

We have a significant capital expenditure programme in place, with \$259m originally planned for 2019/20 and \$299m for 2020/21. The 2020/21 programme includes significant investment in our water, stormwater, wastewater and transport networks, as well as multi-year projects to earthquake strengthen the Town Hall and St James Theatre, and the city's new Convention and Exhibition Centre. Prior to COVID-19, Council was forecasting that approximately \$42m of 2019/20 planned capex would not be delivered and the budget deferred to future years.

COVID-19: The impact and response

All of the physical works on Council's capital expenditure projects were put on hold as a result of COVID-19 alert Level 4. While work on many projects restarted under Level 3, we expect a further \$23m of planned 2019/20 capital expenditure to be deferred. There is also continued uncertainty on capital project delivery throughout 2020/21 because of the economic impacts of the pandemic. It is unlikely that we will be able to complete the \$65m of carry forward in expenditure on top of the significant capex programme already planned. We are assuming that a similar capex underspend (\$65m) will be deferred from 2020/21 into future years. This reduces the borrowing required for capex in 2019/20 and partly offsets the temporary increase in debt funding required to support the rates deferral proposal in Council's Pandemic Response Plan.

At this stage Council is not proposing to stop any capex projects currently planned for 2020/21. However, we may need to reconsider our work programme depending on the response to our submission to Central Government's request for identification of 'shovel ready projects'. Most of the projects in our 2020/21 draft budget are already in progress and stopping them will incur costs rather than save money. We also think it is important that we continue to invest in Wellington to ensure jobs are retained and the city is fit for the future.

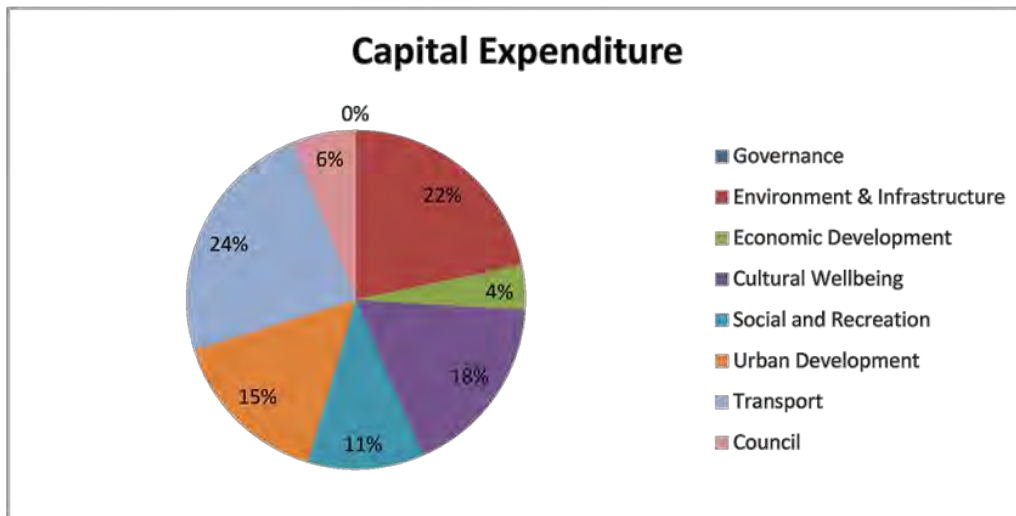
It's also important to note that we borrow to fund capital expenditure, so stopping capex projects will have little impact on 2020/21 rates. However, the Council will be reviewing and reprioritising projects as part of the 2021-31 Long-term Plan.

The budget

Total capital expenditure for 2020/21 is \$299m. This is a small increase from what was included in the 10-Year Plan. The variances primarily relate to the refinement of costs and timings on major building and water projects. For a more detailed explanation of the planned work programme please see the **Key projects** sections in [Section 3: Strategy areas projects and programmes](#).

\$299m

Capital spending for 2020/21



The graphic illustrates the proportion of planned capital expenditure in each of our seven activity areas. Our Priority areas ensure we allocate spending based on what is important. The biggest area of capital expenditure is Transport at 24 percent of the total capex of \$299 million; Environment & Infrastructure, Arts and Culture, Urban Development, and Social and Recreation follow at 22%, 18%, 16% and 11% respectively; Council organisational projects, Economic development and Governance follow each with under 10 percent of total capital expenditure. Cultural Wellbeing and Urban Development are higher than usual this year, because of construction costs for the Town Hal and St James Theatre seismic strengthening, and the new Convention & Exhibition Centre.

Where the funding comes from

The Council uses a several mechanisms to fund our operational and capital expenditure. Rates are expected to fund 58 percent of our operational expenditure. We also collect revenue from fees and user charges, grants and government subsidies and other sources such as interest and dividends from investments. Capital expenditure is funded through borrowings, grants and government subsidies, and development contributions for projects that aim to meet the demands from growth.

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Council was considering several increases to fees and charges to maintain the balance between how much is funded by users of some services and how much is funded by rates, as outlined in our Revenue and Financing Policy. We were expecting a total \$11m in increased revenue from fee increases, the most significant increases being in building consents, parking and landfill fees. As a result of COVID-19 the majority of these planned increases were cancelled.

COVID-19: The impact and response

The loss of non-rates operating revenue is the most significant financial impact facing Council as a result of COVID-19. Forecasts indicate that non-rates revenue will be down by \$20m in 2019/20 because of lost revenue from the closure or reduction of Council services during different COVID-19 alert levels. This will result in an operating deficit for the 2019/20 year, which Council will need to borrow to fund.

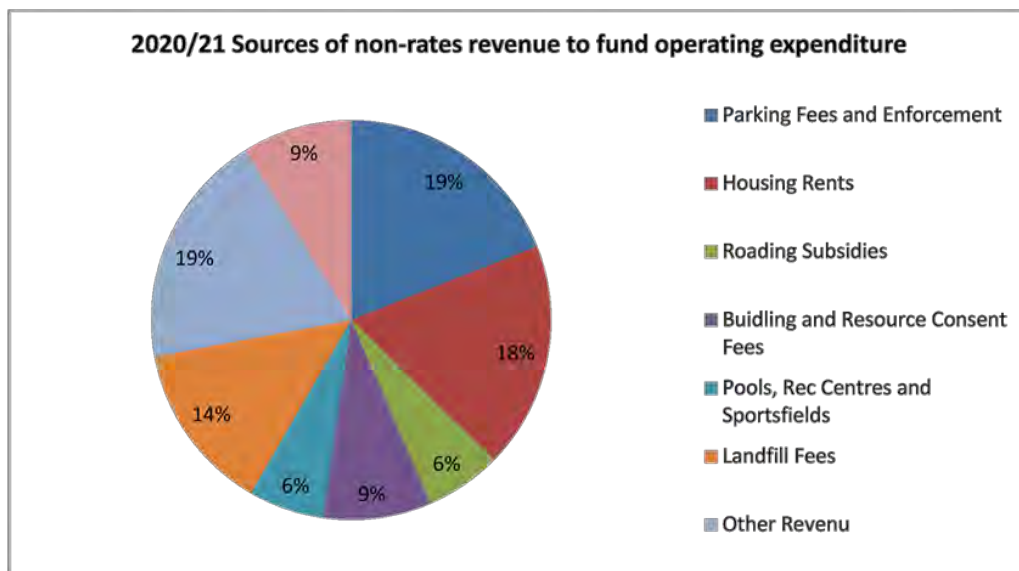
We are also budgeting for significantly lower revenue from fees and charges in 2020/21, we estimate this revenue will be \$38m below policy expectations. The general assumption is fees, charges and dividends revenue will be approximately 60 percent of predicted levels in July 2020, increasing to 100 percent by the end of October 2020. For some of our services we have modified this assumption based on more concrete evidential estimates.

Part of the loss of revenue results from cancelling the originally planned fee and user charges increases. This will ease the impact on the community as we recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. We are also not expecting to receive a dividend from our shareholding in Wellington Airport in 2020/21.

Alongside the fees and user charges revenue, there is a risk to Council’s lease and property revenue as a result of tenant hardship. A combination of short-term rent abatement and deferred payment of rents is proposed as part of the Council’s Pandemic Response Plan.

The budget

Under the Council’s current funding policies, an additional rates increase of 12% percent would be needed to offset the \$38m shortfall in non-rates revenue. This is clearly intolerable at this time. Therefore we will debt fund this loss of revenue instead of increasing rates. Total recurring non-rates operating revenue is forecast at \$153m.



The graphic illustrates the non-rates revenue to fund operating expenditure. The biggest area of non-rates revenue is Parking fees and enforcement at 20 percent of the total non-rates revenue of \$153m; Housing rents, Other revenue, and Landfill fees follow at 19%, 17%, and 14% respectively; Property lease income, Building and Resource consent fees, Pools, rec centres and sports-fields and Roading subsidies follow each under 10 percent of total non-rates revenue.

Explaining our borrowing position

We borrow to fund upgrades to our assets or to invest in new infrastructure. We do this as it allows us to spread the cost of funding this expenditure over the multiple generations that will benefit from the investment.

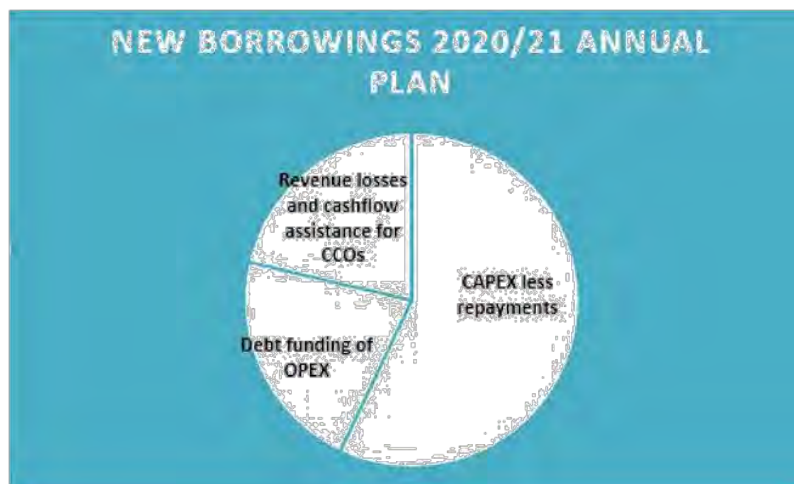
Our policies also allow us to use debt to fund operating expenditure where the benefits are received over several years. This avoids ratepayers having to fund the whole cost in one year. We were due to start paying for costs for Let’s Get Wellington Moving, temporary library services and additional water resilience in 2020/21, but have deferred this to keep the rates increase as low as possible – but it does mean the rates increase will be higher next year once we start rate funding these costs.

Due to the abnormal situation created by COVID-19 we are also planning a variation from our Revenue and Finance Policy and the balanced budget requirement this year. This means we are

proposing to fund the gap caused by lower fee and user charges and dividend income through borrowing. This is prudent so long as the revenue recovers in future years. But it does have to be paid for eventually, so we are planning to spread this cost over the following 10 years.

For 2020/21 total borrowings are forecast to increase by \$195m. Of this increase, \$111m is due to borrowing for capital expenditure (capital programme budget minus depreciation and repayments), \$42m due to debt funding of operating expenditure and \$42m of revenue losses and cash flow assistance to CCOs caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Borrowing is forecast to be \$860m at the end of the year, this equates to 158 percent of our operating income compared to the Council imposed cap of 175 percent. This compares to \$849.4m forecast for June 2021 in our 2018-2028 Long-term Plan.

In Wellington the average household earns \$143,577 a year. Our debt is the equivalent of our average household having a mortgage of about \$227,000. By the end of the 2020/21 year, the average borrowing per resident is forecast to be \$3,970.



\$860m

For 2020/21 total borrowings are forecast to be \$860 million at the end of 2020/21, this equates to 158 percent of operating income.

\$3,970 per resident

The forecast average borrowings per resident at the end of 2020/21 are \$3,970.

Explaining your rates

We set our rates based on the needs of the community, their demand for services and affordability in rates. This year our budget includes an average 5.1% rates increase after growth. This is below the 7.1% forecast in the 2018-28 Long-term Plan and the 9.2% signalled earlier this year.

Our rates revenue is split between targeted rates and general rates. The Council is planning to collect \$343m (GST exclusive) of rates during 2020/21.

General rates are paid by all ratepayers and applied to services which benefit the whole community, for example, maintaining parks and walkways, operating our libraries, and renewing our roads and footpaths.

Targeted rates are paid by a specific group of ratepayers who receive a specific service – for example water, stormwater and wastewater services in rural areas, and business improvement districts (BIDs).

Whether you rent, own a home or a business in Wellington you'll be contributing to Council rates either directly or indirectly.

Your money helps us deliver more than 400 day-to-day services and also pay for the borrowings used to fund big capital projects across Wellington.

What are rates for, and why are they important?

In the same way our taxes contribute to the running of the country, rates are important to ensure Wellington continues to function.

Some of the services and facilities that Wellingtonians receive through their rates include:

[Infographic displaying the numbers below as per CD]

- 81 million litres of drinkable water piped per day
- 671 km of stormwater pipes maintained and upgraded
- 700km of footpaths maintained and upgraded
- 105 playgrounds maintained and upgraded
- 270,675 calls answered by our Contact Centre staff
- 1,048km of wastewater pipes maintained and upgraded
- 800,000 resources in City Archives.
- 95,000 native plants planted with the community
- 650,000 items can be borrowed from our 13 libraries
- 350km of walking and biking tracks maintained
- 195.1 sqm of open space per Wellingtonian
- 14,500 LED street lights operated

Part B: Our work in detail

Most of the work we do and the services we provide sit in seven strategic areas.

In this section we outline each strategic area, including an overview of the groups of activities, what's changing since we released Our 10-Year Plan, other key projects, performance information and what it costs. The Annual Plan 2020/21 focuses on changes to year three of Our 10-Year Plan, with some updates on other key projects. For details of our 'Business-As-Usual' services, see Our 10-Year Plan 2018-28 on our website, wellington.govt.nz.

Our work is grouped into seven activity areas are:

- **Governance:** We seek to build confidence in our decisions by being as transparent as possible, clearly communicating the reasons for the things we do and encouraging public participation in the decision-making process.
- **Environment & Infrastructure:** The Council's environment portfolio is large and diverse, encompassing beaches and green spaces, waste reduction and energy conservation, as well as water services (drinking and tap water, wastewater and stormwater), and conservation activities.
- **Economic development:** We support Wellington's economic growth by supporting high-quality events and promoting tourism, attracting and supporting business activity, and delivering major economic development initiatives.
- **Cultural wellbeing:** We provide opportunities to develop the city's cultural scene and build engaged and curious communities. We provide support for galleries and museums, community arts and cultural support, and arts partnerships.
- **Social and recreation:** We encourage active and healthy lifestyles, deliver quality recreation and social services, provide access to housing for those in need, and carry out public health functions.
- **Urban development:** We ensure the city remains liveable even as our population grows and challenges around seismic risk and climate change increase. We set urban policy, protect the city's unique character and heritage, provide building and development control and facilitation services, and mitigate earthquake risk.
- **Transport:** We manage, maintain and improve the city's transport network so that people can access places easily and safely. We look after hundreds of kilometres of city accessways, footpaths, cycleways and roads, including parking facilities, traffic signs and signals, street lighting and pedestrian crossings. Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) is responsible for the public transport system. We support GWRC by maintaining and providing space on the road network for public transport to operate.

Pārongo ā-tāone | Governance

We aim to build trust and confidence by being open, transparent and accountable.

This strategic area includes activities which enable democratic decision making. We encourage public input and involvement to ensure all points of view and relevant information are considered when we make decisions on behalf of Wellingtonians.

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

In this section

This section includes what's changing since we released Our 10-Year Plan, other key projects coming up, key performance measures and what it costs. There are two groups of activities in this section:

1.1 Governance, information and engagement.

1.2 Māori and mana whenua partnerships.

What we do – an overview

- Run local elections
- Schedule, run and record Council and Committee meetings and decisions
- Communicate with the public about our services and decisions
- Create, update and review policies, bylaws and strategies to guide the city's decision makers
- Make submissions to Central Government legislation relevant to Council's work
- Partner with mana whenua and Māori
- Work to revitalise te reo Māori through our Te Taihu action plan
- Maintain our City Archives
- Run Arapaki Service Centre and the Contact Centre
- Respond to Local Government Official Information and Meeting Act requests

Impact of COVID-19

Engagement and consultation on the developments and reviews of our policies, strategies and plans will continue in 2020/21. However, the timing of some engagements has changed because of the impact the lockdown had the preparation of the work and our ability to engage with the public. We will also build on our experiences of consultation during lockdown by continuing to make greater use of virtual and online channels where appropriate.

COVID-19 has also had an impact on the budget for the Governance area, as outlined below:

- Council has set a \$7.4m efficiency target for 2020/21 year.
- There will be a 10 percent reduction in salaries for the Executive Leadership Team for 6 months.

The above actions are in addition to financial support and rates and rent relief tools that are already in place to support Wellington businesses and households between now and the end of June.

Our work programme in 2020/21

In 2020/21 we will continue to operate our Governance services, which include working with our mana whenua partners, operating our Arapaki Service Centre and our call centre, supporting elected members and seeking public feedback through consultations.

Strategy and Policy work programme

Under our Governance area we work to ensure we have up-to-date bylaws, policies and strategies to help guide the city. This includes: management plans for our Outer Green Belt, South Coast, Parks & reserves and other Open Space; social policies for City Housing, Wellbeing, Libraries, Homelessness, and Dog Control; and transport strategies and policies for cycling, parking, walking and electric vehicles.

Many of our policies, plans, bylaws and strategies are legally required to be updated in a set time frame and we consult with the public when they are reviewed. This work is made available through the committee forward programme, which is regularly reviewed by Councillors.

Policy work in 2020/21 will include developing a new Economic Strategy, an Arts and Culture Strategy, a review of the Dangerous and Insanitary Buildings policy, our approach to Footpath Management and Trading in Public Places, changes to the Traffic Bylaw to accommodate delegations from NZTA, an update of the Procurement Strategy, a review of our Gambling Venues Policy, and the regional waste management bylaw.

The above is a highlight only, and the full forward programme of work is regularly considered by Council committees.

Mana whenua and Māori - he waka eke noa

This year we will review our memoranda of understanding with our mandated iwi mana whenua partners. It is intended that the updated MOUs will improve how we meet our legislative obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi, strengthen our partnerships and achieve mutual outcomes for the city.

The Council is in discussion with mana whenua partners about how best to build capability and capacity at a Governance and operational level, in order to improve how we work together.

In 2020/21 we will also work with iwi mana whenua entities and the Māori community to:

- Develop cultural landscape principles that will influence our place planning and city design outcomes;
- Continue to revitalise Te Reo Māori in our city and within council (Te Taihū Te Reo Māori policy and action plan); and
- Reflect the aspirations of the Wellington Regional Māori Economic Strategy (Te Taurapa Māori Growth and Success Strategy - in development)
- Improve how we work together, through implementing agreed governance and operational initiatives.

He waka eke noa – We are all in this together

City Archives

We also maintain our City Archives collection of more than 800,000 items as the primary information resource for the history of Wellington. In December 2019, we launched Archives Online, part of a wider programme to make Wellington City Council's archives more accessible and to offer our services online. Anyone can now search online to discover what we have in our collections. Many of our digitised records are available for download and the public can request items to be digitised. The work to improve our archive services will continue in 2020/21.

What it costs

2020/21 Annual Plan	\$000
Operating expenditure	25,149
Capital expenditure	0

Measuring our performance

We use performance measures to track how well we are delivering services against targets. The following represents the groups of measures we have for the two groups of activities. For details of individual performance measures and targets, see Appendix 3: Detailed performance information.

Our long-term plan also includes outcome indicators to monitor progress toward desired results for the city in each of our Strategic areas. These indicators are not listed in this Annual Plan as progress is tracked over a longer period of time. For these indicators, please refer to Our 10-Year Plan on our website, wellington.govt.nz

Rationale	What we measure	Activities
1.1 Governance, information and engagement		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate democratic decision-making. To provide open access to information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating democratic decision-making. Community engagement. Providing information and a point of contact. 	1.1.1 City governance and engagement. 1.1.2 Civic information. 1.1.3 City archives.
1.2 Māori and mana whenua partnerships		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen our partnerships and recognise the special place of Māori and mana whenua in Council decision-making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relationship with mana whenua. Engaging Māori residents in decisions. Promoting Māori culture. 	1.2.1 Māori and mana whenua partnerships.

Te Taiao me te Hanganga | Environment & Infrastructure

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

The Council's environment portfolio is large and diverse, encompassing beaches and green spaces, waste reduction and energy conservation, as well as the three waters services (drinking and tap water, wastewater and stormwater) and support for our Wellington Zoo and Zealandia.

In this section

This section includes what's changing since we released Our 10-Year Plan, other key projects coming up, key performance measures and what it costs. There are six groups of activities in this section:

- 2.1 Gardens, beaches and green open spaces.
- 2.2 Waste reduction and energy conservation.
- 2.3 Water.
- 2.4 Wastewater.
- 2.5 Stormwater.
- 2.6 Conservation attractions.

What we do – an overview

- Maintain more than walking and biking tracks
- Ensure the Botanic Gardens are cared for and maintained to a high standard
- Conserve the natives planted in Otari-Wilton's Bush
- Maintain 4,073 hectares of open green space including parks and sportsfields
- Through Wellington Water, provide clean and safe drinking water, and wastewater and stormwater services.
- Support Wellington Zoo and Zealandia in their conservation and visitor attraction work.
- Work to make Council facilities and services more energy efficient.
- Encourage waste minimisation and actively divert more than 15,000 tonnes of waste from the Southern Landfill.
- Operate the Tip Shop and Recycling Centre at Southern Landfill.
- Investigate, monitor and work to adapt to the effects of climate change.
- Help make the city more resilient and the environment more able to cope with shocks.
- Work to enhance Wellington's biodiversity, including extensive trapping with Predator Free and Capital Kiwi

Impact of COVID-19

The activities and work programme for this area is currently expected to continue as planned for 2020/21.

However, it is important to note that there are several large multi-year capital projects planned and there are a few factors that could impact these projects. These include that the construction sector is under stress due to the lockdown, and that the Government's stimulus package is likely to be heavily focused on short-to-medium term projects, so there will be some market disruption. Therefore the timing and costs for some capital projects may require further refinement during the year.

In terms of the budget, a reduction in revenue is forecast for Zealandia and Wellington Zoo because of a forecast reduction in cruise ships and tourists for the 2020/21 summer and the consequential reduction in overall visitor numbers at these visitor attractions. We plan to use borrowings in 2020/21 to offset foregone revenue.

Key projects

Three waters work programme

Wellington Water Limited (Wellington Water), a Council Controlled Organisation, is accountable for operating and maintaining our water, wastewater and stormwater (three waters) networks and managing renewal and upgrade projects. Water infrastructure is a key area of focus for 2020/21 and the up-coming 2021-2031 Long Term Plan. A Mayoral Taskforce has been set up to better understand the state of Wellington's water network, and to provide a recommended action plan to help inform the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.

Along with routine business, in 2020/21 Wellington Water's work programme will have a specific focus on the planned new Omāroro reservoir and analysing options for sewage sludge minimisation. Options for sludge minimisation are due to be presented to Council in September 2020. Options will extend beyond wastewater to contemplate waste reduction impacts for the Southern Landfill.

We have heard loud and clear that Wellingtonians' attitudes towards the three waters area is shifting. Fresh water is more valued than before, it is no longer taken for granted and there is an expectation that wastewater will not be found in the sea or in streams. Stormwater is increasingly in focus as a changing climate delivers more intense rainfall, which tests the capacity of the stormwater system. While new infrastructure is sound, most of our infrastructure is more than 30 years old.

There is significant work to be undertaken. As a first step, we are reflecting these shifting priorities in this Annual Plan and providing WWL with additional funding:

- When a water leak is detected, Wellington Water needs to be able fix the leaks faster.
- Sewage in our streams and beaches needs to be reduced and eventually eliminated. Wellington Water proposes to establish roving teams focussed on finding where sewage is escaping, and fixing it in order to improve the quality of urban waterways and the coastal environment.
- To undertake condition assessments of assets, so Wellington Water can better understand the state they are in, their expected life and then plan for optimal replacement and upgrade.
- To cover increased costs in wastewater treatment through contract escalation, as well as reflecting the actual cost of sewage sludge disposal at the landfill.

Tupu Toa: Build back better

Tupu Toa: Build Back Better is a whole of Council approach to building a stronger Wellington to meet current and future challenges. Initiatives include a commitment to a business case for a resource recovery centre, funding to improve the energy performance of Wellington houses, a commitment to a green infrastructure demonstration project and investment into the arts and our earthquake resilience.

Te Atakura – First to Zero

Tupu Toa is a practical example of how our goals set out in our zero carbon plan *Te Atakura* are already shaping our activities and initiatives. In addition to continuing to adapt our existing activities to our goal of making Wellington a zero carbon capital, over 2020/21 an implementation plan for *Te Atakura* will be developed in time for the next Long Term Plan to lay the foundations for achieving our aspiration of a zero carbon city. As part of the development of *Te Atakura – First to Zero's* implementation plan, we intend to engage with the public through the LTP process around a

package of initiatives to start cutting carbon emissions. The city has told us it is time to go zero carbon, we need to shift our focus to getting moving.

Waste diversion trial

Waste has become one of the major concerns of New Zealanders according to the Colmar Brunton 2020 Better Futures report. Yet sadly New Zealand is ranked 4th worst in the world as we generate at least twice as much waste per capita than developing countries according to OECD reporting. As the capital city of New Zealand we really must do better and commit to circular and sustainable solutions. Wellington City Council is committed to supporting Wellingtonians to reduce waste and reuse our resources as part of Te Atakura – first to zero. We currently do this through: providing a free kerbside recycling collection service; salvaging resources that are re-useable and selling them through our tip shop; and grants to help communities and organisations with waste reduction initiatives. Initiatives supported to date have included: Around the Bays plastic water bottle elimination; Newtown Festival Wash Against Waste, Again Again coffee cups; The Sustainability Trust's Business Sustainability programme and Organic Wealth; Community Fridge in Aro Valley; Kiwi Community Assistance food rescue; Child Car Seat Recycling and many others.

Wellington City's Waste Operations team has several key areas in waste where we are looking to make substantial improvements. A key focus for this annual plan is investigating options for household food waste. Planning is well underway for a kitchen waste diversion trial, to be carried out in Miramar, which aims to minimise organic waste to landfill. The anticipated go-live date is October 2020, and the trial will include several options including a kerbside collection and enhanced home composting. The trial will run for 12 months with a budget of \$600k. Following the trial, we will present options to Council for further decision making.

Work on the business case for the transition of the landfill to a Resource Recovery park will be brought forward to the 2020/21 financial year in order for the outcomes to form part of the consideration for 2021-2031 LTP, including identifying immediate opportunities to increase revenue at the tip shop through further resource recovery and marketing opportunities. Funding of \$150,000 has already been earmarked in the Southern Landfill's Waste Levy Fund for this work. A further \$75,000 will be allocated for project management in 2020/21 to enable this work to take place.

The Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (RWMMP), a collaborative plan formed by 8 councils of the Wellington Region, identifies a range of actions to promote effective and efficient forms of waste management and minimisation. The plan has set a waste reduction target for the region to reduce the total quantity of waste sent to landfill by one-third over 10 years. The Sludge Minimisation Utilisation and Reclamation Facility will be a major enabler to achieving this goal.

Southern Landfill extension

Despite the waste minimisation initiatives outlined above, we are running out of room for Wellington's waste, and we are in the process of applying for a landfill extension. We currently have approximately four years remaining in our existing stage of the Southern Landfill, and the new extension will be required by July 2023. A closure of the landfill would result in waste and sludge being transported to other landfills. As part of the Southern Landfill proposed extension project, Council waste officers have consistently maintained that extending the Landfill is likely to be the most viable interim solution for waste management for Wellingtonians. They have investigated other options and sought feedback from the public on this assumption, which confirmed the extension option. Therefore the \$22.7m project is underway; with work progressing on the preparation for the resource consent application. The application is planned to be submitted by mid-2020. If resource consent is granted, Council has budgeted \$3.95m for the construction of the project in 2020/21.

Coastal renewals

We are continuing our programme of restoration, renewal and removal of coastal assets – this includes boat ramps, marinas, and wharves. This year we will be completing the upgrade of Seatoun, Karaka and Cog Park wharves, which were delayed from 2019/20 while working through heritage considerations and compliance. We will also commence work on the marine structures in the Evans Bay Yacht Club area, including re-piling and strengthening jetties, and building a new seawall.

Wellington Zoo

Design work has commenced on the snow leopards enclosure and procurement planning is underway. Council’s investment budget is \$3.7 million, with the Zoo contributing a further \$875,000 toward this project which is planned to occur over the coming two financial years. The project is expected to be finished in 2022, and builds on the success of the zoo’s previous capital programme, which finished in 2016.

Zealandia

Tanglewood House: We will provide funding support to Zealandia to develop improved research and learning facilities and accommodation for staff. The improvements are expected to cost a total of \$2.3 million of capital expenditure. The Council’s contribution is \$800,000, with the remainder funded by Zealandia. The project has resource consent and is currently in the late stages of design, with construction expected to occur during 2020/21.

Rātā Café: Planning is advanced for improvements to Rātā Café at the Zealandia visitor centre to improve its year-round utilisation and to support the growing number of visitors to the sanctuary. Council has an estimated budget for the improvements of \$300,000. In conjunction with the planned improvements at the Rātā Café, Zealandia is also improving the Pāteke Room to help to service the growing number of meetings and small conferences being hosted at Zealandia each year. Zealandia will fund the planned improvements to the Pāteke Room, expected to cost \$120,000.

What it costs

2020/21 Annual Plan	\$000
Operating expenditure	\$205.255m
Capital expenditure	\$64.872m

Measuring our performance

We use performance measures to track how well we are delivering services against targets. The following represents the groups of measures we have for each group of activities. For details of individual performance measures and targets, see the Appendix 3: Detailed performance information.

Our long-term plan also includes outcome indicators to monitor progress toward desired results for the city in each of our Strategic areas. These indicators are not listed in this Annual Plan as progress is tracked over a longer period of time. For these indicators, please refer to Our 10-Year Plan on our website, wellington.govt.nz

Rationale	What we measure	Activities
2.1 Parks, beaches and open spaces		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide access to green open spaces. • To provide public places to congregate. • To provide access to recreational opportunities. • To enhance biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilisation. • Attractiveness. • Protecting and enhancing our biodiversity. • Affordability. • Community engagement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1.1 Local parks and open spaces. 2.1.2 Botanical gardens. 2.1.3 Beaches and coast operations. 2.1.4 Roads open spaces. 2.1.5 Town belts. 2.1.6 Community environmental initiatives. 2.1.7 Walkways. 2.1.8 Biodiversity (pest management). 2.1.9 Waterfront public space.
<p>2.2 Waste reduction and energy conservation</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing environmental impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling. • Affordability. • Customer satisfaction. • Sustainable landfill operation. • Waste minimisation activities. • Energy conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.2.1 Waste, minimisation, disposal and recycling. 2.2.2 Closed landfills aftercare. 2.2.3 Energy efficiency and conservation.
<p>2.3 Water</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase security of potable and stored water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean and safe. • Meeting customer expectations. • Continuity of supply and resolution of faults. • Efficiency and sustainability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.3.1 Water network. 2.3.2 Water collection and treatment.
<p>2.4 Wastewater</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For public and environmental health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance and sustainability. • Meeting customer expectations. • Continuity of service and resolution of faults. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.4.1 Sewage collection and disposal. 2.4.2 Sewage treatment.
<p>2.5 Stormwater</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect people, property and the environment from flooding and storm run-off. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity of service and resolution of faults. • Meeting customer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.5.1 Stormwater management.

	expectations.	
2.6 Conservation attractions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For conservation and biodiversity. • To attract visitors. • To protect flora and fauna. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wellington Zoo. • Zealandia. 	2.6.1 Conservation visitor attractions.

Whanaketanga ōhanga | Economic development

We want to grow and diversify the city's economy.

We support Wellington's economic growth by supporting high-quality events and promoting tourism, attracting and supporting business activity, and delivering major economic development initiatives.

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

In this section

This section includes what's changing since we released Our 10-Year Plan, other key projects coming up, key performance measures and what it costs. There is one group of activities in this section:

3.1 City promotions and business support.

What we do – an overview

In collaboration with the WellingtonNZ we:

- Promote domestic and international visitor numbers to Wellington.
- Support high-quality events such as concerts, festivals and sports matches
- Promote Wellington as a tourist, conference and business destination.
- Encourage the business community to work together through our Business Improvement Districts.
- Operate venues and convention centres.
- Support large and small scale economic growth programmes through grant funding.

Impact of COVID-19

The full impact of COVID-19 on Wellington's economy will not be known for some time. Many sectors are struggling, with tourism and hospitality in particular expected to be significantly impacted, with restrictions in international travel likely to remain for some time.

This will impact Council activities including our venues, convention market, and the city's major events and festivals. We already know some major events will be cancelled for 2020, including the World of Wearable Art, whereas others will be postponed or simply delivered in a new way.

WellingtonNZ is working on what a locally based performance events programme could look like once alert levels are reduced and gatherings are allowed. They are also investigating what can be done to support the arts, cultural and creative communities.

City Recovery

Council is working with key stakeholders on practical solutions to address recovery issues and challenges. Our approach around recovery will be holistic and encompass business support, but also the community, cultural, creative and innovative dynamics of the city.

City recovery includes a \$7.6m fund, which comes from the combining the uncommitted 2019/20 funding and the 2020/21 budgets of the City Growth, Destination Wellington and Capital of Culture funds. These funds will not be open for applications in 2020/21 except as part of the recovery fund.

Council has also identified shovel-ready capital projects for potential Government funding. These will be a way of supporting economic recovery. We will provide more information on how these will impact our 2020/21 work programme as the information becomes available.

WellingtonNZ continue to be focused on delivering the best support and outcomes for the Wellington region with a strong focus on the promotion of loving local, domestic tourism and events and ongoing Business support.

Council, alongside the other shareholder Infratil, will provide shareholder support to Wellington International Airport Limited as it deals with the impacts of COVID-19. The support is through the underwriting of a convertible equity type arrangement that will ensure that funding is able to be quickly accessed by Wellington Airport, if needed, and provides comfort to the company and its lenders that the shareholders are there and supporting it if necessary. The underwrite is on a pro-rata basis in line with the respective shareholdings.

Key projects in 2020/21

Convention and Exhibition Centre

The Wellington Convention and Exhibition Centre (WCEC) will be Wellington's meeting place – a modern fit-for-purpose, sustainable 5-Green Star building fitting for our capital city and is due for completion in late 2022 (subject to COVID-19 related impacts). It will be the capital's premium conference and exhibition space with two levels dedicated to hosting conferences, meetings, trade exhibitions and business events. In addition, the ground floor will have a public exhibition gallery to showcase leading touring exhibitions, attracting primarily domestic visitors and Wellingtonians alike. This level will also feature two cafés, a courtyard garden and a public concourse that links Cable Street and Wakefield Street.

This important development will enable Wellington to maintain and grow this important sector of the local economy providing a strong economic, cultural and social opportunity for Wellington. During the construction phase we expect to support a \$76.3m GDP return and 864 jobs in Wellington. Once operational, the building will contribute \$44.8m GDP p.a. and 554 jobs to our regional economy. We also expect urban redevelopment of the surrounding precinct as this catalyst project provides confidence to surrounding building owners to invest in their land and buildings. The total budget for this project is \$157.8m and construction work is advancing well with the structure already taking shape.

St James Theatre

The St James Theatre is an important building to Wellingtonians, playing a key role in their social and cultural lives as a leading venue for theatre, film, music and ballet for over a century. Seismic strengthening work is progressing to bring the St James Theatre up to a minimum of 67 percent NBS with a target completion date of 31 December 2021 – ahead of the 2022 New Zealand Festival. The COVID-19 shutdown has placed increased risk on this timeline. The budget for this project is \$34.06m. Of this, \$17.4m was originally budgeted in Our 10-Year Plan 2018-28, however this was based on concept designs. An intensive building survey and detailed structural design revealed more complex seismic strengthening was required at an additional \$8.1m. A further \$8.6m has been budgeted to complete the recommended building and theatre system upgrades during the closure of the theatre. These funds were approved in 2018/19.

What it costs

2019/20 Annual Plan	\$000
Operating expenditure	40,742
Capital expenditure	12,809¹

Measuring our performance

We use performance measures to track how well we are delivering services against targets. The following represents the groups of measures we have for each group of activities. For details of individual performance measures and targets, see the Appendix 3: Detailed performance information.

Our long-term plan also includes outcome indicators to monitor progress toward desired results for the city in each of our Strategic areas. These indicators are not listed in this Annual Plan as progress is tracked over a longer period of time. For these indicators, please refer to Our 10-Year Plan on our website, wellington.govt.nz

Rationale	What we measure	Activities
3.1 City promotions and business support		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attract and retain talented residents. To grow tourism spend and economic returns from events. To grow inward investment and exports. To sustain city vibrancy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business improvement districts. Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency (WREDA performance (12 measures). Wellington Regional Stadium Trust performance (6 measures). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1.1 WREDA and venues. 3.1.2 Wellington Convention Centre. 3.1.3 Retail support. 3.1.4 City Growth Fund. 3.1.5 Major economic projects. 3.1.6 International relations. 3.1.7 Business Improvement Districts (BIDs).

¹ This excludes capital expenditure for the convention and exhibition centre, the capex for this project is in the cultural wellbeing strategy area.

Oranga ahurea | Cultural wellbeing

We want Wellington to remain the cultural capital of New Zealand.

We provide opportunities to develop the city's cultural scene to build engaged and curious communities. We provide support for galleries and museums, community arts and cultural events, and arts partnerships. We develop and deliver a range of city events, and support community events.

We're investing in arts and culture to maintain our position nationally and internationally as a vibrant, edgy capital.

