



KOMITI ITI MAHERE Ā- NGAHURUTANGA / MAHERE Ā-TAU LONG TERM PLAN/ANNUAL PLAN SUBCOMMITTEE

13 February 2024

Order Paper for the meeting to be held in the
Council Chambers, 2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt,
on:

Tuesday 20 February 2024 commencing at 9:00 am

The meeting will be livestreamed on Council's Facebook page.

Membership

	Mayor C Barry (Chair)
	Deputy Mayor T Lewis
Cr G Barratt	Cr J Briggs
Cr K Brown	Cr B Dyer
Cr S Edwards	Cr A Mitchell
Cr K Morgan	Cr C Parkin
Cr N Shaw	Cr T Stallinger
Cr G Tupou	

For the dates and times of Council Meetings please visit www.huttcity.govt.nz

Have your say

You can speak under public comment to items on the agenda to the Mayor and Councillors at this meeting. Please let us know by noon the working day before the meeting. You can do this by emailing DemocraticServicesTeam@huttcity.govt.nz or calling the Democratic Services Team on 04 570 6666 | 0800 HUTT CITY

KOMITI ITI MAHERE Ā-NGAHURUTANGA/MAHERE Ā-TAU LONG TERM PLAN / ANNUAL PLAN SUBCOMMITTEE

Chair:	Mayor Campbell Barry
Deputy Chair:	Deputy Mayor Tui Lewis
Membership:	All Councillors (11)
Quorum:	Half of the membership
Meeting Cycle:	Meets on an eight-weekly basis or as required during the LTP/AP process
Reports to:	Council

PURPOSE:

To carry out all necessary considerations and hearings, precedent to the Council's final adoption of Long Term Plans (LTP) and Annual Plans (AP) which give effect to the strategic direction and outcomes set by the Komiti Ratonga Rangatōpū me te Rautaki | Policy, Finance and Strategy Committee through setting levels of service, funding priorities, the performance framework and budgets.

Determine:

- Development of a framework and timetable for the LTP and AP processes.
- The nature and scope of engagement and public consultation required.
- Statements to the media.
- Such other matters as the subcommittee considers appropriate and which fall within its Terms of Reference.
- Informal engagement with the community, and the hearing of any formal public submissions.
- Consideration of submissions on Hutt City Council's Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services.

Consider and make recommendations to Council:

- Levels of service, funding priorities, performance framework, budgets, rating levels and policies required as part of the LTP or AP, excluding any policies recommended to Council by the Komiti Ratonga Rangatōpū me te Rautaki | Policy, Finance and Strategy Committee.
- Consultation documents.
- Council's proposed and final LTP.
- Council's proposed and final AP.
- Final content and wording, and adoption of the final Hutt City Council Assessment of Water and Sanitary Services.

HUTT CITY COUNCIL

KOMITI ITI MAHERE Ā-NGAHURUTANGA / MAHERE Ā-TAU
LONG TERM PLAN/ANNUAL PLAN SUBCOMMITTEE

Meeting to be held in the Council Chambers, 2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt
on
Tuesday 20 February 2024 commencing at 9:00 am.

ORDER PAPER

PUBLIC BUSINESS

1. OPENING FORMALITIES - KARAKIA TIMATANGA

Whakataka te hau ki te uru
Whakataka te hau ki te
tonga
Kia mākinakina ki uta
Kia mātaratara ki tai
E hī ake ana te atakura
He tio, he huka, he hau hū
Tīhei mauri ora.

*Cease the winds from the west
Cease the winds from the south
Let the breeze blow over the land
Let the breeze blow over the ocean
Let the red-tipped dawn come with
a sharpened air.
A touch of frost, a promise of a
glorious day.*

2. APOLOGIES

An apology from Cr Dyer has been received.

3. PUBLIC COMMENT

Generally up to 30 minutes is set aside for public comment (three minutes per speaker on items appearing on the agenda). Speakers may be asked questions on the matters they raise.

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.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS TO TE KAUNIHERA O TE AWA KAIRANGI |
COUNCIL - 20 February 2024

a) Draft 2024-2034 Long Term Plan and Consultation Document

Report No. LTPAP2024/1/3 by the Corporate Planning Lead

6

CHAIR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed, with additional recommendations to be provided at the meeting."

b) Three Waters Further Advice for 2024-2034 Long Term Plan

Report No. LTPAP2024/1/24 by the Strategic Advisor 391

CHAIR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That recommendations (1), (2), (3)(b) and (4) contained in the report be endorsed."

c) Approval of draft Development and financial contributions policy 2024 for consultation

Report No. LTPAP2024/1/2 by the Manager Financial Strategy and Planning 410

CHAIR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

d) Rates Remission and Rates Postponement Policies

Report No. LTPAP2024/1/1 by the Manager Finance Transaction Services 476

CHAIR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

e) Three Waters Capital Works Programme Review 2023/24

Report No. LTPAP2024/1/25 by the Strategic Advisor 513

CHAIR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the recommendations contained in the report be endorsed."

6. QUESTIONS

With reference to section 32 of Standing Orders, before putting a question a member shall endeavour to obtain the information. Questions shall be concise and in writing and handed to the Chair prior to the commencement of the meeting.

7. EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC

CHAIR'S RECOMMENDATION:

"That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

8. TE WAI TAKAMORI O TE AWA KAIRANGI - PROGRAMME UPDATE

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

(A)	(B)	(C)
General subject of the matter to be considered.	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter.	Ground under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution.
Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi - Programme Update.	The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities (s7(2)(h)). The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations) (s7(2)(i)).	That the public conduct of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exist.

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as specified in Column (B) above."

Kate Glanville
SENIOR DEMOCRACY ADVISOR

25 January 2024**Report no: LTPAP2024/1/3**

Draft 2024-2034 Long Term Plan and Consultation Document

Purpose of Report

1. The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the development of the draft 2024-2034 Long Term Plan (draft Long-Term Plan) and to agree the Consultation Document and Survey content.

Recommendations

That the Subcommittee recommends that Council:

- (1) notes that at its meeting on 12 December 2023, the Long-Term Plan/ Annual Plan Subcommittee agreed financial decisions and priority projects for inclusion in the 2024-2034 Long-Term Plan consultation document;
- (2) agrees to the attached draft consultation document, attached as Appendix 1 to the report;
- (3) agrees to the attached draft consultation survey, attached as part of Appendix 1 to the report;
- (4) agrees that consultation on the draft 2024-2034 Long Term Plan will run from Tuesday 2 April 2024 to Friday 3 May 2024;
- (5) notes that elected members will be provided with material and information to support the consultation process at a briefing on 13 March 2024;
- (6) considers and provides feedback and direction to officers on the content of the draft 2024-2034 Long-Term Plan, attached as Appendix 2 to the report;
- (7) notes that on 30 June 2023 Council agreed to establish the Long Term Plan Working Group (comprising the Mayor and Chairs of standing committees) with delegated powers to approve the early engagement material before it is released to the public; and
- (8) delegates the power to the Long Term Plan Working Group to progress the consultation document and make content decisions ahead of final recommendations for Council's consideration on 27 March 2024.

For the reason that Council is required to prepare and consult on a draft Long Term Plan in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002.

Background

Legislative context

2. Section 93 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires councils to have a long term plan at all times in order to provide an effective basis for public participation in decision-making processes relating to the long term plan.

Council decisions and direction to date

3. On 12 December 2023, the Long Term Plan/ Annual Plan Subcommittee (the subcommittee) approved the strategic approach to selecting items for consultation on the draft Long Term Plan and agreed on the following priority projects for inclusion in the consultation document:
 - a. important decisions around water services;
 - b. how best to progress with our food and green organics waste programme;
 - c. providing extra help with rates for those facing financial hardship;
 - d. the best direction for Petone Library;
 - e. the way ahead for Petone Wharf; and
 - f. decisions on the future of Petone Grandstand.
4. The subcommittee also considered and provided feedback on the engagement approach. They noted the use of a mixed-method approach and simple, focused messaging to hear from a wide range of people in our communities.
5. At the same meeting, elected members received reports and agreed on a number of financial decisions to be incorporated into the draft Long Term Plan, including:
 - a. rates revenue increases;
 - b. fees and charges;
 - c. the capital investment programme;
 - d. activity, funding impact and financial statements;
 - e. significant forecasting assumptions;
 - f. the Revenue and Financing policy;
 - g. the Development and Financial Contributions policy; and
 - h. the Financial Strategy.

Project timeline for delivering the Long Term Plan

6. Table 1 provides the high-level timeline and milestones for preparing and delivering the Long Term Plan.

Table 1: High-level project timeline for the Long Term Plan

Activity	Date	Status
Initial planning	May 2023	Complete
Elected member hui to set initial priorities and objectives for the Long-Term Plan 2024-34	31 May 2023	Complete
Quarterly hui with Mana Whenua to discuss the Long Term Plan and priorities	28 and 29 June 2023	Complete
Council decisions on draft strategic framework, approach to early engagement and high-level approach to draft Long Term Plan	30 June 2023	Complete
Council decisions following feedback from early engagement and progressing decisions on key draft Long Term Plan assumptions.	30 August 2023	Complete
Council agreement on draft budgets, policies and strategies and any issues arising from asset management planning review process.	30 October 2023	Complete
Council agreement on updated budgets, policies and strategies, trade-off considerations.	27 November 2023	Complete
Council agrees draft Long Term Plan final budgets, policies and strategies and approach to consultation.	12 December 2023	Complete
External audit process by Audit NZ commences.	5 February 2024	Underway
Council decisions on the draft consultation document and survey.	20 February 2024	Today
Council adopts the draft Long Term Plan and consultation material for the formal public consultation process.	27 March 2024	Not Started
Public consultation process	2 April to 3 May 2024	Not Started
Hearings of public submissions on the draft Long Term Plan	15 to 17 May 2024	Not Started
Council provides direction and progresses decisions to support the plan being finalised.	17 May 2024	Not Started
Final external audit process by Audit NZ.	June 2024	Not Started
Council meets to make final decisions.	5 June 2024	Not Started
Council adopts the Long Term Plan 2024-34 and sets the rates.	27 June 2024	Not Started

Discussion

Draft consultation material

7. The draft consultation document is attached as **Appendix 1**.
8. The consultation document includes a summary of what Council has achieved since the last Long Term Plan in 2021. It also acknowledges that this Long Term Plan is being prepared in a very challenging economic climate, with escalating costs, including high inflation and borrowing costs. The introduction notes the process staff and elected members have undertaken to review budgets and consider projects to reassure ratepayers that we are doing everything we can at this time to make savings, reduce costs and make good decisions for the long term.
9. At its meeting on 12 December 2023, Council agreed to seek specific feedback on the following four items in the consultation document:
 - a. investment in water services;
 - b. food organics and green organics (FOGO) collection service;
 - c. rates relief for low-income households; and
 - d. the way ahead for key Petone sites (library, grandstand, wharf).
10. The document includes sections on the rates impact and details around the key consultation items for which we are seeking community feedback.
11. The consultation document will be available online as a digital, interactive document and in hard copies at our facilities and partner organisations.
12. To align with the agreed Long Term Plan theme, the consultation document has been titled 'Help us take the next steps'.
13. The draft Long Term Plan and other supporting documents will be available on our website to support content in the consultation document.

Survey approach and content

14. The draft consultation survey is attached as part of **Appendix 1**.
15. The survey includes contextual information and financial and wellbeing impacts within the consultation document so submitters can provide informed feedback.
16. The survey questions have been developed based on best practice and meets the requirements of the Act.
17. For increased accessibility, the questions use plain, straight forward language. Submitters can indicate their preference based on the options provided and there is a free-text box following each question for submitters to share additional comments.
18. The survey aligns with the structure of the consultation document and allows submitters to provide feedback on the key budget items, strategies and policies and the overall rates revenue increase. There is also a final free-

text opportunity for respondents to share anything related to the Long Term Plan.

19. The survey will be hosted on our usual online engagement platform, with hard copies also available with the physical consultation document.

Consultation period

20. Section 83 of the Act requires a four-week consultation period on the Long Term Plan. Officers propose that consultation on the draft Long Term Plan opens on Tuesday 2 April 2024 and run through until Friday 3 May 2024.

Support for in-person engagement

21. The key pre-engagement activity will be to seek community organisations, groups, clubs, and businesses who would like to have an elected member visit and discuss the draft Long Term Plan during the consultation period. This opportunity will be advertised via social media and emails from officers and elected members.
22. To support member-led engagement, we are preparing a calendar of 'Community Kōrero' drop-in sessions. These will be held at Neighbourhood Hubs and other key locations in the city over the course of the consultation period. These sessions will allow community members to talk to councillors about questions and concerns and provide feedback. These sessions will be supported by officers who will record feedback.
23. To support business community engagement, meetings with the Hutt Valley Chamber of Commerce and Jackson Street Programme are being arranged.
24. To encourage more Māori community engagement, we will host wānanga at marae across the city.

Development of the draft Long-Term Plan

25. The draft Long Term Plan is being developed with consideration of the following environmental and organisational challenges:
 - a. planning for population growth and changing demographics that require partnered investment and planning across all business areas;
 - b. supporting and advancing our partnerships with Mana Whenua (Takai Here);
 - c. the need to improve our city's resilience to climate change, including severe weather events and natural disasters;
 - d. uncertainties that remain around the government's reform programme and flow on impacts on commitments, priorities, and funding arrangements;
 - e. a range of cost pressures across Council operations and capital investment programmes, including supply chain issues and ageing infrastructure;
 - f. funding constraints, with a particular focus on the affordability of rates increases into the future due to the cost of living; and
 - g. resourcing and delivering work programmes.

26. The draft Long Term Plan highlights key projects, including the agreed strategic direction, priorities, challenges, and Statements of Service Performance.
27. The draft Long Term Plan document is attached as **Appendix 2**. Note that the document is very much at a draft stage, with officers still incorporating external content as it is provided.
28. All information, including feedback and direction from elected members, will be incorporated into a final, audited version of the draft Long Term Plan for the subcommittee to review and approve at its meeting on 27 March 2024.

Updates to the draft Long Term Plan

29. Officers have made a number of updates to the draft Long-Term Plan document, including:
 - a. updates to the Infrastructure Strategy off the back of advice from Wellington Water Ltd;
 - b. reviewed finances and making minor updates to reflect council decisions; and
 - c. final reviews of fees and charges have been completed with minor changes to the building consents areas.
30. These changes are reflected in the attached Long-Term Plan documents (**Appendix 2**). We will continue to update the draft Long-Term Plan with current information as it comes to hand.

Audit of the draft Long Term Plan and consultation document

31. On 5 February 2024, Audit NZ began its audit of the draft Long Term Plan and consultation document. The purpose of the audit is to assess:
 - a. whether the consultation document provides an effective basis for public participation in Council's decisions about the proposed content of our Long Term Plan;
 - b. whether the underlying information and assumptions are reasonable; and
 - c. whether the Long Term Plan provides a reasonable basis for long term decision-making co-ordination of Council's resources, and accountability to the community.
32. Officers have provided Audit NZ with material for the audit process and will update the subcommittee on the outcome.
33. Further details relating to the audit process will be reported through the Audit and Risk Subcommittee.

Next Steps

34. Officers note that they are managing some risks that could impact the finalisation of content for the draft Long Term Plan. These include:
 - a. legislative changes as part of the new government's manifesto commitments (for example, around water reforms);
 - b. resourcing constraints impacting the delivery of underlying assumptions and information (for example, Wellington Water Limited content related to long term asset management); and
 - c. the impact of potential government changes to audit processes.
35. Officers will keep the subcommittee informed about any escalation of risks associated with the delivery of the Long Term Plan.
36. On 30 June 2023, Council agreed to establish a Working Group comprising the Mayor and Chairs of standing committees to finalise decisions in the preparation of the consultation material for the Long Term Plan and consider any other matters that may arise in the preparation of the draft Long-Term Plan.
37. Officers propose to use the Working Group to finalise the content of the consultation document and survey. Any decisions made by the Working Group will be reported back to the subcommittee at its next meeting on 27 March 2024.
38. The final draft of the Long Term Plan and designed consultation material will be considered by Council on 27 March 2024. Before this, the material will have undergone a rigorous quality assurance and independent proofreading process.