In this section

This section includes what's changing since we released Our 10-Year Plan, other key projects coming up, key performance measures and what it costs. There is one group of activities in this section:

4.1 Arts and cultural activities.

What we do – an overview

- Maintaining the city art collection
- Planning and running an extensive programme of events throughout the year.
 - o Matariki and Ahi Kā
 - o Gardens' Magic
 - o A Very Welly Christmas
 - o Te Rā o Waitangi
 - o Pasifika Festival
 - o Sky Show
- Supporting new murals and public sculptures
- Fund cultural and art projects and performances
- Support national and regional arts organisations such as the Royal New Zealand Ballet, Footnote New Zealand Dance, the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra and Orchestra Wellington
- Operate the Toi Pōneke Art Centre
- Through the Wellington Museums Trust, operate six venues: Wellington Museum, Capital E, Cable Car Museum, Nairn St Cottage, Space Place and City Gallery.

Impact of COVID-19

Many of the city's arts organisations, arts practitioners and associated independent contractors have been impacted by the pandemic through loss of income and the uncertainty of the continuing impact. Council made some immediate changes in the first emergency phase and will continue to investigate new opportunities through the recovery phase in 2020/21. We will focus on resilience and maintaining the fabric of our arts and cultural sector infrastructure.

As one of our first changes, a new priority has been added to the Arts and Culture Fund. Through our arts and culture funding we will prioritise applications that can either: support the resilience, sustainability and recovery of organisations in Wellington City; re-frame and adapt projects, programmes and initiatives in the light of COVID-19; or develop new works to be presented later or to reach audiences in new ways.

The impact of COVID-19 on the events industry has been significant. Our focus is on supporting the sector through this extremely challenging time. Innovation, communication, information sharing and

collaboration will be critical to the success of future events as we work to find alternative platforms to reach our audiences.

The events we support, whether they be arts, cultural, leisure, recreation, sports- they all play an incredibly important role in the good health of our diverse city communities. We will continue to work closely with our many suppliers, performers and artists, stakeholders, partners and communities, in a spirit of cooperation and collaboration to deliver our city events. We plan to use borrowings in 2020/21 to offset foregone revenue that may eventuate during the year.

Key projects in 2020/21

The activities and work programmes for museums and galleries are expected to continue as planned for 2020/21.

Some small local cultural and community festivals may take place, especially the ones planned for early 2021. However, larger cultural events like World of Wearable Art have cancelled for 2020. We are also expecting there to be few, if any, international tours from musicians, shows and artists in 2020. Council and WellingtonNZ are working on a locally based performance events programme for once alert levels are reduced and larger gatherings are allowed.

Wellington Museum upgrade

In the 2018-28 Long Term Plan Council made provision of \$10m for the earthquake strengthening of the Bond Store, of which \$5m was allocated for 2020/21. While the building is being strengthened the Wellington Museum Trust are seeking to make a range of improvements to the Museum and particularly the ground floor to improve the visitor experience and enhance the way the Museum displays and tells the stories of Wellington's rich history and connection with mana whenua. Initial planning and design work has commenced and a final business case will be presented to Council before funding is confirmed.

The Council identified several qualifying 'shovel-ready' projects for the Government's Infrastructure Industry Reference Group, including the Wellington Museum upgrade. Qualifying projects would cost \$10m or more and be ready for construction and could, if the Government deemed it appropriate, be deployed as part of a stimulatory package.

Growing and developing Matariki in Wellington

We will continue to develop the city's offering for Matariki 2021, despite some change as a result of COVID-19. Cornerstone events such as Ahi Kā on the waterfront will be strengthened through our relationship with mana whenua and partnerships across the region. Public art projects such as the Courtenay Place Lightboxes and Waituhi, which celebrate Māori visual arts in Wellington's public spaces will also continue.

Our Art Gallery at Toi Pōneke, city libraries, and other Wellington regional institutions will also continue programming content relevant to the themes of Matariki and we will support the promotion and development of these offerings to the wider Wellington community.

UNESCO City of Film Designation

In November 2019, Wellington was announced as a City of Film in the UNESCO Creative Cities Network. As the film sector and the independent contractors who make up much of the sector have been highly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, this programme is especially timely. We will be developing and delivering programmes to support new and diverse voices, to make connections across the globe with other cities in the film network, and to support the industry through the recovery period.

What it costs

2019/20 Annual Plan	\$000
Operating expenditure	21,450
Capital expenditure	52,630²

Measuring our performance

We use performance measures to track how well we are delivering services against targets. The following represents the groups of measures we have for each group of activities. For details of individual performance measures and targets, see the Appendix 3: Detailed performance information.

Our long-term plan also includes outcome indicators to monitor progress toward desired results for the city in each of our Strategic areas. These indicators are not listed in this Annual Plan as progress is tracked over a longer period of time. For these indicators, please refer to Our 10-Year Plan on our website, wellington.govt.nz

Rationale	What we measure	Activities
<i>4.1 Arts and cultural activities</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For city vibrancy and cultural expression. To build and maintain a sense of place and identity. To grow visitation and exposure to creativity and innovation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality events. Arts and cultural sector support. Funding success. CCO - Wellington Museums Trust performance (5 measures). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1.1 City galleries and museums (Wellington Museums Trust). 4.1.2 Visitor attractions (Te Papa / Carter Observatory). 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.

² This includes capital expenditure for the convention and exhibition centre which is discussed in the economic development chapter.

Pāpori me te hākinakina | Social and recreation

We aim for strong and healthy communities.

Our focus in this area is on recreation provision, social initiatives and community support, and public health and safety. People are at the heart of everything we do, from providing shelter and support to our most vulnerable residents to investing in infrastructure such as halls and sportsgrounds for the community. We try to make sure people have access to services and activities that contribute to opportunities for them to live healthy lifestyles, realise their potential, and enjoy their city.

In this section

This section includes what's changing since we released Our 10-Year Plan, other key projects coming up, key performance measures and what it costs. There are three groups of activities in this section:

5.1 Recreation promotion and support.

5.2 Community support.

5.3 Public health and safety.

What we do – an overview

- Maintaining and upgrading sportsfields and playgrounds.
- Operating, maintaining and upgrading libraries, community centres, swimming pools and recreation centres
- delivering programmes that reduce harm and improve perceptions of safety; including graffiti management and working with partners to reduce family violence
- Ensure we are a welcoming and inclusive, tolerant and healthy city with a strong social infrastructure supporting its residents
- Work with external agencies to end street homelessness
- Provide social housing
- Promote a safe city for all through our regulation of alcohol licencing, food safety, and dog registration
- Provide a comprehensive programme of funding for several organisations delivering on social wellbeing outcomes
- Support activation of community spaces and places that improve local community resilience and connectedness

Impact of COVID-19

The activities and work programme for this area is expected to continue as planned for 2020/21. As we moved out of lockdown we encouraged people to get out and about by providing discounted or free entry to some council recreation facilities for a period of time to encourage people to get active, outdoors and healthy.

Many sports codes and clubs use Council facilities and are charged rent. We provided a variety of rent relief or rent payment plans for 2019/20 and will explore with the affected organisations whether additional support is required through 2020/21.

Our community support functions were very active during the lockdown to help the city's most vulnerable. We are anticipating a higher level of support will be needed for 2020/21 in this area. We have budgeted an additional \$1.5million to go towards COVID-19 response related community grants, with \$1m agreed for the 2019/20 year, and an additional \$500,000 included in the 2020/21 Annual Plan.

Our public health and safety services are our regulatory functions and these will continue as required by legislation and Council bylaws. We provided rebates on some fees (alcohol, food, pavement licenses) to support the hospitality sector for the fourth quarter of 2019/20. We have also removed any planned fee increases from the budget for 2020/21.

We will use borrowings in 2020/21 to offset foregone revenue that may eventuate during the year.

Key projects in 2020/21

Interim CBD Library network

We closed the Central Library building to the public on 19 March 2019, following an engineering assessment which revealed specific building vulnerabilities, which may result in the building failing in a moderate to severe seismic earthquake.

Our response was to:

1. Re-establish library services in the central city through a new central city network of interim libraries.
2. Establish a collection and distribution centre, with the right climatic conditions, space, and good transport routes to house and manage the full Central Library collection and support network-wide operations.
3. Expand the availability of the digital collection, including streaming of content and e-books and video books.
4. Remove as many barriers to accessing the available library services and collections as possible.

This included:

- a. temporarily extending the opening hours of our branch libraries;
- b. removing fees for returning items to other branches;
- c. re-homing Wellington's rare book collection to the Wellington City Archives; and
- d. temporarily reducing the fees for inter-loans from external libraries.

Two of the three new central city libraries opened to the public in 2019. Arapaki Manners Library and Service Centre opened on 28 May 2019 and He Matapihi Molesworth Library on 9 October 2019. The third and largest central city library, Te Awe Library, opened on 14 July 2020. The Collection and Distribution Centre (CDC) in Johnsonville also became operational in 2020. Te Awe and the CDC had their opening dates postponed due to the COVID-19 lockdown.

Through the new CBD network the public can access:

- approximately 350,000 items from the CDC which they will be able to order and collect from a library of their choice;
- more than 60,000 items in the CBD, either on display or on loan;
- popular programming and events, including Baby Rock 'n' Rhyme, Storytimes and Lego Sundays; and
- 1,900 m² across three new library spaces for people to use in place of the closed Central Library Building.

Each CBD library provides a range of generic and specific services:

- Arapaki Manners Library provides access to popular and recent collections, free WiFi, public PCs, printing and some casual seating.

- He Matapihi Molesworth Library has collections with an Aotearoa and Pacific focus. It also offers a children's section, magazines, digital content, free WiFi, public PCs, printing and seating spaces.
- Te Awe has been specially designed to provide zones where people can read, study or collaborate. Families have a dedicated space for a children's collection, family room and the popular Baby Rock 'n' Rhyme sessions.
- The Collection and Distribution Centre ensures the public are able to access the full collection. Customers can order items online or from a branch library, and choose which library they wish to collect their order from.

Restoring public access to collections and running the three new central city interim library services will increase the Libraries' operational costs. The additional cost for 2020/21 is \$4.5m.

We are currently working towards the consultation on the next steps for the Central Library building and a report on it is expected to be discussed by Councillors on 21 July. The proposed consultation will run from 27 July – 9 September, which will be followed by formal hearings at the end of September.

City Housing upgrades and rent-setting

The 20 year Housing Upgrade Programme is entering phase 2. Phase 1 involved the upgrade of more than half our portfolio of 2,000 units. Phase 2 planning is currently underway. It will look significantly different in that our tenants will be able to remain in their properties while the work is completed. Work was originally planned to start in 2023, however some components will be bought forward to 2020/21 to ensure our properties are compliant with the Healthy Homes Guarantee Act 2017. The Act requires all landlords to meet a set of standards that include, insulation, heating, ventilation, draft stopping and drainage.

In March, Council approved consultation on proposed new rent settings. The consultation process was started but put on hold shortly thereafter as a result of COVID-19, then recommenced from 2-30 June. Proposed changes to rent settings are aimed at creating a fairer system for charging rent and would help to enable us to continue to provide a good standard of social housing and support to our tenants for the foreseeable future.

Te Mahana: Ending Homelessness Strategy

As we move into recovery post COVID-19 the immediate emphasis will be to maintain the significant reduction in street homelessness in Wellington. We will work with our strategic and community partners to achieve this. This includes supporting transitional and Housing First initiatives. Our recovery planning has also identified gaps in the provision of supported and/or transitional housing for youth and the gender diverse community and this will be a focus for the Homelessness recovery work programme.

Sustainable Food Initiative

The initiative supports the social, environmental, and economic health of our city by creating a more sustainable and resilient food system in Wellington. We have developed an action plan which includes funding the delivery of food security efforts, supporting local food production, running sustainable food system events, facilitating the Wellington Community Gardens Network, funding sustainable agriculture education courses, and supporting Wellington's food entrepreneurs. This work will continue in 2020/21. Our Pandemic Recovery Plan identifies food security as a key component of the work programme over the next year and will have an emphasis on enhancing food security and access to healthy food.

Upgrade of Community Facilities

We are taking a community co-design approach to upgrades of the Kilbirnie, Aro Valley, Newtown and Strathmore community centres. There is \$4.90m budgeted over three years for these upgrades. For all four centre upgrades we have focused on ensuring the spaces are fit for purpose, flexible and accessible.

We have approved an additional \$1.22m to complete the fit out of the Karori Events Centre and we will work with the community and the Events Centre Trust to progress this. Once completed the building will be gifted to the Council. The project will be completed early in 2021.

Alex Moore Park Sport and Community Hub

Construction will ramp up on the new Alex Moore Sport and Community Hub in 2020/21. This \$4.2m project is a partnership between Alex Moore Parks Sport & Community Inc (AMPSCI) and the Council. Under the Partnership Agreement, AMPSCI is required to contribute \$2m of the \$4.2m budget and fundraising is underway. The building will be leased to the AMPSCI group and include facilities for the partner clubs and new changing rooms for the park. Construction timeframes have been affected by COVID-19, however construction was able to get underway in May 2020 with the aim to have the new facility open and operational in early 2021.

Newlands Community Park development

Construction for a new community park began in 2019/20 and will be completed this year subject to any COVID-19 construction delays. The park will have a new community playground, public toilets, a picnic area and an asphalt perimeter track. There will be new plantings including a wetland. We will also be upgrading the existing sportsfield pavilion. Council has a budget of \$3.6m for the upgrade, which includes \$1.54m of funding from the Plimmer Bequest Fund.

Frank Kitts Park

Subsequent to the resource consent being approved by the High Court, a tender process in 2019 for the Frank Kitts Park Children's Playground resulted in a cost estimate exceeding the budgeted amount in the Long-term Plan. This, together with the subsequent closure of the underground carpark and associated strengthening requirements, means the Council is further considering the wider Frank Kitts Park redevelopment. While this happens, Council has prioritised development of the children's playground and agreed to carry forward \$2m playground budget to enable work to get underway in the 2020/21 year. Decisions about the future of the wider redevelopment of Frank Kitts Park and the timing of funding will be made by the Council as part of the 2021-31 Long Term Plan process.

Cemeteries Management Plan

Work will begin on reviewing and updating the Cemeteries Management Plan for the Karori and Makara Cemeteries. This is a scheduled review of the plan and will include public engagement and consultation on the future of Wellington's Cemeteries. More information will be detailed at the time of the review.

Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre renewals

The main pool at the aquatic centre is planned to have its 5-year maintenance closure during July and August. However, this is subject to whether the work can be safely carried out under the COVID-19 level at the time. The main pool will be closed for about 8 weeks while we undertake maintenance on the pool plant and bulkheads, replace joint sealants on the tiles, paint the changing rooms, and replace the skylights over the main pool.

Basin Reserve Master Plan

Redevelopment Programme: With the strengthening and restoration of the Museum Stand nearing completion, most of the main buildings and seating areas at the Basin Reserve have been upgraded and refurbished. The remaining projects that will complete the master plan, include refurbishing and upgrading the embankment toilets, improving the perimeter fence and entrances and developing a children’s play area. Planning for these works is underway and construction will be completed during the off-season. The playing surface will also undergo a full refurbishment through the 2020 winter period. However, these works are dependent on safe working practices under the COVID-19 alert levels allowing the work to begin in late autumn/early winter.

What it costs

2019/20 Annual Plan	\$000
Operating expenditure	134,434
Capital expenditure	33,055

Measuring our performance

We use performance measures to track how well we are delivering services against targets. The following represents the groups of measures we have for each group of activities. For details of individual performance measures and targets, see the Appendix 3: Detailed performance information.

Our long-term plan also includes outcome indicators to monitor progress toward desired results for the city in each of our Strategic areas. These indicators are not listed in this Annual Plan as progress is tracked over a longer period of time. For these indicators, please refer to Our 10-Year Plan on our website, wellington.govt.nz

Rationale	What we measure	Activities
5.1 Recreation promotion and support		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage active and healthy lifestyles. To enable participation in sporting and other group activities. For social cohesion and connectedness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality experience. Utilisation. Affordability. City recreation promotion. Basin Reserve Trust performance (9 measures). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1.1 Swimming pools. 5.1.2 Sportsfields. 5.1.3 Recreation programmes. 5.1.4 Recreation centres. 5.1.5 Recreation partnerships. 5.1.6 Playgrounds. 5.1.7 Marinas. 5.1.8 Golf course.
5.2 Community Support		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To foster diverse and inclusive communities. To enable people to connect with information and with each other. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Libraries experience, utilisation, amenity, and affordability. Community centres utilisation. Community advocacy. Funding success. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.2.1 Libraries. 5.2.2 Access support (Leisure Card). 5.2.3 Community advocacy. 5.2.4 Grants (social and recreation). 5.2.5 Social housing. 5.2.6 Community centres and

Rationale	What we measure	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing quality and usage. • Housing upgrade project. 	halls.
5.3 Public health and safety		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain health standards. • To help people feel safe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficiency. • Timeliness. • Hygiene standard. 	5.3.1 Burials cremations. 5.3.2 Public toilets. 5.3.3 Public health regulations. 5.3.4 City safety. 5.3.5 Wellington Regional Emergency Management Office (WREMO).

Tāone tupu ora | Urban development

We want to see our city thrive as it grows.

Our work in this area includes enhancing 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 development.

These activities matter to the lives of individual Wellingtonians and to the community as a whole. They enable the city to grow while retaining its unique sense of place and liveability. They also provide the opportunity for people to live, work and play in an urban environment that is attractive and sustainable.

In this section

This section includes what's changing since we released Our 10-Year Plan, other key projects coming up, key performance measures and what it costs. There are two groups of activities in this section:

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

6.2 Building and development control.

What we do – an overview

- Assess earthquake prone buildings and set times for strengthening work
- Plan for the future growth of the city
- Design and build upgrades to the city and suburbs, for example laneway and suburban centre beautification projects.
- Work to make Wellington more accessible.
- Enhance the CBD public space, urban parks and squares
- Support the preservation of the city's heritage buildings
- Develop and maintain the Wellington waterfront
- Undertake the regulatory functions for the built environment, including issuing Resource and Building Consents.

Impact of COVID-19

The activities and programme of work for urban development are broadly expected to continue as planned for 2020/21. The development of several plans – such as Planning for Growth – will continue although the approach to consultation has been adapted and timeframes for when they occur have shifted slightly to reflect the impact the COVID-19 lockdown had on preparations on some of the work.

In terms of capital projects, the construction sector faces some uncertainty from the impact of the lockdown and a planned stimulus package expected from central government, and therefore the timing and costs for some of Council's new capital projects may require further refinement during the year.

Key projects

Planning for Growth

The Planning for Growth programme involves the development of a 30-year spatial plan for the city and a full review of the District Plan, our 'rule book' for managing development in the City. The spatial plan will direct where and how growth will occur taking into account transport,

infrastructure, the impacts of climate change, heritage, and our natural environment. The focus will be ensuring quality urban development in and around the Central City, Inner Suburbs and key suburban centres. Consultation on a draft Spatial Plan will occur early in 2020/21.

Once finalised the spatial plan will be a key strategic tool for directing future investment, and will also provide significant direction for the review of the District Plan. This will likely mean changes to the existing zones and development controls relating to building heights, densities and open space. For more information visit: planningforgrowth.wellington.govt.nz.

Te Ngākau Civic Precinct

The future development of Te Ngākau — Civic Precinct has been under discussion for several years as a result of concerns about seismic resilience. In 2013, the Town Hall was closed to the public for earthquake strengthening. In 2016, the Kaikōura earthquake further highlighted seismic concerns with other buildings and structures in the Precinct. Since then, updates to building earthquake standards and concerns about building materials has changed the scope of work already underway and involved more buildings, the latest being the Central Library, which was closed on 19 March 2019.

On this basis, the Te Ngākau Programme has been established to develop options for the Precinct including identifying the best approach and scenarios to allow informed decision making over key assets such as the Central Library service and the Precinct as a whole, while also delivering the active projects underway in the Precinct e.g. National Music Centre. This programme encompasses not only the physical structures in the Precinct, but the way in which the space is utilised and the services that are provided for the benefit and enjoyment of the public.

Town Hall/National Centre for Music

The Town Hall upgrade is underway with seismic strengthening and redevelopment as approved by Council in February 2019. The work is technically challenging and good progress has been made on demolition, heritage management and restoration, and installation of some seismic strengthening. Major structural works will continue for a further three years. Initially the completion date is expected to be extended by two months or more, with higher costs than pre-COVID-19. Measures will be taken to reduce the effects of COVID-19 on the programme and cost and will be reported in the future. The benefits of a National Centre for Music are expected to remain unchanged with a significant building returned to full use, and an asset for the city to use and enjoy for many decades.

Earthquake strengthening of heritage buildings

Wellington has several earthquake-prone heritage-listed buildings. Wellington City Council has worked with building owners for many years to support the strengthening of these buildings. We currently allocate \$500,000 per year for this work.

North Kumutoto waterfront space

The final stage (Site 9) of development of the North Kumutoto waterfront space is finalising the planning phase and entering into developed design for the landscape. Resource consent for the deferred landscape works and the existing car park use (temporary) was approved in July 2019. Resource Consent for the subdivision was approved in mid-February 2020 followed by approval for the development application in early March. Pre-COVID-19, construction was anticipated to start the second half of this year with an estimated duration of 16 months.

Laneway upgrades

Laneways are small streets that link through urban blocks, offering people shorter, more dynamic alternative routes through the city. They also provide necessary servicing access, bring light into potentially dark areas, frame views of nearby landscapes or landmarks, provide alternative

connections to the crowded primary routes and sheltered routes in bad weather. Done well, such investment, in partnership with the private sector, can bring holistic benefits to the city's unique places, their associated communities and local businesses. These benefits include: making pedestrian movements easier; strengthening identity of place through cultural and historic narratives; increasing social interaction opportunities; enhancing or connecting central area greenspaces; increasing the vibrancy and safety of urban life; supporting local businesses, and attracting future investment. This programme of upgrades will continue in 2020/21.

What it costs

2019/20 Annual Plan	\$'000
Operating expenditure	38,265
Capital expenditure	46,621

Measuring our performance

We use performance measures to track how well we are delivering services against targets. The following represents the groups of measures we have for each group of activities. For details of individual performance measures and targets, see the Appendix 3: Detailed performance information.

Our long-term plan also includes outcome indicators to monitor progress toward desired results for the city in each of our Strategic areas. These indicators are not listed in this Annual Plan as progress is tracked over a longer period of time. For these indicators, please refer to Our 10-Year Plan on our website, wellington.govt.nz

Rationale	What we measure	Activities
6.1 Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable smart growth/urban containment. For open public spaces. For character protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-quality development. Protecting heritage. 	6.1.1 Urban planning and policy development. 6.1.2 Waterfront development. 6.1.3 Public spaces and centres development. 6.1.4 Built heritage development. 6.1.5 Housing development.
6.2 Building and development		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect public health and safety. For resilience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective planning. Timeliness. Customer focus. Compliance. 	6.2.1 Building control and facilitation. 6.2.2 Development control and facilitation. 6.2.3 Earthquake risk mitigation – built environment. 6.2.4 Regulatory – building control and facilitation (weathertight homes).

Ngā waka haere | Transport

We want a safe, efficient and reliable transport system.

A good transport system should do more than just move people and goods efficiently. It should benefit people's overall quality of life, support economic productivity, help create healthy urban neighbourhoods that are people focused, and reduce the city's carbon emissions.

We're investing in transport options to maintain easy access in and around our city, promoting alternatives to private care usage, managing congestion and acting as a catalyst for urban renewal and sustainable growth.

In this section

This section includes what's changing since we released Our 10-Year Plan, other key projects coming up, key performance measures and what it costs. There are two groups of activities in this section:

7.1 Transport.

7.2 Parking.

What we do – an overview

- Partner with the region and NZTA on the future of transport in the city
- Work to make transport network more accessible and child friendly
- Maintain roads, footpaths, cyclepaths, bridges and retaining walls
- Upgrade and build new seawalls
- Operate, maintain and upgrade street lighting
- Build bus lanes, bus stops, and bus shelters
- Plan and build minor safety projects such as intersection improvements
- Respond to more than 30,000 customer enquiries and requests
- Trim vegetation on the roadside
- Clean Streets, remove graffiti and remove uncollected rubbish
- Install and maintain street signs, street furniture and road markings
- Provide safe crossing points and walking space for pedestrians
- Operate and maintain traffic signals and a network of CCTV cameras
- Own and operate Kiwi Point Quarry
- Provide traffic assessments to support encroachment, resource and building consent approvals
- Manage parking in the city
- Operate the Cable Car through a council-controlled organisation

Impact of COVID-19

The activities and work programme for transport were delayed as a result of the COVID-19 lockdown, but now construction has restarted, we are working to catch up on the backlog and build up to a busy start of the new financial year. Work will continue on the Cobham Drive and Evans Bay cycleways, Ngaio Gorge slope stabilisation as well as several minor safety projects such as the Hataitai intersection improvements and Rangiora footpath.

In the planning space, the Let's Get Wellington Moving programme of work had planned to consult on 'early wins' early in the new financial year but, due to COVID-19, the programme has been reconfigured. This is outlined in more detail in the section below.

On street car parking revenue is expected to be impacted as many people will continue to work and shop from home or locally. We had originally proposed parking fee increases in this budget to limit the impact of cost increases on rates. As part of our COVID-19 response, we decided not to progress with these increases. Any losses in revenue for 2020/21 will be offset by borrowing.

Key projects in 2020/21

Let's Get Wellington Moving (LGWM)

LGWM is a joint initiative between Wellington City Council, Greater Wellington Regional Council, and Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency. LGWM is about working with the people of Wellington to develop a transport system that supports our aspirations for how the city looks, feels, and functions. It supports Wellington's growth while making it safer and easier to get around. Our focus is the area from Ngauranga Gorge to Miramar including the Wellington Urban Motorway, access to the port, and connections to the central city, Wellington Hospital, and the airport. It includes all the ways we get to and around our city, and how the city develops alongside its transport system.

At the end of the 2019 calendar year, Council agreed the LGWM City Streets work package will deliver the joint WCC/GWRC bus priority action plan to expedite improvements and maximise funding opportunities, noting that this approach has been endorsed by the LGWM Board. The Council also agreed to the additional funding for the LGWM programme in 2020/21 as outlined below

Partner	Expenditure type	2020/21
NZTA	Operating expenditure	\$21.4m
	Capital expenditure	\$19.2m
	Total	\$40.6m
Greater Wellington Regional Council	Operating expenditure	\$7.1m
	Total	\$7.1m
Wellington City Council	Operating expenditure	\$7.1m
	Capital expenditure	\$6.9m
	Total	\$14.1m

For the purposes of the 2020/21 Annual Plan, Council agreed that the funding of Wellington City Council's contribution to the LGWM programme will be funded through borrowing, with payments deferred for the 2020/21 year.

The operating expenditure will be used to complete investigations into next stage of the program across the five main areas: early delivery, city streets, mass rapid transit, strategic highway improvements and travel demand management. The capital expenditure funding has been allocated to the early delivery and city streets areas to enable LGWM to begin programmes this year, subject to the outcomes of the business case investigations. This work will relate to walking, cycling and public transport improvement.

Find out more about the programme at lgwm.nz

Ngaio Gorge Slope Stabilisation

Major landslides occurred at two locations on Kaiwharawhara and Ngaio Gorge roads in July and September 2017. These two slips caused road closures for traffic for a considerable period of time until the road was made safe for travel by temporarily managing the traffic and reducing the speed limit. The stabilisation works project comprises widening and realigning a section of road at the slip sites by the construction of three retaining walls, slope stabilisation to the two major landslides, building catch fences, and build new car parking area for Trelissick Park users.

Construction works are expected to commence in mid-October 2020. The delay in construction start is due the environmental requirements to ensure we protect the lizard population. We had intended to fulfil this requirement in April, but due the COVID-19 lockdown, this has to be delayed until October. The long delay is because we cannot complete this during the colder winter months when the lizards are hibernating. Construction is expected to take 24 months.

Wadestown Route Resilience Enhancement

The Wadestown route has been identified as a key alternative route for emergency response, to the Wellington Urban Motorway between Thorndon and Johnsonville. The southern section of the Wadestown route also provides vital link from the suburbs of Wadestown, Wilton, and Crofton Downs to the city. It carries about 6,900 vehicles per day. There are two walls below Grant Road and two other walls below Grosvenor Terrace which need to be strengthened. The Grant Road works started on in January 2020 and, while delayed by COVID-19, should be completed in the first quarter of 2021.

Karori and Marsden Village Speed Limits

Since 2009, the Council has been rolling out 30kmh speed limits in suburban shopping centres across the city. We have to date completed 15 of these schemes out of a planned 21 (in addition to Council agreeing to 30kmh speed limits for the central city in June 2020). The schemes are designed to reduce vehicle speeds and crashes at locations where there are high concentrations of pedestrians crossing the street coupled with a high concentration of vehicular activity such as buses pulling into and out of stops. We are currently looking at whether there is merit in implementing such a scheme in central Karori and Marsden Village.

We propose including the change process to a 30kmh speed limit within a programme of Council initiatives planned for Karori. These will include public space enhancements in central Karori, redevelopment of the St John's site, and potential improvements for public transport and cycling along Karori Road.

Cycling masterplan

Over the next decade, Wellington City Council is partnering with NZTA and central government to deliver a fully connected cycle network throughout Wellington. By 2028 the cycle network is expected to see connections developed to the south through Newtown, Berhampore and Island Bay; to the outer eastern suburbs, including Miramar, and Strathmore Park. This year work will continue on Evans Bay and Cobham Drive projects, and on developing the business case for the Southern Connections cycleway. This work will include the investigations on the Berhampore Village upgrade improvements following the engagement that occurred with the community during 2018. It will also enable the consideration of appropriate budgets to be allocated in the upcoming Long Term Plan.

Parking

It is expected that a new Parking Policy for the city will be adopted early in 2020/21. If adopted as proposed, new area-based parking plans will be developed for specific areas of the city to ensure joined up consideration of the use of on and off-street space for pedestrians, active and public transport and private vehicles. The plans would be developed in discussion with local communities. It is proposed that area-based parking plans and subsequent parking changes would be implemented in line with improvements in active and public transport identified through the Let's Get Wellington Moving programme.

What it costs

2019/20 Annual Plan	\$000
Operating expenditure	95,661
Capital expenditure	70,837

Measuring our performance

We use performance measures to track how well we are delivering services against targets. The following represents the groups of measures we have for each group of activities. For details of individual performance measures and targets, see the Appendix 3: Detailed performance information.

Our long-term plan also includes outcome indicators to monitor progress toward desired results for the city in each of our Strategic areas. These indicators are not listed in this Annual Plan as progress is tracked over a longer period of time. For these indicators, please refer to Our 10-Year Plan on our website, wellington.govt.nz

Rationale	What we measure	Activities
7.1 Transport network		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So our transport networks are reliable. • To increase mode share and reduce emissions. • For road safety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network condition and maintenance. • Active modes promotion. • Network safety. • Network efficiency and congestion. • Public transport enablement. • Wellington Cable Car Limited performance (7 measures). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1.1 Transport planning. 7.1.2 Vehicle network. 7.1.3 Cycle network. 7.1.4 Passenger transport network. 7.1.5 Pedestrian network. 7.1.6 Network-wide control and management. 7.1.7 Road safety.
7.2 Parking		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable people to shop, work and access recreation activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficiency. • Equity. • Availability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.2.1 Parking.

Ngā rōpū e here ana ki te Kaunihera | Council-Controlled Organisations (CCOs)

To achieve our objectives for Wellington, we have established several companies and trusts. These were set up to independently manage Council facilities, or to deliver significant services and undertake development on behalf of the Wellington community.

Where necessary, we provide funding to support their operations and capital investment requirements.

The following pages provide a summary of what the organisations do, their objectives, structure, and how their performance is measured. For detail on the performance measures that WCC will be reporting on for CCOs, please refer to Our 10-Year Plan.

Wellington Museums Trust



The Wellington Museums Trust was established in 1995 and now trades as Experience Wellington.

The Trust operates six visitor experience for the Council:

- Capital E
- Space Place at Carter Observatory
- City Gallery Wellington
- Nairn Street Cottage
- Wellington Museum and
- Cable Car Museum.

All trustees are appointed by the Council.

Objectives	Activities	Performance measures
<p>Experience Wellington operates six institutions on behalf of Wellington City Council. These are Capital E, Space Place at Carter Observatory, the City Gallery, Nairn Street Cottage, Wellington Museum (including the Plimmer's Ark display in the Old Bank Arcade) and the Cable Car Museum.</p> <p>Experience Wellington aims to create artistic, cultural and scientific experiences that generate vitality and enrich Wellington city.</p>	<p>Deliver high-quality experiences, events and exhibitions at its facilities.</p> <p>Manage conservation and care for its collections and artefacts.</p> <p>Conduct research and development to enhance visitors' experiences.</p> <p>Offer education experiences to children and young people.</p> <p>Work with national and international artists and collectors.</p>	<p>Visitation.</p> <p>Council support.</p> <p>Non-council revenue</p> <p>Satisfaction.</p>

For performance measures and targets, please refer to Our 10-Year Plan.

Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency Ltd

WellingtonNZ.com
Absolutely Positively

WellingtonNZ combines the economic development activities of Wellington City Council and Greater Wellington Regional Council into one organisation. Wellington City Council is an 80 percent shareholder.

The Wellington Regional Development Agency Ltd (trading as WellingtonNZ) supports economic performance across the region to enhance prosperity, vibrancy and liveability for the people who live and work in the region and attracts and promotes major events, and runs the Council’s civic venues.

Underpinning WellingtonNZ is the Wellington Regional Strategy (WRS) and the Wellington Regional Strategy Committee which is comprised of 10 members appointed by the Greater Wellington Regional Council.

These members are, one regional councillor, four members nominated by Wellington City Council, one member nominated by each of Kāpiti Coast District Council, Hutt City Council, Porirua City Council and Upper Hutt City Council, and one member nominated by the three Wairarapa district councils.

The WRS Committee implements and develops the Wellington Regional Strategy, including overseeing WellingtonNZ.

Objectives	Activities	Performance measures
<p>WellingtonNZ markets Wellington as a destination for visitors, migrants and investors; it helps businesses grow and innovate; it advocates for Wellington’s economy and attracts and promotes major events and runs our civic venues.</p> <p>The WellingtonNZ teams work across regional development, destination and attraction; events and experience; and marketing and communications.</p> <p>WellingtonNZ’s vision for Wellington; to make the Wellington region wildly famous.</p> <p>Its programmes, projects and initiatives are designed to act as catalysts, helping Wellington to unlock more of its economic potential.</p>	<p>Markets and promotes Wellington as a destination for tourists, migrants, students, businesses and investors.</p> <p>Helps businesses grow and innovate.</p> <p>Advocates for Wellington’s economy.</p> <p>Attracts and promotes conferences, performances and major events.</p> <p>Operates the civic venues.</p>	<p>Direct value to shareholders</p> <p>Shaping & amplifying the regional destination story</p> <p>Supporting businesses to upskill & grow</p> <p>Financial health</p>

For performance measures and targets, please refer to Our 10-Year Plan.

Wellington Zoo Trust

WELLINGTON



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

All trustees are appointed by the Council.

Objectives	Activities	Performance measures
<p>The Trust manages the assets and operations of Wellington Zoo for the benefit of the residents of Wellington and visitors to the city. It promotes species conservation, educates the community by building an awareness of plant and animal species, and supports the conservation and educational activities of other organisations.</p>	<p>Deliver learning sessions to children to grow their understanding of animals and the natural world.</p> <p>Partner with conservation organisations for at-risk species from New Zealand and around the world and to advocate for animals and save wildlife and wild places.</p> <p>Treat native animals at The Nest Te Kōhanga the Zoo's animal hospital and centre for wildlife health services.</p> <p>Care for resident animals and provide a high-quality visitor experiences.</p> <p>Participate in captive management breeding and breed-for-release programmes.</p> <p>Develop and maintain high-quality animal exhibits.</p> <p>Contribute to zoological, conservation and facilities management research projects.</p>	<p>Visitation</p> <p>Council support</p> <p>Non-council revenue</p> <p>Financial health</p> <p>Conservation, research and animal care</p> <p>Satisfaction</p>

For performance measures and targets, please refer to Our 10-Year Plan.

Basin Reserve Trust



The Basin Reserve Trust is responsible for the operation and management of Wellington’s Basin Reserve.

The Trust has four trustees – two are appointed by the Council including the board chair, and two by Cricket Wellington.

Objectives	Activities	Performance measures
<p>The Basin Reserve Trust manages and operates the Basin Reserve to continue to attract national and international sporting events to Wellington.</p> <p>The overall vision is that the ground remains highly valued locally as a public reserve of unique character and is recognized as the premier International Cricket venue in New Zealand.</p> <p>The day to day operational activities are carried out by Cricket Wellington under a management agreement with the Trust.</p>	<p>Manage the Basin Reserve for recreational activities and the playing of cricket.</p> <p>Contribute to the events programme for Wellington.</p> <p>Preserve and enhance the heritage value of the Basin Reserve.</p> <p>Provide the home for the New Zealand Cricket Museum.</p> <p>Promote and coordinate fund raising to support the Trust’s activities.</p>	<p>Utilisation</p> <p>Attendance</p> <p>Council support</p> <p>Non-council revenue</p>

For performance measures and targets, please refer to Our 10-Year Plan.

Karori Sanctuary Trust



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

Objectives	Activities	Performance measures
To connect people with New Zealand's unique natural heritage, and inspire actions that transform how people live with nature in our cities, towns and beyond.	<p>Manage a 225ha conservation estate, home to dozens of native species</p> <p>promote conservation and advocate for New Zealand's native wildlife</p> <p>work with local groups to improve biodiversity across the Wellington region</p> <p>partner with leading educational institutions to facilitate world-class environmental research</p> <p>facilitate educational programmes and resources to thousands of young people around the Wellington region.</p>	<p>Visitation.</p> <p>Council support</p> <p>Non-council revenue</p> <p>Financial health</p> <p>Conservation</p> <p>Satisfaction.</p>

For performance measures and targets, please refer to Our 10-Year Plan.

Wellington Cable Car Limited



Wellington Cable Car Ltd owns and operates Wellington's iconic cable car, a funicular railway situated at the end of the Cable Car Lane, off Lambton Quay in the heart of Wellington city. The cable car provides a unique form of public transport from the city to the suburb of Kelburn.

The board of directors is appointed by the Council's Chief Executive and is comprised of Council officers.

Objectives	Activities	Performance measures
Wellington Cable Car Limited owns and operates the Cable Car.	<p>Maintain the cable cars and associated plant, the railway tracks, tunnels, bridges and buildings in accordance with best engineering practice, and to meet all legislative compliance.</p> <p>Market and manage the cable car passenger service.</p>	<p>Utilisation</p> <p>Revenues</p> <p>Satisfaction</p> <p>Reliability</p>

For performance measures and targets, please refer to Our 10-Year Plan.

Wellington Water



Wellington Water is owned by the Hutt, Porirua, Upper Hutt and Wellington city councils, South Wairarapa District Council and Greater Wellington Regional Council. The councils are all equal shareholders.

The role of Wellington Water is to manage the drinking water, wastewater and stormwater services of its shareholder council owners.

The Wellington Water Committee provides overall leadership and direction for the company. A representative from each authority sits on the Committee.

Wellington Water Ltd is governed by a board of independent directors.

Objectives	Activities	Performance measures
<p>The role of Wellington Water is to manage the drinking water, wastewater and stormwater services of its shareholder council owners.</p> <p>Wellington Water is owned by the Hutt, Porirua, Upper Hutt and Wellington city councils, South Wairarapa District Council and Greater Wellington Regional Council. The councils are all equal shareholders.</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 ongoing 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>

For performance measures and targets, go to the Environment section of the detailed performance information. All measures under activities 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 are Wellington Water measures, with the exception of the measure that reads 'residents (%) satisfied with the stormwater system', this is measured by WCC through the annual residents monitoring survey.

Wellington Regional Stadium Trust



The Trust owns, operates and manages the stadium.

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

The Trust is not a Council Controlled Organisation, for the purposes of the Local Government Act 2002. However, the interest that ratepayers have in the Trust and its activities is understood and accordingly the Trustees have agreed to be subject to the reporting requirements and monitoring procedures of both Councils.

Objectives	Activities	Performance measures
<p>The objectives as set out in the founding Trust Deed are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To own, operate and maintain the Stadium as a high quality multi-purpose sporting and cultural venue; • To provide high quality facilities to be used by rugby, cricket and other sports codes, musical, cultural and other users including sponsors, event and fixture organisers and promoters so as to attract to the Stadium high quality and popular events for the benefit of the public of the region; and • To administer the Trust’s assets on a prudent commercial basis so that the Stadium is a successful, financially autonomous community asset. 	<p>Owens and operates the Stadium.</p> <p>Manages the event programme and seeks opportunities to provide a full and balanced event calendar.</p> <p>Ensures the Stadium is provided to the community for appropriate usage.</p> <p>Operates the Stadium on a prudent commercial basis.</p>	<p>Total revenue.</p> <p>Event revenue.</p> <p>Net surplus.</p> <p>Bank borrowing to total assets</p> <p>Capital expenditure.</p>

For performance measures and targets, please refer to Our 10-Year Plan.

Note: The Wellington Regional Stadium Trust is not formally defined as a CCO. This plan for its activities is presented to recognise the interest that Wellington City ratepayers have in the Trust and its activities.

Part C: Financial information

Annual plan disclosure statement for year ending 30 June 2021

What is the purpose of this statement?

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

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

Benchmark		Planned	Met
1. Rates affordability benchmark			
• income	Quantified limit \$350m	\$342.7m	Yes
• increases	Quantified increase limit \$40.5m	\$18.1m increase	Yes
2. Debt affordability benchmark	Net closing debt over operating income 175%	158%	Yes
3. Balanced budget benchmark	100%	91%	No
4. Essential services benchmark	100%	139%	Yes
5. Debt servicing	10%	4.8%	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.

In 2020/21 the planned operating revenue is budgeted at 91% of the planned operating expenditure. This is due to some of the planned operating expenditure being initially debt funded for 3 reasons; 1) to fund the loss of fees and user charge revenue due to the COVID-19 pandemic, 2) to fund the provision for forecast losses of CCOs due to reduced income from COVID-19, and 3) to fund operating expenditure that has a multi-year benefit, so that it can be repaid over the years of the benefit.

This benchmark does not take balance sheet funding into account, however we do have a balanced budget for operational funding as shown in the Explanation of Surplus/Deficit.

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 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) because this helps us determine how the service should be funded. The policy sets targets for each Council activity, determining what proportion should be funded from the user charges, general rates, targeted rates and other sources of income.

Because of the unusual circumstances arising from the COVID-19 pandemic only a limited number of increases are being made to fees and charges this year, as we want to ensure we are doing all we can to help the residents and businesses to recover. We will fund this shortfall through borrowing. This isn't sustainable in the long-term, so there are likely to be larger fee increases in the 2021/22 year.

The areas where there will be some changes to fees and charges are:

- 2.2.1 Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management.
- 5.1.7 Marinas.

2.2.1 Waste minimisation, disposal and recycling management (inclusive of GST)

Fee / Charge Name	Current fee	Proposed fee	Movement
Commercial General Waste	128.00	138.00	10.00
Contaminated Soil	79.00	87.00	8.00
Domestic General Waste	160.00	170.00	10.00
Domestic Green Car + Trailer	141.80	152.00	10.20
Domestic Green Ute + Trailer	119.00	127.00	8.00
Domestic Car General Waste	160.00	170.00	10.00
Domestic Car + Green Trailer	77.50	81.00	3.50
Domestic General Car + Trailer	160.00	170.00	10.00
Domestic General Trailer	160.00	170.00	10.00
Domestic Ute / Van	160.00	170.00	10.00
Domestic Ute + Green Trailer	100.40	106.50	6.10
Domestic General Ute + Trailer	160.00	170.00	10.00
Wet sludge / screenings	44.40	230.00	185.60
Special Waste Type A - Asbestos	203.60	208.50	4.90
Special Waste Type D - Other	163.50	167.40	3.90
Sale of rubbish bags	2.50	2.75	0.25

5.1.7 Marinas (inclusive of GST)

Fee / Charge Name	Current fee	Proposed fee	Movement
Visitor Day	14.00	15.00	1.00
Visitor Month	300.00	307.00	7.00
Berth	2,865.00	2,928.00	63.00
Berth (Sea Rescue Jetty)	1,684.00	1,721.00	37.00
Boat Shed (8 to 11)	1,129.00	1,154.00	25.00
Boat Shed (1 to 7, 12 to 32)	2,254.00	2,304.00	50.00

Boat Shed (33 to 46)	3,375.00	3,449.00	74.00
Dinghy Locker	337.00	344.00	7.00
Live-Aboard fee	590.00	603.00	13.00
Trailer Park	128.00	131.00	3.00
Mooring	1,140.00	1,165.00	25.00
Boat Shed (2 to 13)	2,390.00	2,443.00	53.00
Boat Shed (14 to 27)	2,152.00	2,199.00	47.00
Boat Shed (28, 29)	2,987.00	3,053.00	66.00
Boat Shed (38B)	1,725.00	1,763.00	38.00
Boat Shed (38A to 42B, 48A, 48B)	2,477.00	2,531.00	54.00
Boat Shed (43A to 47B)	2,870.00	2,933.00	63.00
Dinghy Rack	200.00	204.00	4.00

Funding impact statements

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR WHOLE OF COUNCIL

	2019/20 AP \$000s	2020/21 LTP \$000s	2020/21 AP \$000s	Notes
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	188,020	200,332	196,248	
Targeted rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	137,837	147,291	147,738	
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	7,862	6,712	8,972	
Fees and charges	150,153	151,822	147,779	1
Interest and dividends from investments	14,659	14,921	921	2
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	8,547	8,748	8,347	
Total operating funding (A)	507,078	529,826	510,004	
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	350,791	341,516	376,461	3
Finance costs	24,902	38,175	25,718	
Other operating funding applications	56,764	45,692	53,671	
Total applications of operating funding (B)	432,457	425,383	455,850	
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	74,621	104,443	54,153	
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	25,993	20,136	26,112	
Development and financial contributions	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Increase (decrease) in debt	138,419	133,196	233,417	4
Gross proceeds from sales of assets	13,000	9,500	2,000	
Lump sum contributions	0	0	0	
Total sources of capital funding (C)	179,411	164,832	263,529	
Applications of capital funding				
Capital expenditure				
- to meet additional demand	1,078	2,044	7,641	
- to improve level of service	102,099	150,473	161,666	
- to replace existing assets	137,275	109,331	129,823	
Increase (decrease) in reserves	13,580	7,427	18,551	
Increase (decrease) in investments	0	0	0	
Total applications of capital funding (D)	254,032	269,275	317,682	
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(74,621)	(104,443)	(54,153)	

Funding balance ((A-B) + (C-D))	0	0	0
Expenses for this activity grouping include the following depreciation/amortisation charge			
	124,573	133,748	137,869

Notes

1. Fees and charges are expected to be lower than LTP and 2019/20 AP due to lost revenue from the impact of COVID-19.
2. Interest and dividends from investments are expected to be lower than LTP and 2019/20 AP due to the expected loss of the Wellington Airport Dividend.
3. Payments to staff and suppliers are expected to be higher than LTP and 2019/20 AP due to increased costs to deliver existing services and to respond to earthquake and resilience issues.
4. The increase in debt is due to borrowing for capital expenditure, deferred rates impacts and debt funding of forecasted revenue loss for 2020/21 as a result of COVID-19.

2020/21 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 a rating unit’s value, the rateable value will be the capital value as assessed by the Council’s valuation services provider. The latest city-wide revaluation was carried out as at 1 September 2018. This revaluation remains effective for the 2020/21 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 1 September 2018 revaluation was effective for the 2019/20 rating year and the two consecutive rating years, 2020/21 and 2021/22 (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 has set a general rate based on the capital value of each rating unit within the city.

The general rate is set on a differential basis, based on the use to which the land is put and/or the zoning. All rating units (or part thereof) will be classified for the purposes of general rates within one of the following differential rating categories.

Differential Rating Categories

Base Differential

The Base differential rating category shall be applied to the following rating units:

- a) Separately rateable land used for one or more household units; excluding those properties that provide short stay (28 days or less) commercial accommodation for which a tariff is charged
- b) Vacant land zoned residential
- c) Land used as farmland and lifestyle blocks which is included in the rural activity area in the District Plan

Farmland is defined as land used exclusively or principally for agricultural, horticultural, pastoral or silvicultural purposes, or for the keeping of bees or poultry or other livestock but excluding commercial dog kennels or catteries.
- 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 benefit.

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

Commercial, Industrial and Business Differential

The Commercial, Industrial and Business differential rating category shall be applied to the following rating unit:

- a) Separately rateable land used for a commercial or industrial purpose
- b) Vacant land zoned commercial, industrial or business
- 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) Any rating unit not otherwise categorised within the Base Differential.

This category has a general rate differential rating factor of 3.25.

Differential Rating Category Conditions

Differential rating 3.25:1 Commercial, Industrial and Business:Base

- The differential apportionment for the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential is 3.25 times the rate per dollar of capital value payable by those properties incorporated under the Base differential.
- Where a rating unit has more than one land use the rating unit may be 'divided' so that each part may be differentially rated based on the land use of each part.

A rating unit will be differentially rated where a division of the rating unit is established, based on the use to which the land is put and/or the zoning. A division will be established where:

- a rating unit has a value of greater than \$800,000 or
- the minority use(s) account for more than 30 percent of the total capital value of the rating unit

If neither of these criteria are met no division will take place, and the rating category will be established on the primary use 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 differential rating category of all rating units must be set prior to the commencement of a rating year and will remain in place for that entire rating year. Any change in circumstances that results in a change of differential rating category 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

Any land referred to in Part 1, Schedule 1 of the Act is non-rateable with the exception of targeted rates solely for sewerage and water where the service is provided.

50 Percent Non-Rateable

All land referred to in Part 2, Schedule 1 of the Act 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, 17, 18 and 19, and schedules 2 and 3 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.

The differential rating categories described above are unitised and referred to in a number of targeted rates.

Sewerage Targeted 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 is set to pay for the cost of the provision and maintenance of the sewage collection and disposal network, and sewage treatment facilities for the city.

This rate is assessed on all rating units connected to the public sewerage drain.

For the purposes of these rates the sewage collection, and disposal and treatment service is treated as being provided to a rating unit 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.

Sewerage targeted rate is calculated as follows:

For rating units incorporated in the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential rating category:

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 rating category:

A fixed amount per annum per rating unit, plus a rate per dollar of capital value on all rating units connected to a public sewerage drain, to collect 60 percent of the required rate funding.

Water Targeted 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 rating category and the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential rating category in accordance with the Revenue and Financing Policy.

This rate is set to pay for the provision and maintenance of water collection and treatment facilities, the water distribution network and water conservation for the city.

This rate is assessed on all rating units connected to the public water supply.

For the purposes of these rates, the water service is treated as being provided to a rating unit 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 of the Act.

Water targeted rate is calculated as follows:

For rating units incorporated in the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential rating category, 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.

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 rating category, 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.

Or

- b) A fixed amount per annum per rating unit, plus a rate per dollar of capital value on all rating units connected to the public water supply without a water meter installed.

Stormwater Targeted Rate

A targeted stormwater rate is to be apportioned 77.5 percent to the non-rural rating units incorporated under the Base differential and 22.5 percent to the non-rural rating units incorporated under the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential in accordance with the Revenue and Financing Policy.

This rate is set to pay for the provision and maintenance of the stormwater collection/disposal network for the city.

Properties classified in the rural area in the Council's District Plan are excluded from the liability of this rate.

Stormwater targeted rate is calculated as follows:

For the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential rating category:

A rate per dollar of rateable capital value to collect 22.5 percent of the required rates funding.

For the Base differential rating category:

A rate per dollar of rateable capital value to collect 77.5 percent of the required rates funding.

Base Sector Targeted Rate

This rate is set to pay 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.

This incorporates the following activities:

- 100 percent of the facilitation of cultural grants, facilitation of recreation partnerships and community advocacy activities.
- 95 percent of the provision of community centres and halls activities.

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

Commercial Sector Targeted Rate

This rate is set to pay for activities where the Council's Revenue and Financing Policy identifies that the benefit can be attributed to properties incorporated in the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential rating category.

This incorporates the following activity:

- Approximately 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 differential rating category and is calculated on a rate per dollar of rateable capital value.

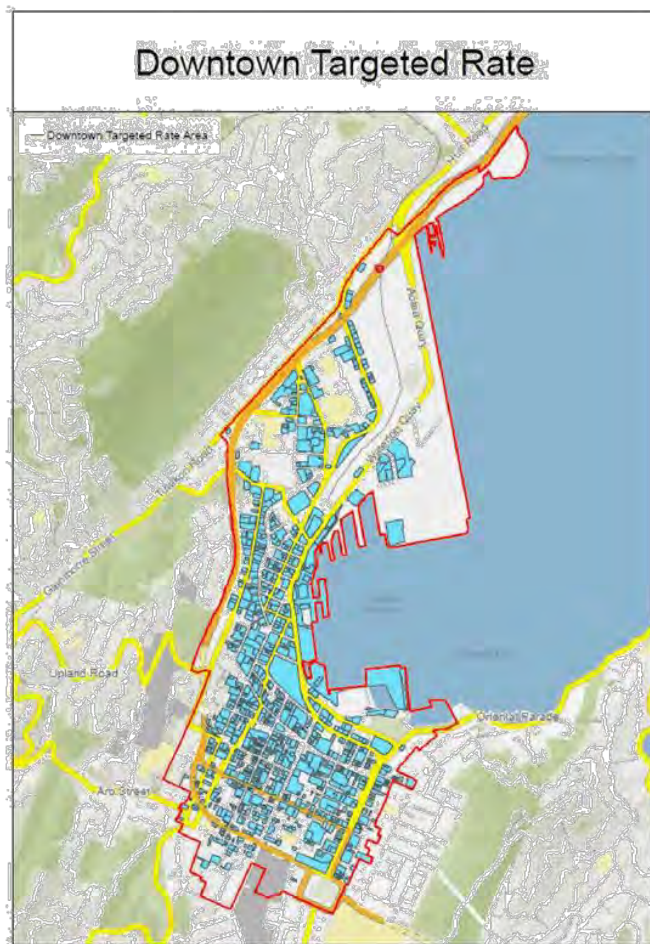
Downtown Targeted Rate

This rate is set to pay for tourism promotion.

This incorporates the following activities:

- 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
- 70 percent of the visitor attractions activity
- 25 percent of galleries and museums activity.

This rate is assessed on all properties incorporated in the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential rating category 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 is set to pay 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.

The rate is calculated at a fixed amount per annum per rating unit.

Miramar Business Improvement District Targeted Rate

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

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 rating category.

This rate is calculated as a fixed amount per rating unit, plus a rate per dollar of rateable capital value.

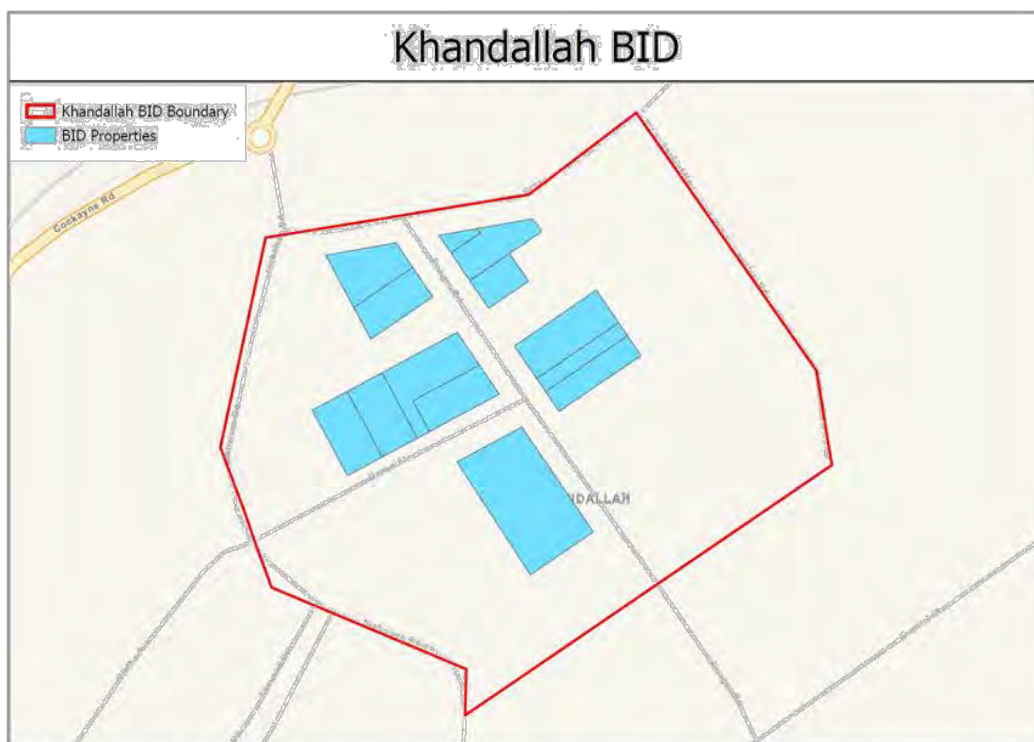


Khandallah Business Improvement District Targeted Rate

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

This rate is assessed on all rating units within the Khandallah Business Improvement District (see map) which are subject to the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential rating category.

This rate is calculated as a rate per dollar of rateable capital value.



Kilbirnie Business Improvement District Targeted Rate

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

This rate is set on all rating units within the Kilbirnie Business Improvement District (see map) which are subject to the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential rating category.

This rate is calculated as a fixed amount per rating unit, plus a rate per dollar of rateable capital value.

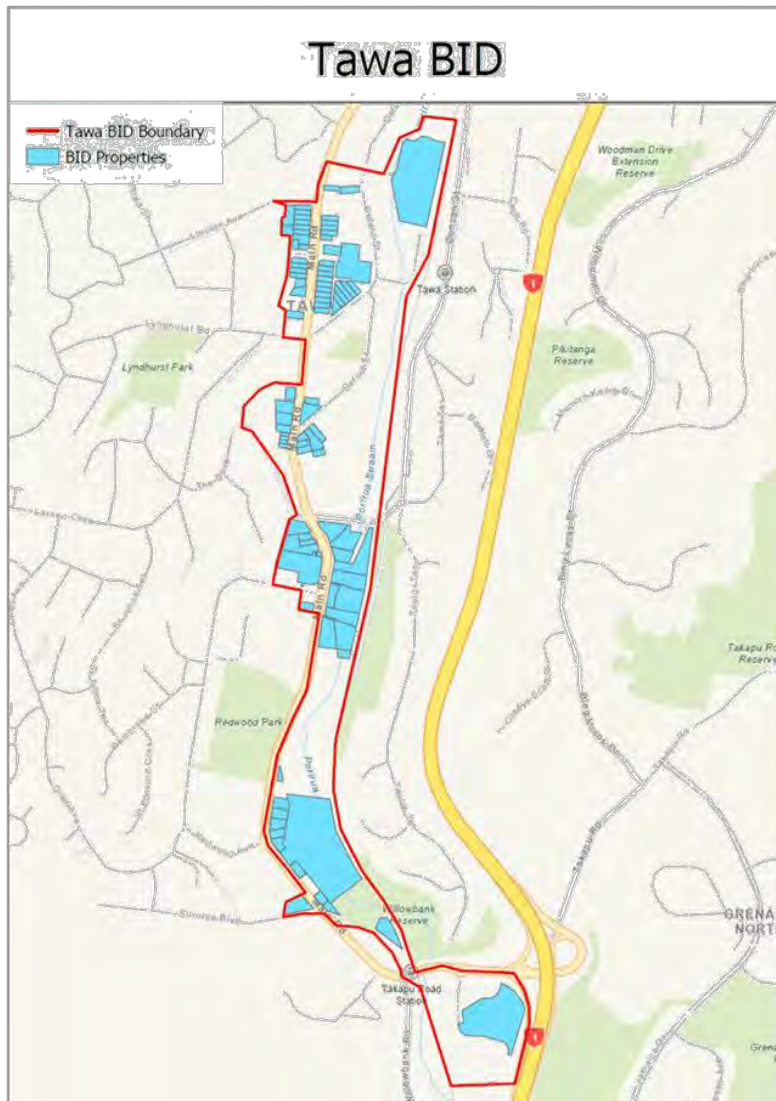


Tawa Business Improvement District Targeted Rate

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

This rate is assessed on all rating units within the Tawa Business Improvement District area (see map) which are subject to the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential rating category.

This rate is calculated as a fixed amount per rating unit, plus a rate per dollar of rateable capital value.

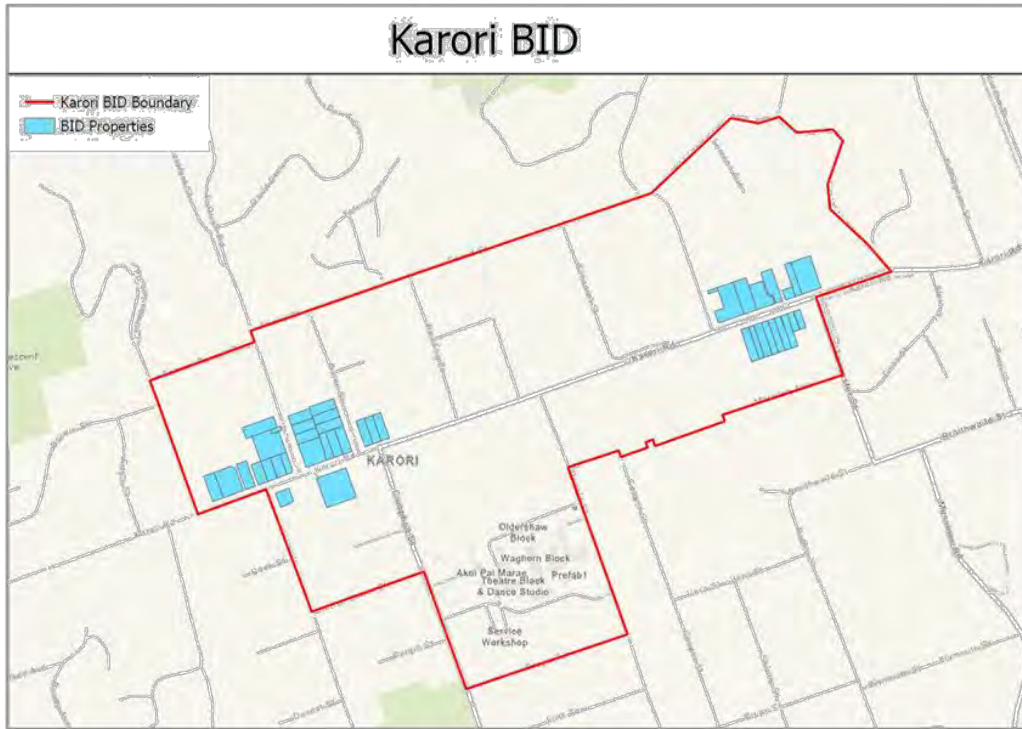


Karori Business Improvement District Targeted Rate

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

This rate is assessed on all rating units within the Karori Business Improvement District area (see map) which are subject to the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential rating category.

This rate is calculated as a rate per dollar of rateable capital value.



2020/21 Funding Impact Statement - Rates Funding Statement (excluding GST)

<i>Rate</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Differential Charge Type</i>	<i>Total Value of Factor</i>	<i>Rate/charge*</i>	<i>Rates yield GST Exclusive</i>
General Rate	Base	Capital Value	Base differential	\$59,229,230,000	¢0.183612	\$108,751,974
	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business differential	\$14,451,790,000	¢0.596784	\$86,245,970
	TOTAL					
Sewerage targeted rate	Base	Fixed amount / rating unit	Base differential per connection status	69388 properties	\$116.36	\$8,073,988
		Capital Value	Base differential per connection status	\$62,462,652,000	¢0.033350	\$20,831,294
	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial and business differential per connection status	\$12,314,322,000	¢0.150849	\$18,576,032
	TOTAL					
Water targeted rate	Base	Fixed amount / rating unit	Base differential per connection status without a water meter	61078 properties	\$189.39	\$11,567,481
		Capital Value	Base differential per connection status without a water meter	\$51,452,461,000	¢0.037975	\$19,539,072
	Base	Consumption unit charge	Base differential per connection status with a water meter	n/a	\$2.776 / m3	\$742,821
		Fixed amount / rating unit	Base differential per connection status with a water meter	n/a	\$153.93	\$99,593

<i>Rate</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Differential Charge Type</i>	<i>Total Value of Factor</i>	<i>Rate/charge*</i>	<i>Rates yield GST Exclusive</i>
	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial and business differential per connection status without a water meter	\$692,728,000	¢0.430761	\$2,984,002
	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Consumption unit charge	Commercial, industrial and business differential per connection status with a water meter	n/a	\$2.776 / m3	\$17,827,699
		Fixed amount / rating unit	Commercial, industrial and business differential per connection status with a water meter	n/a	\$153.93	\$487,035
	TOTAL					\$53,247,703
Stormwater targeted rate	Base	Capital Value	Base differential (excluding land defined in the rural activity area)	\$58,484,264,000	¢0.029071	\$17,001,960
	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial and business differential (excluding land defined in the rural activity area)	\$12,831,244,000	¢0.038469	\$4,936,051
	TOTAL					\$21,938,012
Base sector targeted rate	Base	Capital Value	Base differential	\$59,287,973,000	¢0.013741	\$8,146,760
Commercial sector targeted rate	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business differential	\$14,380,830,000	¢0.031556	\$4,538,015
Downtown targeted rate	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business differential located in the downtown area	\$9,721,545,000	¢0.123540	\$12,009,997

<i>Rate</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Differential Charge Type</i>	<i>Total Value of Factor</i>	<i>Rate/charge*</i>	<i>Rates yield GST Exclusive</i>
Tawa driveways targeted rate	Base	Fixed amount / rating unit	Shared residential access driveways maintained by Council in the suburb of Tawa (extent of provision of service)	254 properties	\$133.33	\$33,866
Karori Business Improvement District targeted rate	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business differential located in the Karori Business Improvement District area	\$55,438,000	¢0.108229	\$60,000
Khandallah Business Improvement District targeted rate	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business differential located in the Khandallah Business Improvement District area	\$17,325,000	¢0.115440	\$20,000
Kilbirnie Business Improvement District targeted rate	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Fixed amount / rating unit	Commercial, industrial & business differential located in the Kilbirnie Business Improvement District area	105 properties	\$500.00	\$52,500
		Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business differential located in the Kilbirnie Business Improvement District area	\$168,517,000	¢0.016319	\$27,500
TOTAL						\$80,000
Tawa Business Improvement District targeted rate	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Fixed amount / rating unit	Commercial, industrial & business differential located in the Tawa Business Improvement District area	72 properties	\$520.00	\$37,440
		Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business differential located in the Tawa Business Improvement District area	\$116,625,000	¢0.049355	\$57,560

<i>Rate</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Factor</i>	<i>Differential Charge Type</i>	<i>Total Value of Factor</i>	<i>Rate/charge*</i>	<i>Rates yield GST Exclusive</i>
TOTAL						\$95,000
Miramar Business Improvement District targeted rate	Commercial, Industrial & Business	Fixed amount / rating unit	Commercial, industrial & business differential located in the Miramar Business Improvement District area	122 properties	\$365.00	\$44,530
		Capital Value	Commercial, industrial & business differential located in the Miramar Business Improvement District area	\$267,286,000	c0.015889	\$42,470
	TOTAL					
TOTAL RATES REQUIREMENT (excluding GST)						\$342,735,610

***Note:**

When rates for 2020/21 are assessed, GST will be applied to the final rates. The total rates requirement includes rates remissions but excludes rates penalties which are budgeted separately.

The total rates requirement (excluding GST) differs from the revenue from rates in Forecast Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense as the revenue from rates includes penalties not included in this statement.

Rates Increases

	2020/21 Annual Plan			Year on Year % Increase		
	Commercial	Base	Total	Commercial	Base	Total
General Rate	\$86,245,970	\$108,751,974	\$194,997,944	4.1%	4.7%	4.4%
Sector Targeted	\$4,538,015	\$8,146,760	\$12,684,775	-17.5%	6.6%	-3.5%
Downtown Targeted	\$12,009,997	-	\$12,009,997	-11.5%	0.0%	-11.5%
Water	\$21,298,736	\$31,948,967	\$53,247,703	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%
Sewerage	\$18,576,032	\$28,905,282	\$47,481,314	9.4%	5.6%	7.1%
Storm Water	\$4,936,051	\$17,001,960	\$21,938,012	13.0%	13.0%	13.0%
BIDs and Tawa Driveways	\$342,000	\$33,866	\$375,866	2.1%	0.4%	1.9%
Total	\$147,946,800	\$194,788,810	\$342,735,610	3.9%	6.9%	5.6%
Sector Growth				0.4%	0.7%	0.5%
Rates increase per sector after growth				3.5%	6.2%	5.1%

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 2020/21 budget:

INDICATIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY RATES INCLUSIVE OF GST (FOR PROPERTIES WITHOUT A WATER METER)		
Capital Values	2020/21 Total Rates Incl. GST	% Increase after growth
\$	\$	%
400,000	1,721	5.19%
500,000	2,064	5.12%
600,000	2,406	5.08%
700,000	2,748	5.04%
800,000	3,091	5.02%
900,000	3,433	4.99%
1,000,000	3,776	4.98%
1,100,000	4,118	4.96%
1,200,000	4,461	4.95%
1,300,000	4,803	4.94%
1,400,000	5,145	4.93%
1,500,000	5,488	4.92%
1,600,000	5,830	4.91%
1,700,000	6,173	4.91%
1,800,000	6,515	4.90%
1,900,000	6,857	4.90%
2,000,000	7,200	4.89%

INDICATIVE SUBURBAN COMMERCIAL PROPERTY RATES INCLUSIVE OF GST (FOR PROPERTIES WITH A WATER METER)*		
Capital Values	2020/21 Total Rates Incl. GST	% Increase after growth
\$	\$	%
1,000,000	9,580	5.99%
1,250,000	11,931	5.96%
1,500,000	14,282	5.94%
1,750,000	16,632	5.92%
2,000,000	18,983	5.91%
2,250,000	21,334	5.90%
2,500,000	23,685	5.90%
2,750,000	26,035	5.89%
3,000,000	28,386	5.89%
3,250,000	30,737	5.88%
3,500,000	33,088	5.88%
3,750,000	35,439	5.88%
4,000,000	37,789	5.87%
4,250,000	40,140	5.87%
4,500,000	42,491	5.87%
4,750,000	44,842	5.87%
5,000,000	47,192	5.87%

INDICATIVE DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL PROPERTY RATES INCLUSIVE OF GST (FOR PROPERTIES WITH A WATER METER)*		
Capital Values	2020/21 Total Rates Incl. GST	% Increase after growth
\$	\$	%
1,000,000	11,001	0.95%
1,250,000	13,707	0.91%
1,500,000	16,413	0.89%
1,750,000	19,119	0.88%
2,000,000	21,825	0.86%
2,250,000	24,531	0.85%
2,500,000	27,236	0.85%
2,750,000	29,942	0.84%
3,000,000	32,648	0.84%
3,250,000	35,354	0.83%
3,500,000	38,060	0.83%
3,750,000	40,766	0.82%
4,000,000	43,472	0.82%
4,250,000	46,178	0.82%
4,500,000	48,884	0.82%
4,750,000	51,590	0.82%
5,000,000	54,296	0.81%

*Excludes water by consumption which are charged based on consumption

Projected property information

Projected property information at 30 June 2020	
Rating Units	79,811
Capital Value	\$79,212,774,801
Land value	\$40,577,365,501

Financial statements

Forecast Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense For the year 2020/21

	LTP 2020/21 \$000	Annual Plan 2020/21 \$000	Variance to LTP \$000
Revenue			
Rates	347,623	343,988	(3,635)
Revenue from operating activities			
Development contributions	2,000	2,000	
Grants, subsidies and reimbursements	26,849	34,334	7,485
Other operating activities	148,254	144,229	(4,025)
Investments revenue	26,123	11,705	(14,418)
Fair value gains	5,408	6,075	667
Other revenue	1,100	1,850	750
Finance revenue	13	13	-
Total Revenue	557,370	544,193	(13,177)
Expense			
Finance expense	38,175	25,718	(12,457)
Expenditure on operating activities	387,208	430,131	42,923
Depreciation and amortisation expense	133,748	137,869	4,121
Total Expense	559,131	593,717	34,586
Total operating surplus/(deficit)	(1,761)	(49,524)	(47,763)
Share of equity accounted surplus from associates and jointly controlled entity	-	-	-
Net surplus before taxation	(1,761)	(49,524)	(47,763)
Income tax expense	-	-	-
Net Surplus	(1,761)	(49,524)	(47,763)
Other comprehensive revenue and expense <i>Items that will not be reclassified to surplus/(deficit)</i>			
Revaluations:			
Fair value movement - property, plant and equipment - net	62,166	86,710	24,544
Cash flow hedges:			
Fair value movement - net			
Fair value through other comprehensive income			
Fair value movement - financial assets - net			

	LTP 2020/21 \$000	Annual Plan 2020/21 \$000	Variance to LTP \$000
Total other comprehensive revenue and expense	62,166	86,710	24,544
Total Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	60,405	37,186	(23,219)

Prospective Statement of Financial Position For the year 2020/21

	LTP 2020/21 \$000	Annual Plan 2020/21 \$000	Variance to LTP \$000
Assets			
<i>Current assets</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	298	4,767	4,469
Investments	0	120,000	120,000
Other financial assets	14,320	-	-14,320
Receivables and recoverable	52,765	55,488	2,723
Prepayments	-	17,179	17,179
Inventories	1,012	998	-14
Total current assets	68,395	198,433	130,038
<i>Non-current assets</i>			
Other financial assets	18,151	14,844	-3,307
Intangibles	37,237	34,178	-3,059
Investment properties	251,241	270,225	18,984
Property, plant & equipment	7,667,490	7,713,969	46,479
Investment in controlled entities	5,071	5,071	0
Investment in associates and jointly controlled entities	19,465	19,465	0
Total non-current assets	7,998,655	8,057,752	59,097
Total Assets	8,067,050	8,256,185	189,135
Liabilities			
<i>Current liabilities</i>			
Derivative financial liabilities	0	985	985
Exchange transactions and transfers payable	76,981	57,135	-19,846
Revenue in advance	14,920	13,749	-1,171
Borrowings	126,500	132,000	5,500
Employee benefit liabilities and provisions	4,131	4,597	466
Provision for other liabilities	8,884	10,237	1,353
Total current liabilities	231,416	218,703	-12,713
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>			
Derivative financial liabilities	-	67,153	67,153
Exchange transactions and transfers payable	630	231	-399
Borrowings	744,561	847,445	102,884
Employee benefit liabilities	1,384	1,156	-228
Provisions for other liabilities	17,388	29,643	12,255
Total non-current liabilities	763,963	945,628	181,665

Total Liabilities	995,379	1,164,330	168,951
Equity			
Accumulated funds and retained earnings	5,111,693	4,994,275	-117,418
Revaluation reserves	1,945,782	2,145,774	199,992
Hedging reserve		-68,138	-68,138
Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserve	2,888	4,290	1,402
Restricted funds	11,308	15,654	4,346
Total Equity	7,071,671	7,091,855	20,184
Total Equity and Liabilities	8,067,050	8,256,185	189,135

Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity For the year 2020/21

	Estimate		
	LTP 2020/21 \$000	Annual Plan 2020/21 \$000	Variance to LTP \$000
Equity - opening balances			
Accumulated funds and retained earnings	5,114,243	5,044,588	(69,655)
Revaluation reserves	1,883,616	2,059,064	175,448
Hedging reserve	-	(68,138)	(68,138)
Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserve	2,888	4,290	1,402
Restricted funds	10,519	14,865	4,346
Total Equity - opening balances	7,011,266	7,054,669	43,403
Changes in Equity			
<i>Retained earnings</i>			
Net surplus for the year	(1,761)	(49,524)	(47,763)
Transfer to restricted funds	2,621	2,547	(74)
Transfer from restricted funds	(3,410)	(3,336)	74
Transfer from revaluation reserves	-	-	-
Transfer to revaluation reserves	-	-	-
<i>Revaluation reserves</i>			
Fair value movement - property, plant and equipment - net	62,166	86,710	24,544
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-
<i>Hedging reserve</i>			
Movement in hedging reserve	-	-	-
<i>Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserve</i>			
Movement in fair value	-	-	-
<i>Restricted Funds</i>			
Transfer to retained earnings	(2,621)	(2,547)	74
Transfer from retained earnings	3,410	3,336	(74)
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	60,405	37,186	(23,219)
Net Equity - Closing Balances			
Accumulated funds and retained earnings	5,111,693	4,994,275	(117,418)
Revaluation reserves	1,945,782	2,145,774	199,992
Hedging reserve	-	(68,138)	(68,138)
Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserve	2,888	4,290	1,402
Restricted funds	11,308	15,654	4,346
Total Equity - closing balances	7,071,671	7,091,855	20,184

Prospective Statement of Cash Flows For the year 2020/21

	LTP 2020/21 \$000	Annual Plan 2020/21 \$000	Variance to LTP \$000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from rates - Council	345,825	344,102	(1,723)
Receipts from rates - Greater Wellington Regional Council	72,095	71,540	(555)
Receipts from activities and other income	151,950	145,989	(5,961)
Receipts from grants and subsidies - operating	(787)	8,972	9,759
Receipts from grants and subsidies - capital	27,636	28,112	476
Receipts from investment property lease rentals	11,215	10,797	(418)
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(342,870)	(325,628)	17,242
Rates paid to Greater Wellington Regional Council	(72,095)	(71,540)	555
Grants paid	(45,427)	(53,485)	(8,058)
Net GST (paid) / received			
	147,542	158,859	11,317
Net cash flows from operating activities			
Cash flows from investing activities			
Dividends received	14,908	908	(14,000)
Interest received	13	13	-
Proceeds from sale of investment properties	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	9,500	-	(9,500)
Increase in investments	-	-	-
Loan advances made	-	-	-
Purchase of investment properties	(7,641)	(9,508)	(1,867)
Purchase of Intangibles	(257,195)	(280,115)	(22,920)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	14,908	908	(14,000)
	(240,415)	(288,702)	(48,287)
Net cash flows from investing activities			
Cash flows from financing activities			
New borrowings	258,198	277,149	18,951
Repayment of borrowings	(125,000)	(125,000)	-
Interest paid on borrowings	(40,306)	(25,718)	14,588
	92,892	126,431	33,539
Net cash flows from financing activities			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	19	(3,412)	(3,431)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	279	8,179	7,900
	298	4,767	4,469
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			

Prospective statement of changes in restricted funds For the period ended 2020/21

	Opening balance 2020/21 \$000	Deposits \$000	Expenditure \$000	Closing balance 2020/21 \$000	Purpose
Special reserves and funds					
Reserve purchase and development fund	-	-	-	-	- Used to purchase and develop reserve areas within the city.
City growth fund	-	-	-	-	
Other funds	3,189	1,750	(1,750)	3,189	
Insurance reserve	11,198	1,564	(782)	11,980	Allows the Council to meet the uninsured portion of insurance claims
Total special reserves and funds	14,387	3,314	(2,532)	15,169	
Trusts and bequests					
A Graham Trust	4	-	-	4	For the upkeep of a specific area of Karori Cemetery
A W Newton Bequest	362	17	(15)	364	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	17	1	-	18	For the purchase of children's books
F L Irvine Smith Memorial	8	1	-	9	For the purchase of books for the Khandallah Library
Greek NZ Memorial Association	5	1	-	6	For the maintenance and upgrade of the memorial
Kidsarus 2 Donation	4	-	-	4	For the purchase of children's books
Kirkaldie and Stains Donation	17	-	-	17	For the beautification of the BNZ site
QEII Memorial Book Fund	23	1	-	24	For the purchase of books on the Commonwealth
Schola Cantorum Trust	8	1	-	9	For the purchase of musical scores
Terawhiti Grant	10	-	-	10	To be used on library book purchases
Wellington Beautifying Society Bequest	14	-	-	14	To be used on library book purchases
Total trusts and bequests	478	22	(15)	485	
Total restricted funds	14,865	3,336	(2,547)	15,654	

EXPLANATION OF SURPLUS/DEFICIT

The following are items that are presented in the Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense but do not offset rates.