Climate Change Impact and Considerations

39. The matters addressed in this report have been considered in accordance with the process set out in Council's Climate Change Considerations Guide.

Consultation

40. Consultation on the draft Long Term Plan is required under section 93(2) of the Act.
41. The proposed approach to consultation aligns with the special consultative procedure described in section 83 of the Act.

Legal Considerations

42. Councils must develop and manage a long term plan under section 93 of the Act.
43. In developing the draft Long Term Plan, officers have sought appropriate legal advice to ensure that it complies with the requirements of the Act and associated legislation. The most relevant legislation includes the Local Government Act 2002, Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and the Rating Valuations Act 1998.

Financial Considerations

44. No other financial considerations are relevant other than those highlighted in the report.

Appendices

No.	Title	Page
1 ↓	Draft 2024-2034 LTP Consultation Document and Survey	14
2 ↓	Draft 2024-2034 Long-Term Plan	73

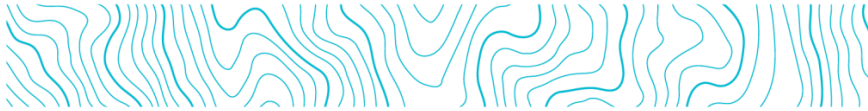
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Head of Strategy and Policy

Reviewed By: Jenny Livschitz
Group Chief Financial Officer

Reviewed By: Jarred Griffiths
Director Strategy and Engagement

Approved By: Jo Miller
Chief Executive



DRAFT CONSULTATION DOCUMENT

COVER

Whaowhia te pae tawhiti

Help us take the next steps

2024-2034 10 Year Plan

Consultation Document

We want to hear from you

LOGO

P.1

(Inside front cover)

DRAFT

Mauria mai hō whakairo – We want to hear from you

This document sets out our plans and budget for the next 10 years and asks you for your thoughts and feedback.

As you read through this document, please think about:

- What is most important to you when it comes to the options we're proposing?
- Have we taken the right approach with the updates to our strategies and policies?
- Is there anything else you'd like to share with us?

You can provide as much or as little feedback as you like. What's important to you is important to us, and we want to hear from as many of you as possible.

You can have your say in a way that suits you:

- Check out the online feedback form at hutt.city/10yearplan
- Email us at LTP@huttcity.govt.nz
- Grab a paper version of the feedback form. They're available from any of our neighbourhood hubs and libraries, or from our administration building at 30 Laings Road
- Chat with us in person at a community kōrero drop-in session. See page XX or our website for the details on when and where we will be out and about.
- Present your feedback directly to councillors at a hearing being held on 15, 16 and 17 May 2024.
- Scan the QR code here (Insert QR below) which will take you directly to our online feedback form. (printed version only)

All feedback must be received by 5pm Friday 3 May 2024.

Contents – Te Reo Māori and English

DRAFT CONSULTATION DOCUMENT	1
Mauria mai hō whakairo – We want to hear from you	3
Message from our Mayor and Chief Executive	5
What we’ve achieved in the last three years	7
The challenges we’re facing	11
We need your help to take the next steps on these four issues	15
Item 1: Water services	16
Item 2: Food organics and green organics (FOGO) collection service	20
Item 3: Rates relief for low-income households.....	23
Item 4: Petone assets	25
What else?	29
Infrastructure Strategy summary	30
Money – how it all works	35
Development Contributions Policy	41
Fees and charges	42
Help us take the next steps!	44
What’s next?	46
Your Mayor and Councillors	47
Auditor’s opinion.....	49
Feedback form.....	50

Message from our Mayor and Chief Executive

Kia ora,

Welcome to the consultation document for our 10 Year Plan.

Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt is a growing city with dynamic and diverse communities.

We are home to thousands of businesses and innovators who drive our economy. We have a spectacular coastline, a beautiful river that flows through our city and many green spaces for everyone to enjoy. It's easy to see why more and more people are choosing to call Lower Hutt home.

We want to do more to ensure that our city is a place where everyone can thrive. We're working hard to achieve this through the initiatives outlined in our proposed plans which are set out in this consultation document.

As our city grows there are challenges, we need to plan for and opportunities we need to make the most of. Inflation and the rising cost of living are impacting all of us. At the same time, our Council is dealing with a backlog of historic underinvestment in our key infrastructure – shown in our ageing pipes and the risk of future water shortages.

Through our plans we need to strike the right balance between the investment needed and the cost impact on people. Fixing our pipes, seeking feedback on residential water meters, and investing in other water infrastructure are our top priorities. These drive much of the proposed rates increase set out in this draft 10 Year Plan.

We are continuing the futureproofing of our city through transport and resilience projects Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi (RiverLink), Eastern Hutt Road, and Tupua Horo Nuku (Eastern Bays shared path). Prioritising these projects ensures our city is a safe place where everyone can thrive for decades to come.

This draft 10 Year Plan has been very challenging to put together. We've gone through the budget line by line to find savings and proposed spending cuts before coming up with our proposals. We are not willing to put off the investment that our city sorely needs, nor are we willing to make cuts to our core services. We've had to make some difficult calls and after rigorous work have made \$35M in savings across the board.

We've also had to ensure we're prioritising the investment needed to bring critical water and roading infrastructure up to scratch. To achieve the investment needed to safeguard future generations, we're proposing an overall 15.9% increase in rates revenue (after growth) for the 2024-25 year.

With this increase in rates revenue, we'll be able to deliver a programme of work that focuses our attention on taking the next steps for our community.

We now invite you to provide your feedback through this consultation document – your input is more important than ever. Consultation is open between 2 April and 3 May 2024. We look forward to receiving your feedback. Thank you for taking the time to provide us with your feedback, which will be crucial in our decision-making.

Ngā mihi nui,

Campbell Barry
Koromatua Mayor

Jo Miller
Tumu Whakarae Chief Executive

What we've achieved in the last three years

Over the last three years, we've been working hard to get the basics right. We've continued to deliver our investment programme while prioritising projects with partner funding to reduce the burden on our ratepayers. Increasing resilience has been a major focus for us.

We've achieved a lot for the city since 2021.

(Gusto to design this table to suit theme – text to be adjusted as required)

2021	2022	2023
<p>New rubbish and recycling service</p> <p>We launched a new kerbside rubbish and recycling service for residents in our city, which increased the amount of kerbside recycling diverted by over 20%. Electric collection trucks, enhance our environmental efforts.</p>	<p>We signed Tā kai Here with mana whenua</p> <p>We signed four new Tā kai Here (relationship agreements) with mana whenua. These agreements set out the expectations of our partnership, including principles, roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p>We opened a new library in Maungaraki</p> <p>through an innovative partnership with Maungaraki School and the Maungaraki community.</p>
<p>We adopted our Carbon Reduction and Climate Resilience Plan. This set a 2050 net-zero emissions</p>	<p>We began construction of the new Naenae Pool and Fitness Centre which is tracking on time and on budget. The \$68 million project</p>	<p>Wainuiomata town centre upgrade</p> <p>In June 2023, the long-awaited redevelopment</p>

goal. Progress since then includes phasing out natural gas, upgrading facilities, and initiating electric heat pump projects.	is funded with \$27 Million from the Government's Crown Infrastructure Partners.	of Wainuiomata's civic heart was completed.
We opened Lower Hutt's first purpose built dog park in Wainuiomata. a joint initiative with Wellington City Council, we also replaced plastic dog registration tags with metal ones designed to last a dog's lifetime	Eastern Hutt Road and other slip remediation Following severe weather there were around 200 slips across our city. The land slip above Eastern Hutt Road was significant and required resources to be redirected to get this busy roading corridor re-opened.	We invested \$350,000 in the refurbishment of a new home for Ignite Sport Centre in Waiwhetū which opened in April 2023.
We celebrated 50 years of the Dowse with a programme reflecting our continued commitment to supporting contemporary jewellery, ceramics, international art practices, profiling regional artists, and projects focused on	We partnered with Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa, Council-controlled organisation Urban Plus Limited and He Herenga Kura to build and deliver 19 new, fully furnished homes in Taitā for whānau in housing need.	We won a national award for "collaborative government action" and the overall Supreme Award at the Taituarā Local Government Excellence Awards for our Takai Here Tāngata partnership, which provided quality housing in Taitā for

fashion, street art and hip hop		whānau in high housing stress.
<p>We completed a two-year refurbishment project to extend the life of Days Bay Wharf. The wharf is a feature of Days Bay life, keeping the Eastbourne community connected to other parts of Lower Hutt and Wellington.</p>	<p>A partnership between Te Awa Kairangi Kai Collective and Hutt City Council won an Excellence Award for Social Wellbeing at the Local Government New Zealand awards in July 2022.</p>	<p>Electric vehicle chargers</p> <p>In collaboration with Meridian Energy, we completed the installation of 38 new electric vehicle charging stations. Most residents now live within 3–4km of an EV charging station.</p>
	<p>We joined the Ministry of Social Development and other regional partners to help establish the Hutt Valley Jobs and Skills Hub, which aims to connect local communities with the thousands of new jobs predicted to be created out of local projects like RiverLink over the next decade.</p>	<p>Council website of the Year</p> <p>We took out the top spot among more than 78 councils from across the country at the Association of Local Government Information Management Awards 2023.</p>
		<p>Key wastewater infrastructure was replaced from Barber Grove to Seaview. This</p>

		was a joint \$34.4 Million project with Upper Hutt City Council (who are responsible for a third of the costs). The project involved duplicating a section of the current wastewater pipe, which reduces the risk of wastewater entering Te Awa Kairangi and the Waiwhetū Stream in the event of a major earthquake.
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(pop out box) Our updated carbon footprint reduction data shows we are reducing Council's carbon footprint. Our key areas of focus to reduce emissions are swapping gas for electricity at our facilities, energy reduction, waste diversion and the introduction of electric vehicles.

The challenges we're facing

It's important to understand the challenges we're facing as we put together our draft 10 Year Plan. Every three years we prepare a plan that sets out the budget for our core services as well as projects we plan to fund in the 10 years ahead.

Like many places across Aotearoa New Zealand, we are facing considerable financial demands, affordability pressures for our ratepayers, record growth, underinvestment in infrastructure and the impacts of a changing climate. All these factors play a part in how we plan to take the next steps for our city.

A growing population

The current population of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt is about 113,000. We're expecting this figure to reach 125,000 by 2033. Population growth of this scale is putting huge pressure on our supply of houses and infrastructure like pipes and roads.

What we're doing: We're working in partnership with the Government and the private sector to address this issue. We want to deliver a city that is thriving and meets the needs of diverse businesses, residents, and visitors. We're proposing to continue our policy which requires developers of new houses to contribute to the cost of growth-related infrastructure such as the cost of the pipes and roads to help support our increasing population.

A challenging economic environment

Since setting our last 10 Year Plan in 2021, circumstances have changed a lot, with many factors creating a more challenging economic environment.

We know our community is facing increasing cost burdens that are having a significant impact on day-to-day living. Council is also faced with economic pressures such as high inflation, the higher cost of borrowing due to increased interest rates, increasing insurance costs, and higher construction and resourcing costs. We need to strike the right balance between these cost pressures and the importance of investing in our city's infrastructure. Simply put, we are just like everyone else – facing much higher costs and the need to balance our budget.

What we're doing: We're carefully considering the rating impact on our community who are affected by the rising cost of living. This means reviewing project budgets and working hard to find savings in our operating costs.

Looking after ageing infrastructure

We're dealing with the consequences of historic underinvestment in our ageing infrastructure that is affecting our city. This means that the resilience of our water services and transport network are in the spotlight even more with higher levels of investment required.

What we're doing: For this 10 Year Plan, we're taking the next steps with a clear commitment and strong focus on improving our infrastructure. Most of our investment is going towards water and transport as well as projects focused on adapting to a changing climate. All this work is essential in building strong foundations for our future.

(Pop out box) 89% of you agreed or strongly agreed with providing infrastructure that is fit for the future being a key focus for Hutt City Council.

"We need the basic infrastructure that allows people to lead their everyday lives comfortably, but we also need to be future-focused and think about what the Hutt needs in 5, 10, 20 years" – Lower Hutt resident

Weathering a changing climate

Communities around the country are feeling the impact of more frequent and severe weather events due to a changing climate. With much of our population living on a large flood plain, we know that Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt is especially susceptible to the risk of flooding and landslides.

What we're doing about it: Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi (Riverlink) is a major project we are undertaking in partnership with the Greater Wellington Regional Council and government to help improve our defences against extreme flooding events. Flood protection work will include an upgrade of stop banks to allow for better security against high river levels and improve water quality and biodiversity along the river corridor.

Managing our assets

One of the financial challenges we're facing is the future affordability of our community facilities and parks and reserves. Past under-investment, in many of our facilities means significant work is required over the next 10 years.

At the same time there is increasing demand from our growing population and new activities. We must ensure we can continue to meet the needs of our communities while not increasing the burden on ratepayers.

What we're doing: We're proposing increases to leases, licenses and hire fees in line with our Revenue and Financing Policy to ensure they reflect the true cost of assets and strike a fair balance for users and non-users.

We also plan to look at when and how buildings and spaces are being used and whether they could provide better service to our community, alongside the existing users.

Find more information about how we're proposing to manage our assets going forward [<here>](#)

How we're planning to navigate these challenges

This plan centres around three key priority areas and four ways to support how we deliver them.

We're working towards:

- providing future-fit infrastructure
- enabling a liveable city and vibrant neighbourhoods
- supporting and enhance the environment

We're taking the next steps:

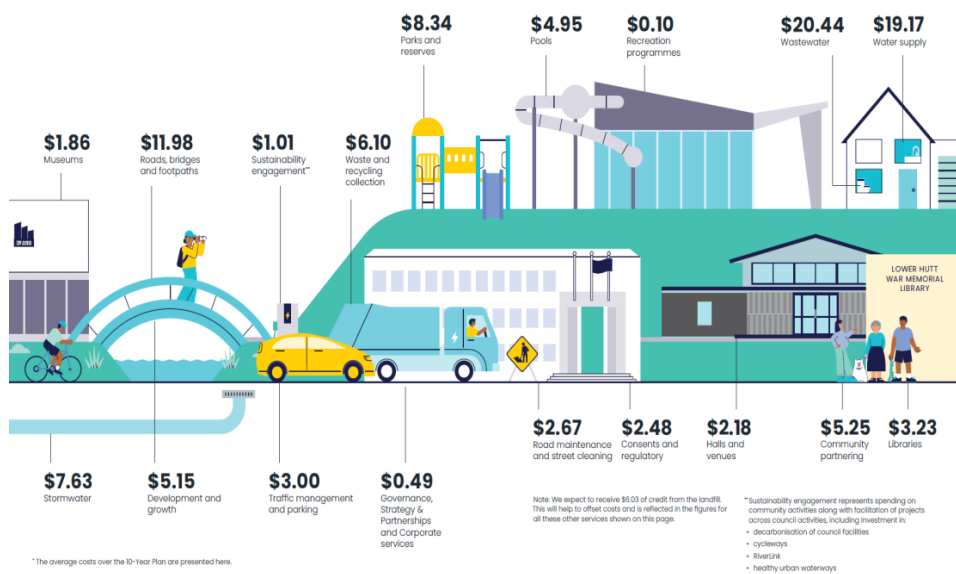
- in partnership with our communities,
- in a way that is financially sustainable,
- taking climate change into account,
- all while promoting the wellbeing of all people.