	\$000's
Balanced Budget	0
Depreciation not funded by rates:	
NZTA Transport funded projects	(15,350)
General	(50)
Moa Point sewerage treatment plant	-
Decommissioned Living Earth joint venture plant	(223)
Wellington Waterfront Limited Depreciation	(2,922)
Civic Campus	(278)
Total depreciation not funded by rates	(18,824)
Revenue received for capital purposes:	
<i>Funding received from external parties for major capital expenditure projects</i>	
NZTA capital funding	25,362
Development contributions	2,000
Bequests, trust and other external funding	2,241
Total Revenue received for capital purposes	29,603
Ring fenced operations (no rates impact):	
Housing ring-fenced surplus (deficit)	(6,140)
Waste Minimisation surplus (deficit)	59
Total Ring fenced operations	(6,081)
Items funded from prior year surpluses:	
City Growth Fund	(1,750)
Civic Campus	(2,200)
Total items funded from prior year surplus	(3,950)
Prior year expenditure and provisions funded in current year	
Additional operational impacts:	
<i>Prior year expenditure and provisions funded in current year</i>	
Weathertight Homes funding	3,950
Ngauranga to Airport Contribution to NZTA	130
Cable car	125
Technology Infrastructure and Software	481
Alex Moore Park	55

Technology One System–	221
Temporary Libraries	500
Stadium funding	400
Toitu Pōneke	80
	5,942
<i>Operational expenditure items identified as equitable to be funded through other funding mechanisms</i>	
Let's Get Wellington Moving - defer funding	(8,839)
Shelly Bay Grant	(3,000)
Convention and Exhibition Centre construction phase	(2,865)
3 Waters	(2,985)
Revenue & Financing Policy Non-Compliance	(22,473)
Wellington International Airport Ltd Dividend	(14,000)
Underground Market Closure	(20)
Chaffer Marina capital contribution	(42)
Clyde Quay Wharf Sinking Fund	(115)
CCO Covid Response Support	(5,000)
Library Te Awe relocation	(135)
Patent Slip Jetty Demolition	(170)
ASB Sports Centre Floor	(145)
Petone to Ngauranga Cycleway Grant	(2,500)
Fair value movement on investment property revaluation (per Fin Perf)	6,075
	(56,214)
Total additional items	(50,272)
Total Deficit	(49,524)

Summary of accounting policies

The following indicative financial statements show the 2020/21 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.

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 (i.e. expenses over \$30m).

The reporting period for these prospective financial statements is the one year period ending 30 June 2021. 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 2018-28.

JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATIONS

The preparation of prospective financial statements using PBE accounting standards requires the use of judgements, estimates and assumptions. Where material, information on the main assumptions is provided in the relevant accounting policy.

The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience as well as other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Subsequent actual results may differ from these estimates and these variations may be material.

The estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and adjustments are made where necessary.

Judgements that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in the relevant notes. Significant judgements and estimations include landfill post-closure costs, asset revaluations, impairments, certain fair value calculations and provisions.

REVENUE

Revenue comprises rates, revenue from operating activities, investment revenue, gains, finance and other revenue and is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Revenue may be derived from either exchange or non-exchange transactions.

Revenue from exchange transactions

Revenue from exchange transactions arises where the Council provides goods or services to another entity or individual and directly receives approximately equal value in a willing arm's length transaction (primarily in the form of cash in exchange).

Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Revenue from non-exchange transactions arises from transactions that are not exchange transactions. Revenue from non-exchange transaction arises when the Council receives value from another party without giving approximately equal value directly in exchange for the value received.

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset, is recognised as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognised in respect of the same inflow.

As the Council satisfies a present obligation recognised as a liability in respect of an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset, it reduces the carrying amount of the liability recognised and recognises an amount of revenue equal to that reduction.

Approximately equal value

Approximately equal value is considered to reflect a fair or market value, which is normally commensurate with an arm's length commercial transaction between a willing buyer and willing seller. Some goods or services that the Council provides (e.g. 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. However, as the water rates charged are primarily based on a per unit of consumption basis, they are considered to be more in the nature of an exchange transaction. Revenue from water rates is recognised on an accrual basis, based on usage.

Operating activities

The Council undertakes various activities as part of its normal operations, some of which generate revenue, but generally at below market rates. The following categories (except where noted) are classified as transfers, which are non-exchange transactions other than taxes.

Grants, subsidies and reimbursements

Grants and subsidies are recognised as revenue immediately except to the extent a liability is also recognised in respect of the same grant or subsidy. A liability is recognised when the grant or subsidy received are subject to a condition such that the Council has the obligation to return those funds received in the event that the conditions attached to them are breached. As the Council satisfies the conditions, the carrying amount of the liability is reduced and an equal amount is recognised as revenue.

Reimbursements are recognised upon entitlement, which is when conditions relating to the eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Development contributions

Development contributions are recognised as revenue when the Council provides, or is able to provide, the service for which the contribution was charged. In the event that the Council is unable to provide the service immediately, or the development contribution is refundable, the Council will

recognise an asset and a liability and only recognise revenue when the Council has met the obligation for which the development contribution was charged.

Rendering of services

Revenue considered to be from exchange transactions is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

Revenue from the rendering of services where the service provided is non-exchange is recognised when the transaction occurs to the extent that a liability is not also recognised.

Fines and penalties

Revenue from fines and penalties (e.g. traffic and parking infringements, library overdue book fines, rates penalties) is recognised when infringement notices are issued or when the fines/penalties are otherwise imposed.

Sale of goods

The sale of goods is classified as exchange revenue. Sale of goods is recognised when products are sold to the customer and all risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer.

Investment revenues

Dividends

Dividends from equity investments, other than those accounted for using equity accounting, are classified as exchange revenue and are recognised when the Council's right to receive payment has been established.

Investment property lease rentals

Lease rentals (net of any incentives given) are classified as exchange revenue and recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which benefits derived from the leased asset is diminished

Other revenue

Donated, subsidised or vested assets

Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration, with no conditions attached, the fair value of the asset received is recognised as non-exchange revenue when the control of the asset is transferred to the Council.

Gains

Gains include additional earnings on the disposal of property, plant and equipment and movements in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities.

Finance revenue

Interest

Interest revenue is exchange revenue and recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Donated services

The Council benefits from the voluntary service of many Wellingtonians in the delivery of its activities and services (e.g. 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 (e.g. cash or physical assets) to another entity or individual in return for compliance with certain conditions relating to the operating activities of that entity. It includes any expenditure arising from a funding arrangement with another entity that has been entered into to achieve the objectives of the Council. Grants and sponsorships are distinct from donations that are discretionary or charitable gifts. Where grants and sponsorships are discretionary until payment, the expense is recognised when the payment is made. Otherwise, the expense is recognised when the specified criteria have been fulfilled.

Finance expense*Interest*

Interest expense is recognised using the effective interest rate method. All borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortisation of intangible assets are charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the associated assets.

TAXATION

The Council, as a local authority, is only liable for income tax on the surplus or deficit for the year derived from any Council controlled trading organisations and comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, plus any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the assets and liabilities, and the unused tax losses using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilised.

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

All items in the prospective financial statements are exclusive of GST, with the exception of receivables and payables, which are stated as GST inclusive. Where GST is not recoverable as an input tax, it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments include financial assets (loans and receivables and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense), financial liabilities (payables and borrowings)

and derivative financial instruments. Financial instruments are initially recognised on trade-date at their fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequent measurement of financial instruments depends on the classification determined by the Council. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial instruments are classified into the categories outlined below based on the purpose for which they were acquired. The classification is determined at initial recognition and re-evaluated at the end of each reporting period.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as loans and receivables or financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and loans and deposits.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturity dates of 3 months or less.

Trade and other receivables have fixed or determinable payments. They arise when the Group provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor, and has no intention of trading the receivable.

Loans and deposits include loans to other entities (including subsidiaries and associates), and bank deposits with maturity dates of more than 3 months.

Financial assets in this category are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Fair value is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date for assets of a similar maturity and credit risk. Trade and other receivables due in less than 12 months are recognised at their nominal value. A provision for impairment is recognised when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. As there are statutory remedies to recover unpaid rates, penalties and water meter charges, no provision has been made for impairment in respect of these receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense relate to equity investments that are held by the Council for long-term strategic purposes and therefore are not intended to be sold. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense are initially recorded at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value and changes, other than impairment losses, are recognised directly in a reserve within equity. On disposal, the cumulative fair value gain or loss previously recognised directly in other comprehensive revenue and expense is recognised within surplus or deficit.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables and borrowings. Financial liabilities with duration of more than 12 months are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortisation is recognised within surplus or deficit. Financial liabilities with duration of less than 12 months are recognised at their nominal value.

On disposal any gains or losses are recognised within surplus or deficit.

Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments include interest rate swaps used to hedge exposure to interest rate risk on borrowings. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value, based on quoted market prices, and subsequently remeasured to fair value at the end of each reporting period. Fair value is determined by reference to quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets. Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are classified as non-hedged and fair value gains or losses are recognised within surplus or deficit.

Recognition of fair value gains or losses on derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting depends on the nature of the item being hedged. Where a derivative is used to hedge variability of cash flows (cash flow hedge), the effective part of any gain or loss is recognised within other comprehensive revenue and expense while the ineffective part is recognised within surplus or deficit. Gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense transfer to surplus or deficit in the same periods as when the hedged item affects the surplus or deficit. Where a derivative is used to hedge variability in the fair value of the Council's fixed rate borrowings (fair value hedge), the gain or loss is recognised within surplus or deficit.

As per the International Swap Dealers' Association (ISDA) master agreements, all swap payments or receipts are settled net.

INVENTORIES

Inventories consumed in the provision of services (such as botanical supplies) are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

Inventories held for resale (such as rubbish bags), are recorded at the lower of cost (determined on a first-in, first-out basis) and net realisable value. This valuation includes allowances for slow-moving and obsolete stock. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business.

Inventory held for distribution at no or nominal cost is recorded at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Investment properties are properties that are held primarily to earn rental revenue or for capital growth or both. These include the Council's ground leases, and certain land and buildings.

Investment properties exclude those properties held for strategic purposes or to provide a social service. This includes properties that generate cash inflows as the rental revenue is incidental to the purpose for holding the property. Such properties include the Council's social housing assets, which are held within operational assets in property, plant and equipment. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction of investment property are not capitalised.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently measured at fair value, determined annually by an independent registered valuer. Any gain or loss arising is recognised within surplus or deficit. Investment properties are not depreciated.

NON-CURRENT ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

Non-current assets held for sale are separately classified as their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. A non-current asset is classified as held for sale where:

- the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets

- a plan to sell the asset is in place and an active programme to locate a buyer has been initiated
- the asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value
- the sale is expected to occur within 1 year or beyond 1 year where a delay has occurred that is caused by events beyond the Group's control and there is sufficient evidence the Group remains committed to sell the asset
- actions required to complete the sale indicate it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or the plan will be withdrawn.

A non-current asset classified as held for sale is recognised at the lower of its carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses on initial classification are included within surplus or deficit.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment consists of operational assets, restricted assets and infrastructure assets.

Operational assets include land, the landfill post-closure asset, buildings, the Civic Centre complex, the library collection, and plant and equipment.

Restricted assets include art and cultural assets, zoo animals, restricted buildings, parks and reserves and the Town Belt. These assets provide a benefit or service to the community and in most cases cannot be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions.

Infrastructure assets include the roading network, water, waste and drainage reticulation networks, service concession assets and infrastructure land (including land under roads). Each asset type includes all items that are required for the network to function.

Vested assets are those assets where ownership and control is transferred to the Council from a third party (e.g. 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 (e.g. vested assets), in which case the asset is recognised at fair value at the date of transfer. The initial cost of property, plant and equipment includes the purchase consideration (or the fair value in the case of vested assets), and those costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset into the location and condition necessary for its intended purpose. Subsequent expenditure that extends or expands the asset's service potential is capitalised.

Borrowing costs incurred during the construction of property, plant and equipment are not capitalised.

After initial recognition, certain classes of property, plant and equipment are revalued to fair value. Where there is no active market for an asset, fair value is determined by optimised depreciated replacement cost.

Specific measurement policies for categories of property, plant and equipment are shown below:

OPERATIONAL ASSETS

Plant and equipment and the Civic Centre complex are measured at historical cost and not revalued.

Library collections are valued at depreciated replacement cost on a 3 year cycle by the

Council's library staff in accordance with guidelines outlined in Valuation Guidance for Cultural and Heritage Assets, published by the Treasury Accounting Team, November 2002.

Land and buildings are valued at fair value on a 3-year cycle by an independent registered valuer.

RESTRICTED ASSETS

Art and cultural assets (artworks, sculptures and statues) are valued at historical cost. Zoo animals are stated at estimated replacement cost. All other restricted assets (buildings, parks and reserves and the Town Belt) were valued at fair value as at 30 June 2005 by an independent registered valuer. The Council has elected to use the fair value of other restricted assets at 30 June 2005 as the deemed cost of the assets. These assets are no longer revalued. Subsequent additions have been recorded at cost.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS

Infrastructure assets (roading network, water, waste and drainage reticulation assets) are valued at optimised depreciated replacement cost on a 3 year cycle by an independent registered valuer. 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 Gully wastewater treatment plants, which are owned by the Council but operated by Veolia Water under agreement with Wellington Water Limited. The assets are valued consistently with waste infrastructure network assets.

The carrying values of revalued property, plant and equipment are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to ensure that those values are not materially different to fair value.

REVALUATIONS

The result of any revaluation of the Council's property, plant and equipment is recognised within other comprehensive revenue and expense and taken to the asset revaluation reserve. Where this

results in a debit balance in the reserve for a class of property, plant and equipment, the balance is included in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that offsets a previous decrease in value recognised within surplus or deficit will be recognised firstly, within surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and with any remaining increase recognised within other comprehensive revenue and expense and in the revaluation reserve for that class of property, plant and equipment.

Accumulated depreciation at the revaluation date is eliminated so that the carrying amount after revaluation equals the revalued amount.

While assumptions are used in all revaluations, the most significant of these are in infrastructure. For example where stormwater, wastewater and water supply pipes are underground, the physical deterioration and condition of assets are not visible and must therefore be estimated. Any revaluation risk is minimised by performing a combination of physical inspections and condition modelling assessments.

IMPAIRMENT

The Council's assets are defined as cash generating if the primary purpose of the asset is to provide a commercial return. Non-cash generating assets are assets other than cash generating assets.

The carrying amounts of cash generating property, plant and equipment assets are reviewed at least annually to determine if there is any indication of impairment. Where an asset's, or class of assets', recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount it will be reported at its recoverable amount and an impairment loss will be recognised. The recoverable amount is the higher of an item's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Losses resulting from impairment are reported within surplus or deficit, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in which case any impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease and recorded within other comprehensive revenue and expense.

The carrying amounts of non-cash generating property, plant and equipment assets are reviewed at least annually to determine if there is any indication of impairment. Where an asset's, or class of assets', recoverable service amount is less than its carrying amount it will be reported at its recoverable service amount and an impairment loss will be recognised. The recoverable service amount is the higher of an item's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. A non-cash generating asset's value in use is the present value of the asset's remaining service potential. Losses resulting from impairment are reported within surplus or deficit, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in which case any impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease and recorded within other comprehensive revenue and expense.

DISPOSAL

Gains and losses arising from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised within surplus or deficit in the period in which the transaction occurs. Any balance attributable to the disposed asset in the asset revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

WORK IN PROGRESS

The cost of projects within work in progress is transferred to the relevant asset class when the project is completed and then depreciated.

DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment, with certain exceptions. The exceptions are land, restricted assets other than buildings, and assets under construction (work in

progress). Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis, to allocate the cost or value of the asset (less any assessed residual value) over its estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives and depreciation rate ranges of the major classes of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Asset category	Useful life (years)
Land	Unlimited
Buildings	2 – 150
Civic Precinct	2 – 67
Plant and equipment	1 – 296
Library	4 – 11
Restricted assets (excluding buildings)	Unlimited
Infrastructure assets:	
Land (including land under roads)	Unlimited
Roading	2 – 266
Drainage, waste and water	7 - 402

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.

The landfill post closure asset is depreciated over the life of the landfill based on the capacity of the landfill.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

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

Asset category	Useful life (years)
Computer software	2 to 11

Carbon credits comprise either allocations of emission allowances granted by the Government related to forestry assets or units purchased in the market to cover liabilities associated with landfill operations. Carbon credits are recognised at cost at the date of allocation or purchase.

Gains and losses arising from disposal of intangible assets are recognised within surplus or deficit in the period in which the transaction occurs. Intangible assets are reviewed at least annually to determine if there is any indication of impairment. Where an intangible asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, it will be reported at its recoverable amount and an impairment loss will be recognised. Losses resulting from impairment are reported within surplus or deficit.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure on individual projects is capitalised and recognised as an asset when it meets the definition and criteria for capitalisation as an asset and it is probable that the Council will receive future economic benefits from the asset.

Assets which have finite lives are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and are amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful lives.

LEASES

OPERATING

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased items are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised within surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised within surplus or deficit over the term of the lease as they form an integral part of the total lease payment.

OPERATING LEASES AS LESSOR

The Group leases investment properties and a portion of land and buildings. Rental revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

FINANCE LEASES

Finance leases transfer to the Group (as lessee) substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset. Initial recognition of a finance lease results in an asset and liability being recognised at amounts equal to the lower of the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments.

The finance charge is released to surplus or deficit over the lease period and the capitalised values are amortised over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the leased item.

EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITIES

A provision for employee benefit liabilities (holiday leave, long service leave and retirement gratuities) is recognised as a liability when benefits are earned but not paid.

HOLIDAY LEAVE

Holiday leave includes: annual leave, long service leave, statutory time off in lieu and ordinary time off in lieu. Annual leave is calculated on an actual entitlement basis in accordance with section 21(2) of the Holidays Act 2003.

RETIREMENT GRATUITIES

Retirement gratuities are calculated on an actuarial basis based on the likely future entitlements accruing to employees, after taking into account years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that employees will reach the point of entitlement, and other contractual entitlements information.

OTHER CONTRACTUAL ENTITLEMENTS

Other contractual entitlements include termination benefits, which are recognised within surplus or deficit only when there is a demonstrable commitment to either terminate employment prior to normal retirement date or to provide such benefits as a result of an offer to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits settled within 12 months are reported at the amount expected to be paid, otherwise they are reported as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows.

PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised for future liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that expenditure will be required to settle the

obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. Provisions are measured at the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation. Liabilities and provisions to be settled beyond 12 months are recorded at their present value.

LANDFILL POST-CLOSURE COSTS

The Council, as operator of the Southern Landfill, has a legal obligation to apply for resource consents when the landfill or landfill stages reach the end of their operating life and are to be closed. These resource consents will set out the closure requirements and the requirements for ongoing maintenance and monitoring services at the landfill site after closure. A provision for post-closure costs is recognised as a liability when the obligation for post-closure arises, which is when each stage of the landfill is commissioned and refuse begins to accumulate.

The provision is measured based on the present value of future cash flows expected to be incurred, taking into account future events including known changes to legal requirements and known improvements in technology. The provision includes all costs associated with landfill post-closure including final cover application and vegetation; incremental drainage control features; completing facilities for leachate collection and monitoring; completing facilities for water quality monitoring; completing facilities for monitoring and recovery of gas.

Amounts provided for landfill post-closure are capitalised to the landfill asset. The capitalised landfill asset is depreciated over the life of the landfill based on the capacity used.

The Council has a 21.5 percent joint venture interest in the Spicer Valley landfill. The Council's provision for landfill post-closure costs includes the Council's proportionate share of the Spicer Valley landfill provision for post-closure costs.

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 comprise: bank balances, cash on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of 3 months or less. The prospective statement of cash flows has been prepared using the direct approach subject to the netting of certain cash flows. Cash flows in respect of investments and borrowings that have been rolled-over under arranged finance facilities have been netted in order to provide more meaningful disclosures.

Operating activities include cash received from all non-financial revenue sources of the Council and the Group and record the cash payments made for the supply of goods and services. Investing activities relate to the acquisition and disposal of assets and investment revenue.

Financing activities relate to activities that change the equity and debt capital structure of the Council and Group and financing costs.

RELATED PARTIES

Related parties arise where one entity has the ability to affect the financial and operating policies of another through the presence of control or significant influence. Related parties include members of the Group and key management personnel. Key management personnel include the Mayor and Councillors as Directors, the Chief Executive and all members of the Executive Leadership Team being key advisors to the Directors and Chief Executive.

The Mayor and Councillors are considered Directors as they occupy the position of a member of the governing body of the Council reporting entity. Directors' remuneration comprises any money, consideration or benefit received or receivable or otherwise made available, directly or indirectly, to a Director during the reporting period. Directors' remuneration does not include reimbursement of authorised work expenses or the provision of work-related equipment such as mobile phones and laptops.

COST ALLOCATION

The Council has derived the cost of service for each significant activity (as reported within the Statements of Service Performance). Direct costs are expensed directly to the activity. Indirect costs relate to the overall costs of running the organisation and include staff time, office space and information technology costs. These indirect costs are allocated as overheads across all activities.

COMPARATIVES

To ensure consistency with the current year, certain comparative information has been reclassified where appropriate. This has occurred:

- where classifications have changed between periods
- where the Council has made additional disclosure in the current year, and where a greater degree of disaggregation of prior year amounts and balances is therefore required
- where there has been a change of accounting policy.

Public Benefit Entity Financial Reporting Standard 42 Prospective Financial Statements (PBE FRS 42)

The Council has complied with PBE FRS 42 in the preparation of these draft prospective financial statements. In accordance with PBE FRS 42, the following information is provided:

(i) Description of the nature of the entity's current operation and its principal activities

The Council is a territorial local authority, as defined in the Local Government Act 2002. The Council's principal activities are outlined within this annual plan.

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

It is a requirement of the Local Government Act 2002 to present prospective financial statements that span 1 year and include them within the Annual 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 2020/21 for issue on 21 July 2020 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.

Operating Projects and programmes

As per separate attachment.

Capital Projects and Programmes

As per separate attachment

Part D: Appendices

Appendix 1: Pandemic Response and Recovery Plan

To ensure Wellington gets through the Pandemic in the best possible shape and the City recovers as fast as possible.

<p>1. Council Financial Support</p> <p>With the lockdown in place, some businesses and households are facing significant financial hardship. The government is providing a range of support mechanisms as are banks. Council will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing support to businesses and commercial ratepayers by providing the ability to defer 2019/20 fourth quarter rates without penalty for 6 months • providing a variety of rent relief or rent payment plans for the balance of 2019/20 to organisations, businesses and clubs that use council facilities • reducing the timeframes for payments to suppliers who provide goods and services to Council from 20 to 7 days to help with cash-flow 	<p>2. Council Services</p> <p>Council services are important for community wellbeing. While many are temporarily on hold, essential services continue to be delivered and others are being delivered in a different way. Council services will play an important part of the recovery phase, and Council costs also impact many businesses. Council is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing many fees such as alcohol and food licence fees to support the hospitality sector • providing a rebate for pavement licence holders for the equivalent of the fourth quarter of 2019/20 • providing ongoing support through Council grants to Wellington community groups • freezing pool and council gym membership costs for the duration of the lockdown
<p>3. Community Wellbeing</p> <p>As we move through COVID-19 and into recovery we will work with our partners to understand and address emerging needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assist us we will provide additional grant funding of \$1.5m to support community and social service organisations to address these needs • Continue work with our partners to address homelessness and ensure the increased transitional housing capacity developed through the COVID-19 response is maintained • We recognise there is a need have an increased focus on wellbeing and harm reduction programmes such as family violence and we will take a partnership approach to address increased need in this area • To ensure food is available to people in need we will continue with our food security work programme • Renewed emphasis on programmes that improve local resilience and wellbeing – including restoring the function of community centres. • get people active – provide discounted or free entry to facilities like the Zoo, Zealandia and Council pools for a period of time to encourage people 	<p>4. Economic Recovery</p> <p>Businesses pay 45 percent of the total rates in the city, and provide jobs for Wellingtonians as well many others in the region. It is important that businesses are supported through the lockdown so they can be at the forefront of the economic recovery. Actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business support – WellingtonNZ operating a business advice line and running a series of webinars and online workshops for the business community • City Recovery Fund – a fund of up to \$8m to support and boost the economic recovery including support for the creative and innovative sectors
<p>5. Absolutely Positively Wellington</p> <p>Wellington has a strong sense of community and is no stranger to a crisis. As shown with the earthquake in 2016, Wellingtonians are resilient and look after each other in times of need. This area of focus is about maintaining pride in the city, looking after each other, and looking after everything local. There are two main aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buy local – The #LoveLocal programme will be geared up to encourage Wellingtonians to buy from and support local Wellington businesses and those across the region • Pride in the city – a range of initiatives will be undertaken to encourage the Absolutely Positively Wellington pride in our city, foster Wellingtonians' caring spirit and find new ways in which we can support each other 	<p>6. Regional & Central Govt Collaboration</p> <p>As part of the recovery phase it will be important that economic stimulus projects are strongly aligned with central government efforts to ensure benefits are maximised. The key areas of focus are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing a package of 10 'shovel ready' projects to support economic growth and job creation in the region • Partnering with Wellington stakeholders and our CCOs on a future programme of work to assist city recovery. • Working alongside mana whenua towards a strong recovery for our city, whānau and hapori. • Advocate to central government for funding and other support to assist with the recovery of Wellington, a capital fit for the future

Appendix 2: Rates payment flexibility

We are giving flexibility for how and when rates are paid for 2020/21 for ratepayers who are impacted by COVID-19. For those requiring help paying the 1st instalment of rates in 2020/21, please refer to wellington.govt.nz/rates for more information.

Rates related policy changes

Rates Postponement policy

We are making some changes to our rates postponement policy to enable better support to ratepayers facing financial hardship during the COVID-19 pandemic. The changes below are an addition to our existing policy which caters for rates postponement for residential and commercial ratepayers facing financial hardship. Residents can apply for a rates deferral under the existing rates remission and rates postponement policy criteria. Applications for a rates postponement must be made in writing. New criteria for commercial ratepayer's rates deferral due to COVID-19 have been added as follows:

COVID-19 Pandemic Response Rates Postponement

Relief of up to six months rates postponement (deferred payment) can be provided for commercial, business and industrial ratepayers.

Criteria for the postponement of rates for commercial, industrial and business ratepayers in cases of financial hardship due to the COVID -19 pandemic are as follows:

- i. Commercial (Non-residential) ratepayers or their tenants will be able to illustrate experiencing financial hardship resulting from natural disaster or other type of local or national emergency eg COVID -19 through either:
 1. Qualification for Government COVID -19 wage subsidy; or
 2. Qualification for Government COVID -19 Business Finance Guarantee Scheme; or
 3. Qualification for a mortgage 'holiday' from the bank;
 4. Qualification for other Government funded schemes or initiatives relating to the natural disaster or other type of local or national emergency
- ii. Show that benefits of relief are passed through to tenants.
- iii. The rateable property is not owned by a central government agency, crown entity, state owned enterprise or utility company as these are excluded from qualification.

This postponement relates specifically to the rates invoices for the 2019/20 4th quarter (due 1 June 2020) and the 2020/21 1st Quarter (due 1 September 2020). Deferred payment will attract interest at a rate of 2 percent per annum. Interest will be calculated quarterly. For Q4 2019/20 this is on the 15 July 2020 and 15 October 2020 and added to the unpaid balance of the postponed rate amount of instalment four for the 2019/20 rating year. For Q1 2020/21 this is on the 15th October 2020 and 15 January 2021.

This rates postponement ceases on 31 December 2020 for Q4 2019/20, and 31 March 2021 for Q1 2020/21, unless extended by a resolution of Council prior to that date. This may be in the form of an extension to the duration of the period of postponement and/or the inclusion of postponement of additional rate(s) invoices.

Rates instalment penalties and rates arrears penalties relating to successful applications will not be added during the period of approved deferral. All other outstanding unpaid balances will attract the normal penalty fees.

Appendix 3: Detailed performance information

How we will monitor performance

Performance measures

We use performance measures to track how well we are delivering services against targets. Please note the following when reading these measures.

- These measures represent the range of data we collect, which will inform how well we are delivering our services. When we report on our performance, it may be on groups of measures rather than individual measures in order to clearly tell our performance story.
- For Council Controlled Organisations (CCO), measures are to be confirmed through the Statement of Intent (SOI) process through the Council's CCO subcommittee. Detailed measures can be found in these SOIs on our website.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGET 2019/20	TARGET 2020/21
1.1 Governance, information and engagement		
Facilitating democratic decision-making		
Meeting and committee agendas (%) made available to the public within statutory timeframes	100%	100%
Meeting and committee agendas (%) made available to the public at least 4 days prior to meetings	70%	70%
Community engagement		
Residents (%) who believe they have adequate opportunities to have their say in Council activities	45%	45%
Residents (%) who state they are satisfied with how the Council makes decisions	45%	45%
Providing information and a point of contact		
Contact Centre – Contacts responded to within target timeframes (calls)	85%	85%
Contact Centre – Contacts responded to within target timeframes (emails, web form and FIXIT)	100%	100%
City Archives – users (%) satisfied with services and facilities	75%	75%
Residents (%) who agree that Council information is easy to access (via website, libraries, social media, newspapers etc)	55%	55%
Residents (%) who agree that the Council is proactive in informing residents about their city	70%	70%
Official information requests (%) handled within Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act legislative timeframe	90%	90%
1.2 Māori and mana whenua partnerships		
Relationship with mana whenua		
Mana whenua satisfaction with their relationship with Wellington City Council	Satisfied	Satisfied
The extent to which (how satisfied) mana whenua partners believe (are) that	Satisfied	Satisfied

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGET 2019/20	TARGET 2020/21
the Council is meeting its obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi with respect to Partnership, Protection and Participation (narrative-based measure based on interviews)		
Engaging Māori residents in decisions		
Māori residents (%) who believe that they have adequate opportunities to have their say in decision-making	75%	75%
Promoting Māori culture		
Māori residents (%) who agree that the Council is taking an active role in revitalising te reo Māori	75%	75%
Māori residents (%) who agree that the Council is taking an active role in revitalising Māori cultural heritage	75%	75%
PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGET 2019/20	TARGET 2020/21
2.1 Parks, beaches and open spaces		
Utilisation		
Number of visitors to the Wellington Botanic Gardens and Otari-Wilton's Bush	1,280,000	900,000
<i>Estimated 30% reduction due to impact of Covid-19 on tourism</i>		
Number of formal education attendees at Council programmes (School & Community)	Baseline	2,000
Attractiveness		
Residents (%) satisfied with the quality and maintenance of green open spaces (local parks and reserves, playgrounds, botanic gardens, beaches and coastal areas, walkways and trails, waterfront, forested areas and green belts)	90%	90%
Protecting and enhancing our biodiversity		
Establish 2 million native plants by 2025	1,815,000	1,850,000
Hectares of high-value biodiversity sites covered by coordinated pest management	Baseline	296
Affordability		
Cost to the ratepayer per visitor to the Wellington Botanic Gardens and Otari-Wilton's Bush	Baseline	\$4.20
Community engagement		
Proportion of households engaged in Council-coordinated pest trapping	Baseline	30%
Number of plants supplied for community planting	35,000	35,000
2.2 Waste reduction and energy conservation		
Recycling		
Residents (%) who use WCC recycling services regularly	90%	90%

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGET 2019/20	TARGET 2020/21
Affordability		
Cost per household (per annum) for kerbside recycling	Baseline	\$86.00
Customer satisfaction		
Residents (%) satisfied with kerbside recycling service	85%	85%
Users (%) satisfied with waste collection service	90%	90%
Sustainable landfill operation		
Estimated efficiency of gas capture system (% of estimated gas produced that is captured and destroyed)	Baseline	95%
Waste minimisation activities		
Volume of waste diverted from landfill (tonnes)	20,000	20,000
Number of participants in waste minimisation and education programmes run by WCC	Baseline	3,000
Energy conservation		
Energy cost (\$)	Baseline	Baseline
Amount of energy used (kWh)	Baseline	Baseline
Estimated energy savings	Baseline	Reduce by 5% p.a.
WCC corporate greenhouse gas emissions (tonnes) Achieve 2050 target total emissions 23,075	Achieve 2050 target	Achieve 2050 target
2.3 Water		
Clean and safe		
Compliance with Drinking Water Standards for NZ 2005 (revised 2008) (Part 4 bacterial compliance criteria)*	Compliant	Compliant
Compliance with Drinking Water Standards for NZ 2005 (revised 2008) (Part 5 protozoal compliance criteria)*	Compliant	Compliant
Meeting customer expectations		
Number of complaints about the drinking water's clarity, taste, odour, pressure or flow, continuity of supply, and supplier responsiveness, expressed per 1000 connections*	<20	<20
Continuity of supply and resolution of faults		
Median response time for attendance for urgent call outs*	60 min	60 min
Median response time for resolution for urgent call outs*	4 hours	4 hours
Median response time for attendance for non-urgent call outs*	36 hours	36 hours
Median response time for resolution for non-urgent call outs*	5 days	5 days
Water supply interruptions (measured as customer hours)	Baseline	Baseline
Efficiency and sustainability		

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGET 2019/20	TARGET 2020/21
Percentage of real water loss from networked reticulation system *	<17%	<17%
Average drinking water consumption resident/day*	365ltr	365ltr
*denotes mandatory measures		
2.4 Wastewater		
Compliance and sustainability		
Dry weather wastewater overflows, expressed per 1000 connections*	0	0
Compliance with the resource consents for discharge from the sewerage system, measured by the number of:	0	0
Abatement notices	0	0
Infringement notices	0	0
Enforcement orders	0	0
Convictions*	0	0
Meeting customer expectations		
Number of complaints about the wastewater odour, system faults, blockages, and supplier responsiveness, expressed per 1000 connections*	<30/1000	<30/1000
Continuity of service and resolution of faults		
Number of wastewater reticulation incidents per km of reticulation pipeline (blockages)	≤0.8	≤0.8
Median response time for wastewater overflows* (attendance time)	≤1 hour	≤1 hour
Median response time for wastewater overflows* (resolution time)	≤6 hours	≤6 hours
*denotes mandatory measures		
2.5 Stormwater		
Continuity of service and resolution of faults		
Number of flooding events*	Baseline	Baseline
Number of pipeline blockages per km of pipeline	≤0.5	≤0.5
Number of habitable floors per 1000 connected homes per flooding event*	Baseline	Baseline
Median response time to attend a flooding event*	≤60 minutes	≤60 minutes
Days (%) during the bathing season (1 November to 31 March) that the monitored beaches are suitable for recreational use	90%	90%
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%
Compliance with the resource consents for discharge from the stormwater system, measured by the number of:	0	0
Abatement notices	0	0
Infringement notices	0	0
Enforcement orders	0	0

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGET 2019/20	TARGET 2020/21
Convictions*	0	0
Meeting customer expectations		
Number of complaints about stormwater system performance per 1000 connections*	<20/1000	<20/1000
Residents (%) satisfied with the stormwater system	75%	75%
*denotes mandatory measures		
2.6 Conservation attractions		
Wellington Zoo and Zealandia – for CCO measures refer to CCO’s Statement of Intent.		Refer SOI
ZEALANDIA – for CCO measures refer to CCO’s Statement of Intent.		Refer SOI
PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGET 2019/20	TARGET 2020/21
3.1 City promotions and business support		
Business Improvement Districts		
Total targeted rates collected from and paid to Business Improvement Districts	335,000	342,000
WellingtonNZ – for CCO measures refer to CCO’s Statement of Intent.		
Wellington Regional Stadium Trust - for CCO measures refer to CCO’s Statement of Intent.		
PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGET 2019/20	TARGET 2020/21
4.1 Arts and cultural activities		
High quality events		
Attendees (%) satisfied with Council-delivered arts and cultural festivals	90%	90%
Estimated attendance at WCC-supported and delivered events.	Trend	trend
Arts and cultural sector support		
Users (%) satisfied with Toi Pōneke facilities and services	90%	90%
Users (%) satisfied with Toi Pōneke staff		90%
Funding Success		
Grant outcomes (%) achieved (through funded outcomes – four out of five – being met) – Arts and Culture Fund	80%	80%
Wellington Museums Trust – for CCO measures refer to CCO’s Statement of Intent.		Refer SOI
PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGET 2019/20	TARGET 2020/21
5.1 Recreation promotion and support		

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGET 2019/20	TARGET 2020/21
High quality experience		
User satisfaction (%) – pools	90%	90%
User satisfaction (%) – recreation centres including ASB Sports Centre	90%	90%
User satisfaction (%) – sportsfields (grass)	85%	85%
User satisfaction (%) – sportsfields (artificial)	85%	85%
Scheduled sports games and trainings (%) that take place (all sportsfields) Summer	Baseline	95%
Scheduled sports games and trainings (%) that take place (all sportsfields) Winter	Baseline	85%
Utilisation		
Artificial sports-field (%) utilisation – peak winter	80%	80%
Artificial sports-field (%) utilisation – peak summer	40%	40%
Artificial sports-field (%) utilisation – off-peak winter	25%	25%
Artificial sports-field (%) utilisation – off-peak summer	20%	20%
Swimming pool visits (by facility) <i>Estimated 15% reduction due to impact of Covid-19</i>	1,321,000	1,122,000
Marinas occupancy (%)	96%	96%
Recreation centre visits (including ASB Sports Centre)	1,165,000	1,165,000
ASB Sports Centre court space utilisation (%) – peak	65%	65%
ASB Sports Centre court space utilisation (%) – off-peak	50%	50%
Number of uses of Leisure Card	148,000	148,000
Berhampore Golf course users	Baseline	1,770
Affordability		
Residents' perception that pool admission charges are affordable	Baseline	60%
Ratepayer subsidy per swim	Baseline	<\$13.60
Ratepayer subsidy per court/hour (ASB Sports Centre)	Baseline	<\$6.25
City recreation promotion		
Number of international and national events at Council recreation facilities	Baseline	Baseline
Estimated attendees of international and national events at Council recreation facilities	Baseline	Baseline
Basin Reserve Trust – for CCO measures refer to CCO's Statement of Intent.		
5.2 Community Support		
Libraries experience		
User satisfaction (%) with library services	90%	90%
User satisfaction (%) with library facilities	Baseline	70%

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGET 2019/20	TARGET 2020/21
User satisfaction (%) with library collection (physical)	75%	75%
User satisfaction (%) with library collection (e-library)	80%	80%
Libraries utilisation		
Library items issued (physical)	Baseline	2,200,000
Library items issued (e-library)	340,000	340,000
Estimates of attendees of library programmes	75,000	Baseline
Library physical visits	2,400,000	2,400,000
Library website visits	3,300,000	3,300,000
Residents (%) who are active library users	75%	75%
Libraries amenity		
Customers (%) who think the library helped them to gain new knowledge and skills	Baseline	70%
Customers (%) who think the library helped them to connect with others and ideas	Baseline	50%
Customers (%) who think the library helped them to improve their job and earning potential	Baseline	25%
Customers (%) who think the library contributed to their sense of belonging in the community	Baseline	65%
Libraries affordability		
Cost to the ratepayer per library transaction	Baseline	<\$2.40
Community centres utilisation		
Occupancy (%) of Council community centres and halls	45%	45%
Funding success		
Grants outcomes (%) achieved (through funded outcomes – four out of five – being met) – Social and Recreation Fund	80%	80%
Housing quality and usage		
Tenant satisfaction (%) with services and facilities	90%	90%
Tenant rating (%) of the overall condition of their house/apartment (average, 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 within policy	98%	98%
Housing upgrade project		
Agreed milestones, design standards and budgets are met in accordance with the agreed works programme and Deed of Grant between the Crown and the Council	To achieve	To achieve

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGET 2019/20	TARGET 2020/21
5.3 Public health and safety		
Compliance		
Food registrations – premises (%) inspected within Food Act regulation required timeframes (new business and existing businesses)	100%	100%
Efficiency		
Alcohol licences – high to very high premises (%) inspected during peak time	50%	50%
Alcohol licences – very high risk premises (%) inspected twice during the year	100%	100%
Timeliness		
Graffiti removal – response time frames (%) met	80%	80%
Dog control – urgent requests (%) responded to within 1 hour	100%	100%
Dog control – non-urgent requests (%) responded to within 24 hours	99%	99%
Public toilets – urgent requests (%) responded to within 4 hours	100%	100%
Public toilets – non-urgent requests (%) responded to within 3 days	95%	95%
Hygiene standard		
Toilets (%) that meet required cleanliness and maintenance performance standards	95%	95%
PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGET 2020/21	TARGET 2020/21
6.1 Urban planning, heritage and public spaces development		
High-quality development		
Residents (%) who agree that new buildings constructed in the city maintain or enhance the city's attractiveness	Baseline	60%
Residents (%) who agree that regeneration of areas of the city adds to its vibrancy (e.g. laneways)	Baseline	85%
Residents (%) who agree that the public areas of their suburban centre – encourage use	Baseline	70%
Residents (%) who agree that the public areas of their suburban centre –feel safe	Baseline	70%
Residents (%) who agree that the public areas of their suburban centre –are well designed	Baseline	40%
Protecting heritage		
Residents (%) who agree that heritage items are adequately valued and protected in the City	65%	70%
Number of heritage-listed buildings that are earthquake prone	Baseline	10% reduction
Residents (%) who agree that the character of historic suburbs is adequately retained	70%	70%
6.2 Building and development		

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGET 2019/20	TARGET 2020/21
Effective planning		
Residents' agreement that our building and development control settings strike the right balance between allowing development and preserving the character of the city	Baseline	45%
Timeliness		
Building consents (%) issued within 20 workings 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 time frames	100%	100%
Resource consents (%) that are monitored within 3 months of project commencement	100%	100%
Subdivision certificates – Section 223 certificates (%) issued within statutory timeframes	100%	100%
Noise control (excessive noise) complaints (%) investigated within 1 hour	90%	90%
Customer focus		
Customers (%) who rate building control service as good or very good	70%	70%
Customers (%) who rate resource consent service as good or very good	Baseline	90%
Compliance		
Building Consent Authority (BCA) accreditation retention	Retain	Retain
PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGET 2019/20	TARGET 2020/21
7.1 Transport network		
Network condition and maintenance		
Roads (%) that meet smooth roads standards*	70%	70%
Structures (%) that have been condition rated in the past five years – walls	100%	100%
Structures (%) that have been condition rated in the past five years – bridges and tunnels	100%	100%
Structures (%) in serviceable (average) condition or better – walls	97%	97%
Structures (%) in serviceable (average) condition or better – bridges	100%	100%
Structures (%) in serviceable (average) condition or better – tunnels	100%	100%
Residents (%) satisfied with street lighting in the central city	85%	85%
Residents (%) satisfied with street lighting in suburbs	75%	75%
Requests for service (%) response rate – urgent within 2 hours	98%	98%
Requests for service (%) response rate – non-urgent within 15 days	98%	98%

PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGET 2019/20	TARGET 2020/21
Footpaths (%) in average condition or better (measured against WCC condition standards*)	96%	96%
Sealed local road network (%) that is resurfaced*	target range 8.9–9.9%	target range 8.9–9.9%
Residents (%) satisfaction with the condition of local roads in their neighbourhood	75%	75%
Active modes promotion		
Number of pedestrians entering and leaving the CBD	Inc on last year	Inc on last year
Number of cyclists entering and leaving the CBD	Inc on last year	Inc on last year
Network safety		
Residents (%) who are satisfied with walking on Wellington’s footpaths	75%	75%
Residents (%) who are satisfied with cycling on Wellington’s cycleways	75%	75%
Network efficiency and congestion		
Residents (%) who think peak travel times are acceptable	majority	majority
Peak travel times between CBD and suburbs (Karori, Johnsonville, Island Bay and Miramar)	Each route <25min	Each route <25min
PT enablement		
Bus stops (%) that have a shelter (co-delivered with GWRC)	Baseline	30%
Wellington Cable Car Limited – for CCO measures refer to CCO’s Statement of Intent.		
7.2 Parking		
Equity		
Residents (%) who perceive that parking enforcement is fair	>50%	>50%
Availability		
City parking occupancy during weekdays (08:00-18:00)	50–70%	50–70%
City parking occupancy during weekends (08:00-18:00)	50–70%	50–70%
Residents (%) satisfaction with the availability of on-street car parking (weekdays)	70%	70%
Residents (%) satisfaction with the availability of on-street car parking (weekend)	70%	70%

Appendix 4: Your Mayor and Councillors

The Wellington City Council is made up of 14 elected Councillors and a Mayor. The Council is elected, along with all other local authority elected members in New Zealand, every 3 years.

The Mayor is elected by the city's residents. The Councillors are elected by voters from the wards they represent. The wards and number of elected Councillors for each are:

- Northern Ward – three Councillors
- Onslow-Western Ward – three Councillors
- Lambton Ward – three Councillors
- Eastern Ward – three Councillors
- Southern Ward – two Councillors

Absolutely Positively Wellington City Council Me Heke Ki Pōneke					
SUMMARY BY CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY ACTIVITY 2020/21 ANNUAL PLAN BUDGET REPORT - 1 YEAR					
Strategy	Activity Group	Activity Group Description	Activity	Activity Description	2020/21 Annual Plan \$'000s
Governance	1.1	Governance information and engagement	2000	Committee & Council Processes	0
Governance Total					0
Environment	2.1	Gardens, beaches and green open spaces	2001	Property Purchases - Reserves	0
			2003	Parks Infrastructure	1,045
			2004	Parks Buildings	603
			2005	Plimmer Bequest Project	825
			2006	Botanic Garden	920
			2007	Coastal - upgrades	65
			2008	Coastal	673
			2009	Town Belt & Reserves	1,528
			2010	Walkways renewals	679
	2.2	Waste reduction and energy conservation	2011	Southern Landfill Improvement	6,764
	2.3	Water	2013	Water - Network renewals	5,084
			2014	Water - Pump Station renewals	398
			2015	Water - Water Meter upgrades	514
			2016	Water - Network upgrades	2,668
			2018	Water - Network renewals	1,443
			2019	Water - Reservoir renewals	148
			2020	Water - Reservoir upgrades	16,319
	2.4	Wastewater	2023	Wastewater - Network renewals	11,014
			2024	Wastewater - Network upgrades	1,453
			2026	Wastewater - Pump Station renewals	1,074
	2.5	Stormwater	2028	Stormwater - Network upgrades	4,101
			2029	Stormwater - Network renewals	3,701
	2.6	Conservation attractions	2033	Zoo renewals	955
			2034	Zoo upgrades	1,759
			2135	Zealandia	1,139
Environment Total					64,872
Economic Development	3.1	City promotions and business support	2035	Wellington Venues renewals	12,809
			2037	Indoor Arena	0
Economic Development Total					12,809
Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	Arts and cultural activities	2038	Gallery & Museum Upgrades	5,358
			2042	Arts Installation	33
			2129	Wellington Convention & Exhibition Centre (47,239
Cultural Wellbeing Total					52,630
Social and Recreation	5.1	Recreation promotion and support	2043	Aquatic Facility upgrades	0
			2044	Aquatic Facility renewals	1,657
			2045	Sportsfields upgrades	479

Strategy	Activity Group	Activity Group Description	Activity	Activity Description	2020/21 Annual Plan \$'000s
			2046	Synthetic Turf Sportsfields renewals	0
			2047	Synthetic Turf Sportsfields upgrades	0
			2048	Recreation Centre Renewal	81
			2049	ASB Sports Centre	305
			2050	Basin Reserve	4,822
			2051	Playgrounds renewals & upgrades	1,965
			2052	Evans Bay Marina - Renewals	703
			2053	Clyde Quay Marina - Upgrade	559
	5.2	Community participation and support	2054	Upgrade Library Materials	2,314
			2055	Upgrade Computer Replacement	89
			2056	Central Library upgrades	19
			2057	Branch Library upgrades	0
			2058	Branch Libraries renewals	302
			2059	Housing upgrades	0
			2060	Housing renewals	10,157
	5.3	Public health and safety	2061	Community Halls - upgrades & renewals	6,296
			2062	Burial & Cremations	388
			2063	Public Convenience and pavilions	2,722
			2064	Safety Initiatives	117
			2065	Emergency Management renewals	82
					33,055
Social and Recreation Total					
Urban Development	6.1	Urban development, heritage and public spaces development	2067	Wgtn Waterfront Development	8
			2068	Waterfront Renewals	1,100
			2070	Central City Framework	528
			2073	Suburban Centres upgrades	85
			2074	Minor CBD Enhancements	63
			2136	Housing Investment Programme	2,827
	6.2	Building and development control	2076	Earthquake Risk Mitigation	42,009
Urban Development Total					46,621
Transport	7.1	Transport	2075	Urban Regeneration Projects	256
			2077	Wall, Bridge & Tunnel Renewals	8,640
			2078	Road Surface Renewals	1,859
			2079	Reseals	2,527
			2080	Preseal Preparations	3,844
			2081	Shape & Camber Correction	4,796
			2082	Sumps Flood Mitigation	258
			2083	Road Corridor New Walls	2,392
			2084	Service Lane Improvements	124
			2085	Tunnel & Bridge Improvements	1,963
			2086	Kerb & Channel Renewals	2,344
			2087	Vehicle Network New Roads	52
			2088	Road Risk Mitigation	4,907
			2089	Roading Capacity Projects	370
			2090	Area Wide Road Maintenance	969
			2091	Port and Ferry Access	157
			2094	Cycling Improvements	8,888
			2095	Bus Priority Planning	5,818

Strategy	Activity Group	Activity Group Description	Activity	Activity Description	2020/21 Annual Plan \$'000s
			2096	Pedestrian Network Structures	512
			2097	Pedestrian Network Renewals	3,880
			2098	Walking Improvements	515
			2099	Street Furniture	305
			2100	Pedestrian Network Accessways	252
			2101	Traffic & Street Signs	1,220
			2102	Traffic Signals	1,009
			2103	Street Lights	1,236
			2104	Rural Road Improvements	112
			2105	Minor Works Projects	1,855
			2106	Fences & Guardrails	699
			2107	Safer Roads Projects	1,586
			2134	Lambton Quay Bus Interchange	0
			2141	LGWM - City Streets	1,539
			2142	LGWM - Early Delivery	5,392
	7.2	Parking	2108	Parking Asset renewals	438
			2109	Roadside Parking Improvements	123
Transport Total					70,837
Council	10.1	Organisational Projects	2111	Capital Replacement Fund	3,689
			2112	Information Management	277
			2114	ICT Infrastructure	2,667
			2116	Strategic Initiatives	0
			2117	Unscheduled infrastructure renewals	0
			2118	Health & Safety - Legislation Compliance	343
			2119	Civic Property renewals	1,069
			2120	Commercial Properties renewals	724
			2121	Community & Childcare Facility renewals	600
			2126	Business Unit Support	1,049
			2127	Workplace	1,177
			2128	Civic Campus Resilience and Improvements	4,202
			2131	Smart Council	1,736
			2132	Digital - Internet Intranet	0
			2133	Quarry Renewals and Upgrades	173
			2138	Permanent Forest Sink Fund Initiative - Carbon	0
			2140	Security	600
Council Total					18,306
Grand Total					299,130

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**SUMMARY BY OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE BY ACTIVITY
2020/21 ANNUAL PLAN BUDGET REPORT**

Strategy	Activity Group	Activity	Activity Description		2020/21 Annual Plan \$000's
Governance	1.1	1000	Annual Planning	Operating Costs	1,593
Total - 1000 Annual Planning					1,593
Governance	1.1	1001	Policy	Operating Costs	1,417
Total - 1001 Policy					1,417
Governance	1.1	1002	Committee & Council Process	Income Operating Costs	(13) 8,455
Total - 1002 Committee & Council Process					8,442
Governance	1.1	1003	Strategic Planning	Operating Costs	679
Total - 1003 Strategic Planning					679
Governance	1.1	1004	Tawa Community Board - Discretionary	Operating Costs	12
Total - 1004 Tawa Community Board - Discretionary					12
Governance	1.1	1005	Smart Capital - Marketing	Operating Costs	0
Total - 1005 Smart Capital - Marketing					0
Governance	1.1	1007	WCC City Service Centre	Income Operating Costs	(105) 3,113
Total - 1007 WCC City Service Centre					3,008
Governance	1.1	1008	Call Centre SLA	Operating Costs	0
Total - 1008 Call Centre SLA					0
Governance	1.1	1009	Rating Property Valuations	Income Operating Costs	(232) 789
Total - 1009 Rating Property Valuations					557
Governance	1.1	1010	Rateable property data & valuation management	Operating Costs	1,285
Total - 1010 Rateable property data & valuation management					1,285
Governance	1.1	1011	Archives	Income Operating Costs	(165) 2,487
Total - 1011 Archives					2,322
Governance	1.1	1216	CCO Covid Response Support	Operating Costs	5,000
Total - 1216 CCO Covid Response Support					5,000
Total - 1.1 Governance information and engagement					24,315
Governance	1.2	1012	Funding agreements – Maori	Operating Costs	210
Total - 1012 Funding agreements – Maori					210
Governance	1.2	1013	Maori Engagement	Operating Costs	108
Total - 1013 Maori Engagement					108
Total - 1.2 Maori and mana whenua partnerships					317
Total - 1 Governance					24,633
Strategy	Activity Group	Activity	Activity Description		Year 1 budget \$000's
Environment	2.1	1014	Parks and Reserves Planning	Income Operating Costs	(5) 1,055
Total - 1014 Parks and Reserves Planning					1,050
Environment	2.1	1015	Reserves Unplanned Maintenance	Operating Costs	201
Total - 1015 Reserves Unplanned Maintenance					201
Environment	2.1	1016	Parks Mowing- Open Space & Reserve Land	Income Operating Costs	(46) 1,567
Total - 1016 Parks Mowing- Open Space & Reserve Land					1,521
Environment	2.1	1017	Park Furniture and Infrastructure Maintenance	Income Operating Costs	(10) 1,796
Total - 1017 Park Furniture and Infrastructure Maintenance					1,786
Environment	2.1	1018	Parks and Buildings Maintenance	Income Operating Costs	(204) 1,394

Strategy	Activity Group	Activity	Activity Description		2020/21 Annual Plan \$000's
Total - 1018 Parks and Buildings Maintenance					1,190
Environment	2.1	1019	CBD and Suburban Gardens	Income	(32)
				Operating Costs	2,180
Total - 1019 CBD and Suburban Gardens					2,148
Environment	2.1	1020	Arboricultural Operations	Income	(132)
				Operating Costs	1,783
Total - 1020 Arboricultural Operations					1,651
Environment	2.1	1021	Wellington Gardens (Botanic, Otari etc)	Income	(262)
				Operating Costs	6,073
Total - 1021 Wellington Gardens (Botanic, Otari etc)					5,810
Environment	2.1	1022	Coastal Operations	Income	(45)
				Operating Costs	1,691
Total - 1022 Coastal Operations					1,645
Environment	2.1	1024	Road Corridor Growth Control	Income	(711)
				Operating Costs	1,820
Total - 1024 Road Corridor Growth Control					1,109
Environment	2.1	1025	Street Cleaning	Income	(426)
				Operating Costs	9,104
Total - 1025 Street Cleaning					8,678
Environment	2.1	1026	Hazardous Trees Removal	Income	(6)
				Operating Costs	484
Total - 1026 Hazardous Trees Removal					478
Environment	2.1	1027	Town Belts Planting	Operating Costs	982
Total - 1027 Town Belts Planting					982
Environment	2.1	1028	Townbelt-Reserves Management	Income	(261)
				Operating Costs	4,969
Total - 1028 Townbelt-Reserves Management					4,708
Environment	2.1	1030	Community Greening Initiatives	Operating Costs	674
Total - 1030 Community greening initiatives					674
Environment	2.1	1031	Environmental Grants Pool	Operating Costs	104
Total - 1031 Environmental Grants Pool					104
Environment	2.1	1032	Walkway Maintenance	Operating Costs	1,223
Total - 1032 Walkway Maintenance					1,223
Environment	2.1	1033	Weeds & Hazardous Trees Monitoring	Income	0
				Operating Costs	781
Total - 1033 Weeds & Hazardous Trees Monitoring					781
Environment	2.1	1034	Animal Pest Management	Operating Costs	1,633
Total - 1034 Animal Pest Management					1,633
Environment	2.1	1035	Waterfront Public Space Management	Income	(465)
				Operating Costs	7,881
Total - 1035 Waterfront Public Space Management					7,416
Total - 2.1 Gardens, beaches and green open spaces					44,790
Environment	2.2	1036	Landfill Operations & Maintenance	Income	(12,294)
				Operating Costs	8,111
Total - 1036 Landfill Operations & Maintenance					(4,183)
Environment	2.2	1037	Suburban Refuse Collection	Income	(4,012)
				Operating Costs	3,427
Total - 1037 Suburban Refuse Collection					(586)
Environment	2.2	1038	Domestic Recycling	Income	(3,618)
				Operating Costs	6,798
Total - 1038 Domestic Recycling					3,180
Environment	2.2	1039	Waste Minimisation	Income	(1,069)
				Operating Costs	2,588
Total - 1039 Waste Minimisation					1,520
Environment	2.2	1040	Litter Enforcement	Operating Costs	9
Total - 1040 Litter Enforcement					9
Environment	2.2	1041	Closed Landfill Gas Migration Monitoring	Operating Costs	530
Total - 1041 Closed Landfill Gas Migration Monitoring					530

Strategy	Activity Group	Activity	Activity Description		2020/21 Annual Plan \$000's
Environment	2.2	1042	EV Charging & Home Energy Audits	Income	(60)
				Operating Costs	758
Total - 1042 EV Charging & Home Energy Audits					698
Total - 2.2 Waste reduction and energy conservation					1,169
Environment	2.3	1043	Water - Meter Reading	Operating Costs	138
Total - 1043 Water - Meter Reading					138
Environment	2.3	1044	Water - Network Maintenance	Operating Costs	6,086
Total - 1044 Water - Network Maintenance					6,086
Environment	2.3	1045	Water - Water Connections	Income	(39)
				Operating Costs	0
Total - 1045 Water - Water Connections					(39)
Environment	2.3	1046	Water - Pump Stations Maintenance - Operations	Operating Costs	1,141
Total - 1046 Water - Pump Stations Maintenance - Operations					1,141
Environment	2.3	1047	Water - Asset Stewardship	Operating Costs	25,717
Total - 1047 Water - Asset Stewardship					25,717
Environment	2.3	1048	Water - Reservoir-Dam Maintenance	Operating Costs	291
Total - 1048 Water - Reservoir-Dam Maintenance					291
Environment	2.3	1049	Water - Monitoring & Investigation	Operating Costs	1,136
Total - 1049 Water - Monitoring & Investigation					1,136
Environment	2.3	1050	Water - Asset Management	Operating Costs	628
Total - 1050 Water - Asset Management					628
Environment	2.3	1051	Water - Bulk Water Purchase	Operating Costs	19,073
Total - 1051 Water - Bulk Water Purchase					19,073
Total - 2.3 Water					54,171
Environment	2.4	1052	Wastewater - Asset Stewardship	Income	(694)
				Operating Costs	21,878
Total - 1052 Wastewater - Asset Stewardship					21,184
Environment	2.4	1053	Wastewater - Trade Waste Monitoring & Investigation	Operating Costs	17
Total - 1053 Wastewater - Trade Waste Monitoring & Investigation					17
Environment	2.4	1055	Wastewater - Network Maintenance	Operating Costs	2,586
Total - 1055 Wastewater - Network Maintenance					2,586
Environment	2.4	1057	Wastewater - Asset Management	Operating Costs	1,222
Total - 1057 Wastewater - Asset Management					1,222
Environment	2.4	1058	Wastewater - Monitoring & Investigation	Operating Costs	1,704
Total - 1058 Wastewater - Monitoring & Investigation					1,704
Environment	2.4	1059	Wastewater - Pump Station Maintenance - Operations	Operating Costs	1,674
Total - 1059 Wastewater - Pump Station Maintenance - Operations					1,674
Environment	2.4	1060	Wastewater - Treatment Plants	Operating Costs	22,346
Total - 1060 Wastewater - Treatment Plants					22,346
Environment	2.4	1062	Sewerage Disposal	Income	0
				Operating Costs	252
Total - 1062 Sewerage Disposal					252
Total - 2.4 Wastewater					50,984
Environment	2.5	1063	Stormwater - Asset Stewardship	Operating Costs	16,728
Total - 1063 Stormwater - Asset Stewardship					16,728
Environment	2.5	1064	Stormwater - Network Maintenance	Operating Costs	2,702
Total - 1064 Stormwater - Network Maintenance					2,702
Environment	2.5	1065	Stormwater - Monitoring & Investigation	Income	(11)
				Operating Costs	801
Total - 1065 Stormwater - Monitoring & Investigation					790
Environment	2.5	1066	Stormwater - Asset Management	Operating Costs	805
Total - 1066 Stormwater - Asset Management					805
Environment	2.5	1067	Drainage Maintenance	Income	(193)
				Operating Costs	1,406
Total - 1067 Drainage Maintenance					1,213

Strategy	Activity Group	Activity	Activity Description		2020/21 Annual Plan \$000's
Environment	2.5	1068	Stormwater - Pump Station Maintenance - Operations	Operating Costs	320
Total - 1068 Stormwater - Pump Station Maintenance - Operations					320
Total - 2.5 Stormwater					22,558
Environment	2.6	1069	Zealandia	Operating Costs	1,527
Total - 1069 Zealandia					1,527
Environment	2.6	1070	Wellington Zoo Trust	Operating Costs	5,461
Total - 1070 Wellington Zoo Trust					5,461
Environment	2.6	1071	Marine Conservation Centre	Operating Costs	0
Total - 1071 Marine Conservation Centre					0
Total - 2.6 Conservation attractions					6,988
Total - 2 Environment					180,660
Strategy	Activity Group	Activity	Activity Description		Year 1 budget \$000's
Economic Development	3.1	1073	WellingtonNZ Tourism	Operating Costs	5,869
Total - 1073 WellingtonNZ Tourism					5,869
Economic Development	3.1	1074	Events Fund	Operating Costs	4,976
Total - 1074 Events Fund					4,976
Economic Development	3.1	1075	Wellington Venues	Income	(15,277)
				Operating Costs	18,778
Total - 1075 Wellington Venues					3,501
Economic Development	3.1	1076	Destination Wellington	Operating Costs	0
Total - 1076 Destination Wellington					0
Economic Development	3.1	1077	CBD Free Wifi	Operating Costs	779
Total - 1077 CBD Free Wifi					779
Economic Development	3.1	1078	Wellington Convention & Exhibition Centre (WCEC)	Income	0
				Operating Costs	2,865
Total - 1078 Wellington Convention & Exhibition Centre (WCEC)					2,865
Economic Development	3.1	1081	Economic Growth Strategy	Operating Costs	948
Total - 1081 Economic Growth Strategy					948
Economic Development	3.1	1082	City Growth Fund	Operating Costs	5,241
Total - 1082 City Growth Fund					5,241
Economic Development	3.1	1083	Airport Runway Extension	Operating Costs	0
Total - 1083 Airport Runway Extension					0
Economic Development	3.1	1084	Indoor Arena	Operating Costs	0
Total - 1084 Indoor Arena					0
Economic Development	3.1	1086	Westpac Stadium	Operating Costs	0
Total - 1086 Westpac Stadium					0
Economic Development	3.1	1087	International Relations	Operating Costs	945
Total - 1087 International Relations					945
Economic Development	3.1	1089	Business Improvement Districts	Operating Costs	342
Total - 1089 Business Improvement Districts					342
Total - 3.1 City promotions and business support					25,466
Total - 3 Economic Development					25,466
Strategy	Activity Group	Activity	Activity Description		Year 1 budget \$000's
Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	1090	Wellington Museums Trust	Operating Costs	9,556
Total - 1090 Wellington Museums Trust					9,556
Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	1092	Te Papa Funding	Operating Costs	2,250
Total - 1092 Te Papa Funding					2,250
Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	1093	Carter Observatory	Operating Costs	691
Total - 1093 Carter Observatory					691
Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	1095	City Events Programme	Income	(224)
				Operating Costs	3,255
Total - 1095 City Events Programme					3,030
Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	1097	Citizen's Day - Mayoral Day	Operating Costs	23

Strategy	Activity Group	Activity	Activity Description		2020/21 Annual Plan \$000's
Total - 1097 Citizen's Day - Mayoral Day					23
Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	1098	Cultural Grants Pool	Operating Costs	1,241
Total - 1098 Cultural Grants Pool					1,241
Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	1099	Subsidised Venue Hire For Community Groups	Operating Costs	200
Total - 1099 Subsidised Venue Hire For Community Groups					200
Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	1100	City Arts Programme	Income	(10)
				Operating Costs	477
Total - 1100 City Arts Programme					467
Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	1101	NZSO Subsidy	Operating Costs	216
Total - 1101 NZSO Subsidy					216
Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	1102	Toi Pōneke Arts Centre	Income	(542)
				Operating Costs	1,650
Total - 1102 Toi Pōneke Arts Centre					1,108
Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	1103	Public Art Fund	Operating Costs	536
Total - 1103 Public Art Fund					536
Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	1104	New Zealand Ballet	Operating Costs	160
Total - 1104 New Zealand Ballet					160
Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	1105	Orchestra Wellington	Operating Costs	292
Total - 1105 Orchestra Wellington					292
Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	1106	Regional Amenities Fund	Operating Costs	631
Total - 1106 Regional Amenities Fund					631
Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	1207	Capital of Culture	Operating Costs	0
Total - 1207 Capital of Culture					0
Cultural Wellbeing	4.1	1214	UNESCO Strategic City of Film	Operating Costs	273
Total - 1214 UNESCO Strategic City of Film					273
Total - 4.1 Arts and cultural activities					20,674
Total - 4 Cultural Wellbeing					20,674
Strategy	Activity Group	Activity	Activity Description		Year 1 budget \$000's
Social and Recreation	5.1	1107	Swimming Pools Operations	Income	(6,049)
				Operating Costs	25,402
Total - 1107 Swimming Pools Operations					19,353
Social and Recreation	5.1	1108	Natural Turf Sport Operations	Income	(242)
				Operating Costs	3,782
Total - 1108 Natural Turf Sport Operations					3,540
Social and Recreation	5.1	1109	Synthetic Turf Sport Operations	Income	(400)
				Operating Costs	1,767
Total - 1109 Synthetic Turf Sport Operations					1,367
Social and Recreation	5.1	1110	Recreation Centres	Income	(642)
				Operating Costs	3,482
Total - 1110 Recreation Centres					2,840
Social and Recreation	5.1	1111	ASB Sports Centre	Income	(1,341)
				Operating Costs	6,914
Total - 1111 ASB Sports Centre					5,573
Social and Recreation	5.1	1112	Basin Reserve Trust	Operating Costs	1,477
Total - 1112 Basin Reserve Trust					1,477
Social and Recreation	5.1	1113	Recreational NZ Academy Sport	Operating Costs	47
Total - 1113 Recreational NZ Academy Sport					47
Social and Recreation	5.1	1114	Playground and Skate Facility Maintenance	Operating Costs	1,053
Total - 1114 Playground and Skate Facility Maintenance					1,053
Social and Recreation	5.1	1115	Marina Operations	Income	(579)
				Operating Costs	871
Total - 1115 Marina Operations					292
Social and Recreation	5.1	1116	Municipal Golf Course	Income	(60)
				Operating Costs	255
Total - 1116 Municipal Golf Course					195
Social and Recreation	5.1	1117	Recreation Programmes	Income	(35)

Strategy	Activity Group	Activity	Activity Description		2020/21 Annual Plan \$000's
				Operating Costs	586
Total - 1117 Recreation Programmes					551
Total - 5.1 Recreation promotion and support					36,288
Social and Recreation	5.2	1118	Library Network - Wide Operation	Income	(75)
				Operating Costs	15,616
Total - 1118 Library Network - Wide Operation					15,540
Social and Recreation	5.2	1119	Branch Libraries	Income	(555)
				Operating Costs	8,585
Total - 1119 Branch Libraries					8,030
Social and Recreation	5.2	1120	Passport to Leisure Programme	Operating Costs	130
Total - 1120 Passport to Leisure Programme					130
Social and Recreation	5.2	1121	Community Advice & Information	Operating Costs	1,641
Total - 1121 Community Advice & Information					1,641
Social and Recreation	5.2	1122	Community Group Relationship Management	Operating Costs	248
Total - 1122 Community Group Relationship Management					248
Social and Recreation	5.2	1123	Support for Wellington Homeless	Operating Costs	215
Total - 1123 Support for Wellington Homeless					215
Social and Recreation	5.2	1124	Social & Recreational Grant Pool	Operating Costs	4,569
Total - 1124 Social & Recreational Grant Pool					4,569
Social and Recreation	5.2	1125	Housing Operations and Maintenance	Income	(26,153)
				Operating Costs	32,204
Total - 1125 Housing Operations and Maintenance					6,051
Social and Recreation	5.2	1126	Housing Upgrade Project	Operating Costs	89
Total - 1126 Housing Upgrade Project					89
Social and Recreation	5.2	1127	Community Property Programmed Maintenance	Income	(4)
				Operating Costs	860
Total - 1127 Community Property Programmed Maintenance					857
Social and Recreation	5.2	1128	Community Halls Operations and Maintenance	Income	(40)
				Operating Costs	784
Total - 1128 Community Halls Operations and Maintenance					744
Social and Recreation	5.2	1129	Community Property & Facility Operations	Income	(261)
				Operating Costs	2,189
Total - 1129 Community Property & Facility Operations					1,908
Social and Recreation	5.2	1130	Rent Grants For Community Welfare Groups	Operating Costs	232
Total - 1130 Rent Grants For Community Welfare Groups					232
Social and Recreation	5.2	1208	CBD Library Services Network	Operating Costs	2,997
Total - 1208 CBD Library Services Network					2,997
Total - 5.2 Community participation and support					-43,251
Social and Recreation	5.3	1131	Burial & Cremation Operations	Income	(922)
				Operating Costs	2,045
Total - 1131 Burial & Cremation Operations					1,123
Social and Recreation	5.3	1132	Public Toilet Cleaning And Maintenance	Operating Costs	3,948
Total - 1132 Public Toilet Cleaning And Maintenance					3,948
Social and Recreation	5.3	1133	Public Health (Food & Alcohol Premises, Dog Registrations)	Income	(2,392)
				Operating Costs	6,206
Total - 1133 Public Health (Food & Alcohol Premises, Dog Registrations)					3,814
Social and Recreation	5.3	1134	Noise Monitoring	Operating Costs	934
Total - 1134 Noise Monitoring					934
Social and Recreation	5.3	1135	Anti-Graffiti Flying Squad	Operating Costs	968
Total - 1135 Anti-Graffiti Flying Squad					968
Social and Recreation	5.3	1136	Safe City Project Operations	Operating Costs	2,135
Total - 1136 Safe City Project Operations					2,135
Social and Recreation	5.3	1137	Civil Defence	Income	(14)
				Operating Costs	2,156
Total - 1137 Civil Defence					2,142
Social and Recreation	5.3	1138	Rural Fire	Income	0