Our long-term financial planning

With the cost burdens we're facing in mind, we've made budget savings of almost \$35 million and incorporated these into this draft 10 Year Plan. Given the importance of the decisions that needed to be made we went through all our budgets line by line, and looked at each project in detail to be sure that we're doing everything we can to make savings.

Based on decisions made so far to develop our draft budget here's where your rates will be spent over the next 10 years:

For every \$100 you pay in rates, we spend*:



(for Gusto to design in line with document theme)

We have a handy rates calculator where you can see what your estimated rates would be for 2024-2025 <LINK>

We need your help to take the next steps on these four issues

1	Investment in water services
2	Food organics and green organics (FOGO) collection service
3	Rates relief for low income households
4	The way ahead for key Petone sites

Item 1: Water services

Summary: Let's look at how much we spend on our water services

(pop out box) We know a lot of investment is needed to bring our ageing water network up to date, right across our city.

What's the issue?

Like many places across Aotearoa New Zealand, we are facing big issues with our water infrastructure. The reality is that our water infrastructure has suffered from enormous underinvestment, making it harder for us to meet the needs of our growing city. The largest part of our budget for this 10 Year Plan is being set aside for water infrastructure.

We're facing a combined challenge of leaks in our ageing water infrastructure, population growth and the fact that we use, on average, more water in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt per head than any other metropolitan region in Aotearoa. Simply put, we're using and losing more water than ever before.

Why does this matter?

If we don't increase our spend on water services, we risk greater water emergencies in the future. We want Wellington Water Ltd to have the funds to be able to fix more leaks, replace pipes and other ageing infrastructure and maintain a reliable service for our communities now, and in the future.

An increased budget gives us all confidence in the quality of our drinking water, the ability of our wastewater systems to manage with a growing city, and that our precious rivers and harbour to be safe for all to enjoy.

(pop out box) 1358 leaks have been fixed in Lower Hutt since 1 July 2023 (as of 12 December 2023). We renewed 14.5km of pipes in 2022/23. A significant increase from an average of 4km in previous years.

(pop out box TBC) Check out our city-wide map in the centre of this booklet, you can see that our water infrastructure is also made up of reservoirs, water treatment plants and water storage facilities.

What we need your help with

We want you to indicate to us the level of investment in water infrastructure you're willing to fund through rates.

Based on Wellington Water's advice, we're proposing a significantly higher investment in our water services from \$0.9 billion over 10 years in the Annual Plan 2023-2024 to \$1.5 billion in our 10 Year Plan.

We know that this investment is still not enough. Wellington Water has recommended that we should deliver the maximum programme of work which will require us to increase investment further by an additional \$1 billion over ten years (from the proposed \$1.5 billion up to \$2.5 billion). This additional investment would enable us to increase the length of pipe renewals to 30 kilometres a year (based on the qualified workforce able to deliver the works), which would address the backlog over the next 30 years.

We think these recommendations are unaffordable to be funded by ratepayers alone without government support. We therefore don't consider it to be a preferred option. Our preferred option is based on what we think is affordable, even though we know it is less than half of the pipe renewal rate that we want to complete.

For more information on the main costs we're facing, check out our supporting document <link>

(Pop out box) The proposal to install universal smart water meters is estimated to cost \$78 million and would take six years to roll out, starting in 2024/25. We will consult with the community if we plan to change how we charge households and businesses for water.

Learn more about water meters in our supporting documents <link>

(Pop out box) See more detail on the impact of the proposed water investment on your rates over the course of the next 10 years <here>

For us to take the next steps in improving our water services, we're asking for your help to indicate to us the level of investment you're willing to fund through rates. The choices are:

Option 1 preferred			Option 2		
Increased water infrastructure budget of \$1.5 billion over 10 years, including water meter installation			Increased water infrastructure budget of \$2.5 billion over 10 years, including water meter installation and the maximum level of pipe renewals we can deliver		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ - Water meters will help the community see their water use at home ✓ - Installing water meters will help identify leaks and show how serious they are, which means Wellington Water can better prioritise repairs ✓ - Allows us to better operate our Seaview wastewater treatment plant according to our consents X - We will remain behind in pipe renewals and leaks are likely to continue to increase X - High risk of more water emergencies and restrictions 			<p>All of the benefits of Option 2 plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ - Less leaks likely across the network ✓ - Network is upgraded to meet demand ✓ - achieves targeted investment of 30km of pipe renewals per annum ✓ - More investment now will mean less costs on future generations ✓ - Enables us to better meet statutory performance measures X - Big increase to Rates 		
Rates Impact*	Debt Impact[^]	Additional operating cost	Rates Impact*	Debt Impact[^]	Additional operating cost
Nil impact in 2024-25 progressively increasing to an additional \$1,082.00 per year in 2033-34**	Additional \$573 million over 10 years	\$365 million over 10 years ^{^^}	Nil impact in 2024-25 progressively increasing to an additional \$3,188.00 per year in 2033-34**	Additional \$1.4 billion over 10 years	\$172 million over 10 years ^{^^}

Included in the preferred option is a rates increase impact of around 2%-3% per year from 2025-26 to 2029-30. In option two there is further rates revenue increases of about 4% per year from 2025-26 to 2030-31. Option 2 would result in total rates revenue increase of around 16% per year(after growth) over 2025-26 to 2029-30, 12% for the next two years, then 7.2% for the last three years of the plan.

*Rates figures are included to provide an indicative impact to an average residential property. Individual property charges will vary dependent upon property value and rating category. The calculation of the rates impact includes the estimated capital, debt servicing and known ongoing operational costs for the project compared to rates in 2023-24.

**There would be further rates increases beyond the 10 year period of the plan as the proposed programme continues beyond this period.

^The debt impact presented is the net debt requirement after offsetting capital subsidy from Upper Hutt City Council for shared Wastewater assets.

^^Operating cost estimate does not include assumptions for additional costs of maintenance and operations of assets.

Item 2: Food organics and green organics (FOGO) collection service

Summary: Let's look at how we take the next steps in our kerbside waste collection service for food organics and green organic waste

What's the issue?

In a growing city, we're creating more waste, so we must continue to look at ways to divert resources away from our landfills and reduce our waste overall. In the [Te Rautaki Para Waste Strategy \(2023\)](#), the Government has mandated councils to reduce the amount of waste that ends up in landfills. The strategy includes a target that by 2030, food scrap collections must be available to households in urban areas.

We're committed to waste minimisation, and we're on a waste reduction journey across Lower Hutt through our 'Too Good to Waste' programme. We want to continue our great work in this area by expanding the residential kerbside collection service to include a city-wide food and green organics service. This will also help us meet our objectives of reducing emissions. For more information, check out our [Interim Carbon Reduction and Climate Resilience Plan](#).

In partnership with Porirua City Council and Wellington City Council, we propose to introduce a new weekly service to collect food and green organic waste combined into one bin. This means food and garden waste can be disposed of easily and combined in one 80 litre wheelie bin. The likely start date for this service would be July 2027.

By working in collaboration with other councils we will be able to share costs and get the best value for money for our communities. We are working to obtain central government funding to help establish this service.

Why does it matter?

Food and green waste typically makes up about 50% of kerbside waste. The diversion of this waste will help extend the life of the landfill, reduce the amount of methane generated in the landfill, and reduce the need for a weekly rubbish collection service. By moving to a fortnightly rubbish collection service, savings can be made.

A processing solution for the food and green waste collected may also provide an opportunity for the commercial sector, such as supermarkets and restaurants, to dispose of their organic waste more sustainably.

What we need your help with

Taking all this into account, we're asking you to tell us your thoughts on a food organics and green organics waste collection service.

Operating costs of the collection service would be funded by a new targeted rate. For residential properties that already have a green waste service (about one-third of homes in Lower Hutt), the changes would be broadly cost-neutral or result in savings. The choices are:

Option 1 – preferred	Option 2
Set up a food organic and green organic collection service starting 1 July 2027.	Stay as we are and maintain the current service with opt-in green waste collection.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ – We decrease the need for landfill capacity, and reduce city-wide emissions ✓ – Aligns with other major cities that already have such services (e.g. Christchurch, Auckland, Tauranga) ✓ – Complements existing kerbside service, relatively easy to set up ✓ – Costs of setting up a processing facility are shared with Porirua and Wellington ✓ – Reduces the need for weekly rubbish collection service, with some associated cost savings ✓ – Can be used to dispose off all food and green organic waste, some of which cannot be managed at home (e.g. via composting) X – While some central government funding may help fund the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ – No impact on rates (in the short term) X – Inconsistent with objective for cities to divert food waste from landfill by 2030 X – We won't achieve Lower Hutt emission and waste reduction goals X – Valuable resources are unnecessarily landfilled, putting pressure on limited and costly landfill capacity

<p>establishment of the service, the operational cost will need to be covered via a targeted rate. (Residents who already have a green waste service will likely not see any change in rates).</p> <p>X – People in our community who already compost their food and garden waste at home will pay for something they may not fully utilise</p>					
Rates impact*	Debt Impact	Additional operating cost	Rates impact*	Debt Impact	Additional operating cost
\$162 per year from 2027-28 progressively increasing to \$221 per year in 2033-34**	Additional \$10.8 million^	\$45.2 million*** operating costs over 2027-2034	No impact	No impact	Net impact nil

In option 1, the increase in rates revenue in 2027-28 for the new targeted rate equates to an increase of about 2.2% per year.

*Rates figures are included to provide an indicative impact to an average residential property. The calculation of the rates impact includes the estimated capital, debt servicing and known ongoing operational costs for the project.

**There would be further rates increases beyond the 10 year period of the plan as the proposed programme continues beyond this period.

*** Cost estimates are based on available information for similar services.

^The debt impact presented is the net debt requirement after offsetting assumed capital contributions from Central government.

Item 3: Rates relief for low-income households

Summary: Let's look at the proposal for a new rates remission policy for those experiencing financial hardship

What's the issue?

Everyone is feeling the impact of higher costs. We want to help those that really need extra assistance with their rates as cost-of-living pressures are generally felt more by the lowest income households.

Why does it matter?

We currently support ratepayers in financial difficulty through flexible payment arrangements and in some cases, remission of penalties.

We also process applications for the Government Rates Rebate Scheme. The scheme is part of how central government provides financial help with housing to those on a low-income. The scheme is funded by the Government and provides a partial rebate (up to \$750 in the current financial year*) for eligible, low-income ratepayers who pay rates on their home.

Ratepayers who qualify meet strict criteria including:

- total household income limit (additional allowance for dependants)
- amount of rates
- application must be for the house they live in
- they must be named as the Ratepayer

What we need your help with

We're proposing a new Rates Remission Policy which would extend the amount of financial help to eligible low-income ratepayers up to an additional \$250 per year. The same criteria as the Rates Rebates Scheme would apply.

This proposed policy will be introduced for three years, starting 1 July 2024. The effectiveness and future of the policy would be reviewed in the next 10 Year Plan in 2027.

Rates remissions are funded through the General Rate which is charged to all rateable properties. This means that the cost of any rates remissions granted are spread across all ratepayers.

Help us take the next steps and let us know if you support the idea to create a Rates Remission Policy that will provide financial relief for households experiencing financial hardship. The choices are:

Check out the full proposed policy in our supporting documents <link>

Option 1 –Preferred			Option 2		
New Rates Remission Policy Up to \$250 remission per year for eligible households.			Maintain the status quo Not offer a rates remission based on financial hardship.		
✓ – Offers some financial support to our low-income home owners ✓ – Simple application process that follows the Government's Rates Rebates Scheme X – the financial support not available to renters			✓ – Under this option, the increase to rates revenue in option 1 would be avoided X – Less support for low income homeowners to ease rates burden		
Rates impact**	Debt Impact	Additional operating cost	Rates impact**	Debt Impact	Additional operating cost
\$17 per year from 2024-2027	N/A	\$1.8 million over 3 years***	N/A	N/A	N/A

* The 2023-24 rates rebate is a maximum of \$750. This amount and the income threshold for entitlement is adjusted annually with inflation.

**Rates figures are included to provide an indicative impact to an average residential property. Individual property charges will vary dependent on property value and rating category. The rates revenue impact of the preferred option is an increase of around 0.3% per year from 2024-25 to 2026-27.

*** The projected rates estimate assumes 2,100 approved rates rebate applications being granted the maximum \$250 proposed rates remission. Actual uptake could vary from this estimate.

Item 4: Petone assets

Summary: Let's look at the options for some of our key community assets in Petone:

- Petone Library building,
- Petone Recreation Ground grandstand
- Petone Wharf

What's the issue?

These three Petone assets are in poor condition and need significant investment. The costs of repairing and maintaining these assets, now and in the future, are extremely high and we need to make tough choices about how best to use your rates to fix them.

As we worked on developing this draft 10 Year Plan we looked at a number of options for investing in these assets and the impacts this would have on levels of service. We're proposing to allocate \$20 million towards addressing them, we'd like your help to decide how we get the best value for the community from the money available.

We want to understand which assets you'd like us to prioritise as we choose what to spend on work that needs to be done to the library building, wharf and grandstand.

Why do they matter?

Petone Library – The library building is not in good condition. It is suffering from water tightness issues and some areas have been closed due to toxic mould. Through the 2023-2024 Annual Plan we had planned and budgeted to repair the existing building. But we are now looking at the opportunity to rearrange funding so we can better meet the needs of the community.

Our new preference is to invest more, to create a resilient, multi-purpose facility that will be able to offer more services to the community. We could also improve the surrounding public space and create more of a 'town centre' feel, as envisaged in the Petone 2040 Plan <link>

(Pop out box) Community workshops undertaken in 2023 explored ways to use the library redevelopment to deliver on the Petone 2040 vision of creating a 'heart' of Petone or town centre. It looked at how this could be achieved through the development of a multi-purpose community facility on the library site and changes to better connect the area with other local attractions and amenity through key walking routes. Community consultation report 2023 <link>

Petone Recreation Ground grandstand – The grandstand's seating was closed last year due to seismic issues. The 2023-24 Annual Plan budgeted for repairs to the grandstand, but more recent information on the work required and cost estimates has shown us that this money is not enough.

Based on these new costs, we've had to reconsider the work we can do. Our preference is now to demolish the seating and first floor and earthquake strengthen the ground floor. We're looking at adding a new lightweight roof and having some seating available.

(Pull outbox – pre-engagement work) The Pito-one Project Steering Group agreed that a basic level of amenity should still be provided at Petone Recreation Ground – toilets, changing rooms and some seating.

Petone Wharf – The wharf is a local landmark which has played an important role in the social history of the city. When it was no longer required for shipping, it continued to be popular as a recreation area for fishing and walking. Sadly, it was closed to the public in 2020 as its poor condition made it unsafe for public use.

In the 2023-2024 Annual Plan, Council decided to defer work on the wharf so it could be reconsidered in this 10 Year Plan. Previous cost estimates from 2021 of \$21 million will have increased significantly due to the economic environment, though updated costing work has not been undertaken. We need to consider whether this investment is a priority when compared to the library and grandstand.

As part of difficult budgeting decisions to create this draft 10 Year Plan, our preference is now to demolish the wharf and provide more funding into other projects such as the Petone Library building.

(pop out box) We recognise the strong community interest in this asset and the work being undertaken to find affordable alternatives that could be considered

for the future of the wharf. While we remain open to discussion, decisions need to be made to help us take the necessary next steps.

What we need your help with

With up-to-date information on costs presenting clear budget challenges, we've worked on alternatives and looked for new opportunities to do the best for our communities. We need your help to prioritise how we spend the money set aside for these Petone assets. Two options are detailed for you below. Costs are based on preliminary estimates.