Strategy	Activity Group	Activity	Activity Description		2020/21 Annual Plan \$000's
				Operating Costs	46
Total - 1138 Rural Fire					46
Social and Recreation	5.3	1997	Business Recovery	Operating Costs	0
Total - 1997 Business Recovery					0
Total - 5.3 Public health and safety					15,109
Total - 5 Social and Recreation					94,648
Strategy	Activity Group	Activity	Activity Description		Year 1 budget \$000's
Urban Development	6.1	1139	District Plan	Income	(22)
				Operating Costs	3,788
Total - 1139 District Plan					3,765
Urban Development	6.1	1141	Build Wellington Developments	Operating Costs	1,430
Total - 1141 Build Wellington Developments					1,430
Urban Development	6.1	1142	Public Art and Sculpture Maintenance	Operating Costs	411
Total - 1142 Public Art and Sculpture Maintenance					411
Urban Development	6.1	1143	Public Space-Centre Development Plan	Operating Costs	2,182
Total - 1143 Public Space-Centre Development Plan					2,182
Urban Development	6.1	1145	City Heritage Development	Operating Costs	1,062
Total - 1145 City Heritage Development					1,062
Urban Development	6.1	1206	Housing Investment Programme	Income	(1,009)
				Operating Costs	2,112
Total - 1206 Housing Investment Programme					1,103
Total - 6.1 Urban development, heritage and public spaces development					9,953
Urban Development	6.2	1146	Building Control and Facilitation	Income	(7,432)
				Operating Costs	17,862
Total - 1146 Building Control and Facilitation					10,429
Urban Development	6.2	1147	Weatherlight Homes	Operating Costs	30
Total - 1147 Weatherlight Homes					30
Urban Development	6.2	1148	Development Control and Facilitation	Income	(2,686)
				Operating Costs	7,508
Total - 1148 Development Control and Facilitation					4,822
Urban Development	6.2	1149	Earthquake Assessment Study	Operating Costs	93
Total - 1149 Earthquake Assessment Study					93
Urban Development	6.2	1151	Earthquake Risk Building Project	Operating Costs	1,788
Total - 1151 Earthquake Risk Building Project					1,788
Total - 6.2 Building and development control					17,162
Total - 6 Urban Development					27,116
Strategy	Activity Group	Activity	Activity Description		Year 1 budget \$000's
Transport	7.1	1152	Ngauranga to Airport Corridor	Operating Costs	642
Total - 1152 Ngauranga to Airport Corridor					642
Transport	7.1	1153	Transport Planning and Policy	Operating Costs	1,460
Total - 1153 Transport Planning and Policy					1,460
Transport	7.1	1154	Road Maintenance and Storm Clean Up	Income	(1,155)
				Operating Costs	2,554
Total - 1154 Road Maintenance and Storm Clean Up					1,399
Transport	7.1	1155	Tawa Shared Driveways Maintenance	Operating Costs	29
Total - 1155 Tawa Shared Driveways Maintenance					29
Transport	7.1	1156	Wall, Bridge and Tunnel Maintenance	Income	(166)
				Operating Costs	392
Total - 1156 Wall, Bridge and Tunnel Maintenance					226
Transport	7.1	1157	Drains & Walls Asset Stewardship	Income	(357)
				Operating Costs	7,137
Total - 1157 Drains & Walls Asset Stewardship					6,780
Transport	7.1	1158	Kerb & Channel Maintenance	Income	(415)

Strategy	Activity Group	Activity	Activity Description		2020/21 Annual Plan \$000's
				Operating Costs	898
Total - 1158 Kerb & Channel Maintenance					483
Transport	7.1	1159	Vehicle Network Asset Stewardship	Income	(632)
				Operating Costs	25,767
Total - 1159 Vehicle Network Asset Stewardship					25,135
Transport	7.1	1160	Port and Ferry Access Planning	Operating Costs	73
Total - 1160 Port and Ferry Access Planning					73
Transport	7.1	1161	Cycleways Maintenance	Income	(83)
				Operating Costs	176
Total - 1161 Cycleways Maintenance					93
Transport	7.1	1162	Cycleway Asset Stewardship	Operating Costs	1,282
Total - 1162 Cycleway Asset Stewardship					1,282
Transport	7.1	1163	Cycleways Planning	Income	(103)
				Operating Costs	3,012
Total - 1163 Cycleways Planning					2,909
Transport	7.1	1164	Passenger Transport Facilities	Income	(286)
				Operating Costs	751
Total - 1164 Passenger Transport Facilities					465
Transport	7.1	1165	Bus Shelter Contract Income	Income	(635)
				Operating Costs	4
Total - 1165 Bus Shelter Contract Income					(631)
Transport	7.1	1166	Passenger Transport Asset Stewardship	Operating Costs	1,057
Total - 1166 Passenger Transport Asset Stewardship					1,057
Transport	7.1	1167	Bus Priority Plan	Operating Costs	64
Total - 1167 Bus Priority Plan					64
Transport	7.1	1168	Cable Car	Operating Costs	12
Total - 1168 Cable Car					12
Transport	7.1	1170	Street Furniture Maintenance	Income	(6)
				Operating Costs	390
Total - 1170 Street Furniture Maintenance					384
Transport	7.1	1171	Footpaths Asset Stewardship	Income	(72)
				Operating Costs	6,775
Total - 1171 Footpaths Asset Stewardship					6,703
Transport	7.1	1172	Pedestrian Network Maintenance	Income	(447)
				Operating Costs	921
Total - 1172 Pedestrian Network Maintenance					474
Transport	7.1	1173	Pedestrian Network Structures Maintenance	Income	(98)
				Operating Costs	200
Total - 1173 Pedestrian Network Structures Maintenance					103
Transport	7.1	1174	Traffic Signals Maintenance	Income	(734)
				Operating Costs	1,546
Total - 1174 Traffic Signals Maintenance					811
Transport	7.1	1175	Traffic Control Asset Stewardship	Income	(144)
				Operating Costs	2,893
Total - 1175 Traffic Control Asset Stewardship					2,749
Transport	7.1	1176	Road Marking Maintenance	Income	(804)
				Operating Costs	1,721
Total - 1176 Road Marking Maintenance					917
Transport	7.1	1177	Traffic Signs Maintenance	Income	(184)
				Operating Costs	424
Total - 1177 Traffic Signs Maintenance					239
Transport	7.1	1178	Network Activity Management	Income	(1,214)
				Operating Costs	1,573
Total - 1178 Network Activity Management					359
Transport	7.1	1179	Street Lighting Maintenance	Income	(1,420)
				Operating Costs	2,648
Total - 1179 Street Lighting Maintenance					1,228
Transport	7.1	1180	Transport Education & Promotion	Income	(206)

Strategy	Activity Group	Activity	Activity Description		2020/21 Annual Plan \$000's
				Operating Costs	856
Total - 1180 Transport Education & Promotion					651
Transport	7.1	1181	Fences & Guardrails Maintenance	Income	(240)
				Operating Costs	545
Total - 1181 Fences & Guardrails Maintenance					304
Transport	7.1	1182	Safety Asset Stewardship	Income	(27)
				Operating Costs	3,683
Total - 1182 Safety Asset Stewardship					3,656
Transport	7.1	1209	LGWM - Mass Rapid Transit	Operating Costs	3,110
Total - 1209 LGWM - Mass Rapid Transit					3,110
Transport	7.1	1210	LGWM - State Highway Improvements	Operating Costs	2,442
Total - 1210 LGWM - State Highway Improvements					2,442
Transport	7.1	1211	LGWM - Travel Demand Management	Operating Costs	416
Total - 1211 LGWM - Travel Demand Management					416
Transport	7.1	1212	LGWM - City Streets	Operating Costs	2,017
Total - 1212 LGWM - City Streets					2,017
Transport	7.1	1213	LGWM - Early Delivery	Operating Costs	853
Total - 1213 LGWM - Early Delivery					853
Total - 7.1 Transport					68,896
Transport	7.2	1184	Parking Services & Enforcement	Income	(28,513)
				Operating Costs	17,137
Total - 1184 Parking Services & Enforcement					(11,376)
Transport	7.2	1185	Waterfront Parking Services	Income	(606)
				Operating Costs	201
Total - 1185 Waterfront Parking Services					(405)
Total - 7.2 Parking					(11,781)
Total - 7 Transport					57,115
Strategy	Activity Group	Activity	Activity Description		Year 1 budget \$000's
Council	10.1	1186	Waterfront Commercial Property Services	Income	(2,134)
				Operating Costs	4,428
Total - 1186 Waterfront Commercial Property Services					2,294
Council	10.1	1187	Commercial Property Management & Services	Income	(2,654)
				Operating Costs	6,087
Total - 1187 Commercial Property Management & Services					3,433
Council	10.1	1190	Information Services SLA	Operating Costs	(0)
Total - 1190 Information Services SLA					(0)
Council	10.1	1191	NZTA Income on Capex Work	Income	(25,362)
				Operating Costs	0
Total - 1191 NZTA Income on Capex Work					(25,362)
Council	10.1	1193	Self Insurance Reserve	Income	0
				Operating Costs	1,619
Total - 1193 Self Insurance Reserve					1,619
Council	10.1	1196	External Capital Funding	Income	(1,491)
				Operating Costs	0
Total - 1196 External Capital Funding					(1,491)
Council	10.1	1197	Plimmer Bequest Project Expenditure	Income	(750)
				Operating Costs	2
Total - 1197 Plimmer Bequest Project Expenditure					(748)
Council	10.1	1198	Waterfront Utilities Management	Income	(226)
				Operating Costs	449
Total - 1198 Waterfront Utilities Management					224
Council	10.1	1199	Civic Project Funding	Income	0
				Operating Costs	0
Total - 1199 Civic Project Funding					0
Council	10.1	1200	ORG	Income	(375,016)
				Operating Costs	20,176

Strategy	Activity Group	Activity	Activity Description		2020/21 Annual Plan \$000's
Total - 1200 ORG					(354,841)
Council	10.1	1204	Sustainable Parking Infrastructure	Income	160
				Operating Costs	0
Total - 1204 Sustainable Parking Infrastructure					160
Total - 10.1 Organisational Projects					(374,711)
Total - 10 Council					(374,711)
Grand total					55,599

SETTING OF RATES FOR 2020/21

Purpose

1. To set the rates for Wellington City for the year commencing on 1 July 2020 and ending on 30 June 2021, 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 2020 and ending on 30 June 2021.

Recommendation/s

That the Council:

1. Receive the information.
2. Having adopted the 2020/21 Annual Plan (including the 2020/21 Funding Impact Statements), agree under section 23 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (LGRA) to set the following rates for the year commencing on 1 July 2020 and concluding on 30 June 2021:
 - 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 0.183612 cents per dollar of capital value on every rating unit in the Base differential rating category.
- A rate of 0.596784 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 rating category, either:
 - i. For rating units connected to the public water supply with a water meter installed, a consumption unit rate of \$2.776 per cubic metre of water used, and a fixed amount per rating unit of \$153.93, or
 - ii. For rating units connected to the public water supply without a water meter installed a fixed amount of \$189.39 per rating unit, and a rate of 0.037975 cents per dollar of capital value.
- For rating units incorporated in the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential rating category, either:

- i. For rating units connected to the public water supply with a water meter installed, a consumption unit rate of \$2.776 per cubic metre of water used, and a fixed amount per rating unit of \$153.93, or
- ii. For rating units connected to the public water supply without a water meter installed a rate of 0.430761 cents 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 rating category:
 - i. A fixed amount of \$116.36 per rating unit, and a rate of 0.033350 cents per dollar of capital value.
- For rating units incorporated in the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential rating category:
 - ii. A rate of 0.150849 cents per dollar of capital value.

d. Targeted rate for stormwater

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

- For rating units incorporated in the Base differential rating category but excluding those rating units classified in the rural area under the Council's operative District Plan:
 - i. A rate of 0.029071 cents per dollar of capital value.
- For rating units incorporated in the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential rating category but excluding those rating units classified in the rural area under the Council's operative District Plan:
 - ii. A rate of 0.038469 cents per dollar of capital value.

e. Targeted rate for the Commercial sector

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

- i. A rate of 0.031556 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 rating category:

- i. A rate of 0.013741 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 Targeted Rate Area map.

- i. A rate of 0.123540 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:

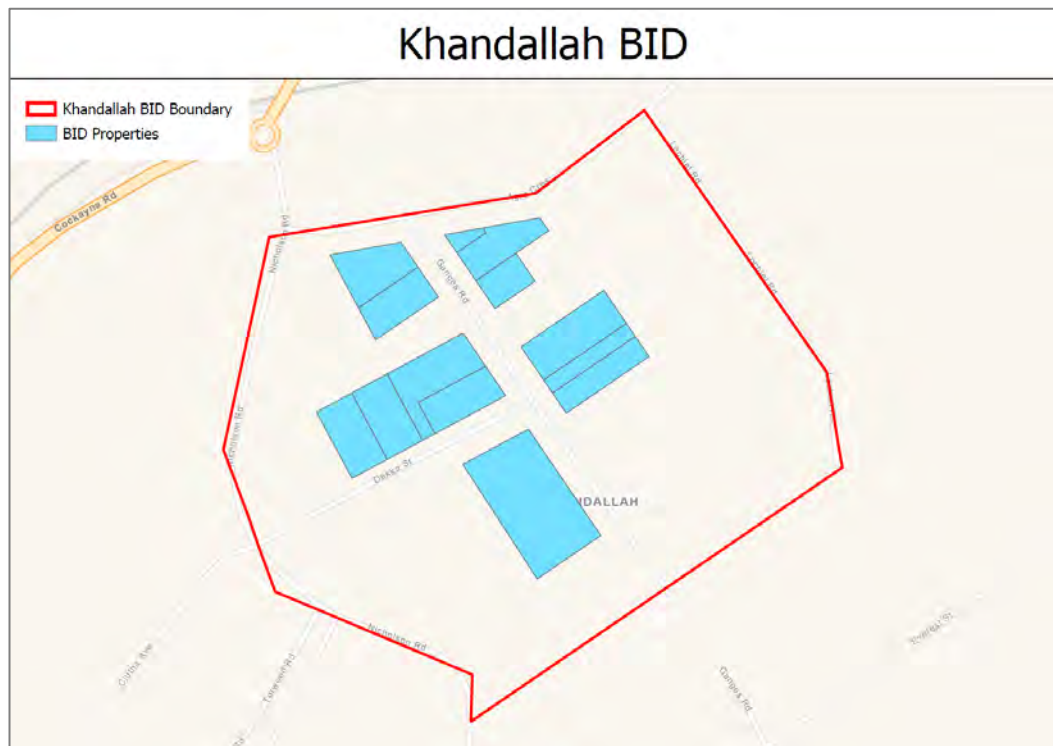
- i. A fixed amount of \$133.33 per rating unit
- i. Targeted rate for Miramar Business Improvement District Area

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 rating category as follows:

- i. A fixed amount of \$365.00 per rating unit, and
- ii. A rate of 0.015889 cents per dollar of rateable capital value.



- j. 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 rating category as follows:
 - i. A rate of 0.115440 cents per dollar of rateable capital value.



k. 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 rating category as follows:

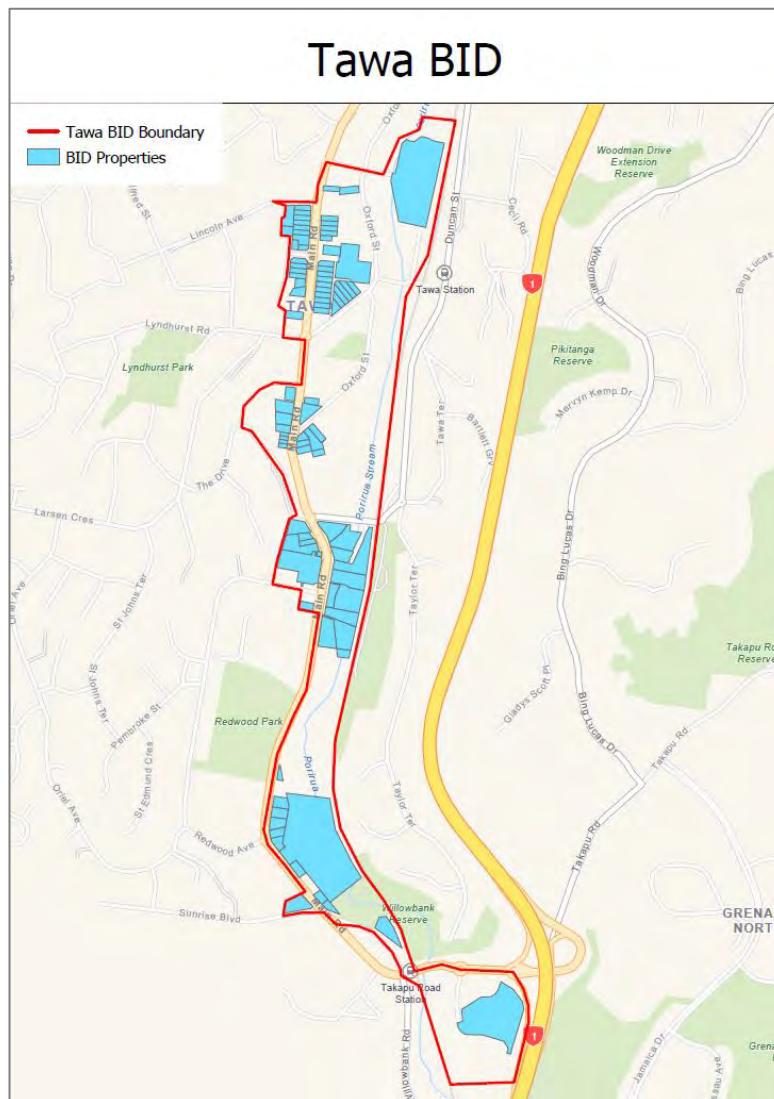
- i. A fixed amount of \$500.00 per rating unit, and
- ii. A rate of 0.016319 cents per dollar of rateable capital value.



I. 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 rating category as follows:

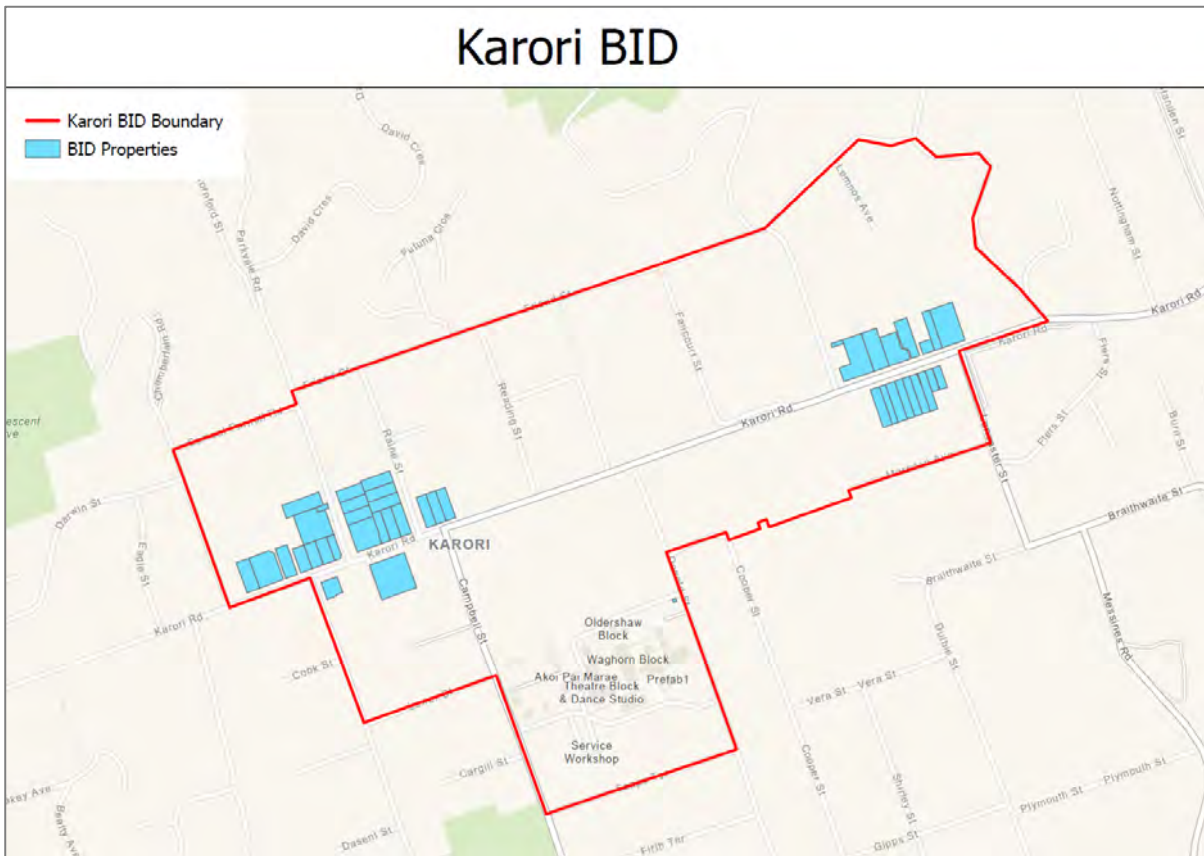
- i. A fixed amount of \$520.00 per rating unit, and
- ii. A rate of 0.049355 cents per dollar of rateable capital value.



m. Targeted rate for Karori Business Improvement District Area

A targeted rate under section 16 of the LGRA to fund the Business Improvement District activities of the Karori Business Association on all rating units within the Karori Business Improvement District (refer map) which are subject to the Commercial, Industrial and Business differential rating category as follows:

- i. A rate of 0.108229 cents per dollar of rateable capital value.



3. Agree under section 24 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to set the following due dates for the payment of rates for the 2020/21 year:

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

Instalment Number:	Due Date:
Instalment One	1 September 2020
Instalment Two	1 December 2020
Instalment Three	1 March 2021
Instalment Four	1 June 2021

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. Agree 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 2020 | 8 September 2020 |
| Instalment Two | 1 December 2020 | 8 December 2020 |
| Instalment Three | 1 March 2021 | 8 March 2021 |
| Instalment Four | 1 June 2021 | 9 June 2021 |
- b. An additional penalty of 10 percent on any amount of rates assessed in previous years and remaining unpaid at 28 July 2020. The penalty will be applied on 28 July 2020.
- 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 28 January 2021. The penalty will be applied on 28 January 2021.
- 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 28 July 2020.
- 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 28 January 2021.
- g. That 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 2020 and concluding on 30 June 2021 are set excluding GST. GST will be applied when rates are assessed for 2020/21.
7. Note that rates shall be payable by:
- Cash, cheque or eftpos at the City Service Centre, 12 Manners Street, 8am to 5pm Monday to Friday.
 - Cash or eftpos at selected New Zealand Post outlets using a bar coded rates invoice, 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday.
 - Posting a cheque through to our processing centre at the address provided on the rates notice.
 - Using our "rates easipay" direct debit system.
 - Internet banking and telephone banking options.

- Credit card on the Council website.

Background

4. The Annual Plan/Long-term Plan Committee agreed to recommend to Council the adoption of the 2020/21 Annual Plan (including the 2020/21 Funding Impact Statements) at its meeting of 30 June 2020.
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 2020 and ending on 30 June 2021.
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 2020/21 year are set out on a GST exclusive basis. GST will be added when rates are assessed for 2020/21 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 made publicly available on the Council's website.

Attachments

Nil

Author	Marlena Wasiak, Specialist Funding Advisor
Authoriser	Martin Read, Manager Financial Strategy & Treasury Andy Matthews, Chief Financial Officer

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engagement and Consultation

The impact of the 2020/21 Annual Plan budget on Council's rates has been consulted on through the 2020/21 Annual Plan special consultative procedure as required by the Local Government Act 2002.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

Targeted engagement was undertaken with Mana Whenua as part of the 2020/21 Annual Plan engagement process using existing relationship channels.

Financial implications

This report discusses setting of rates for the 2020/21 financial year. The impacts of the recommendations in this report are significant as it determines Council's ability to collect rates and reach its revenue requirements.

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 through the 2020/21 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 made publicly available on the Council's website within 20 working days of Council making this resolution.

Health and Safety Impact considered

There are no Health and Safety implications arising from this paper.

STATEMENT OF PROPOSAL FOR THE FUTURE OF THE CENTRAL LIBRARY

Purpose

1. This report asks the Council to adopt the Statement of Proposal for the Future of the Central Library for consultation using the Special Consultative Procedure as prescribed by s83 of the Local Government Act. The results of the consultation will be reported back to Strategy and Policy Committee on 22 October and to Council on 28 October 2020.

Summary

2. The Central Library was closed in March 2019 due to the risks to public safety in the event of another earthquake. Council has since established an interim CBD network to house the Library Collection and to deliver library services. Council also worked through a process with engineers to establish the range of options to remediate the building. On 3 June 2020 the Council considered the resulting engineering advice along with legal advice on the requirements on the Local Government Act and requested a Statement of Proposal (SOP) for Council to adopt that would be followed by a Special Consultative Procedure (SCP).
3. The proposed SOP includes five practicable options for retaining a Central Library service in Te Ngākau Civic Precinct. Three options would remediate the existing building to a low, mid, or high level. The remaining two options would build a new library on either the existing site or another site within Te Ngākau Civic Precinct.
4. As the Local Government Act requires a preferred option to be identified the proposed SOP has identified Option C - remediating the building to the highest level, including base isolation as the preferred option. This option is the safest and most resilient option for the Central Library building and its users.
5. The consultation and engagement process will run from 27 July to 7 September 2020 and is aligned to other Council public consultations. The process includes Speaker Events, hearings, a consultation webpage where people can find information, ask questions, sign-up to receive regular updates, and find out how to share their views.
6. The results of the consultation and engagement will be reported back to Council at the 22 October 2020 Strategy and Policy Committee meeting and the Council will then select the final option to be included in the 2021-2031 LTP (Long-term Plan).

Recommendation/s

That the Council:

1. Receives the information.

2. Note that officers have prepared a Statement of Proposal (SOP) (attached as Attachment 1) for public consultation using the special consultative procedure (s83 Local Government Act 2002).
3. Note that the SOP outlines the reasonably practicable options, the advantages and disadvantages of each, high level indicative costs and the preferred option.
4. Note that a preferred option is required by s87 of Local Government Act 2002.
5. Note that the preferred option for consultation is Option C 'High Level Remediation'.
6. Approve and adopt the Statement of Proposal for consultation.
7. Note that the engagement and consultation for the Special Consultative Procedure is scheduled for 27 July to 7 September 2020.
8. Note that the report on the consultation and engagement process is scheduled for the 22 October 2020 meeting of the Strategy and Policy Committee.
9. Note that officers will explore the interest of the developer community in the five options through an Expression of Interest process to be reported back to the Strategy and Policy Committee on 22 October 2020.
10. Delegate to the Chief Executive, Mayor and the Portfolio leader the authority to amend the proposed Statement of Proposal to include any amendments agreed by the Council, inclusive of the reasons for supporting the preferred option (if C is not chosen) and any associated minor consequential edits.

Background

7. On 19 March 2019 Wellington City Council's Chief Executive Officer closed the Central Library building to protect the safety of customers and staff. This decision was based on engineering advice following the release of new Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) guidelines relating to hollowcore concrete floors. This advice uncovered significant structural vulnerabilities that mean the Central Library building may not perform well in the event of a significant earthquake. The neighbouring Civic Administration Building was seriously damaged by the Kaikoura earthquake, as was Statistics House – both of which also use hollowcore flooring. As more than 3,000 people visited the Central Library each day the risk to public safety meant closure was the only responsible option.
8. The Central Library was the largest of the 12 libraries in the Wellington City Libraries network and was open 65.5 hours per week. Following the closure of the Central Library building, Council prioritised establishing an interim CBD library network to ensure Wellingtonians and visitors could continue to access library services, events, and programmes in the central city.
9. Arapaki Manners Library and Service Centre opened in May 2019, followed by He Matapihi Molesworth Library (in the National Library) in October 2019. The third and largest site, Te Awe Library, opened on 14 July 2020. These three branches combined house more than 60,000 items from the Central Library collection, including fiction, non-fiction, popular children's titles, language resources and AV items.

10. The Council has also secured a home for Wellington Central Library's collection of 370,000 items in Johnsonville in September 2019 and started operating in mid-June 2020. Te Pātaka, the new 2000sqm Collection and Distribution Centre was designed to provide a safe, secure facility for the full collection. Customers are able to order items from the collection to be delivered to the library branch of their choice.
11. In addition to establishing the interim CBD library network, the Council also sought an independent specialist to facilitate a workshop with engineering and industry experts, to identify potential engineering solutions for the Central Library building. On 31 July 2019, the Council announced that Professor Ken Elwood would lead Central Library experts on this work.
12. The outcomes of the workshop were further developed by Council's appointed structural engineers to produce design schemes for each of the three performance categories (developed to a level suitable for costing by a quantity surveyor).
13. The Council paper presented on 27 May 2020 provided details of design schemes and estimated cost assessments to remediate the Central Library building to three different levels – low and medium structural strengthening and a high resilience option. Cost estimates for three new build options were included solely to provide cost comparisons.
14. On Wednesday 27 May, Wellington City Council postponed discussion in order to seek additional advice from officers. At the reconvened meeting on 3 June 2020 officers presented revised recommendations and an expedited process. The Council requested officers prepare a Statement of Proposal for Council to adopt that would be followed by Public Consultation using the Special Consultative Procedure in s83 of the Local Government Act.
15. The Council asked that the SOP, in compliance with the Local Government Act, outline the practicable options to respond to the current state of the Central Library Service. In addition, the Council indicated that their current preference is to strengthen and upgrade the existing building.

Discussion

Legal Requirements

16. The Local Government Act (LGA) contains a number of key legal concepts that are pertinent to the decisions about the future of the Central Library Building. They are:
 - Prudent stewardship and efficient and effective use of resources in the current and future interests of the city
 - Identification and assessment of all reasonably practicable options to achieve objective
 - Consideration of views and preferences of interested and affected persons in the course of decision-making
 - Comply with statutory process – principles of consultation, proportional to significance, LTP consultation and content requirement.

17. The Council's lawyers Simpson Grierson have provided advice on the proposed process and have reviewed the proposed Statement of Proposal to provide assurance that the key principles and the detailed provisions of the LGA have been complied with.

Where are we in the process

18. There are three stages that Council is required to work through

Stage 1: Making the decision on what to do with the Central Library Building

- 21 July 2020 - Council adopts a SOP for consultation
- 27 July to 7 September 2020 - Consultation and Engagement for Special Consultative Procedure
- 22 September 2020 - Oral Hearings from submitters
- 22/28 October 2020 - Strategy and Policy/Council meetings to receive the results of SCP, the Expression of Interest with Developers and make the decision on the chosen option.

Stage 2: Incorporating the chosen option in the Long-term Plan

- November 2020 to February 2021 - details of the chosen option to be incorporated in the LTP
- March to April 2021 - LTP consultation. Note that the LTP will describe the chosen option, to allow the public to express their view on the project and its relative priority to Council's other priorities and financial position as a whole.
- June 2021 - LTP Decisions. Council will consider the consultation and make the final decision on the project to be included in the final LTP.

Stage 3: Implementation

- There are some stages of work that will only begin once the LTP has confirmed the final decision, however preliminary design work on the chosen option will start in November 2020 to allow the project to progress at a faster rate.

Statement of Proposal

19. The proposed SOP is attached to this report as Attachment 1. The following paragraphs provide more detail on some concepts covered in the SOP. Along with this report being available to the public there will be an engagement website supporting the SOP that provides links to other detailed supporting documents for example engineering reports.

What are we consulting on?

20. The central question that the SOP considers is: We don't have a functioning Central Library Building, what do we do?

The options developed provide different responses to this question and the consultation and engagement process will invite the public to tell us what they think about this question and others such as:

- Redeveloping the central library building for the next 50 years presents many opportunities. What could the central library be like, and what could it provide to support the community? This could include anything from physical spaces, services, programmes or partnerships with other organisations.
- There are several different options to deliver a functional central library building. Which of these is your preferred option?
- Thinking about your preferred option for the central library building, what factors were most important in your decision?
- Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the future of the central library building?
- How the central library building connects with the Te Ngākau Civic Precinct.
- The role Te Ngākau Civic Precinct has or could have in terms of a public and democratic space in the central city.

The consultation submission form is attached to this report as Attachment 2.

Size of Library and Building

21. Overall, the existing internal Library building area is 17,000sqm in size and 11,500sqm was dedicated to the Central Library Service. For the purposes of comparison, officers' working assumption is any building chosen to house the Central Library service will be the same size. This is primarily due to there being no mandate to offer a smaller or larger service in advance of public consultation and engagement on this subject. The SOP describes what a modern library service may look like and the process will be encouraging feedback on what people want from their library and this may include feedback on the library size.
22. This working assumption also ensures the options are comparable, rather than introducing a multitude of variations with different sizes and provides for a simpler "like for like" comparison between remediation and new build options. The current Central Library size does have capacity for growth and the ability to make changes to the Library's offerings as well potential space for community partners.

Assessment Factors

23. Officers have produced a set of factors to assess the options. They have not been weighted to maintain neutrality. The SOP provides explanations of these factors and has a table that compares them across each option. The consultation and engagement process will include questions on these and will invite suggestions about other factors.

The factors ask whether the options:

- Make the building safe?
- Deliver a resilient building?
- Respect Heritage?
- Are Accessible?
- Future-proof the library service?

- Provide for partnerships?
- Make a contribution to Te Ngākau - Civic Precinct
- Respond to Climate Change?
- Improve Buildings Sustainability?

And what is:

- The Cost to ratepayers?
- The timeframe?

Impact of Project Costs on the Ratepayer

24. Two ways of showing the impact of the project costs on the ratepayer have been included in the SOP: All cost information has focussed on the impact of capital costs of the project, primarily depreciation and interest. It does not include the ongoing costs of operating the building (utilities, security, cleaning etc) as these are expected to be materially similar across the options and are already funded through the LTP.

OPTION		Expected Life of the Building (years)	Project Cost (\$m)	Average Increase for Average Residential Ratepayer
Option A	Low Level Remediation	35	\$76.3 - \$90.8	\$38.70 - \$46.30 pa
Option B	Mid Level Remediation	42	\$131.2 - \$151.8	\$57.30 - \$67.60 pa
Option C	High Level Remediation- preferred option	50	\$174.4 - \$199.8	\$74.30 - \$86.20 pa
Option D	New Build on same Site	64	\$156.0 - \$160.7	\$50.00 - \$52.60 pa
Option E	New Build on another Te Ngakau Civic Precinct site	64	\$156.0 - \$160.7	\$50.60 - \$52.60 pa

Capital Cost of the Project

25. It is important to emphasise that all the options described are at a very early stage therefore cost estimates include a lot of assumptions and a very high level of contingency.
26. In the case of the three remediation options (A, B and C) project costs have been estimated by the Council's appointed quantity surveyors based on high level concepts prepared by the Council's appointed structural engineers. The estimated costs of replacing the end of life/non-compliant building services and the fit out of the repaired building are included. The costs do not include allowance for any subsequent strengthening or repairs relating to changes in Building Code, engineering standards or earthquake damage.
27. In the case of the two new building options, as no concept design has been developed, the cost estimates provided are based on industry square metre rates for a reasonable quality building. These costs are also inclusive of building services and fitout.
28. The cost estimates provided for all options are expressed as a range which reflects the variations that may occur within the project. The ranges have been calculated through

adjusting the level of contingencies and the value of the fitout. The lower end of the range reflects a lower level of contingency which is a more optimistic view of the project and the higher end reflects more conservative contingencies. The fitout costs have been varied to a range to reflect the potential for the actual square meterage that is fitted out and/or the value of that fitout to vary depending on what amounts of the existing fitout can be retained or reused.

29. Since the 27 May/3 June Council meeting officers have worked with the appointed consultant team of structural engineers and quantity surveyors to review the project cost estimates. Other than the introduction of a range there has been no substantial change to the costs. It should be noted that the project cost estimates at the top end of the range for each option is the same as that provided in the 27 May 2020 Council paper.
30. Additional detail of the cost estimate information is included in Attachment 3. Table A shows the cost estimate ranges for each option broken down by the three main components structural, building services and fitout. Table B provides a further breakdown of structural costs into enabling works, construction and reinstatement/make good.

Increase for Residential Ratepayer

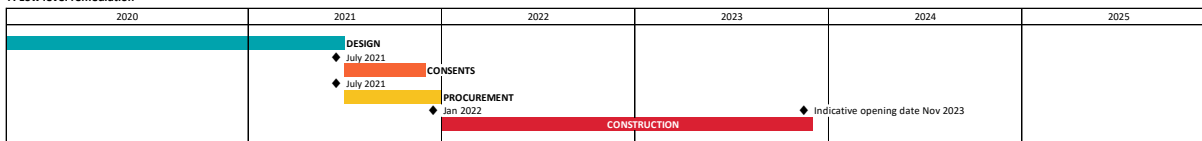
31. For residential ratepayers all the options increase the rates they will pay every year. This assumes this project is added to the Councils projects in the LTP and there is no corresponding reduction in value of the projects undertaken by the Council in the next term of the LTP. The differences in the increases in rates are due to the different capital cost (and resulting interest and depreciation) and buildings life expectancies. The amount is expressed as a range which aligns to the range of capital cost explained above. The increase is averaged over the life of the project and is based on the average Wellington house capital value.
32. This method was used as it is more meaningful than a percentage increase in rates and is consistent with the method required to be used in the LTP.

Project Timeframes

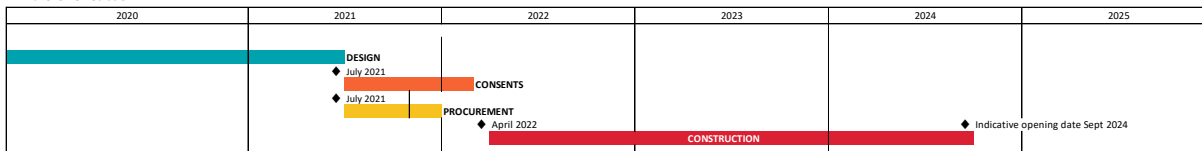
33. The SOP provides an indicative Central Library opening date for each option. There are four project stages for all options: 1. Design; 2. Consenting; 3. Procurement; and 4. Construction. The two new building options have additional stages which are described below.
34. The table below shows the timeframes for each of the project stages for each option. Similar to the caveats noted in the Project Costs section above, as all options are at a concept level, the timeframes should be seen as highly indicative until the chosen option is planned in more detail.

Summary of Project Timeframes

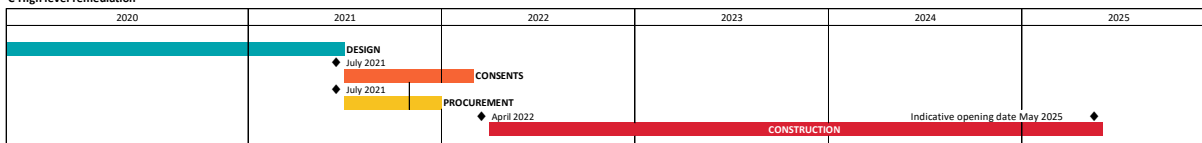
A-Low level remediation



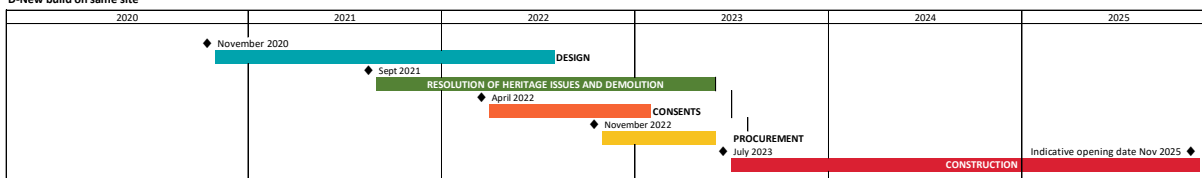
B-Mid level remediation



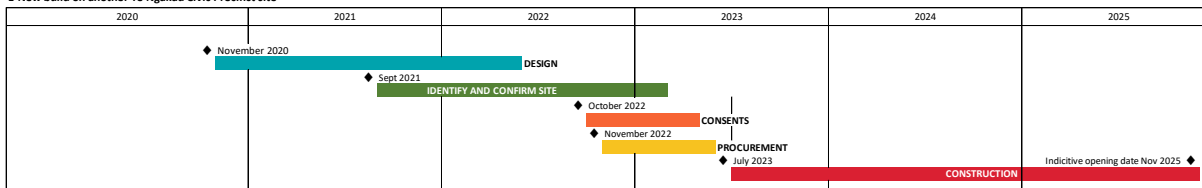
C-High level remediation



D-New build on same site



E-New build on another Te Ngakau Civic Precinct site



35. The timeframes for the three remediation options assume that the design stage will be substantially completed by 1 July 2021 as structural design work started during 2020. If one of these options is chosen following public consultation in October, the design work will be continued and is expected to be completed by 1 July 2021. Preparation for procurement would start in April 2021, however the procurement process to engage a construction company and lodging of consents would not start until the project has the final sign off at the end of the LTP process.
36. The continuation of design work on these three options in parallel to the SCP should not be seen as predetermining the results of the SCP but rather facilitating the timely progression of the restoration of the existing Central Library Building should one of the remediation options be chosen. The expenditure on a project that may not go ahead is considered acceptable in the context of the size and importance of the project. The alternative would be to add an additional year onto the indicative opening date. Furthermore, continuing this work will lead to more certainty on the costs when the Council consider the options again in October 2020.
37. The timeframes for the new build options assume design would commence immediately after the 28 October Council decision. Option D has a "resolution of heritage issues and demolition" stage which reflects the potential for time to be spent resolving the listing of the existing Central Library Building as a Heritage building and

the listing of Te Ngākau Civic Precinct as a heritage area as signalled by Heritage New Zealand. Council officers believe that taking a proactive approach would ensure that issues related to heritage, and any other consultation requirements, and demolition should be able to be resolved within 21 months. Option E includes a stage to “identify and confirm a site” as the location of a new building in Te Ngākau Civic Precinct is yet to be determined, and reflects that there are likely to be issues and processes that will take some time to work through accordingly 18 months has been allowed for this stage. The extra time spent on these stages is partially offset by a shorter construction stage.

Options

38. Council officers have worked through a number of scenarios to identify five practicable options that provide a broad range of choices. Three options include remediating the existing building, and two involve a new building. In order to support informed decision-making officers worked to simplify the options and allow for easier comparisons to be made. There may well be an indefinite number of options and there will be options that officers have not thought of or reflected in the SOP. A number of alternative options considered, but not proceeded with, are included in the SOP.
39. The SOP does make clear that feedback on other options is welcome and the consultation and engagement process will ensure that submitters who have alternative views are encouraged to identify them.

Identification of a Preferred option

40. The Local Government Act (s83) requires the SCP to identify a proposal (essentially a preferred option) and provide an analysis of the reasonable and practicable options in addition to the preferred option. It is important that the language used to describe the preferred option demonstrates that Council is open to receiving more information and will consider all perspectives received from the public through the SCP.
41. Based on all currently available information and recognising that public feedback is yet to be heard through the SCP, Option C High Level Remediation has been identified as the preferred option at this stage. This is reflected in the proposed SOP. This option is the safest and most resilient solution for the Central Library building and its users. Whilst it is the most expensive option, it meets Council's obligation to be prudent with ratepayers' money as it increases the existing building's life expectancy to the greatest extent and it is unlikely that additional strengthening will be required again in the next 50 years. This option delivers service continuity for the Central Library Service while future proofing the Council's ability to deliver an adaptable, modern library service and explore partnerships. It also allows Council to mitigate some climate change impacts in the future. The building's heritage will be retained, and it will integrate more with Te Ngākau Civic Precinct and the surrounding streets through additional entrances, views, landscaping and improved accessibility.
42. This preferred option has been chosen within the context of the practicable options outlined in the SOP, rather than taking into account the wider priorities and funding challenges that this Council faces. The assessment of the option selected in October 2020, following the SCP, against this wider context will be undertaken through the LTP

process. That will occur in early 2021 and will include public consultation on the relative priority of this project and Council's other priorities. This LTP process has to provide for the possibility that the chosen option may cease to be supported as other project(s) may be more important.

43. The SOP is required to include the reasons for the preferred proposal so the recommendations in this report include a recommendation delegating the ability to approve edits to reflect any changes to the SOP including any change to the preferred option.

Exploring alternative ways to deliver/fund this project

44. The Council has an obligation to be prudential and open to alternative approaches to funding Council projects. There is an opportunity to explore the potential for the development community to assist with this project and thereby deliver benefits to the City. For example, a developer may be willing to purchase the existing Library building, remediate it and lease Council the space required for a Central Library. This would allow Council to have a more flexible arrangement for the Library space and free up funding for other Council projects.
45. The use of a design brief to control the design outcomes would ensure that Councils requirements for Heritage and Te Ngākau Civic Precinct would be met. A good recent example of this type of approach was the development of the Victoria Street and Willis Street areas. Significant private sector investment revitalised the area and produced high quality urban design outcomes including the area now known as Chews Lane.
46. Officers will prepare an Expression of Interest, supported by a design brief, to explore what this sector of the community thinks about the options presented and how they may be able to contribute. This does not commit Council to any particular course of action, but it is an opportunity to explore any potential benefits. The results of this work will be reported back to Council in October.

Capital E

47. Capital E has expressed a strong desire to return to Te Ngākau Civic Precinct. There is scope in the options presented to explore the feasibility of a presence in a Central Library building. There are clear synergies between the purpose and offerings for both the Library and Capital E. Officers will continue to work with Capital E to explore the possibility of working in partnership to deliver stronger outcomes for young people and their whanau. This work, along with public feedback from the consultation and engagement process, will be reported back to Council in October.

Te Ngākau Civic Precinct

48. All the options presented in the SOP keep the Central Library in Te Ngākau Civic Precinct and will therefore have the potential to contribute to the precinct being resilient, lively and distinct. The consultation and engagement process will draw out what the public think about the ways in which the various options could contribute to the Te Ngākau Civic Precinct. This feedback will be useful input in the development of a masterplan/framework for the area that will link and guide the current and potential future projects in this area.




Consultation and Engagement Plan

49. We are finalising an engagement and consultation plan to engage people in understanding the options available for the Central Library and gather their views to inform Council decision making.
50. Engagement and consultation will run from 27 July – 7 September. We have developed our plan to align with four key public consultations so reduce the burden of the public and tell a cohesive story about planning for the future. Along with the Central Library Redevelopment, these are Planning for Growth, Let's Get Wellington Moving and the Long-Term Plan. We will have people available to answer questions at the Planning for Growth Tiny House which will visit the larger suburbs over July. We are also looking into running similar events in the Newtown, Miramar, Johnsonville, and Te Awe library branches.
51. The plan will also cover the consultation and hearing process; stakeholder engagement to share messaging, encourage participation and identify potential speakers for events; speaker series events on different aspects of libraries; and an independent survey of representative people.
52. Through the speaker events we aim to provide a balanced range of voices and views which reflect the diverse groups who use and value the Central Library. Depending on availability, this will involve people from Heritage New Zealand, external librarians, arts and events, and social service organisations, alongside urban planners, architects and engineers.
53. The use of independent research surveys are a commonly used tool in the Local Government sector, including this Council, to support informed decision making. These surveys help capture the views of people who may not participate in formal submissions or engagement activities, or face barriers in doing so. By incorporating an impartial survey into the SCP, we will be able to provide fuller data on the public's views to inform decision-making.
54. These activities will be supported by an engagement website where we can answer people questions openly, share information and link to other online activities, which may include polls or live streaming events.

Next Actions

55. During the consultation and engagement period officers will continue work to ensure that the decision to select a final option in October is supported by the best quality information available. The consultation and engagement information will be monitored and reviewed to ensure that any pertinent new information or ideas are considered in the preparation of advice for the Council.
56. The results of the design work and consultation and engagement will be reported to the 22 October Strategy and Policy Committee Meeting. The option chosen by Council will then continue to be worked on and included in the proposed 2021-2031 LTP for consultation with Wellingtonians in March – April 2021 and a final decision in June 2021.

Attachments

- Attachment 1. Proposed Statement of Proposal: Future of the Central Library Consultation [↓](#)  Page 166
- Attachment 2. Consultation Submission Form [↓](#)  Page 187
- Attachment 3. Cost Estimate Information [↓](#)  Page 191

Author	Karen Wallace, Project Manager
Authoriser	Barbara McKerrow, Chief Executive

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Engagement and Consultation

The development of the proposed SOP has been completed by officers with some input from Capital E. The purpose of the SOP is to consult with Wellingtonians and will be supported by a consultation and engagement plan.

Treaty of Waitangi considerations

Specific engagement with Mana Whenua will be undertaken on their view of the future of the Central Library building and Service.

Financial implications

The proposed SOP has significant cost implications for Council and is included in the information provided to Wellingtonians to support informed decision making. Once a final option is chosen by Council the project costs will be included in the draft 2021-2031 LTP.

Policy and legislative implications

The paper includes explanation of the legal considerations. Council's lawyers have reviewed the paper and provided input into the process to ensure that the applicable legislation is complied with.

Risks / legal

As above legal advice has been sought and included.

Climate Change impact and considerations

Climate change implications of each option in the proposed Statement of Proposal have been included.

Communications Plan

There is a communications plan supporting the engagement and consultation for this Statement of Proposal.

Health and Safety Impact considered

Life safety is a key factor used to evaluate all the options provided in the Statement of Proposal.

Proposed

Future of the Central Library Consultation

27 July–7 September 2020



Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council
Me Heke Ki Pōneke

How to have your say

Submissions are open from 27 July 2020 to 7 September 2020.

You can use the information in this document to give your feedback using the submission form at the end of this document. You can also make an oral submission to the Council on 22 September 2020.

If you'd like to learn or know more before giving us your feedback, you can:

- Visit our Let's Talk Wellington website letstalk.wellington.govt.nz/central-library
- Subscribe for regular updates - sign up at our Let's Talk Wellington website
- Email centrallibrarysubmission@wcc.govt.nz
- Come along or tune in to our Speaker Events, visit our Tiny House or attend a branch library event from mid-August
- Follow updates on [facebook.com/wellingtoncitycouncil](https://www.facebook.com/wellingtoncitycouncil)

Decision-making process

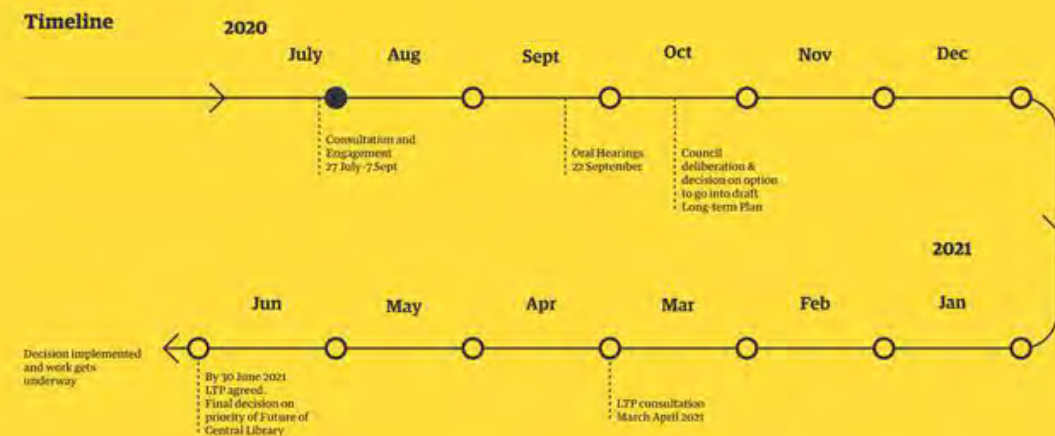
There are three stages to making this decision, each with further opportunities to have your say.

1. We are in Stage one. The results of this consultation and engagement will help the Council to decide which option will be included in the proposed Long-term Plan.
2. Stage two is agreeing the Long-term Plan (LTP). In March and April 2021 we'll ask you to tell us how you'd prioritise this project against the others in the draft LTP. This will feed into the Council's final decision on the LTP in late June 2021.
3. Stage three is when the work begins.

So, right now, we need to hear what you think.

Long-term Plan

The Long-Term Plan is the key way in which we as a Council and a city make decisions about what we invest in. It brings together decisions about our services, significant projects, and assets. It is also the key process by which we consult with the community over our priorities and plans for investing in the city



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Joint Introduction from the Mayor and Chief Executive

The Central Library has been our city's living room and a central part of our vibrant inner city for decades. A safe and reliable place to go, filled with ideas and possibilities to explore and learn, for more than 3000 people who visited each day.

At the moment, we don't have a functioning Central Library building. We need your help to work out what to do.

The building itself isn't safe to use for anything at the moment. There are several ways to make it safe for people to be in, which also brings new possibilities for how we can use the space.

This is an important decision, and a rare opportunity to consider both the building and the service at the same time, to set it up to continue supporting our communities now and for the next 50 years.



In this document we set out the options available and how we assessed them, based on what we know now. Our preferred option is a highly resilient strengthening of the Central Library building. This is based on a number of factors but driving this option is our duty to ensure it is safe and to reduce the risk of it closing again due to our Wellington environment, which can be wobbly to say the least. But we want to know what you think before we make a decision.

While it's tempting to only want to consider the building, we also need to take time to look at the service it delivered.

Before the building was closed due to structural concerns, there was already need to review the service offered. The building was built before wifi and the internet, Wellingtonians highly value their Central Library service and we want to make it a great place for people when it re-opens. This could include larger, more dynamic spaces to cater for children and families; individual quiet reflection, study and relaxation; and collaborative learning, meetings or social interactions. Multi-functional spaces of varying sizes would provide flexibility and different options people's activities.

Our Central Library service needs to be fit for our world today - and meet the city's growing needs in the medium and longer term. The costs are significant and we have a duty to ensure we're spending the money in a way that's sustainable for you, as today's Wellington ratepayers, and for those who will become our future ratepayers.

Please let us know what you think of the options. Your feedback will help us make a decision in October that reflects our communities' different needs. The chosen option will then be put into the draft Long-Term Plan, where you will be able to have your say again, alongside the other priorities facing our city.

Proposed Future of the Central Library Consultation

Te Kōrero Whakataki nā te Koromatua me te Tumu Whakarae

Kua noho Te Whare Pukapuka Matua hei rūma noho, hei wāhanga matua hoki o tō tātou tāone nui ngangahau mō ngā ngahuru tau e hia nei. He wāhi haumarū, he wāhi whirinaki hoki, kiki katoa ana ki ngā whakaaro me ngā āheinga hei tūhura, hei ako mā te 3000 tāngata neke atu ka toro atu i ia rā.

I tēnei wā kāore i a tātou he whare whakaruru hau mō te whare pukapuka matua. Tēnā, āwhinatia mātou ki te whiriwhiri he aha te ara hei whai mā tātou.

I tēnei wā kāore te whare i te haumarū. He āhua maha ngā ara e taea ai te whakahaumarū i te whare kia āhuru te noho a te tangata ā, mā tēnā hoki e hua mai ai he āheinga hou mō te whakamahinga o taua wāhi.

He whakataunga whakahirahira tēnei, ā, he whai wāhitanga puia ki whakaarohia ai te whare me te ratonga i te wā kotahi, hei tautoko i tō tātou hapori i tēnei wā ā, mō ngā tau 50 e haere ake nei.

I tēnei tuhinga kua whakatakotoria ngā kōwhiringa e wātea ana ā, i pēhea hoki tā mātou arotake i aua kōwhiringa, he arotakenga i ahu mai i tā mātou i mōhio ai. Ko tā mātou kōwhiringa pai rawa ko te whakapakari i te whare o Te Whare Pukapuka Matua kia pakari rawa. He maha ngā take e pērā ana o mātou whakaaro engari ko te take matua ko te haepapa kei runga i a mātou kia noho haumarū ā, kia heke hoki te tūpono tūraru ka katia anō te whare nā ngā āhuatanga o te taiao o Pōneke. Heoi anō, e hiahia ana mātou ki te mōhio he aha o koutou whakaaro i mua tonu i tā mātou whakataunga.

Ahako ka warea kē pea ngā whakaaro kia aro noa iho ki te whare, me whai whakaaro hoki ki te ratonga i puta i taua whare.

I mua tonu i te katinga o te whare nā ngā māharahara mō tōna hanganga, i reira kē te matea kia arotakenga te ratonga. Ka matapoporetia te ratonga o Te Whare Pukapuka Matua e ngā tāngata o Pōneke ā, ko tō mātou hiahia kia noho tonu taua whare hei wāhi hira rawa ki te hapori ina tūwhera anō ai. Tēnā pea he wāhi nui ake, hihiri hoki hei wāhi mā ngā tamariki me ngā whānau; he wāhi whakaaroaro ngū, ako, whakatā; he wāhi ako ngātahi, hui, pāhekoheko ā-hapori. Mā ngā wāhi āheinga-matarau, rahinga rerekē e tuku ai ngā kōwhiringa rerekē me te āhuatanga urutau mō ngā mahi a te tangata.

Proposed Future of the Central Library Consultation

Me tōtika te ratonga o tō tātou Whare Pukapuka Matua mō te ao e noho nei tātou - me te whakatutuki i ngā matea o tō tātou tāone nui mō te pae tata me te pae tawhiti. Inā te nui o te utu ā, kei a mātou te haepapa kia tika te whakapaunga moni kia toitū ai mā koutou, ngā kaiutu rēti o inamata, ngā kaiutu rēti o anamata hoki.

Tēnā, tukuna mai koa o koutou whakaaro mō ngā kōwhiringa.

Mā o koutou whakahokinga kōrero mātou e āwhina ki te whai whakataunga ā te Whiringa-ā-nuku e hāngai ana ki ngā hiahia rerekē o te hapori. Kātahi ka whakaurua taua kōwhiringa ki te tūtohunga Mahere Pae Tawhiti e taea ai e koutou te whakaputa whakaaro anō, hei tāpiritanga ki ērā atu take kei mua i te aroaro o tō tātou tāone nui.



Summary of proposal What is the Council consulting on?

Through this consultation we are seeking your feedback to help inform our decision about what we do about our Central Library. The option decided upon will be added to the draft Long-term Plan, which we will also consult you about along with other Council projects.

The big question is what do we do about our Central Library building? At the moment it has structural issues and can't be used. This document describes five different options to respond to this situation.

There are certain givens. As the city's living room, a Central Library must be warm, safe, comfortable and a place you want to spend time. It is often a life-line for those more vulnerable members of our community, including people who are socially isolated. The Library needs to be accessible so everyone can move around the building, regardless of their level of mobility. It also needs to connect with various transport options so it is easy to get to. We want the library to connect to Te Ngākau Civic Precinct as the heart of our city.

The Council is the Kaitiaki (Guardian) of the Central Library, including the wealth of knowledge and ideas intrinsically linked to our collections. We take this role seriously, particularly our responsibility to this taonga on Wellington's behalf and ensuring people can use or see them in a central, safe and resilient space.

Our preference at this stage is to choose Option C High Level Remediation. We want to return the library service to the existing Central Library building after it has been fully strengthened with the addition of a base isolation system. This option is the safest and most resilient solution for the Central Library building and its users. While it is the most expensive option, we believe it meets our obligation to be prudent with ratepayers money as it increases the existing building's life expectancy to the greatest extent and it is unlikely that additional strengthening will be required again in the next 50 years. This option delivers service continuity for the Central Library service while future proofing our ability to deliver an adaptable, modern library service and explore partnerships. It also allows us to mitigate some climate change impacts in the future.

The building's heritage will be retained, and integrate more with Te Ngākau Civic Precinct and the surrounding streets through additional entrances, views, landscaping and improved accessibility.

We've set out the factors considered and how this compares to the other options on pages 28-29. Along with our preferred option, we have provided four other options in this document to consider.

The Council is required to be prudent and to be open to alternative approaches to funding Council projects. We will also engage with the developer community using an Expression of Interest process to explore what this sector thinks about the options presented and how they may be able to contribute. This will be supported by a design brief that describes the outcomes that we are looking for. This does not commit the Council to any particular course of action, but it means we can explore any potential benefits. The results of this work will be reported back to Council in October when the Council will consider the results of the consultation and engagement and decides on a final option.

Background

Wellington's Central Library building has been an integral part of the city's landscape and civic heart for the last 30 years. Before the Central Library closed it was Wellington's second most visited public facility after Te Papa.

The Central Library was the largest of the 12 libraries in the Wellington City Libraries network and was open 65.5 hours per week. Around 3,000 people visited it every day.

The Central Library was a place where knowledge and people come together. More than just a building, our library - like others around the world - had many roles. It provided equality of access to information and knowledge; supported the development of literacy and skills; and provided a safe, warm, no-obligation place where people can spend time, particularly our most vulnerable.

Why was the Central Library closed?

The Kaikōura earthquakes caused significant damage to a large number of buildings in the Wellington region with precast concrete flooring systems. The Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) partnered with the engineering community to investigate the performance of these flooring systems during earthquakes.

That work and the investigation into Statistics House led to revised guidelines being issued in November 2018 for concrete buildings. Engineers were instructed to use these to assess buildings with precast concrete floors, which included the Central Library building.

The engineer's assessment of the Central Library building showed that the building's structure and in particular the floor system design presented a high level of potential failure in a significant earthquake.

On that basis, Council officers recommended that the Central Library building and public car park underneath it should be closed to the public and staff as soon as practical. The Council's Chief Executive closed the building and carpark on 19 March 2019.

What's happened since the Library was closed?

The Council prioritised establishing an interim CBD library network to ensure Wellingtonians and visitors could continue to access library events, programmes, and services in the central city.

In July 2019, Council sought an independent specialist, Professor Ken Elwood, to facilitate a workshop with engineering and industry experts, to identify potential engineering solutions for the Central Library building.

As the MBIE guidelines are new, the engineering profession is coming to grips with them and our Central Library is one of the first significant buildings affected by them. The outcomes of the workshop were further developed by Council's appointed structural engineers to produce design schemes for three remediation options developed to a level suitable for costing by a quantity surveyor.

The Council paper presented on 27 May 2020 provided details of design schemes and estimated cost assessments to remediate the Central Library building to three different levels - low and medium structural strengthening and a high resilience option. In addition, the Council was advised that the Central Library's building services which were installed when the building was constructed in 1991, are close to the end of their operating life. Most of these building services will need to be removed in order to carry out any strengthening work and will then be replaced as part of the project.

What are 'Building services'?

These are the systems, plant and equipment that make a building functional such as

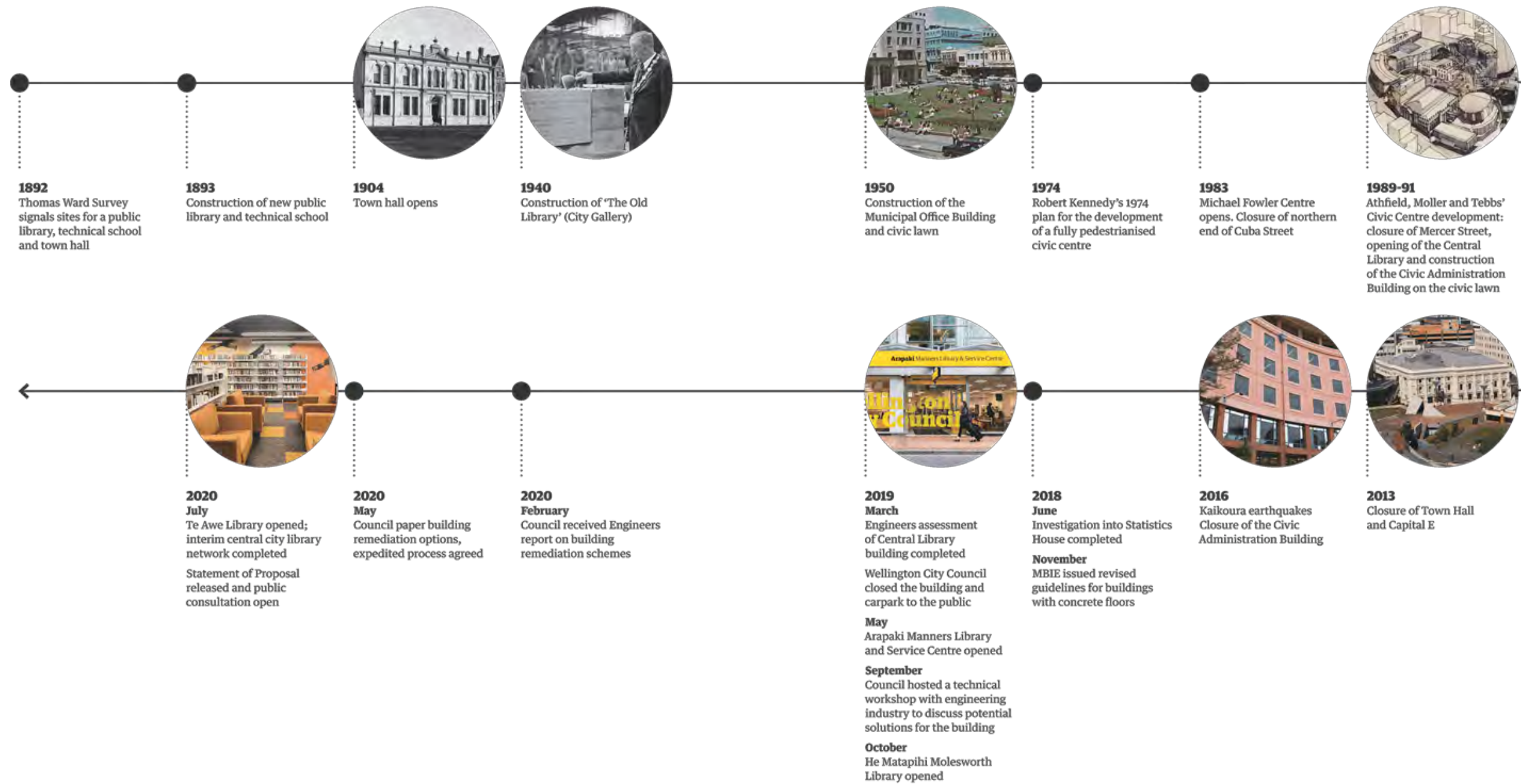
- Heating and cooling
- Plumbing and water systems
- Fire detection and protection
- Power and lighting

Special Consultative Procedure

On 3 June 2020 the Council requested officers prepare a Statement of Proposal (SOP) for Council to adopt that would be followed by public consultation using the Special Consultative Procedure in section 83 of the Local Government Act. To comply with the Local Government Act the SOP must outline the practicable options to respond to the current state of the Central Library service.

A full timeline of all the steps taken by the Council since the closure of the Central Library Building is available on the Wellington City Libraries website: wcl.govt.nz/centralupdates/Central-Library-Project-Timeline.pdf

The Central Library and Te Ngākau Civic Precinct



The role of modern libraries in cities

The roles of modern libraries nationally and internationally are evolving. What libraries deliver, what people need, and the way they learn, has evolved beyond what was planned for in the late 1980s and early 90s when there was no internet, Wi-Fi or digital devices. What we offer needs to adapt too.

Libraries play a fundamental role in a community's resilience as they form part of the physical and social infrastructure that supports a city to respond to, and recover from, significant or difficult events. They are accessible - easy to get into, around and out of. They're a social equalizer as they allow equal access to information. They're easier to use with longer opening hours, central locations and good transport connections.

Around the world public libraries are being reimagined to provide different types of spaces which cater to a wider range of people, for example:

'Living Rooms' are for collections relaxation, recreational reading, study, learning and knowledge exploration. People can:

- Access most library collections and resources, including special facilities for rare books and unique collections, and local history resources.
- Use moveable seating and furniture for quiet reading and study.
- Use devices for reading online magazines and newspapers.



Johnsonville Library in Waitohi
Photograph: Matt Paterson



Color Table Playtime by Lester Public Library / CC BY-NC-SA 2.0 <https://flic.kr/p/2hhKkAh>

Discovery and Innovation spaces focus on literacy, learning and creativity. They include:

- Workshops, classroom and meeting spaces that support a range of library-led, community-led, and partnership activities and programmes.
- Fun spaces for early literacy development through reading, play, music and stories.
- Youth hang-out and gaming areas, meet up spaces for tutoring or studying with friends, and screens and whiteboards in collaborative study zones.
- Digital learning classes or individual technology support.
- Maker and creation spaces for 3D printing, recording, sewing and much more.

Engagement and Showcase spaces are where people connect with big ideas, topical issues and civic functions via:

- Areas for public meetings and civic functions
- Highlighted library collections and resources
- Exhibitions, displays and performances
- Venues to host local and national events and performances for festivals, creative, cultural and local works, groups and organisations.



Oodi, Central Library, Helsinki, Finland by Ninara / CC BY 2.0 <https://flic.kr/p/2aPuDhm>

Arrive and Navigate spaces welcome and invite people into the library and the different areas by providing:

- Clear transitions from one area to another through consistent, intuitive signage.
- Wayfinding routes provide space to circulate to, from, and between zones and the different services.
- Simple and clear signage to help people find what they want, supported with staff available on the floor to help when needed
- Digital tools to provide real-time information about programming and activities.

Refresh and Revive spaces for people to take a break, eat, rest, and relax. They provide:

- A variety of atmospheres, seating and lounge spaces, places to meet up with friends, colleagues or whānau, pick up some food and coffee, or hang out and wait.
- Bathroom facilities, public storage lockers, water fountains, a range of general benches and seating.
- Café and seating which link indoor and outdoor spaces.

What could Wellington's future Central Library service look like?

The Central Library is highly valued for its role in our city's social, physical and civic heart. However there were some aspects that needed to be improved. We know this from our own research and feedback from library customer surveys. While we need to re-establish a Central Library, we also have the responsibility of ensuring this new service will meet the changing needs of Wellington's future generations.

By 2043 the inner city population is expected to double and an increasing number of central city residents will be under the age of 34. With this growing CBD population our library may need a greater emphasis on communal spaces, a more curated, heavily used collection, creative and makerspaces, plus a focus on lending non-traditional items and on seamless digital infrastructure and content.

The vision for Wellington's libraries is to be "open for creativity, connection and innovation". What could that mean for you?

Books and more

Providing access to books and other physical and digital collections will continue to be a core service. However our library could also be where people access new technologies, spaces and services which support life-long learning, connection and community.

Future-proofing

Libraries act as anchors to community hubs where shared spaces and aligned programming provide the public with a broad range of creative, cultural, social or civic learning opportunities, events and activities. This strategic approach to partnering can benefit people and the city. The new Johnsonville Library at Waitohi is a strong example of this on a smaller scale. It provides a fresh, modern and future-proofed library service to meet peoples' current and future needs.

Interim CBD libraries

With the closure of the Central Library, the Council moved quickly to design and set up a network of three interim CBD libraries until the Central Library could reopen. The Library closure was a huge change for the public, our customers and staff, and it also created opportunities to be innovative and test emerging ideas around the purpose of modern libraries, while we retained core services, including access to physical collections.

Arapaki Manners Library and Service Centre opened in May 2019, followed by He Matapihi Molesworth Library (in the National Library) in October 2019. The third and largest site, Te Awe Library, opened on 14 July 2020. These three branches combined house more than 60,000 items.

The Council has also secured a home for the Central Library's collection of 370,000 items in Johnsonville. Te Pātaka, the new 2000 sqm Collection and Distribution Centre was designed to provide a safe, secure facility for the full collection. Customers are able to order items from the collection to be delivered to the library branch of their choice.

The options presented in this document all restore the Central Library to its previous size so the interim branches will be closed once the replacement Central Library Service has been restored. We would like to hear what you think of the interim branches and what features you would like to see in the future Central Library Service. We'll also explore the role the new Collection and Distribution Centre in Johnsonville will play in the future.

Principles guiding how the library looks inside and works

The principles guiding the design of the future Central Library service and spaces under any of the options are to:

- restore a Central Library service to the community that reflects peoples changing needs
- remove barriers to access through services, programmes and facilities that are equitable and inclusive to all
- provide inviting, engaging, and comfortable facilities with embedded flexibility through innovative design
- balance space for relaxation, recreational reading, study, learning, and knowledge exploration, with space for collections

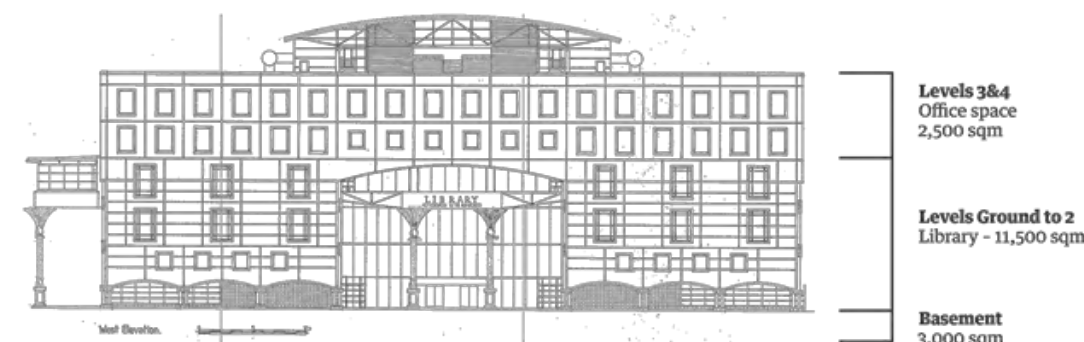
- embed fit-for-purpose technological solutions and equipment to reflect Wellington as a 'smart city'
- consider how the library service could co-locate with Council's front-facing customer services and other partners whose mission, purpose and values are aligned, complementary and mutually beneficial
- more appropriately celebrate and showcase our taonga and special collections and honour Te Tiriti o Waitangi as the foundation of our nationhood and community.

We want your views on what you would like to see in the Central Library service.

What is the size of the library and building?

The Central Library building isn't solely a library. The top two floors were used for Council office space immediately before closing. In earlier years these had been commercial office space. There's a basement below which connects into the currently closed carpark underneath Civic Precinct.

Overall the internal building area is 17,000 square metres (sqm) and the library space is 11,500 sqm. All options presented in this Statement of Proposal are based on a building of the same size as the current Central Library building with the same amount of space allocated to library service functions/activity.



Factors used to assess options



Building and structural elements

Does the option make the building safe?

In the first instance, any strengthening solution needs to address the life safety performance of a building. The Building Act 2004 determines that a building's life safety level is measured by the New Building Standard (NBS) seismic rating system. The NBS system rates how a building will perform in earthquake as a percentage of what is expected from a new building (that has been built to meet or exceed the current standards required under the Building Act). Currently the Central Library building's floor system design presents a high level of potential failure in a significant earthquake. The identification of this potential floor failure means the building would only achieve an effective NBS of 15-20%.

Does the option make the building resilient?

In addition to achieving an acceptable level of life safety there are different levels of building resilience the different strengthening schemes can achieve. These levels have different outcomes for the:

- cost of the project
- likelihood that the building, and library service, will be able to be used immediately after an earthquake (service continuity)
- cost of repairs after any earthquakes
- additional strengthening required if building regulations change (requiring the building to close for this work to be done)
- building's life expectancy

What is 'NBS'?

The life safety of a building is measured by the New Building Standard (NBS), which rates how a building would perform in an earthquake measured against a new building

How would the option respect heritage?

The Library building was completed in 1991 to a design by Athfield Architects as part of the redevelopment of the Civic Centre through the 1980s and '90s. It is a substantial Post-modern building that has won both local and national architectural awards and has been described as one of "Wellington's signature and even iconic buildings".*

As the building is currently not listed in the Council's District Plan there is no regulatory impediment to demolition. However, the building is part of the District Plan Civic Centre Heritage Area and therefore any replacement building, or changes to the exterior of the existing building, would need to be sympathetic to the Heritage Values of the Civic Centre.

The building is being considered by Heritage New Zealand for inclusion on the New Zealand Heritage List Rārangī Kōrero. If this eventuates the Council would be required to take account of this in its review of the District Plans Heritage List. Heritage New Zealand would have the opportunity for input into any resource consent application relating to the building.

Does the option ensure it is accessible to all ages and connected to transport options?

Our Central Library must be accessible for residents and visitors of any age and ability so everyone can use it and it must be easy to get to and be connected to transport options.

What do we mean by 'resilience'?

A resilient building is less likely to suffer damage in an earthquake and this means the building is more likely to reopen quickly without the need for significant repairs.

*Judi Keith Brown, "Save it or Scrap it", public presentation, New Zealand Institute of Architects 2019.



Service elements

Does this option future-proof the library service?

What is provided needs to be flexible enough to meet changes in the future, so that over the years the library remains a great space and service to use. This will reduce the likelihood of needing to spend significant amounts of money on it again in the next 30-50 years. Providing access to books and other physical and digital collections will continue to be a core service. However our library could also be a place where people can access new technologies, use different physical spaces to support learning and interaction, and use services which support life-long learning, connection and community.

Does the option have opportunities for partnership?

There's the potential to consider partnering with other organisations community service providers and commercial sector. This might include a joint initiative with Capital E, who has a strong desire to return to Te Ngākau Civic Precinct. There is scope in the options presented to explore the feasibility of a presence in a Central Library building. There are clear synergies between the purpose and offerings for both the Library and Capital E. There is also potential to use spaces for community and educational programming, or civic participation and other Council services. Commercial partnerships could range from making sure great food and coffee is available at a café again, to leasing the non-library office space.



City and Te Ngākau Civic Precinct context

Does the option contribute to a resilient, lively and distinct Te Ngākau Civic Precinct?