Option 1, total investment of \$18.4 million*: Preferred	Option 2, total investment of \$20 million:
<p>Petone Library building – Total investment of \$10 million**</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new multi-purpose facility potentially delivered in partnership, with opportunities for more services. <p>Petone wharf – Total investment of \$6 million***</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolish the wharf and install a memorial display to acknowledge its history. <p>Petone Rec grandstand – Total investment of \$2.4 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolish the seating and first floor, Earthquake strengthen the ground floor and install new lightweight roof, Provide some seating 	<p>Petone Library building – Total investment of \$5 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refurbish the existing building including minor internal layout changes <p>Petone wharf – Total investment of \$10.2 million**</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolish the wharf, install a memorial display to acknowledge its history and make improvements to the Esplanade including a new viewing platform. <p>Petone Rec grandstand – Total investment of \$4.8 million</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolish the entire grandstand structure, Rebuild changing rooms, Provide some seating

Financial impact	Financial impact
Less debt of \$14.6 million compared to Annual Plan 2023-24.	Less debt of \$13 million compared to Annual Plan 2023-24.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ - Prioritises the library building to ensure greater service delivery to the community ✓ - Contributes to Petone 2040 Plan ✓ - Assets are better protected against earthquake risks and extreme weather events ✓ - Library investment means significant increase in the levels of service for the community ✓ - Demolishing the wharf addresses safety concerns of a Council structure on community, environment and marine life X - Operating budget for future ongoing maintenance across all assets will be determined later when more information is known about the design and activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ - Simpler refurbishment on library building would mean less impact on community during works ✓ - Addresses safety concerns of Council assets X - Only minor enhancements to levels of service X - Doesn't meet community vision in Petone 2040 plan X - Will require significant budget in the future to address ongoing maintenance across all assets – to be determined once more information is known about the design and activities.

* Costs are based on preliminary estimates and includes assumptions based on similar projects and both options are assumed to be debt funded.

** The budget includes costs associated with investigating potential partnerships for a shared facility.

***No allowance has been made for the effects of deferment and the ongoing deterioration of the Wharf.

What else?

- Infrastructure Strategy
- Financial Strategy
- Development Contribution Policy
- Fees and charges

(Key infrastructure investments/projects map to be designed by Gusto)

- Network renewals
- Seaview wastewater sludge dryer replacement
- Gracefield reservoir
- Petone stormwater improvements
- Petone collecting sewer
- Eastern Hills Reservoir and Outlet Main
- Smart water meters
- Black Creek stormwater improvements
- Seismic strengthening of Cuba Street Overbridge
- Subdivision roading improvements
- Eastern Hutt Road resilience
- Cross Valley connections
- Connected cycle and pathway network
- Tupua Horo Nuku

Infrastructure Strategy summary

It's hard to think of any event or activity in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt that doesn't use infrastructure. Our homes are connected to, served, and protected by essential water networks. We access the many facilities in our city using a connected network of roads and footpaths. Infrastructure provides an important base for our activities. It's the foundation for our economy to prosper and our people to be healthy and safe.

We fund infrastructure through a mix of revenue and borrowings. Given the significant costs associated with building and maintaining infrastructure, the Infrastructure Strategy sets out the investments in key projects we've prioritised and budgeted to undertake in the 10 Year Plan.

There are risks associated with not increasing our level of investment in our assets. We do not want the condition of the network to impact people. Our planned investment in water and transport infrastructure goes a long way to reducing these risks.

Key projects in the 10 Year Plan

Water infrastructure

We know that we must continue to invest in our pipes and other water infrastructure. The Infrastructure Strategy highlights our focus on lifting the investment in pipe renewals. A key project in this 10 Year Plan is upgrading the Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant. The plant is coming to the end of its workable life and needs to be upgraded to meet more stringent statutory requirements and cater for growth.

Our core water infrastructure projects are outlined in the table below.

Water Infrastructure projects (All costs are inflated)**Addressing Ageing Infrastructure**

Key project	Explanation	Cost	Time period
Network Renewals	Parts of the water supply, wastewater and stormwater services are in very poor condition. This investment will focus on fixing known leaks and increasing the number of kilometres of the pipe network which are renewed.	\$645M	2024/25 to 2033/34
Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant	The Seaview Wastewater Plant is nearing the end of its service life. This project will deliver a number of critical plant system renewals including the sludge dryer, odour control systems, and UV systems. A third of the cost of this project will be paid by Upper Hutt City Council.	\$195M	2024/25 to 2034/35
Gracefield Reservoir	The Gracefield reservoir is in poor condition and this project will deliver a replacement reservoir. This work will occur once the new Eastern Hills reservoir has been commissioned to ensure continuity of supply.	\$34M	2030/31 to 2031/32
Petone Stormwater Improvements	This project will deliver upgrades to the Udy Street stormwater main	\$48M	TBA
Petone Collecting Sewer	The main collecting sewer for Petone is at the end of its service life and has been assessed as being highly vulnerable. This project will deliver a replacement collecting sewer.	\$83M	2024/25 to 2029/30

Meeting Growing Demand

Key project	Explanation	Cost	Time period
Eastern Hills Reservoir and Outlet Main	There is a water shortage in the Central Hutt water supply zone. This project will support growth on the valley floor and address the existing shortfall in water supply. * Part of the funding for this project will come from development contributions.	\$84M*	2026/27 to 2028/29

Implementing universal smart water meters	The increasing demand for water will outstrip future water supply capacity and create significant future water related infrastructure costs. Exploring options for managing the demand for water is a key component of regional council's strategy to reduce the future costs of water infrastructure.	\$78M	2024/25 to 2029/30
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Building Network Resilience

Key project	Explanation	Cost	Time period
Black Creek Stormwater Improvements	This project will address flooding risks and address future stormwater demand.	\$54M	TBA

Transport infrastructure

Council's Transport Plan sets out an ongoing programme of work to maintain, operate and renew the roading network in Te Awa Kairangi Lower Hutt. This programme includes roading, cycle path, footpath and environmental maintenance. The aim of this programme of work is to ensure that the city has a resilient and sustainable transport system that provides the community with transport options that connect people easily, safely, and affordably to where they need to go, whether they go by car, bike, foot, or public transport.

Our core transport projects are outlined in the table below.

Transport Infrastructure projects (All costs are inflated)

Addressing Ageing Infrastructure

Key project	Explanation	Cost	Time period
Seismic strengthening of Cuba street overbridge	Seismic strengthening to improve the resilience of the bridge.	\$1.3M	2023-25

Meeting growing demand

Key project	Explanation	Cost	Time period
Subdivision roading improvements	Improving access and road resilience to new developments	\$39M	2024-32

Building Network Resilience

Key project	Explanation	Cost	Time period
Eastern Hutt Road resilience	Improvements to the resilience of Eastern Hutt Road.	\$45.87m	2023-31
Cross Valley connections	A new multi-modal transport corridor connecting Gracefield and State Highway 2.	\$188.8m	2024-32
Cycleway and micro-mobility programme	A programme of investment towards a connected cycle and pathway network across Hutt City.	\$14.8m	2024-27

Adapting to the Changing Climate

Key project	Explanation	Cost	Time period
Tupua Horo Nuku	<p>Construction of a new shared path between Windy Point and Point Howard to provide safer walking and cycling and construction of a new sea wall to improve the resilience of the road.</p> <p>* Hutt City Council is responsible for approximately 30% of this project cost, with the rest of the funding being provided by NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi and Crown Infrastructure Partners.</p>	\$79.9M*	2022 – 2026

Enabling new homes through the Infrastructure Acceleration Fund

The Infrastructure Acceleration Fund (IAF) is a government initiative to allocate funding to new or upgraded infrastructure including transport, water and flood management projects. We secured \$98.9 million of IAF funding to contribute to upgrading stormwater and wastewater networks in the central city and valley floor to an estimated value of \$175 million. As part of the funding agreement, Council has committed to enabling 3,500 homes to be built in the areas impacted by the water network upgrades.

These projects are in the option development phase, with subsequent designs to be completed before costs can be determined. The projects are partially IAF funded, with Council expected to cover the remainder of the costs using development contributions and rates.

Check out the full Infrastructure Strategy in our supporting documents <link>

Money – how it all works

A summary of our Financial Strategy

Our Financial Strategy helps us manage our finances and guide spending decisions. The budget for this draft 10 Year Plan has been developed to deliver investment in much-needed infrastructure. We are dealing with a number of challenges impacting our community and high levels of Council debt. The rising cost of borrowing needs to be carefully managed and planned for.

We've developed principles which can be summarised as follows:

- achieving intergenerational equity, by spreading the costs between both present and future ratepayers,
- prudent borrowing levels,
- achieving a balanced operating budget and ensuring that every day costs are paid for from everyday income,
- careful consideration of the affordability of rates charges,
- delivering our services effectively and efficiently,
- Strengthening our financial position in the long term.

Check out the full Financial Strategy in our supporting documents. <link>

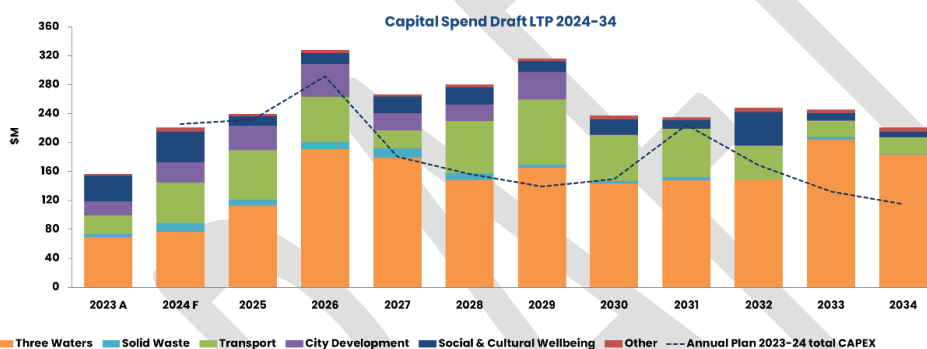
Council revenue and operating spend

Councils are limited in the ways they can generate revenue to cover their costs. Rates are our main source of revenue. Water services (38%) and transport (18%) make up more than half of our operating spend. Although savings were applied to budgets through previous plans, high costs and inflation are being identified across all our activities, which are outstripping savings made. The cost of borrowings has also increased significantly. To ease some of these pressures, further savings have been made to budgets totalling \$34.8 million over the next 10 years. All these savings have an ongoing effect and reduce the rating impact. We'll continue to implement efficiencies and look for different ways to increase our income which can reduce the rates burden.

Capital Investment and funding

To address a growing population and the resulting impact on our city we plan to spend \$2.6 billion over the 10 years (increase of \$1.2 billion compared to 10 Year Plan 2021-31). Of this spend, 62% is on water services and 21% on transport. This significant capital investment will be funded largely by borrowings.

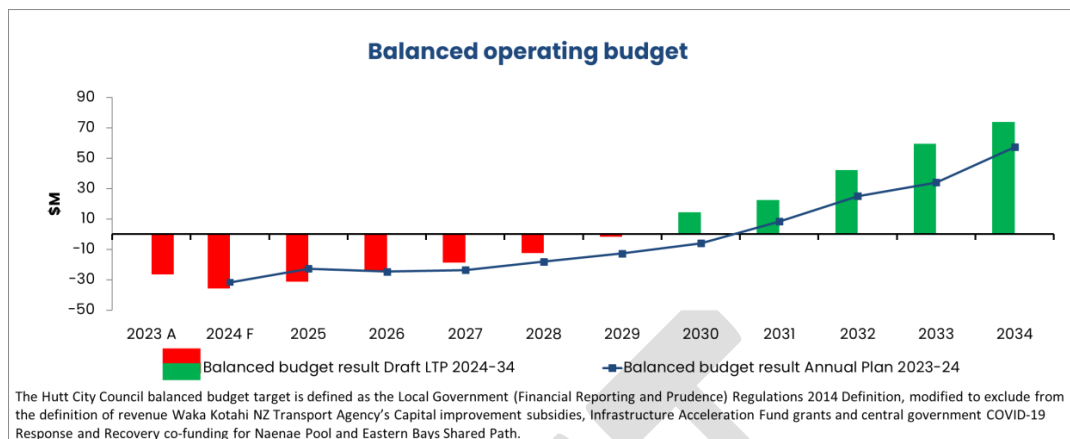
Wellington Water Ltd and Council have been building capacity and capability over the last few years to improve delivery performance. The significant increase in the capital programme, particularly in water services, carries a level of uncertainty and there are risks associated with this. Any delays to our programme may result in not meeting planned levels of service which will impact our community or result in greater costs in the long term.



The graph above shows the proposed capital investment in the plan, which is much higher than the 2022-23 and forecast for 2023-24.

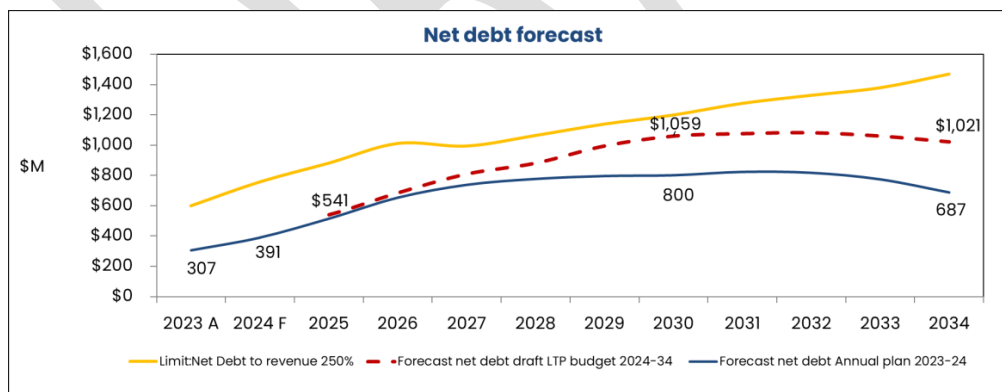
A balanced operating budget – everyday costs are paid for from everyday income

A guiding principle of this Financial Strategy is about the importance of having a balanced operating budget. This means that ratepayers are contributing an appropriate amount towards the cost of the services they receive or are able to access, i.e. 'everyday costs are paid for from everyday income'. This plan forecasts deficits until 2029-30 when a balanced operating budget position is expected to be achieved, refer graph below. This is considered a reasonable balance between managing the cost pressures on ratepayers and ensuring we remain financially sustainable into the future.



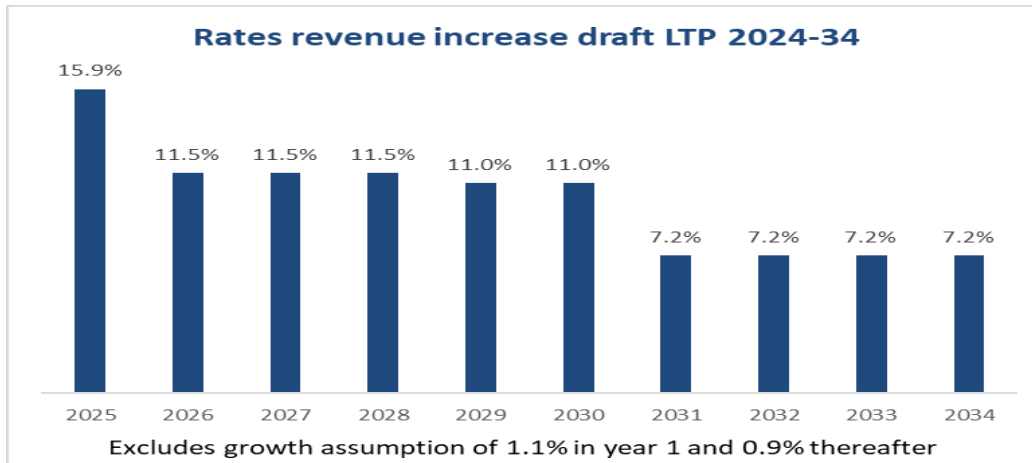
Borrowings

The Financial Strategy for the next 10 years reflects increases to other funding sources such as development and financial contributions, higher rates revenue and fees and charges to help fund the cost of infrastructure. After taking other funding sources into account, increased borrowings are largely funding the capital investment programme. Net debt of \$0.3 billion at 30 June 2023 is projected to increase to a peak of just over \$1 billion in 2029-30. The projected debt profile is outlined in the graph below, which also highlights the much higher borrowing levels compared to the Annual Plan 2023-24.



Rates

The graph below outlines the rates revenue increases proposed over the 10 years.



Both debt and revenue sources are increasing in this plan. Our levels of service are still at risk of being impacted due to cost pressures that exceed our assumptions around inflation in the future.

What does this mean for you and your rates?

The rates you pay make up most of the revenue we use to invest in our city. To deliver this 10 Year Plan, including all the preferred options, we're recommending an increase, in the total amount of rates revenue we need to collect, of **15.9%** (after growth) in 2024-25.

This increase has come about after carefully looking at various options and making significant budget savings. It enables us to focus on activities such as water and transport while also allowing us to improve the resilience of our city and progress some important projects.

(Pop out box) The proposed rates revenue rise equates to an average increase of \$9.89 per week per household or an average increase of \$514 per year.

Investment in infrastructure for water services makes up around \$208 (40%) of that average \$514 rise. The remaining \$306 covers cost increases for all the other

services we provide such as roading, parks, community facilities, rubbish and recycling.

We have a handy rates calculator where you can see what your estimated rates would be for 2024-2025 <LINK>

The table below provides more detail around the proposed increase and impact on an average property by category.

Property Category	Capital Value 1 July 2024	2023- 2024 Rates	2024- 2025 Rates	\$ Change Amount annual	\$ Change Amount Weekly	Change Amount %
Average Residential	\$815,000	\$3,348	\$3,862	\$514	\$9.89	15.4%
Average Commercial Central	\$2,350,000	\$19,367	\$22,546	\$3,180	\$61.15	16.4%
Average Commercial Suburban	\$2,418,000	\$16,501	\$19,235	\$2,734	\$52.58	16.6%
Average Rural (no water or wastewater)	\$1,247,000	\$2,342	\$2,690	\$347	\$6.68	14.8%
Utilities	\$3,262,068	\$23,515	\$28,239	\$4,724	\$90.85	20.1%

Wastewater and water supply targeted rates

Targeted rates have increased to fund the higher operational cost of these activities.

Rate	2023-2024 Rates	2024-2025 proposed Rates	Proposed change
Wastewater – per rating unit or SUIP*	\$654	\$762	\$108
Water supply – per rating unit of SUIP*	\$607	\$707	\$100

*Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit

Waste services targeted rates

Targeted rates have increased to fund the higher operational costs of this activity.

Rate	2023-2024 Rates	2024-2025 proposed Rates	Proposed change
Refuse 80 litre – per SUIP*	\$115	\$128	\$13
Refuse 120 litre – per SUIP*	\$175	\$192	\$17
Refuse 240 litre – per SUIP*	\$350	\$384	\$34
Recycling – per SUIP*	\$128	\$130	\$2
Green waste – per SUIP* for those that opt-in to the service	\$105	\$115	\$10

*Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit

Rates postponement policy

We have also reviewed our Rates Postponement Policy. We are not proposing any changes. Check out the full proposed policy in our supporting documents <link>

Development Contributions Policy

The Development and Financial Contributions Policy is a key part of our funding toolkit, helping to provide funding for growth-related infrastructure. The policy is aligned to our Financial Strategy principle of 'growth pays for growth'. This means allocating costs and charges where they fall. Development contributions are payments made to Council by developers towards the costs of planned infrastructure required such as water services or roading, to meet the future needs of the growing community.

The proposed 2024 policy has two key changes compared to the current policy:

1. New assessment category for residential development with four or more bedrooms. These will be charged 25% more than a standard dwelling.
2. Increased development contribution charges (summarised below) that reflect the significant growth in infrastructure investment proposed in the 10 Year Plan.

Proposed development contributions charges per Equivalent Household Unit of demand (EHU) (effective 1 July 2024)

		Catchment						
		Eastbourne	Stokes Valley	Valley Floor	Wainuiomata	Western Hills	Rural	Districtwide
DC per EHU a development will pay in each catchment	Current	\$7,802	\$6,954	\$14,779	\$26,000	\$8,257	\$2,497	\$6,272
	Proposed	\$13,931	\$14,083	\$46,670	\$34,751	\$14,707	\$5,570	\$10,878
	Increase	\$6,129	\$7,129	\$31,891	\$8,751	\$6,450	\$3,073	\$4,606

The proposed change results in an additional projected development contributions revenue of \$51 million over 10 years which would otherwise need to be funded by ratepayers (via higher borrowings).

Check out the full Development contributions policy in our supporting documents <link>

Fees and charges

Fees and charges are an important part of how we fund services. A key aspect considered in reviewing fees for this 10 Year Plan is that those who use our facilities, or receive services, should pay an appropriate share of the costs involved. Should these costs not be recovered through fees and charges, they would need to be funded through rates revenue.

In setting fees and charges, we've made adjustments based on inflation to ensure that revenue received keeps up with the rising cost of services.

Check out the full list of proposed changes to fees and charges in our supporting documents <link>

Parking

Costs to maintain roads, footpaths and transport services have increased significantly due to inflationary pressures, compliance requirements and cost of labour and materials.

(pop out box) Transport operational costs are now \$90 million higher over the 10 year period compared to Annual Plan 2023-24.

More revenue is needed to progress work on maintaining the condition of the transport network, making it safer and more accessible, and moving ahead on vital projects.

The following changes are being proposed to parking charges:

- Increase the hourly rate from \$2.00 per hour to a flat rate of \$3.00 at all paid parking zones
- Increase daily parking rate from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per day at all paid parking zones
- Add paid parking along the shopping area on Jackson Street and the Britannia Street car park in Petone at a rate of \$3.00 per hour.
- All parking fees charged seven days a week.

The proposed changes would mean an estimated \$18.4 million increase in parking fee revenue over 10 years.

(pop out box) The additional funding collected from Petone parking could be used to make improvements and upgrades to transport infrastructure in Jackson Street.

Silverstream Landfill

Projected operating costs for the landfill are increasing significantly, driven mainly by the waste levy collected by the Ministry for the Environment and by increased volumes of commercial waste, despite diversion efforts. The large increase in waste volume coming into the Silverstream landfill is due to increased development activity in the region. The landfill will be expanded in the future. In the meantime, there is a risk of reduced capacity while we try to limit the amount of waste coming into the landfill.

We've set fees and charges for the use of Silverstream Landfill to recover the costs over the long term. Pricing also takes capacity constraints into consideration, aiming to discourage waste from outside the Hutt Valley.

The following changes are being proposed to Silverstream Landfill charges:

- Increase general refuse charges (mixed rubbish)
 - All light vehicles (cars, vans, utilities, including those with trailers), from \$233.00 cost per tonne (min charge \$25.00) to, \$260 cost per tonne (min charge \$25.00)
 - All other vehicles, from \$233.00 cost per tonne (min charge \$116.50) to \$260 cost per tonne (min charge \$120.00)

Check out the full list of updated landfill charges, including special and hazardous waste, in our supporting documents <link>

Help us take the next steps!

Your feedback and ideas are important to us, to help us develop our 10 Year Plan. You can provide as much or as little feedback as you like, on any aspect of the plan.

The feedback form is easy and shouldn't take too long now that you've had a read through the information.

Have your say:

- Visit hutt.city/10yearplan – to find supporting information and to complete an online feedback form

(pop out box) Devices are available at our libraries and neighbourhood hubs where you can easily complete the feedback form. Or grab a paper version if you prefer to write your thoughts down!

- Fill out the feedback form and return it to us by 5pm Friday 3 May 2024. Forms are available from your local Library and Neighbourhood Hub or our administration building on Laings Road. Completed forms can be left with the team at each location or posted to Long Term Plan, Freepost 100039, Private Bag 31912, Lower Hutt 5040.
- Community kōrero drop-in sessions – talk face-to-face with your councillors who will be out and about in the community – find details on when and where below.
- Present your feedback to councillors directly at a hearing being held on 15, 16 and 17 May. Simply let us know on your feedback form if you would like to do this.
- Scan the QR code here (Insert QR below) which will take you directly to our online feedback form. (printed version only)

If you're having trouble with the feedback form or have a question you can contact us at LTP@huttcity.govt.nz, visit your local library and neighbourhood hub, or drop in to our office at Laings Road to chat with one of the team.

We want to take our next steps together and build a city where everyone can thrive. Thank you once again for taking the time to take part in one of the most important 10 Year Plans in our history.

(pop out box) Ngā mihi! A huge thank you – we can't run our city without your help and input on these key issues. Each response is shared with councillors to support their decision making.

Community kōrero

Come along to a drop-in session in your area

- **Waiwhetū Marae** Wednesday 3 April, 6pm – 7pm
 - 21 Puketapu Grove, Waiwhetū
- **Naenae Neighbourhood Hub** Friday 5 April, 4pm – 5pm
 - Hillary Court, Naenae
- **Riverbank Market** Saturday 6 April, 10am – 12pm
 - Riverbank carpark
- **Eastbourne Neighbourhood Hub** Saturday 6 April 12pm – 1pm
 - Rimu Street, Eastbourne
- **Moera Neighbourhood Hub** Tuesday 9 April, 3pm – 4pm
 - 107 Randwick Crescent, Moera
- **Koraunui Marae** Wednesday 10 April, 6pm – 7pm
 - 146 Stokes Valley Road, Stokes Valley
- **Walter Nash Centre** Saturday 13 April, 2pm – 3pm
 - 22 Taine Street, Taitā
- **Petone Neighbourhood Hub** Sunday 14 April, 3pm – 4pm
 - 7a Britannia Street, Petone
- **War Memorial Library** Wednesday 17 April, 7pm – 8pm
 - 2 Queens Drive, Lower Hutt
- **Wainuiomata Marae** Thursday 18 April, 6pm – 7pm
 - 153 Parkway, Wainuiomata
- **Riverbank Market** Saturday 20 April, 10am – 12pm
 - Riverbank carpark
- **Koraunui Neighbourhood Hub** Saturday 20 April, 2pm – 3pm
 - 186 Stokes Valley Road, Stokes Valley
- **Petone Neighbourhood Hub** Wednesday 24 April, 4pm – 5pm
 - 7a Britannia Street, Petone

- **Wainuiomata Neighbourhood Hub** Saturday 27 April, 2pm – 3pm
 - 2 Queen Street, Wainuiomata
- **Dowse Art Gallery – with NZSL interpreter** Wednesday 1 May, 5pm – 6pm
 - Laings Road, Lower Hutt

What's next?

(Timeline/stepping stones? – Gusto to design)

2 April 2024 Consultation begins	Have your say
3 May 2024 Consultation ends	Please make sure your feedback is received by 5pm
15 – 17 May 2024 Hearings	Your opportunity to present your feedback directly to councillors
5 June 2024 Councillors review your feedback	and make decisions on the 10 Year Plan
27 June 2024 Council meeting	to adopt the 2024–2034 10 Year Plan (Long Term Plan)

Your Mayor and Councillors

Campbell Barry

Koromatua | Mayor
Campbell.barry@huttcity.govt.nz

Tui Lewis

Koromatua Tuarua | Deputy Mayor
Kaikaunihera ki te Whanganui
Harbour Ward Councillor
Tui.lewis@huttcity.govt.nz

Josh Briggs

Kaikaunihera o Te Tāone Whānui
City Wide Councillor
Josh.briggs@huttcity.govt.nz

Brady Dyer

Kaikaunihera o Te Tāone Whānui
City Wide Councillor
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Simon Edwards

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City Wide Councillor
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Karen Morgan

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City Wide Councillor
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Tony Stallinger

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Gabriel Tupou

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Glenda Barratt

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Central Ward Councillor
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Keri Brown

Kaikaunihera o Wainuiomata
Wainuiomata Ward Councillor
Keri.brown@huttcity.govt.nz

Andy Mitchell

Kaikaunihera ki Te Rāwhiti
Eastern Ward Councillor
Andy.mitchell@huttcity.govt.nz

Chris Parkin

Kaikaunihera ki Te Uru
Western Ward Councillor
Chris.parkin@huttcity.govt.nz

Naomi Shaw

Kaikaunihera ki Te Raki
Northern Ward Councillor
Naomi.shaw@huttcity.govt.nz

Hutt City Council

Address: Administration Building, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt

Phone: 04 570 6666 | 0800 HUTT CITY

Email: ltip@huttcity.govt.nz

Website: huttcity.govt.nz

Facebook: facebook.com/huttcitycouncil

Twitter: twitter.com/huttcitycouncil

Chief Executive Tumu Whakarae Jo Miller

Email: jo.miller@huttcity.govt.nz

If you'd like to speak to a Councillor about this 10 Year Plan, please call our contact centre on 04 570 6666 or 0800 HUTT CITY to be put through.

DRAFT

Auditor's opinion

To be added in March

DRAFT

Feedback form

Demographic questions:

Q.1: Are you submitting as an individual or on behalf of an organisation?

☐ Individual

☐ Organisation/Business/Iwi

[If yes] what is the name of the organisation that you represent?

Q.2: Do you live in Lower Hutt?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Q: If yes, then ask 'Do you own or rent the home you live in?'

Q: If no, then ask 'In which city do you live?'

Q: If no, then also ask (tick all that apply):

Are you a business owner in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt?

Do you work in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt?

Are you a landlord of a property that you pay rates on in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt?

Are you a former resident of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Lower Hutt?

Q.3: Which suburb of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt do you live in?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alicetown | <input type="checkbox"/> Manor Park |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arakura (Wainuiomata) | <input type="checkbox"/> Maungaraki |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ava | <input type="checkbox"/> Melling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Avalon | <input type="checkbox"/> Moera |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Belmont | <input type="checkbox"/> Naenae |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boulcott | <input type="checkbox"/> Normandale |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eastbourne | <input type="checkbox"/> Pencarrow (Wainuiomata) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern Bays (Days Bay, Lowry Bay, Mahina Bay, Point Howard, Sorrento Bay, Sunshine Bay, York Bay) | <input type="checkbox"/> Petone |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Epuni | <input type="checkbox"/> Seaview |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fairfield | <input type="checkbox"/> Stokes Valley |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Glendale (Wainuiomata) | <input type="checkbox"/> Taita |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gracefield | <input type="checkbox"/> Tirohanga |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Harbour View | <input type="checkbox"/> Wainuiomata Central |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homedale East (Wainuiomata) | <input type="checkbox"/> Wainuiomata West (Wainuiomata) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homedale West (Wainuiomata) | <input type="checkbox"/> Waiwhetu |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hutt Central | <input type="checkbox"/> Waterloo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kelson | <input type="checkbox"/> Woburn |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Korokoro | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) |

**Q.4:** What is your age group?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Under 18 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 55-64 years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 18-24 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 65-74 years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 25-34 years | <input type="checkbox"/> 75 years or older |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 35-44 years | <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to say |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 45-54 years | |

Q.5: Which ethnic groups do you belong to (tick all that apply)

Select all that apply to you

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Zealand European | <input type="checkbox"/> Niuean |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Māori | <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan | <input type="checkbox"/> Indian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cook Islands Māori | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify): |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tongan | |

If you have identified as Māori, we provide you an opportunity to detail your iwi and hapū affiliations.