All options keep a library service in Te Ngākau Civic Precinct. The Library had 3000 people visit per day. As a destination or a place to pass through it contributed to the vibrancy and energy of the city.

The Precinct has a number of projects in progress and others have yet to be considered. We are currently strengthening the Town Hall and the Council is working together with the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra and Victoria University of Wellington | Te Herenga Waka to develop the National Music Centre in the Precinct.

A framework to guide the future development of the Precinct will ensure all of the places within have stronger connections with the rest of the Precinct and surrounding streets.

Any decision on the future Library should make the most of the options to open up and connect (activate) people with the Central Library building, as well as its surrounding areas and the CBD.



Environment

Will the risks of climate change be addressed by this option?

Currently the library and carpark are vulnerable to the effects of climate change such as sea level rise (being near the coast) and flooding (more frequent extreme weather events and being in one of the lowest points of the city).

How can the building's sustainability be improved by this option?

A strengthened existing building will most likely have a lower carbon footprint than a complete new build. This is because the "carbon cost" of demolition and disposal of existing materials, as well as the carbon footprint of new building materials has an expected total carbon footprint higher than that of strengthening which requires new materials and produces less non-recyclable rubbish. With all options we will endeavor to recycle and reuse as much material as possible.

The strengthening options include varying levels of upgrade/changes to the existing building which will in turn deliver varying levels of improved energy efficiency through thermal performance and/or sun control. The performance of a new build would be superior to the existing building.

Replacing building services will be included as part of any option. The new services will be equivalent in their performance as to what a new building would include. This means a remediated building will deliver similar energy efficiencies as a new building.



Cost and timeframe

What is the cost to ratepayers?

The Council has a duty to provide prudent stewardship of resources in the current and future interests of the city. Restoring a Central Library building is costly (regardless of option) and this will be funded by Council borrowings. This will increase the rates paid by Wellingtonians and is shown as an average increase residential rates.

There are two ways of showing the cost to ratepayers:

• Capital cost of the project

Construction project costs continue to be developed and refined through each of the stages of a project. As a project design matures, the level of assumption and contingency reduces. At the early stage of a project, cost estimates are based on concept designs only, so they contain a lot of assumptions and a very high level of contingency.

The costs provided for all options are expressed as a range which reflects the variations that may occur as the project is developed. Costs include building services, fit out, and structure. The costs do not include allowance for any subsequent strengthening or repairs relating to changes in Building Code, engineering standards or earthquake damage.

For the three remediation options project costs have been estimated by the Council's consulting quantity surveyors based on high level concepts prepared by the Council's consulting engineers. These options include the costs of replacing the end of life/non-compliant building services and the fit out of the repaired building. In the case of the two new building options there is no concept design. Accordingly the costs provided are based on industry square metre rates for a reasonable quality building.

• Increase for Residential Ratepayers

For residential ratepayers all the options increase the rates they will pay every year. This assumes the project is added to the Council's projects in the draft LTP and there is no corresponding reduction in other projects. The differences in the increases in rates are due to the different capital cost (and resulting interest and depreciation) and buildings' life expectancies. The amount is expressed as a range which aligns to the range of capital costs for each option. The increase is averaged over the life of the project and is based on the Capital Value (CV) of an average Wellington house. Once an option is chosen in October, we will be able to provide more detailed financial analysis for the draft LTP.

What is the indicative timeframe?

Indicative opening dates have been included for each option put forward. These dates are based on assessments of the time required for the various project stages. All the options have four project stages: Design, Consenting, Procurement and Construction. The two new building options have additional stages. Option D - New Build on Same Site has "resolution of heritage issues and demolition" which may take up to 21 months to proactively resolve and Option E - New Build on Another Te Ngakau Civic Precinct site has a stage to "identify and confirm a site" which may take up to 18 months to resolve. The extra time spent on these stages is partially offset by a shorter construction stage.

The interim CBD library network will remain until a replacement Central Library service opens, at which point it will close.

Options not proceeded with

The Council is required to explore all options and put forward those that are practicable. To be practicable an option was assessed against the factors listed above, and needed enough detail (for example costs, features) to be able to be quantified or described to a level that allows for informed decision-making. Some options were determined to not be practicable and were not put forward.

Examples included:

- **Minimal level repairs followed by a future upgrade**
This could be a combination of the remediation options, for example, Option A Low-level Remediation followed by either Option B Mid-level or Option C High-level remediation. It could have several variations depending on when the later work is done. This made the option too uncertain to include. In addition any version of this option is likely to result in another lengthy closure of the Central Library and a further interim service would need to be established and paid for to cover that period.
- **Replace with a localised model of smaller branches in CBD** - This is also known as a devolved model. We discounted this option for a number of reasons including:
 - The current interim network wouldn't support Wellington's predicted population growth
 - We have had a Central Library in Te Ngakau Civic Precinct since the early 1900s and it has always played a key role in bringing people into the area and wider CBD
 - We would still need to consult about how the building can be used in the future

- **Relocate the Central Library to the Convention and Exhibition Centre** - The Convention and Exhibition Centre project is too far down the track to stop and reconsider without introducing uncertainty, significant costs and delays, including:

- There are contracts in place and construction has started
- The full costs would move to impact residential ratepayers (costs are currently to be mostly covered by commercial ratepayers)
- It isn't as accessible to public transport, shelter or parking, as a Te Ngakau Civic Precinct location
- It does not contribute to the activation of Te Ngakau Civic Precinct.

If any of these are your preferred option or if you have an option that isn't included anywhere, there is space on the submission form for you to tell us that and to tell us why.

Options put forward

Option A - Low-level remediation

Under this option the structural issues of highest concern are addressed so the building is safe to re-open. The building is likely to be damaged and need repair after a significant earthquake. The construction work would remove much of the internal fit-out and this would need to be replaced resulting in the building interior being refreshed. The Central Library would look largely the same as it did before it closed.

Key elements of this option are:

Structural remediation:

- Addresses immediate life safety issues: achieves approximately 40% NBS
- Achieves low level of building resilience
- Installs additional supports for floors and central stairs
- Improves fixings which support the external panels that clad the building
- Minor strengthening of the building frame.

Minor interior refresh:

- New internal walls, ceilings and floor coverings
- Improved layout, upgraded fixtures and fittings.

At a glance

Cost \$76.3m-\$90.8m

Increase for Average Residential Ratepayer \$38.70-\$46.30 pa

Indicative opening date November 2023

Advantages

- Building is retained and immediate life safety issues addressed
- Library service restored within shortest timeframe
- Lowest cost of all the options
- Some sustainability improvements due to upgraded building services
- Some minor improvements to library service

Disadvantages

- 40% NBS rating (approximately)
- Low level of building resilience
- High likelihood of building being closed again (and a new interim library service needed) due to either substantial (and potentially unrepairable) damage following a significant earthquake or more strengthening work due to significant risk the building would be classified earthquake prone if building regulations are revised in the future. Risk of unbudgeted costs.
- No or limited improvement to accessibility and connection to the wider Te Ngākau Civic Precinct
- Lack of resilience puts heritage at risk of loss
- No mitigation for climate change risks
- Minimal opportunities for partnerships



Te Ngākau Civic Precinct reflected in the Central Library windows

Option B - Mid-level remediation

Under this option the building would be strengthened to approximately 80% NBS. It addresses the structural issues of highest concern and increases the building's ability to withstand a significant earthquake. It would increase the likelihood the building could be re-occupied safely after an earthquake; however, the building is likely to still sustain damage during a significant earthquake. More intrusive construction work is needed so more of the current fit-out would need to be removed and replaced, resulting in a higher level of interior refresh, which in turn provides an opportunity for some library service enhancements. It includes the possibility for improved accessibility and connections to Te Ngākau Civic Precinct and Harris Street.

Key elements of this option are:

Structural remediation:

- Addresses immediate life safety issues: achieves approximately 80% NBS
- Achieves mid-level of building resilience
- **In addition to the low-level remediation elements** this option also stiffens the walls and adds bracing to cushion the impact of an earthquake

Significant interior refresh:

- **In addition to the minor interior refresh** in low-level remediation, this option would also provide the opportunity to improve the accessibility to the building

At a glance

Cost \$131.2m - \$151.8m

Increase for Average Residential Ratepayer \$57.30-\$67.60 pa

Indicative opening date September 2024



Early Concept image - Glazed North Façade, terraced flooring, and integration with streetscape.
Image: Athfield Architects Limited

Advantages

- Building is retained and immediate life safety issues are addressed
- Higher NBS rating of approximately 80%
- Likelihood of future building closures following an earthquake is reduced
- Possibility for improved accessibility and connections to Te Ngākau Civic Precinct
- Potential for some library service improvements and for some opportunities for partnerships
- Some improvement to sustainability due to upgraded building services and nominal increase in buildings life expectancy.

Disadvantages

- Building still has a reasonable likelihood of being damaged and closed in a significant earthquake, disrupting service (risking heritage features and unbudgeted costs).
- Relatively high cost to achieve only moderate level of building resilience
- Risk of heritage loss in significant earthquake
- Takes longer to re-open library than low-level remediation option
- Some risk of closure due to more strengthening requirements from future changes in building regulations.
- No climate change mitigation

Option C - High-level remediation (preferred option)

This option is preferred as it delivers the safest and most resilient solution for the Central Library building. This means that further closures due to earthquake damage or additional strengthening won't be required. Although the initial strengthening work is expensive it removes future costs arising due to earthquake damage or strengthening requirements (if building regulations change). It also increases the building's life expectancy more than the other remediation options. This option delivers service continuity for the Central Library service, future proofs our ability to deliver an adaptable modern library service and explore partnerships. It also allows us to mitigate some climate change impacts in the future. The building's heritage will be retained, and it will integrate more with Te Ngākau Civic Precinct and the surrounding streets through additional entrances, views, landscaping and improved accessibility.

Under this option the building's structural issues would be mitigated to the highest extent possible. It includes work from the low and mid-range remediation options, plus it base isolates the building. Base isolation would mean the building would likely be safe to occupy during and after a significant earthquake, meaning it is most likely to be open afterwards. This option involves the most intrusive construction work and therefore creates the opportunity to fully upgrade the building and immediate surrounds, including connections to Te Ngākau Civic Precinct and Harris Street, and modernise how it works as a library, community and public space for the long term.

Key elements of this option are:

Structural remediation:

- Address immediate life safety issues: achieves an NBS in excess of 100%
- Achieves high level of building resilience
- **In addition to the low and mid-level remediation elements, installs a base isolation system**

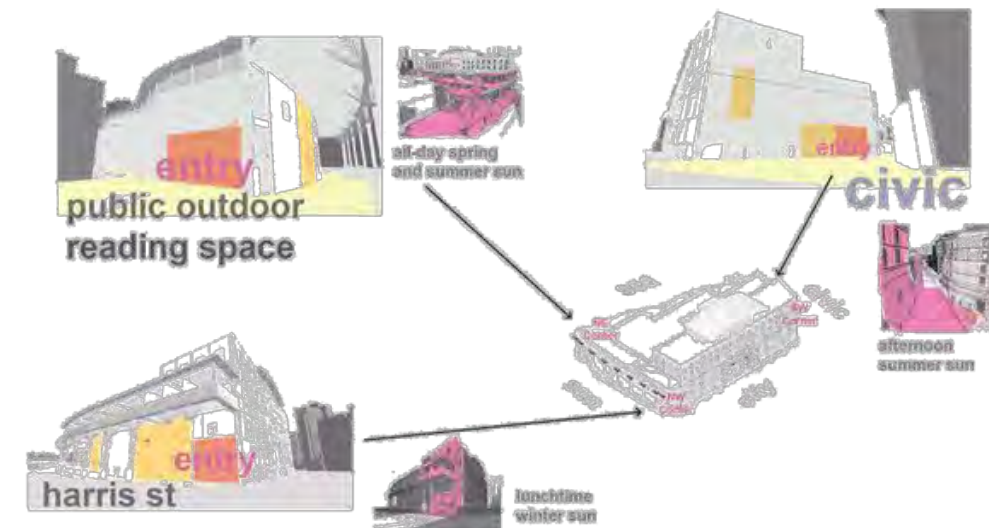
Significant refresh and remodel:

In addition to the minor and significant interior refresh, it creates the potential for -

- major layout reconfiguration of collections, facilities and activity spaces
- opportunity to deliver new and enhanced services
- new shared spaces for community and civic activities
- stronger connections to Te Ngākau Civic Precinct and the surrounding areas.
- Improved accessibility



Early Concept Image - Harris Street as an active edge to the Library.
Image: Athfield Architects Limited



Building features study - Important edges and corners that create Precinct connections and operational improvements.
Image: Athfield Architects Limited

At a glance

Cost \$174.4m - \$199.8m

Increase for Average Residential Ratepayer \$74.30-\$86.20pa

Indicative opening date May 2025



Early Concept Image - Floor plan reorganised to engage more directly with Civic Square. Image: Athfield Architects Limited

Advantages

- Building is retained
- Achieves highest level of life safety with an NBS rating in excess of 100%
- High level of building resilience with minimal risk of future building closures from earthquakes or changes to building regulations
- Most likely to preserve the building's heritage elements
- Opportunity to fully modernise the library service spaces and facilities
- Building remodel would provide significant improved accessibility, activation and connection to Te Ngākau Civic Precinct
- Best ability to mitigate the effects of sea level rise for existing library building
- Significant opportunities for partnerships
- Improved sustainability outcomes due to upgraded building services, increased life expectancy of the building and elements in the fit out

Disadvantages

- Highest cost of remediation options
- Longest timeframe of remediation options to re-open the Central library building
- Base isolation requires use of some basement space

Option D - New build on same site

This option would involve demolishing the existing building to put a new one on the same site. The new building would be designed to the highest level of seismic safety and resilience ensuring peoples safety and full service continuity after an earthquake. A new build provides the greatest opportunity to design the space as a library and community space for the long term.

Key elements of this option are:

- High level of seismic safety and resilience
- Designed to incorporate best practice sustainability and accessibility standards and respond to long-term climate change concerns
- Opportunity to create different connections to Te Ngākau Civic Precinct and surrounding areas
- Opportunity to reimagine and design a multi-purpose Central Library and civic and community facility for current and future users.



Young adults collection at Johnsonville Library in Waitohi
Photograph: Matt Paterson

At a glance	
Cost	\$156.5m - \$160.7m
Increase for Average Residential Ratepayer	\$50.60-\$52.60pa
Indicative opening date	November 2025

Advantages

- High resilience means minimal risk of future building closures.
- Opportunity to fully optimise the design to meet future library service requirements.
- Could be built to high sustainability standards
- Lower cost than high-level remediation option
- Designed to address and mitigate future climate change impacts
- Opportunity to align with best practice accessibility standards
- Significant opportunities for partnerships
- New and enhanced connections to Te Ngākau Civic Precinct

Disadvantages

- Does not retain the existing building and would need to resolve the heritage status of precinct in the future building and the potential future heritage scheduling by Heritage New Zealand (may also impact on timeframe)
- Negative impact on sustainability objectives due to demolition
- New build options have the longest timeframes to the library re-opening



Photography exhibition by John B Turner, at Johnsonville Library in Waitohi
Photograph: Matt Paterson

Option E - New build on another Te Ngākau Civic Precinct site

This option would involve building a new library on a different site in Te Ngākau Civic Precinct. There could be a number of possible sites which would be explored after the public consultation stage. The building would be designed to a high level of seismic resilience ensuring people's safety and full service continuity after an earthquake. Like Option D, the new build provides the greatest opportunity to design the space as a library and community facility for the long term. The future of the existing building would need to be resolved, potentially through sale or lease, however the Council would retain ownership of the land. Protection of the heritage elements would also need to be ensured.

Key elements of this option are:

- High level of seismic safety and resilience
- Designed to incorporate best practice sustainability and accessibility standards and respond to long-term climate change concerns
- Opportunity to create different connections to Te Ngākau Civic Precinct and surrounding areas
- Opportunity to reimagine and design a multi-purpose Central Library and civic and community facility for current and future users.

At a glance

Cost \$156.5m - \$160.7m

Increase for Average Residential Ratepayer \$50.60- \$52.60pa

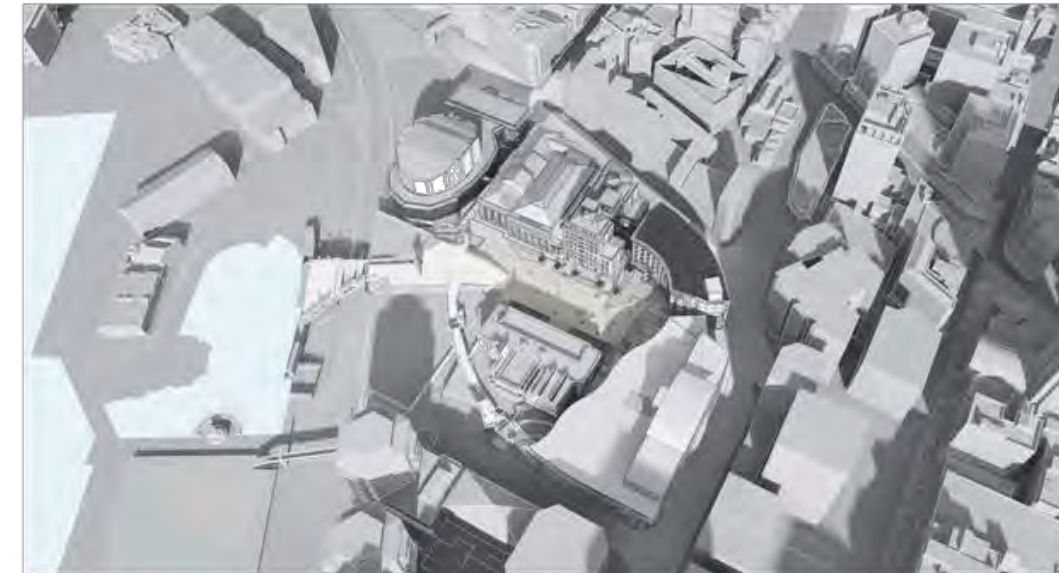
Indicative opening date November 2025



Tūranga by Christchurch City Libraries / CC BY-NC-ND 2.0 <https://flic.kr/p/27zhQ2e>



Poets in Tūranga on National Poetry Day by Christchurch City Libraries / CC BY-NC-ND 2.0 <https://flic.kr/p/2h5X6Uh>



Aerial view of Te Ngākau Civic Precinct

Advantages

- High level of seismic safety and resilience means minimal risk of future building closures.
- Opportunity to fully optimise the design to meet future library service requirements.
- Could be built to high sustainability standards.
- Lower cost than high-level remediation option and potential for revenue from sale/lease of existing building
- Existing building retained alleviating heritage and sustainability concerns that would result from demolition
- Designed to address and mitigate future climate change impacts
- Opportunity to align with best practice accessibility standards
- Significant opportunities for partnerships
- New and enhanced connections to Te Ngākau Civic Precinct

Disadvantages

- A site has to be identified and decision-making process completed with potential to add delays to overall timeframe
- The future of the existing building will need to be resolved through a separate process
- New build options have the longest timeframes to the library re-opening

Comparing the options against the factors we considered

	Option A - Low Level Remediation	Option B - Mid Level Remediation	Option C - High Level Remediation (preferred option)	Option D - New Build on same site	Option E - New Build on another Te Ngākau Civic Precinct site
Would the option...					
Make the building safe?	Addresses immediate life safety issues (40% NBS)	Addresses immediate life safety issues (80% NBS)	Addresses immediate life safety issues and a high level of seismic safety (100%+ NBS)	Design to a high level of seismic safety	Design to a high level of seismic safety
Deliver a resilient building?	Low level of resilience. Likely to be damaged and need repair after a significant earthquake. Changes in future building regulations may require additional strengthening work.	Moderate level of resilience. Reduces but doesn't remove likelihood of future building closures after a significant earthquake. Risk of changes in future building regulations may require additional strengthening work.	High level of building resilience with minimal risk of future building closures after a significant earthquake	Design to high level of seismic resilience with minimal risk of future building closures after a significant earthquake	Design to high level of seismic resilience with minimal risk of future building closures after a significant earthquake
Respect Heritage?	Current building retained but at risk due to likelihood of further earthquake damage	Current building retained, some risk of loss of heritage due to likelihood of further earthquake damage	Current building retained and risk of loss of heritage from future earthquakes minimal	Demolition would not protect heritage	Current building retained and heritage can be protected (future use of building unknown)
Be Accessible?	No or limited improvement	Potential for improvement	Potential for significant improvement	Opportunity to align with best practice standards	Opportunity to align with best practice standards
Future-proof the library service?	Minor improvements but at risk of further closures	Some improvement	Significant improvement and opportunity to modernise library services, spaces and facilities	Significant improvement and opportunity to meet future library service requirements	Significant improvement and opportunity to meet future library service requirements
Provide for partnerships?	Minimal opportunities	Potential opportunities	Significant opportunities	Significant opportunities	Significant opportunities
Make a contribution Te Ngākau - Civic Precinct	No or limited changes to connection and activation	Additional connection and activation	Additional and enhanced connection and activation	New and enhanced connection and activation	New and enhanced connection and activation
Respond to Climate Change?	No mitigation	No mitigation	Base isolation provides opportunity to respond to future impacts	Designed to address and mitigate future impacts	Designed to address and mitigate future impacts
Improve Sustainability?	Some improvements due to upgraded building services.	Some improvements due to upgraded building services and nominal increase in building's life expectancy.	Some improvements due to upgraded building services; significant increase in building's life expectancy; and opportunity to introduce sustainable elements in construction and fit out.	Probable negative impact due to demolition. Positive impact through incorporating latest sustainable design and construction practices in new building.	Positive impact through incorporating latest sustainable design and construction practices.
What is...					
The cost to rate payers					
Overall	\$76.3m-\$90.8m	\$131.2m-\$151.8m	\$174.4m-\$199.8m	\$156.5m-160.7m	\$156.5m-160.7m
Average annual \$ increase for residential ratepayers	\$38.90-\$46.30	\$57.30-\$67.60	\$74.30-\$86.20	\$50.60-\$52.60	\$50.60-\$52.60
The timeframe	Indicative opening date Nov 2023	Indicative opening date Sept 2024	Indicative opening date May 2025	Highly indicative opening date Nov 2025	Highly indicative opening date Nov 2025

FAQs

• Will all the books go back in?

We expect to return a large proportion of the collection to our future Central Library. We will also consider how the new Collection and Distribution Centre may house low use or multiple items. While they are an important part of the wider Wellington City Libraries' collection they may not need to be as accessible from a Central Library. This would also provide more spaces in the future Central Library including housing and displaying rare and special collections in more suitable and engaging ways.

• What's the plan for the rest of Te Ngākau Civic Precinct?

We are currently committed to a number of projects, such as strengthening the Town Hall and the National Music Centre. We are also setting up a planning process to create a masterplan or framework for the wider Precinct. This will ensure any future enhancements or projects deliver on the vision of a resilient, lively, and distinct heart of the city for future generations.

• Why would Capital E go in the Library?

Capital E is Experience Wellington's principal provider for children and young people. Capital E ignites and fuels children and young people's creative spark, responding to the need for our youngest citizens to be creative, curious and connected. Their vision is to make growing up in the capital full of opportunities to play and create; and they aspire to be Aotearoa New Zealand's National Centre for Young Creatives, working with and through partners to maximize mutual reach and impact for this audience.

From ongoing discussions with Experience Wellington there is a strong desire for Capital E to return to Te Ngākau Civic Precinct and the opportunity to collocate in a Central Library building is possible in principle. There are synergies between the service provided both, particularly shared and aligned programming for young children their caregivers and teachers, school visits and workshops, or activities that cater to learning through creativity and play for children

of all ages. The feasibility of this will continue to be explored over the coming months by officers with Experience Wellington as well as through the public consultation and engagement process.

• What about parking, will the Harris Street carpark reopen at the same time?

We don't yet know as we need to consider how future developments and climate changes may affect the basement and carpark area. This will be considered as a part of the Te Ngākau Civic Precinct planning work.

• How does the Council know the latest cost assessments are correct?

As the estimates are based on high level concept designs there is potential for change. We will know more about the costs as the planning for the project progresses.

• Why does it cost more to fix the building than build a new one?

Before we can begin strengthening the existing building, the existing fit-out needs to be removed. Depending on the level of strengthening, temporary work may be needed to support the building while the strengthening work is carried out. This adds to the cost and time - essentially we go backwards a bit before we can go forward. However, this will all be tested and understood better as the design progresses.

• When can we expect a Central Library building to open?

We have provided indicative timeframes for each option. These are based on an assessment of the time needed for design, resource consent, and construction stages of the project. The timeframes also provide for potential delays in resolving heritage or other site issues.

• How will this affect my rates?

Options		Expected life (years)	Project cost (\$m)	Average increase for Average Residential Ratepayer
Option A	Low-level remediation	35	\$76.3 - \$90.8	\$38.70 - \$46.30 pa
Option B	Mid-level remediation	42	\$131.2 - \$151.8	\$57.30 - \$67.60 pa
Option C	High-level remediation	50	\$174.4 - \$199.8	\$74.30 - \$86.20 pa
Option D	New build on same site	64	\$156.0 - \$160.7	\$50.00 - \$52.60 pa
Option E	New build on another Te Ngākau Civic Precinct site	64	\$156.0 - \$160.7	\$50.60 - \$52.60 pa

• Why not pull it down and build a new library if it's cheaper?

This is provided for in Option D New Building on Same Site. However, while the Central Library building isn't currently included as a heritage building in the District Plan, some people believe the building has historical value in its design and its contribution to Te Ngākau Civic Precinct. Heritage New Zealand are currently investigating adding the building to their Heritage list. Time for resolving heritage issues has been included in the timeframes for Option D.

• Why can't the new Exhibition and Convention Centre or the money for this be used for the library instead?

The Convention Centre project is too far down the track to stop and reconsider without significant cost and consequence. There are contracts in place and construction has started. For these reasons it is not a practicable option and has been excluded.

• What if I like more than one option? Can I put forward a combination of your options?

Absolutely - we want to hear any ideas you have.

• How can I have a say again before the final decision?

There are three stages to making this decision. The detail is set out on page 5. In this first stage you could make an oral submission to support your written

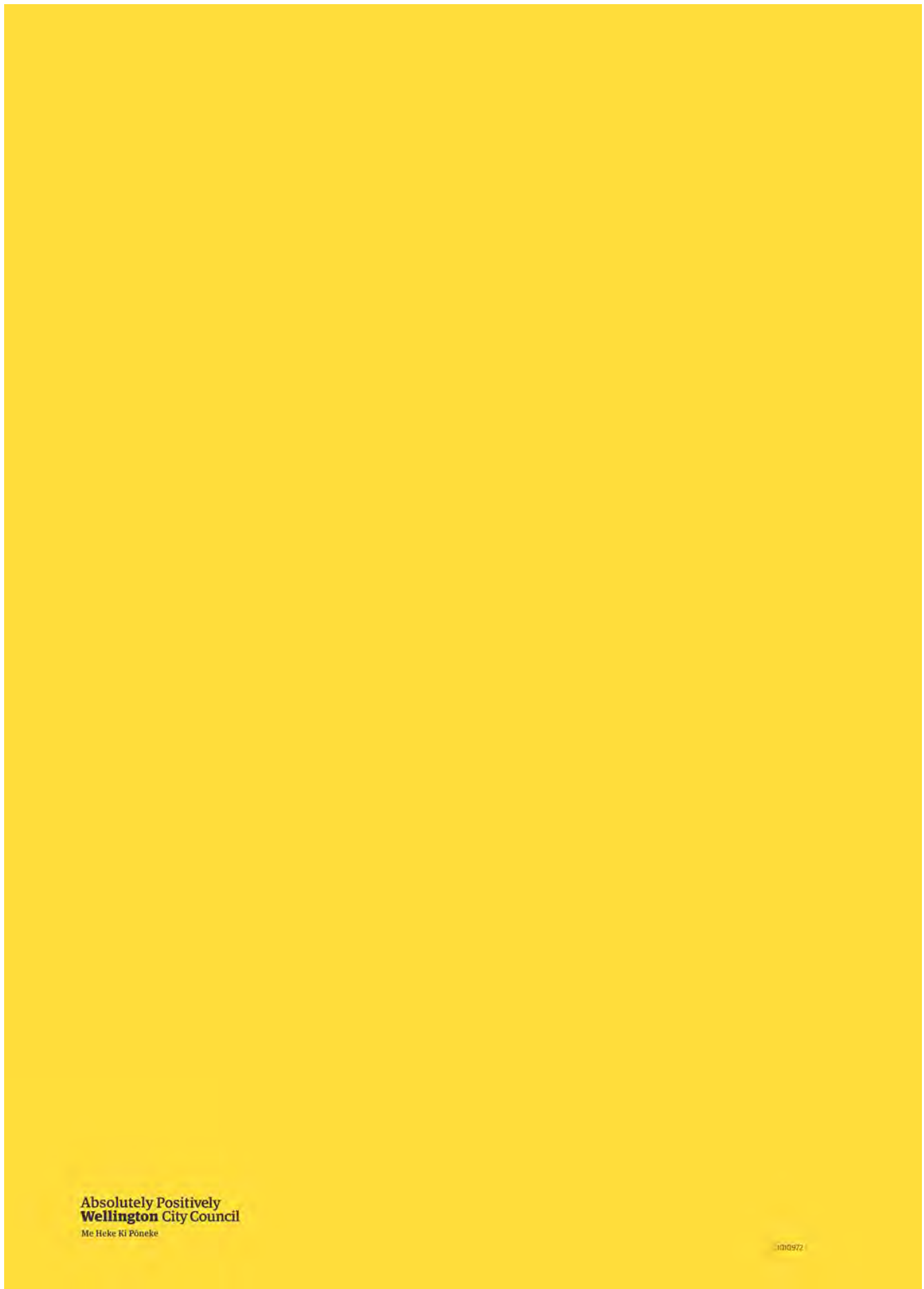
feedback - this will inform the option the Council puts into the second stage, the draft Long-term Plan. You'll have an opportunity to have your say on that as well.

• Where can I find more information?

There is a whole range of Council papers, media releases, customer surveys and engineering advice which have published over the past fifteen months. You can read these and additional information on the Council website wellington.govt.nz/services/community-and-culture/libraries/central-library-closure

• Got other questions?

- Visit our Let's Talk Wellington website letstalk.wellington.govt.nz/central-library
- Subscribe for regular updates - sign up at letstalk.wellington.govt.nz/central-library
- Email centrallibrarysubmission@wcc.govt.nz
- Come along or tune in to our Speaker Events, visit our Tiny House or attend a branch Library event from mid-August
- Follow updates on facebook.com/wellingtoncitycouncil



Submission Form

Have your say

We want to hear your views on the future of central library building.

Why we're collecting this information

At the moment, we don't have a functioning central library building. We need your help to work out what to do. Tell us what you think by 5pm Monday 7 September 2020.

Privacy statement - what we do with your personal information

All submissions (including names and contact details) are provided in their entirety to Council officers for the purpose of analysing feedback. No contact details will be made public or linked to your submission.

Your personal information will also be used for the administration of the engagement process, including informing of the outcome of the consultation. All information collected will be held by Wellington City Council, 113 The Terrace, Wellington, with submitters having the right to access and correct their personal information.

You can read our full privacy statement at wellington.govt.nz/your-council/dealing-with-the-council/privacy-statement

Your details

Your name*:
Your email or postal address*:
You are making this submission* <input type="checkbox"/> as an individual <input type="checkbox"/> on behalf of an organisation. (Your organisation's name: _____)
Would you like to make an oral submission to the Councillors? (Oral submissions will be held on Wednesday 22 September) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (Please give an email address or phone number so that an oral hearing time can be arranged: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> No

*mandatory field

10/10/2020

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We don't have a functioning Central Library building - what do we do?

1. Redeveloping the central library building for the next 50 years presents many opportunities. What could the central library be like, and what could it provide to support the community? This could include anything from physical spaces, services, programmes or partnerships with other organisations.

2. There are several different options to deliver a functional central library building. Which of these is your preferred option? *Please tick one*

Option A - Low-level remediation
 Option B - Mid-level remediation
 Option C - High-level remediation
 Option D - New build on same site
 Option E - New build on another Te Ngākau Civic Precinct site
 Other *(please specify)*

3. Thinking about your preferred option for the central library building, what factors were most important in your decision? *Please tick all that apply*

Making the building safe
 Making the building resilient
 Heritage
 Accessibility
 Future-proofing the library service
 Opportunities for partnership

Te Ngākau Civic Square connections
 Climate change
 Sustainability
 Cost to ratepayers
 Timeframe
 Other *(please specify)*

4. Is there anything else you would like to tell us about the future of the central library building?

5. Thinking about how the Central Library building connects with the Te Ngākau Civic Precinct how appealing or unappealing would you find the following? *Please circle one*

A. Having multiple entrances to the building from Civic Square, the Precinct, and/or surrounding streets at ground floor level.	1 Unappealing	2 Somewhat unappealing	3 Neutral	4 Somewhat appealing	5 Appealing	6 Don't know
B. More windows to help connect the library visually to the square and surrounding streets	1 Unappealing	2 Somewhat unappealing	3 Neutral	4 Somewhat appealing	5 Appealing	6 Don't know

6. Te Ngākau has traditionally played an important role in Wellington, both as a public space in the central city and as the home of the City Council chambers and the Library. Is there anything you would like to share with us about the role Te Ngākau has or could have in terms of a public and democratic space in the central city?

About you

7. On average, how often have you accessed library services in Wellington in the past 12 months (in person or online)? *Please tick one*

Weekly
 Monthly
 Once every few months
 Once or twice a year
 Less than once a year
 Never

8. There are interim CBD libraries in Manners St, National Archives and on Brandon St. Which of the following have you visited in the past 6 months? *Please tick all that apply*

Arapaki Manners Library and Service Centre
 He Matapihi Molesworth Library
 Te Awe Library Brandon and Panama Streets
 I have not visited an interim library

9. What do you like about the interim CDB branches? Is there anything you would improve or change?

10. Where do you currently live?

<input type="checkbox"/> Aro Valley	<input type="checkbox"/> Khandallah	<input type="checkbox"/> Paparangi
<input type="checkbox"/> Berhampore	<input type="checkbox"/> Kilbirnie	<input type="checkbox"/> Pipitea
<input type="checkbox"/> Breaker Bay	<input type="checkbox"/> Kingston	<input type="checkbox"/> Rongotai
<input type="checkbox"/> Broadmeadows	<input type="checkbox"/> Lyall Bay	<input type="checkbox"/> Roseneath
<input type="checkbox"/> Brooklyn	<input type="checkbox"/> Makara	<input type="checkbox"/> Seatoun
<input type="checkbox"/> Churton Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Makara Beach	<input type="checkbox"/> Southgate
<input type="checkbox"/> Crofton Downs	<input type="checkbox"/> Maupuia	<input type="checkbox"/> Strathmore Park
<input type="checkbox"/> Glenside	<input type="checkbox"/> Melrose	<input type="checkbox"/> Takapu Valley
<input type="checkbox"/> Grenada North	<input type="checkbox"/> Miramar	<input type="checkbox"/> Tawa
<input type="checkbox"/> Grenada Village	<input type="checkbox"/> Moa Point	<input type="checkbox"/> Te Aro
<input type="checkbox"/> Hataitai	<input type="checkbox"/> Mornington	<input type="checkbox"/> Thorndon
<input type="checkbox"/> Highbury	<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Cook	<input type="checkbox"/> Vogeltown
<input type="checkbox"/> Houghton Bay	<input type="checkbox"/> Mount Victoria	<input type="checkbox"/> Wadestown
<input type="checkbox"/> Island Bay	<input type="checkbox"/> Newlands	<input type="checkbox"/> Wellington Central
<input type="checkbox"/> Johnsonville	<input type="checkbox"/> Newtown	<input type="checkbox"/> Wilton
<input type="checkbox"/> Kaiwharawhara	<input type="checkbox"/> Ngaio	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodridge
<input type="checkbox"/> Karaka Bays	<input type="checkbox"/> Northland	<input type="checkbox"/> Outside Wellington City
<input type="checkbox"/> Karori	<input type="checkbox"/> Oriental Bay	
<input type="checkbox"/> Kelburn	<input type="checkbox"/> Owhiro Bay	

11. Which of the following ages groups do you belong to?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Under 18 | <input type="checkbox"/> 55 to 59 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 19 to 24 | <input type="checkbox"/> 60 to 64 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 25 to 29 | <input type="checkbox"/> 65 to 69 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 30 to 34 | <input type="checkbox"/> 70 to 74 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 35 to 39 | <input type="checkbox"/> 75 to 79 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 40 to 44 | <input type="checkbox"/> 80+ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 45 to 49 | <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to say |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 50 to 54 | |

12. Please choose the gender that best identifies you

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Male | <input type="checkbox"/> Gender diverse/gender non-binary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Female | <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to say |

Table A

Cost table showing cost estimate ranges across the options

Option	Structural	Building services	Fitout	Total estimate
A-Low level	\$32.4m - \$ 36m	\$27.9m - \$ 31m	\$16m – \$23.8m	\$76.3m – \$90.8m
B-Mid level	\$80.1m - \$ 89m	\$35.1m - \$ 39m	\$16m – \$23.8m	\$131.2m – \$151.8m
C-High level	\$120m - \$ 133m	\$38.7m - \$ 43m	\$16m – \$23.8m	\$174.4m – \$199.8m
D and E-New build (same size as existing Central Library building)	\$131.4m - \$ 146m	(included in structural rate)	\$10.6m - \$14.7m	\$156.5m – \$160.7m

1. 2. Remediation options for Central Library Building
3. 4. New build scenarios (using sqm rates) to show cost comparison

Table B

Break down of 'structural cost' into components Option	Enabling Works	Construction	Reinstatement / make good	Total estimate of 'structural' cost
A-Low level	\$4.3m- \$4.8m	\$15.3m - \$17m	\$13.2m - \$14.7m	\$32.8m - \$36.5m
B-Mid level	\$5.1m - \$5.7m	\$57.1m - \$63.5m	\$18.3m - \$20.3m	\$80.5m - \$89.5m
C-High level	\$18m - \$20m	\$78.6m - \$87.3m	\$23m - \$25.6m	\$119.6m - \$132.9m