Q: Your iwi

Q: Your Hapū affiliation

For the online feedback form, each section heading will hyperlink to the item in the CD (in a new window)

Water Services

Q.6: What is your preferred option for how we invest in water services for the next 10 years?

- Option 1: I prefer an increased budget of \$1.5 billion over 10 years, including water meters. *This is Council's preferred option*
- Option 2: I prefer an increased budget of \$2.5 billion over 10 years including water meters and maximum renewals
- I have no preference.

Please share any comments you would like to add.

Food organics and green organics (FOGO) collection service

Q.7: What is your preferred option for how we divert food and green organics waste from landfill.

- Option 1: I prefer that we set up a food organic and green organic collection service, starting 1 July 2027. *This is Council's preferred option*
- Option 2: I prefer that we stay as we are and keep the opt-in green waste collection service.
- I have no preference.

Please share any comments you would like to add.

Rates relief for low-income households

Q.8: What is your preferred option for implementing a rates remission policy to help low income homeowners?

- Option 1: I prefer the proposal to offer a remission (up to \$250 per year for eligible households). *This is Council's preferred option*
- Option 2: I prefer we maintain the status quo and not offer a remission based on financial hardship.
- I have no preference.

Please share any comments you would like to add.

Petone assets

Q.9: What is your preferred option for undertaking work on the three Petone assets – the library building, the grandstand and the wharf?

- Option 1: *This is Council's preferred option*
 - Library: A new, multi-purpose, shared facility potentially delivered in partnership;
 - Wharf: Demolish the wharf and install a memorial display
 - Petone Recreation Ground grandstand: Demolish seating and refurbish existing ground floor facilities.
- Option 2; Maintain the status quo:
 - Library: Refurbish the existing building including minor internal layout changes;
 - Wharf: Demolish the wharf, install a memorial display and make improvements to the Esplanade;

- Petone Recreation Ground grandstand: Demolish the entire grandstand, rebuild changing rooms and provide some seating
- I have no preference.

Please share any comments about the Petone sites that you would like to add.

What else?

Managing our assets

Q.10: Rate your level of agreement or disagreement with Council's proposed future approach to managing assets.

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know / NA
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------	-----------------

Do you have any comments on our Assets review?

Fees and charges

Q.11: Rate your level of agreement or disagreement with Council's proposal that those who use our facilities, or receive services provided, should pay an appropriate share of the costs involved through fees and charges?

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know / NA
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------	-----------------

Do you have any comments on our proposed updates to our fees and charges?
(e.g., increases to parking fees and to fees for the Silverstream landfill)

Developments Contributions Policy

Q.14: Rate your level of agreement or disagreement with Council’s revised development contributions policy.

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know / NA
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------	-----------------

Do you have any comments on our Development Contributions Policy?

Infrastructure Strategy

Q.17: Rate your level of agreement or disagreement with Council’s Infrastructure Strategy.

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know / NA
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------	-----------------

Do you have any comments on our Infrastructure Strategy?

Financial strategy and proposed rates increase

Q.19: Rate your level of agreement or disagreement with the approach outlined in Council’s Financial Strategy to enable the delivery of our priorities and progress investment in basic infrastructure.

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know / NA
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------	-----------------

Do you have any comments on our Financial Strategy?

We are proposing an increase in the total amount of rates revenue that we need to collect in 2024-2025, of 15.9% (after growth).

Q.20: Given the increased cost pressures on our work as well as the current economic climate, do you agree that a total rates revenue increase in 2024-2025 of 15.9% (after growth) is reasonable?

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know / NA
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------	-----------------

If you do not agree that the proposed rates revenue increase is reasonable, which areas of Council function and service delivery do you believe could be reduced in order to enable a lower rates increase, and why?

Please share any further comments you would like to add.

Satisfaction with Council's overall direction with the draft 10 Year Plan

Q.21: Please rate your level of agreement or disagreement with the general direction that we are taking for this draft 10 Year Plan.

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know / NA
----------------	-------	----------------------------	----------	-------------------	-----------------

Please explain the reason for your response.

Q.22: Would you like to present your feedback direct to councillors at a 10 Year Plan consultation hearing? (in person or through Zoom)?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes, please provide your best contact email or phone number for council staff to contact you to arrange a time slot

Q.23: Would you like to be kept informed about the outcome of Hutt City Council's public consultation process on the 10 Year Plan via email?

☐ Yes

☐ No

What is your contact email address?



DRAFT LONG TERM PLAN 2024-2034

Title in Te Reo

Title in English

Mahere Tekau Tau 2024-2034

Our 10 Year Plan 2024-2034



He mihi

Ko Te Awa Kairangi he pou herenga iwi, he pou herenga waka.

Here mai ko te kei o tō waka ki te tumu herenga waka o ngā pae mouna kua whakatūtūria nei e te hikuroa o Ngake Mai i Tararua ki Remutaka ki Pūrehurehu, ki Pōkai Mangumangu, ki Pareraho, ki Tirohanga, ki Tukutuku, ki Puke Tirotiro, ki Pukeariki, e whakamarumarutia nei Te Tatau o Te Pō a Ngāti Te Whiti, a Ngāti Tāwhirikura, ki Pukeatua, te tuahu tapu o Te Kāhui Mouna i te wā i a Māui ki te whakapuare i te wahanui o Te Ika Whakarau a Kutikuti Pekapeka.

I ahu mai i Te Wai Mānga, i a Rua Tupua, i a Rua Tawhito, Ko Ngake, ko Whātaītai. Ka timu ngā tai o Te Wai Mānga, ka pari mai ko Te Whanganui a Tara e pōkarekare mai ana.

Ka tū a Pukeatua ki runga i ngā wai e kato ana, i a Awamutu, i a Waiwhetū, kei reira a Arohanui ki te Tangata a Ngāti Puketapu, a Te Matehou, a Ngāti Hāmua e tū ana, tae noa atu rā ki ngā wai tuku kiri o te pūaha o te awa o Te Awa Kairangi.

Koia hoki te puna i heke mai ai he tangata. E kore e mimiti tēnei puna, ka koropupū, ka koropupū. Ko Te Awa Kairangi e rere iho mai ana i hōna pūtākenga i Pukemoumou i te paemounga o Tararua ki runga i hēnei whenua, ki runga i tēnei kāinga, hei āhuru mōwai ngā iwi.

Te Awa Kairangi is a rallying point for the many people and the many tribal affiliations that have made it their home.

Bind yourself to the many mountains of this place that were born from the lashing tail of Ngake. From Tararua to Remutaka, to Pūrehurehu, to Pōkai Mangumangu, to Pareraho, to Tirohanga, to Tukutuku, to Puke Tirotiro, to Pukeariki, to Te Korokoro o Te Mana which stands atop Te Tatau o Te Pō of Ngāti Te Whiti and Ngāti Tāwhirikura, to Pukeatua, the sacred altar of the Mountain Clan in the time of Māui.

It was here that the two ancient tūpuna, Ngake and Whātaītai, were summoned from the depths of the fresh water lake, tasked with prising open the mouth of the great fish.

It is Pukeatua that stands above the waters of Awamutu and Waiwhetū, the home of Arohanui ki te Tangata of Ngāti Puketapu, Te Matehou, and Ngāti Hāmua, flowing out to the life giving waters at the mouth of Te Awa Kairangi.

This is the spring that gives life to the people. This spring which will never be diminished, it will continue to flow, it will continue to flourish. Te Awa Kairangi that flows down from its source at Pukemoumou in the Tararua ranges and over these lands as a sheltering haven for the people.



Contents – Te Reo Māori and English

Will be in full merged version

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Message from the Mayor and Chief Executive

[To be updated for the LTP document – PLACEHOLDER COPY ONLY, AWAITING FINAL DRAFT]

Ngā mihi nui,

Campbell Barry
Koromatua Mayor

Jo Miller
Tumu Whakarāe Chief Executive



Partnership with Mana Whenua and Mātawaka

First and foremost is our relationship with Mana Whenua, who have historic and territorial rights in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt. The tribe's history and legends are based in the lands they have occupied over generations, and the land provides sustenance for the people and enables hospitality for guests.

Mana Whenua interests are represented by five iwi (tribal) organisations and two Mana Whenua marae in Te Awa Kairangi Lower Hutt – Te Tatau o Te Pō and Waiwhetū Marae.

Partnership with Mana Whenua Council has Tākai Here (memoranda of Partnership) with the five iwi organisations representing Mana Whenua and iwi Māori in Te Awa Kairangi Lower Hutt.

These take a covenant approach, reflect iwi strategic plans and align with Council and iwi aspirations.

More information about Mana Whenua partnerships can be found [here](#).



Welcome to our draft 10 Year Plan

2024 – 2034

Every three years, Hutt City Council prepares a 10 Year Plan that sets out the initiatives and services we plan to fund over the following 10 years. We adopted our last 10 Year Plan in 2021, and this year it's time for us to review and adopt a new Long Term Plan.

In 2021 we developed our 10 Year Plan where it was clear there was a need and a strong desire from the community to invest in the basics like water infrastructure, our transport network, housing, and resilience measures due to the changing climate and increasing severe weather events. We are taking the next steps on the journey by remaining focused on continuing this work for our community to achieve our goal of a connected, resilient, and inclusive city where all of our people thrive.

The economic conditions have changed significantly since we developed our last 10 Year Plan, and we are in a much more challenging environment. We're also continuing to deal with the consequences of historic underinvestment in our ageing infrastructure, record population growth and more frequent weather events that are disrupting our city and impacting our roading network. These are challenging times.

As you read our Long Term Plan, you will see we have outlined the key projects that will help us address the challenges we face. We are still focussed on resilience and investing in our core water and transport infrastructure but know that these will take time to fix properly. We have also looked closely at our other activities and services in the 10 Year budget with the economic climate and cost of living in mind.

Upgrading our city's infrastructure remains a key area of focus in this 10 Year Plan. Our Infrastructure Strategy shows how we are taking a proactive approach to addressing issues within our water and transport networks:

- We will focus on fixing the parts of the water network that are in poor condition by repairing known leaks and increasing the number of kilometres of pipes that are renewed.



- The Seaview wastewater treatment plant is nearing the end of its serviceable life, and we need to renew a number of the critical systems at the facility.
- We are looking at ways to manage the increasing demand for water through initiatives such as universal smart meters and building the resilience of our reservoir network.
- Completing the construction of Tupua Horo Nuku (Eastern Bays Shared Path) will provide a greater level of protection for the road out to Eastbourne from the ocean and extreme weather events.
- Improving the resilience of our roading infrastructure by finishing the improvements to Eastern Hutt Road and making progress on a new multi-modal transport corridor connecting Gracefield and State Highway 2 (the Cross Valley Connection project).
- Making significant progress on the construction of Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi (RiverLink) to provide protection from a 1 in 440-year flood and further revitalise our city centre, improving public transport and addressing congestion.

Alongside investment in infrastructure, a priority for us is to focus on community wellbeing and supporting our people to have a sense of identity and be proud of where they live. Our 10 Year Plan shows that we are taking steps to provide flexible, high-quality spaces and places where people can connect and access services and activities, including hubs and libraries, community halls, pools, and other facilities.

Our financial management remains strong, and our Financial Strategy continues to focus on achieving a balanced budget over the long-term. We know, like many other councils, there are financial challenges ahead and that we must continue to act prudently on behalf of our ratepayers to balance wellbeing and ratepayer expectations.

A key focus of the 10 Year Plan is taking the next steps in facing the pressures of a growing population, aging infrastructure and the impacts of a changing climate. We must do this while also striking a balance between planned rates increases and including funding to progressing key projects and avoiding significant service reductions.



[the following is to be updated after consultation]

With financial sustainability and affordability front of mind Council is proposing an increase of 15.9% (after growth) in the total amount of rates revenue we collect for 2024/25 in order to fund the approved projects. 40% of this will go towards investment in infrastructure for water services and the remaining funds covers costs for all the other services including roading, parks, community facilities, rubbish and recycling.

This rates increase equates on average to \$9.89 per week per residential household.

Over the last three years we have successfully focussed on getting the basics right. Now we are asking you to help us take the next steps in our progress.



How to read this plan

Council has a wide range of responsibilities, and we provide a variety of services to the community of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt. To guide our activities and management of our financials and ratepayers' money responsibly, we work to detailed plans. Our overarching plan is called the Long Term Plan (LTP) and covers 10 years.

Council develops a LTP every three years. The LTP is aimed at providing a long-term focus to Council's activities and decision making. It outlines the activities Council plans to undertake, the cost of delivering these, and how they will be paid for.

This LTP 2024 – 2034 was shaped through a comprehensive process of engagement, planning, consultation, and decision making which will continue through the life of the plan. It outlines Council's vision for the future and contains plans aimed at achieving that vision over time. It also highlights the challenges and opportunities facing Council and our strategy to meet these over the next 10 years in each activity area.

In addition to setting our direction, this 10 Year Plan LTP sets out the basis for monitoring and evaluating, so we can report to our community on progress.

Here's a quick rundown of the Council planning and reporting cycle:

- The 10 Year Plan sets out the plans for our city over the following decade and outlines key projects and budgets for that period. The first year of the 10 Year Plan also serves as the Annual Plan for that year.
- In the two years following a 10 Year Plan, we have an Annual Plan each year. You can think of them as being like chapters two and three of the 10 Year Plan.

In both our 10 Year Plan and Annual Plans we set goals across our different work areas to make sure Council is always striving to best serve our community. In our



Annual Report, we compare the goals we set with how we actually performed that year. This document is then audited by the Office of the Auditor General.

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Challenges we're facing

It's important to understand the challenges we're facing in this 10 Year Plan. Those challenges are wide and varied. Put quite simply, this is one of our most challenging 10 Year Plans.

A growing population

The current population of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt is about 113,000. We're expecting this figure to reach 125,000 by 2033, and 137,000 in 2043. Our population is also ageing. Rates of projected population growth are highest at ages 50 and over, while the share of the population aged over 70 is expected to rise from 11% to 14% over the next 30 years.

Population growth of this scale is putting huge pressure on our supply of houses and infrastructure like pipes and roads. Working in partnership with the government and private sector, we have embarked on a programme of urban renewal which is intended to deliver a central city that is thriving and meets the needs of diverse businesses, residents, and visitors.

What we're doing: We're working in partnership with the government and private sector to address this issue and deliver a city that is thriving and meets the needs of diverse businesses, residents, and visitors.

A challenging economic environment

Since setting our last 10 Year Plan in 2021, circumstances have changed a lot, with many factors creating a more challenging economic environment.

We know our community is facing increasing cost burdens that are having a significant impact on day-to-day living. Council is also faced with economic pressures such as high inflation, the higher cost of borrowing due to increased interest rates, increasing insurance costs, and higher construction and resourcing costs. We need to strike the right balance between these cost pressures and the importance of investing in our city's infrastructure. Simply put, we are just like everyone else – facing much higher costs and the need to balance our budget.

What we're doing: We're carefully considering the rating impact on our community who are affected by the rising cost of living. This means reviewing project budgets and working hard to find savings in our operating costs.



A rapidly changing climate

Our changing climate is posing increasingly real challenges to communities in Te Awa Kairangi kit Tai Lower Hutt and risks to the infrastructure which we rely on. The significant challenges we face as a result of more extreme climate events include sea-level rise and increased levels of rainfall.

What we're doing: To address these issues, we are investing in improving the resilience of our water and transport networks and progressing work on flood protection measures along Te Awa Kairangi Hutt River.

The need to focus on improving our infrastructure

We're also dealing with the consequences of historic underinvestment in our ageing infrastructure. When this is combined with record population growth, higher costs across the board and more frequent severe weather events, it presents us with many challenges. We are also looking closely at providing sustainable transport choices to ease traffic congestion in the city.

This means that water services, transport options and our resilience measures are all in the spotlight even more with increasing demand and much higher levels of investment required.

What we're doing: For this 10 Year Plan, we're taking the next steps with a clear commitment and strong focus on improving our infrastructure. Most of our investment is going towards water and transport as well as projects focused on adapting to a changing climate. All this work is essential in building strong foundations for our future.

Managing our assets

One of the financial challenges we're facing is the future affordability of our community facilities and parks and reserves. Past under-investment, in many of our facilities means significant work is required over the next 10 years.

At the same time there is increasing demand from our growing population and new activities. We must ensure we can continue to meet the needs of our communities while not increasing the burden on ratepayers.

What we're doing: We're proposing increases to leases, licenses and hire fees in line with our Revenue and Financing Policy to ensure they reflect the true cost of assets and strike a fair balance for users and non-users.

We also plan to look at when and how buildings and spaces are being used and whether they could provide better service to our community, alongside the existing users.



Find more information about how we're proposing to manage our assets going forward [<here>](#)

How we're planning to navigate these challenges

This plan centres around three key priority areas and four ways to support how we deliver them.

We're working towards:

- providing future-fit infrastructure
- enabling a liveable city and vibrant neighbourhoods
- supporting and enhance the environment

Long term financial planning

Budget savings of almost \$35 Million have been made and incorporated into this 10 Year Plan. Given the importance of the decisions that needed to be made we've been through all our budgets line by line, and looked at each project in detail to be sure that we're doing everything we can to make savings, reduce costs and make good decisions for the long-term success of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt.

As you will see in this document, we have taken steps to organise some of our work differently, been flexible where possible and delayed some of our transport projects, such as the strengthening of the Cuba Street Overbridge, and postponed some renewals work until we're in a better position to start them.

Two key factors central to our planning:

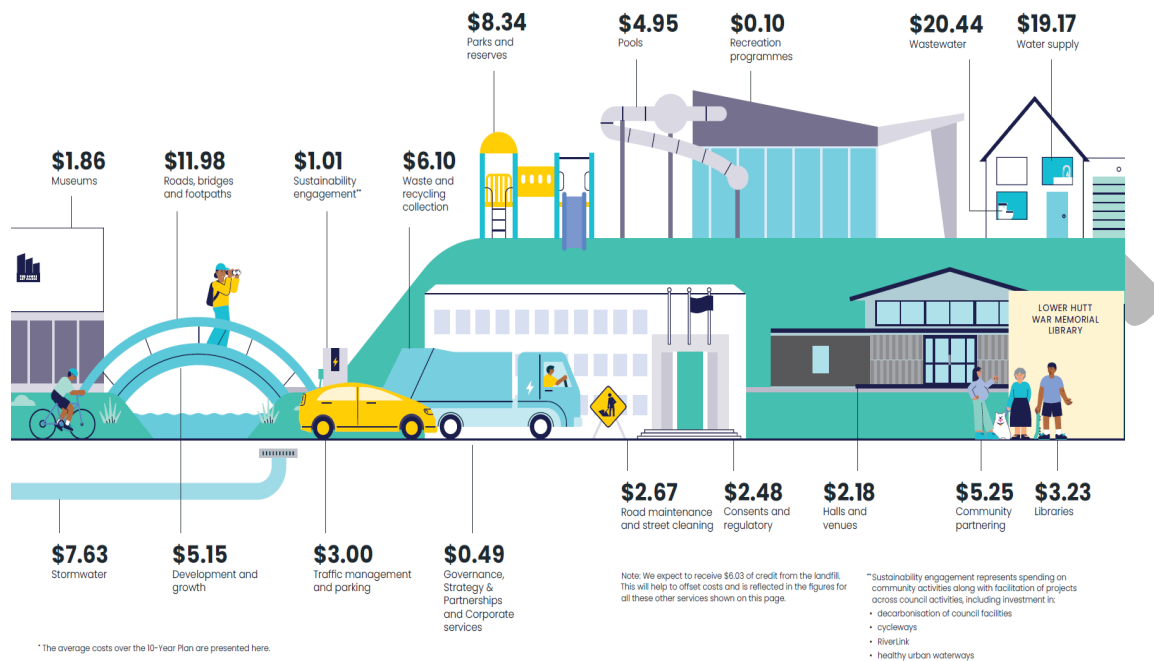
- ensuring our long-term financial sustainability, and
- carefully considered rates charges that are as affordable as possible for our community.

All of our project and investment decisions are based on the financial approach outlined in our Financial and Infrastructure strategies. You can read the full strategies in Section 3 of the Long Term Plan.



Based on decisions made so far to develop our draft budget here's where your rates will be spent over the next 10 years:

For every \$100 you pay in rates, we spend*:



[Note: infographic is with Gusto for design in line with document theme]

Conclusion

We know we are facing some big challenges in the coming years. If we achieve what we set out to do in this 10 Year Plan, then our infrastructure will be well on the way to being fit for purpose and resilient against the impacts of the changing climate and meet the needs of a growing population. Our facilities and services will support the wellbeing of our people.



Our strategic framework and priorities

The purpose of the 10 Year Plan is to answer the question, “What will our city look like in 10 years as a result of this Long-Term Plan?” This plan outlines how we are going to take the next steps to make Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt better by fixing things like roads and pipes, managing urban growth and housing intensification, improving our facilities and services to meet community needs, and building resilience to combat the impact of our changing climate.

To help us make decisions and prioritise projects, we developed a framework that identifies our priorities and focus areas for long-term planning and investment decisions. The priorities are like the building blocks of the plan – everything we do in the plan should fit with at least one of these goals. These priorities are based on clear direction from our elected members to support a connected, resilient and inclusive city where all our people thrive.

[To be include: a redesign of the strategic framework matrix plus text]

The framework is a guide for the work we will do in the next decade. By using this tool, we’re able to ensure our decisions are strategy-led, streamlined, and consistent. If projects don’t align, we are able to ask why – is it an activity that sits outside our priorities? Or is it something that simply isn’t a priority in the next 10 years?

The fundamental principle of our strategic approach is **to promote the wellbeing of all people** in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt: focusing on the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of the community. The main priorities highlighted are:

What we will do:

- **Provide future-fit infrastructure:** Making sure the city has good quality and future-ready infrastructure.
- **Enabling a liveable city and vibrant neighbourhoods:** Prioritising a high quality of life, green spaces, and community places.



- **Support and enhance the environment:** Working to support the natural environment and biodiversity.

And how we will do it:

- **In partnership:** Collaborating with different groups and organisations to achieve goals.
- **With a changing climate in mind:** Considering a changing climate in all decisions and actions.
- **Being financially sustainable:** Managing money responsibly given the economic challenges.

The framework is designed to capture our priorities and drive our alignment to community wellbeing for the next 10 years. It outlines our priorities in what we want to achieve and how we want to achieve it.

The Principle: Promoting the wellbeing of all people

For our city to thrive, we need neighbourhoods and communities that are safe, connected, healthy, inclusive, and resilient. Our neighbourhoods and communities give us a sense of place and purpose. Council's role is to support and enable neighbourhoods and communities to thrive.

We work alongside communities to facilitate and support community-led initiatives, and find local solutions to local issues. We use community forums and hui to gain a community voice on specific issues and work on problems with groups and agencies across Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt.

Our contribution to enhancing Māori wellbeing

We remain dedicated to activating Te Tiriti o Waitangi, working to deepen understanding and navigate pathways to implement and apply the articles within Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai. The Māori population in Te Awa Kairangi is steadily expanding, underscoring the need for well-defined aspirations and objectives aimed at enhancing health, education, and employment opportunities for Māori living in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai.

Tākai Here (Memoranda of Partnership) serve as ongoing guidance on how we engage in Mana Whenua partnerships with mana and integrity. Collaborating with Mana Whenua enhances their capacity to fulfil its inherent commitment to



nurturing and supporting all Māori and Mātāwaka residing in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai, aligning closely with enacting our purpose of a city where everyone thrives.

Mana Whenua, Mātāwaka, and Marae organise annual events like Te Rā o te Raukura, that actively promote and champion Health, Wellbeing, and Whānau. We are committed to offering support to ensure the success of these events, as they provide Māori and our wider population with the opportunity to participate.

Priority 1: Future-fit infrastructure

Our infrastructure supports Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt to be a liveable city where all our people thrive: the social, economic, and cultural wellbeing of our community is sustained, and the health and safety of people, property and the environment is protected.

As highlighted, we're facing some big financial challenges as we re-prioritise. To meet all our aspirations we need a financial strategy that allows us to invest in key areas that will get our city moving- and meet the requirements of a growing population. We must get to a more financially sustainable footing. We also need to ensure that growth pays for growth. This means allocating costs and charges where they fall.

With a growing population we also face some significant housing challenges. We are supporting partnerships to build more warm, dry, environmentally friendly, and healthy homes for our people to live in. By prioritising investment in upgrading and building new infrastructure, we are creating a strong foundation for sustainable growth that will help meet our aim of protecting and enhancing our environment. We consider it prudent to invest now, to avoid large costs in the future or seeing our infrastructure falling behind the needs of a growing population.

Priority 2: Enabling a liveable city and vibrant neighbourhoods

Over the next 10 years we want to take the next steps in creating a liveable city that promotes a high quality of life for people. Easy access to green spaces and community places is an important part of this. Our neighbourhood hubs are places to gather, connect, and explore and are central to creating vibrant



communities. A lack of affordable housing stock is an issue. Our inner city has a high proportion of renters, and we know that 79% of renters are financially stressed. This is partly because rent affordability has decreased while the number of renter households is projected to increase. There is also very little social housing in the city centre.

Housing density shows that the city centre does not have dense housing in comparison to other parts of the city. We also know that the quality of our housing stock indicates that some areas (e.g. Epuni and Melling) experience more mould and dampness than in other areas. Over half of our city's dwellings are more than 50 years old.

Making sure all our residents live in thriving neighbourhoods and have access to warm, dry, secure housing remains a key priority for this 10 Year Plan.

Priority 3: Supporting and enhancing the environment

We want to support our natural environment, enhance biodiversity, and enable our community to connect with our natural spaces. To achieve this our strategies and plans highlight the need for sustainable and resilient environmental reserve management practices in response to a changing climate, recent storms and flooding.

The Council's draft District Plan is proposing a range of provisions to address stormwater runoff, including water sensitive urban design in developments providing four or more units, rainwater storage tanks and greywater systems for all new residential development to both store and allow for the reuse of water. Our Urban Development team is preparing a spatial plan that will provide a strategic vision and guidance for the future development of our city, outlining goals and objectives for sustainable growth.

We realise that we cannot solve our environmental challenges alone. That is why we are partnering with other councils to implement programmes like the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023-2029. This will create a pathway for everyone in the region to work together to care for our resources.



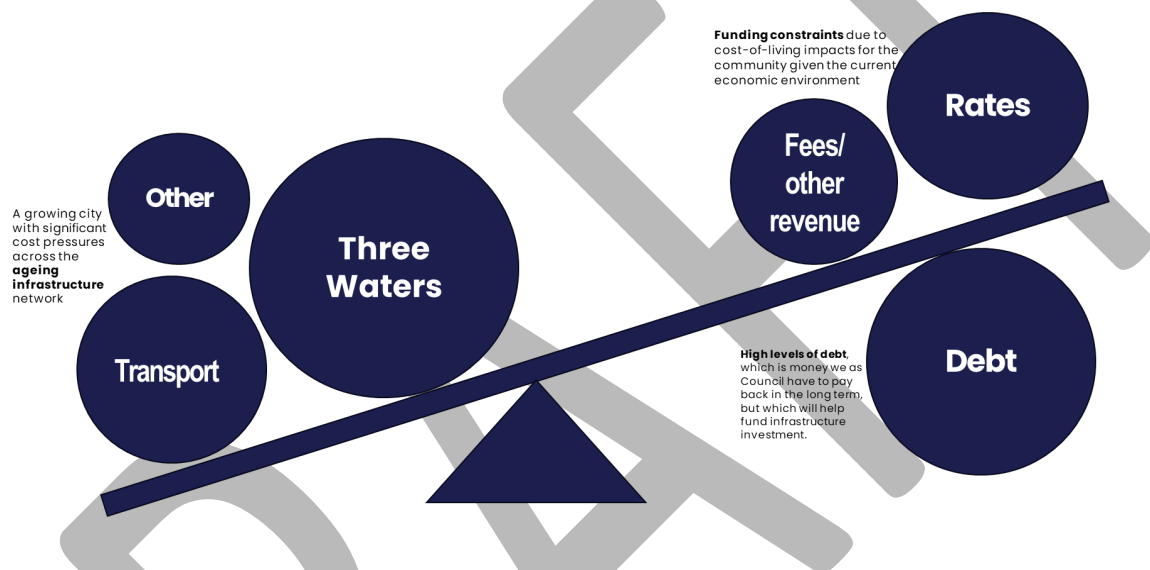
Through activities like our kerbside rubbish and recycling service and the Silverstream Landfill, we already take a joined-up approach to managing solid waste, aligning with our goal of ensuring a healthy and thriving environment. Over the next 10 years, we want to take the next steps in our recycling programme alongside our partner councils to include kerbside waste collection for food organics and green organics (FOGO). In doing this, we will relieve the pressure on our landfills across the region and support our goals for the environment.



Our finances at a glance

The budget for the 2024-34 draft 10 Year Plan has been developed to enable the delivery of the priorities and progress the investment in basic infrastructure.

There are three key challenges which need to be managed.



Alongside this, there's continued uncertainty around legislative reforms with the change in government and higher compliance requirements that need to be catered for through this 10 Year Plan. We have developed the Financial Strategy with guiding principles which can be summarised as follows:

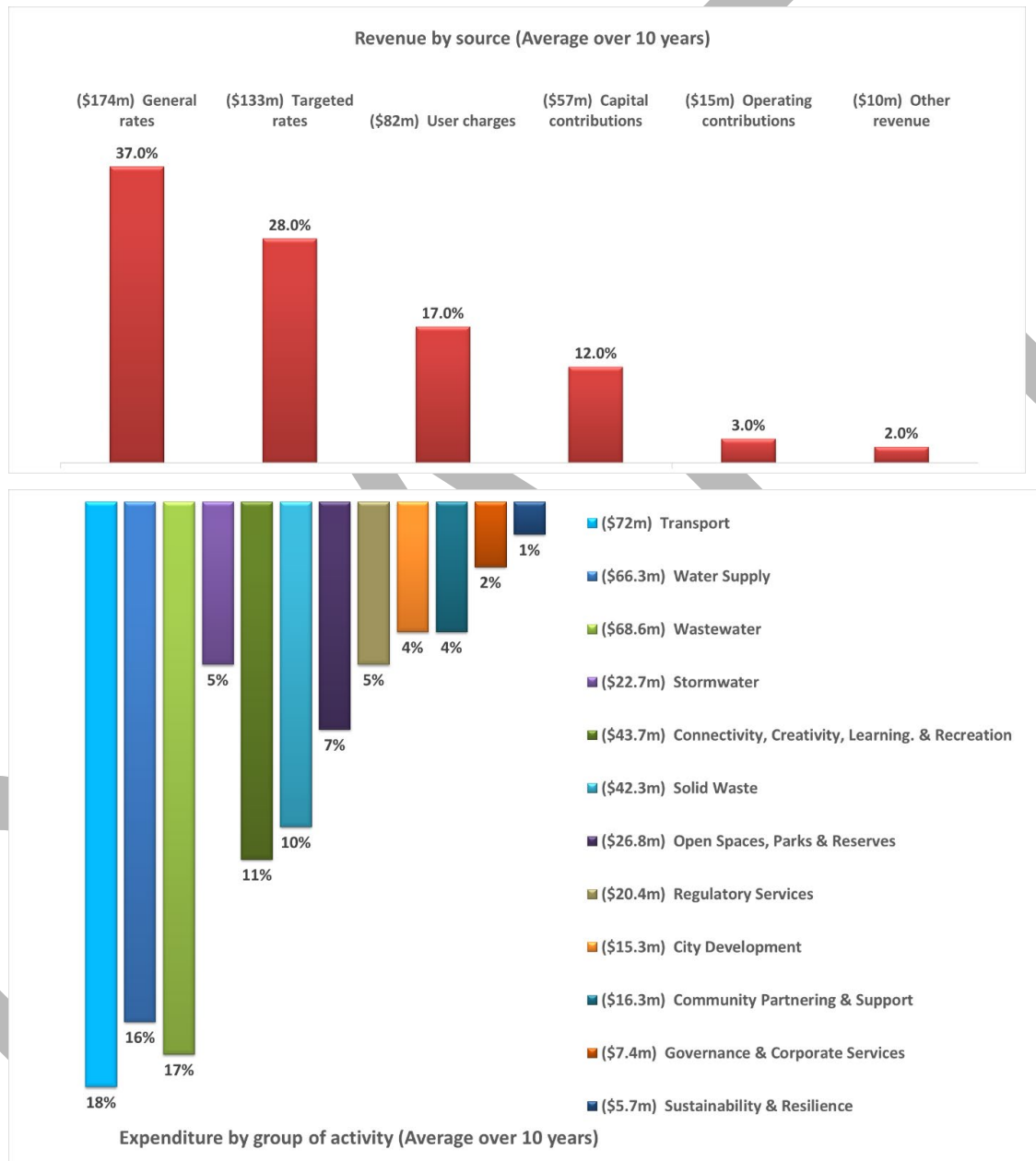
- achieving intergenerational equity, by spreading the costs between both present and future ratepayers
- prudent borrowing levels
- achieving a balanced operating budget and ensuring that every day costs are paid for from everyday income
- careful consideration of the affordability of rates charges
- delivering our services effectively and efficiently
- Strengthening our financial position in the long term

Check out the full Financial Strategy. [<link>](#)



Council revenue and operating spend

Rates income is our major source of revenue, whilst our expenditure profile has water services (38%) and transport (18%) holding the top spots for spending.



Although savings were applied to budgets through previous plans, high-costs and inflation are being identified across all our activities, which are outstripping savings made. The cost of borrowings has also increased significantly.



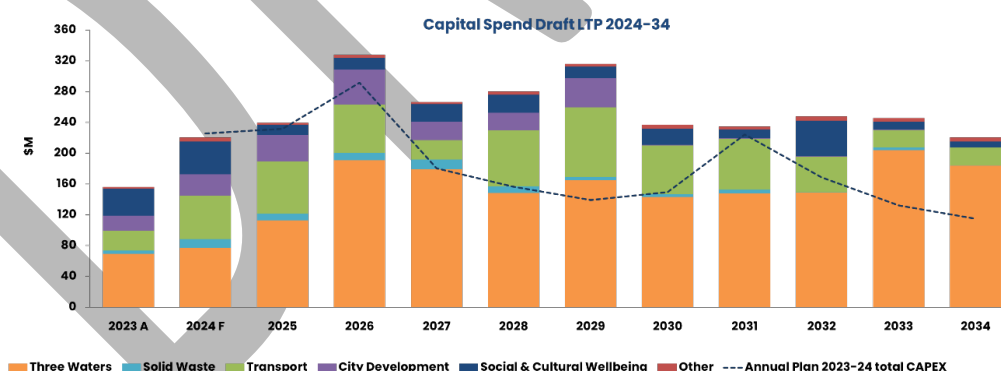
To mitigate some of these pressures, further savings have been made to budgets totalling \$34.8 Million over ten years. All these savings have an ongoing effect and reduce the rating impact. We'll continue to drive for efficiencies and revenue opportunities to reduce the rates burden into the future.

Capital Investment and funding

To address growing demands for increased capital investment in core infrastructure assets, we plan to spend \$2.6 Billion over the ten years, 63% of this spend is in the water services and 21% on transport. This investment level is a significant increase of \$1.2 billion compared to Long Term Plan 2021-31, largely due to the need to support investment in a growing city, address the infrastructure deficit with ageing assets and the impact of significant cost escalations due to a challenging economic context.

This significant capital investment will be funded largely by borrowings with some funding from development contributions and central government.

The capital programme, particularly in water services, carries a level of uncertainty and risks to achievability. Wellington Water and Council has been building capacity and capability over the last few years to improve delivery performance. It is important to us that there are no delays to the programme as this may result in not meeting planned levels of service or result in greater costs in the long term.





Asset management

Infrastructure deteriorates as it ages, increasing the likelihood of failures and disrupting service to customers. These failures also increase maintenance, operations and customer service costs. Planning to renew infrastructure that is reaching or is at the end of its life reduces the risk of service interruptions and minimises maintenance costs.

Three waters – drinking water, stormwater and wastewater

We received advice on our three waters assets based on the current information available to Wellington Water Limited. We are proposing to include a significantly higher capital budget for the maintenance, operations and renewal of these assets based on this advice. We have not included budgets at the levels recommended by WWL due to the constraints on debt and rates funding. Our budget is based on what we think is affordable, even though we know it is less than half of the 30km per year of pipe renewal rate that WWL wants us to complete. This means that the available budget will be used for the most urgent jobs and projects. This could mean longer times to resolve and address non-urgent jobs and projects with some issues being resolved at a slower rate. The budgeted spend is expected to result in improvements to the three waters network over the 10 years.

Transport

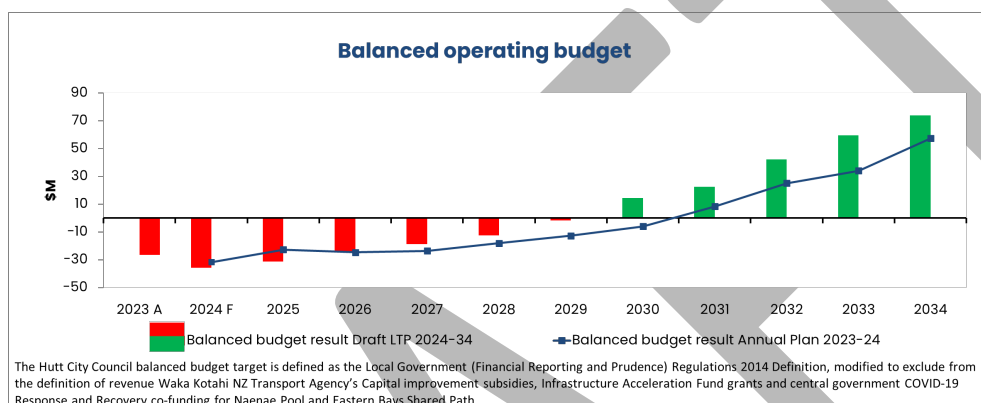
The Integrated transport strategy developed in 2022 has identified some key challenges for our transport network. This 10 Year Plan is a step towards addressing some of these and is expected to improve the overall condition of the transport network over the 10 years. Funding constraints have also played an important role in the planned investment for this plan. Furthermore, government priorities are not yet finalised and further changes may be required in future plans to reflect these priorities.

A balanced operating budget – everyday costs are paid for from everyday income

A guiding principle of this Financial Strategy is about the importance of having a balanced operating budget. This means that projected operating revenue over



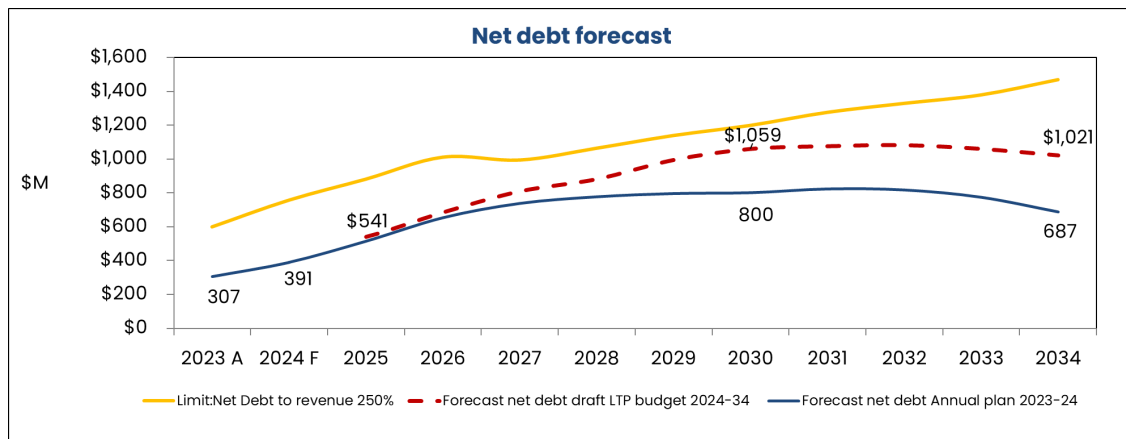
the lifetime of the 10 Year Plan is set at a level that's sufficient to meet projected operating expenses. This ensures that ratepayers are contributing an appropriate amount towards the cost of the services they receive or are able to access, i.e. 'everyday costs are paid for from everyday income'. This plan projects deficits until 2029-30 when a balanced operating budget position is expected to be achieved, refer graph below.



The projected balanced operating budget provides a realistic balance between managing the pressures on ratepayers and ensuring we remain financially sustainable into the future.

Borrowings

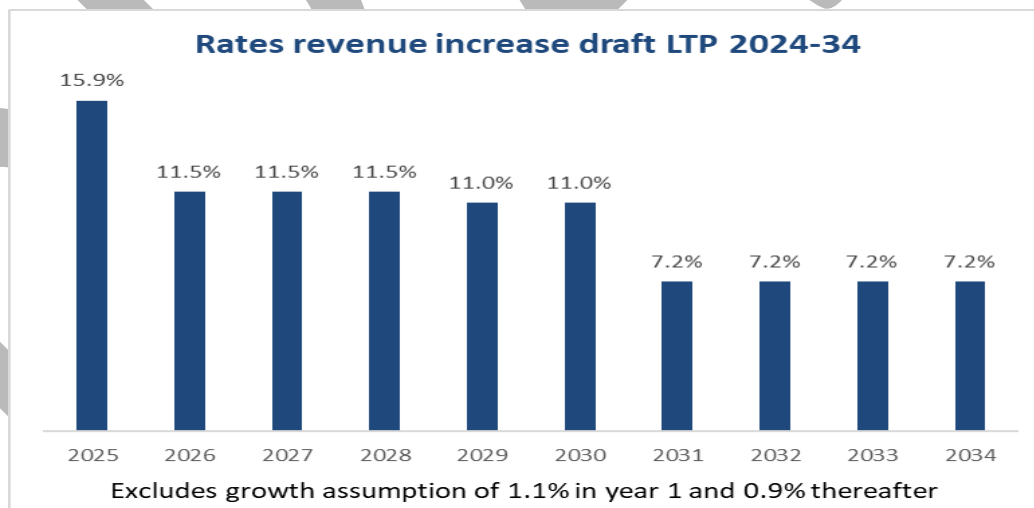
In August 2023, the Standard & Poors Global Ratings Agency affirmed our AA credit rating but adjusted the outlook from stable to negative; reflecting the risks associated with higher borrowings due to increased capital investment. The Financial Strategy for the upcoming 10 years reflects increases to other funding sources such as development and financial contributions, higher rates revenue and fees and charges to help fund the cost of infrastructure. The projected debt profile is outlined in the graph below.



After taking other funding sources into account, increased borrowings are largely funding the capital investment programme. Net debt of \$0.3 Billion at 30 June 2023 is projected to increase to a peak of just over \$1 Billion in 2029-30. The projected debt profile as outlined in the graph, highlights the much higher borrowings levels compared to the Annual Plan 2023-24.

Rates

The graph below outlines the rates revenue increases proposed over the 10 year period in the plan.



The examples below show how a range of properties are affected by the proposed rates increase for 2024/25.



Property Category	Capital Value 1 July 2024	2023- 2024 Rates	2024-2025 Rates	\$ Change Amount annual	\$ Change Amount Weekly	Change Amount %
Average Residential	\$815,000	\$3,348	\$3,862	\$514	\$9.89	15.4%
Average Commercial Central	\$2,350,000	\$19,367	\$22,546	\$3,180	\$61.15	16.4%
Average Commercial Suburban	\$2,418,000	\$16,501	\$19,235	\$2,734	\$52.58	16.6%
Average Rural (no water or wastewater)	\$1,247,000	\$2,342	\$2,690	\$347	\$6.68	14.8%
Utilities	\$3,262,068	\$23,515	\$28,239	\$4,724	\$90.85	20.1%

Although both debt and revenue sources are increasing in this plan, our levels of service are still at risk of being impacted due to cost pressures that exceed our assumptions around inflation in the future.

Further information can be found in this 10 Year Plan. See:

- Financial Strategy [<link>](#)
- Infrastructure Strategy [<link>](#)
- Revenue and Financing Policy [<link>](#)
- Funding Impact Statement Including Rates [<link>](#)



What you said about this 10 Year Plan

[to be updated following the results of consultation – Comms/Engagement/
Corporate Planning/Finance/ Research & Evaluation]

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Introduction to the Statements of Service Performance Chapter

Welcome to the chapter about Service Performance Reporting in Hutt City Council's 10 Year Plan. Here, we'll illustrate how we make decisions and work towards making our community better in areas like the local economy, the environment, and social and culture activities in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt.

We measure our Statement of Service performance through key performance reporting. In 2023, Council undertook a comprehensive review of all Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), resulting in some adjustments that will be explained in this chapter.

The KPIs establish a direct alignment between a performance measurement (what we do) and the outcomes we seek for the city (why we do it). Developed in collaboration with service delivery managers, these indicators align with Council's strategic priorities and were agreed by our elected members. The KPIs help facilitate performance improvement through regular assessments and measured on a regular basis. The annual Residents Satisfaction Survey plays an important role in evaluating the quality of services and facilities that Council provides.

In 2010, the Government introduced a series of mandatory non-financial performance measures that all local authorities must monitor and report on for their communities. The objective behind these measures is to enable residents to actively participate in discussions regarding the anticipated levels of service for their areas and to lift their involvement in the decision-making processes of their local authority.

You can find more information about the mandatory non-financial performance measures here – [link](#)



How to read this Chapter

One of Council's main jobs is to make decisions that are fair and helpful for both the people who live here now and those who will live here in the future. We carefully pick performance measures that match the goals we have for our services and show how well we're doing. This involves looking closely at what we do, making sure our service goals match our criteria for success, and getting input from the community when we develop documents such as our 10 Year Plan, also known as the Long-Term Plan (LTP), Annual Plan and Resident Satisfaction Surveys.

We are required to follow the rules in the Local Government Act (2002) and guidelines from the Department of Internal Affairs to make sure we measure and present information about our services in a way that everyone can understand. We have a consistent way of doing this, considering why we spend money and what we want to achieve. Each measure is then monitored and reported on every quarter to show how well we're progressing.

Our performance dashboard at the start of each section gives you a quick look at how well our services are doing through specific key performance indicators. These indicators help us track progress outlined in our 10 Year Plan.

By going through this section with an understanding of how we make decisions, follow the rules, and measure our performance, you get a good idea of how Council looks at and shares information about its services.



Introduction to Environmental Wellbeing Section

Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt Environmental Wellbeing

Addressing environmental issues and concerns, such as the impact of a changing climate, pollution, and inadequate green spaces, is essential for fostering a healthier community.

Ensuring communities have access to quality green spaces and clean, safe waterways is important for enhancing public health. Green spaces provide areas for physical activity, relaxation, and social interactions, contributing to reduced stress and improved mental wellbeing. Clean waterways not only ensure a safe water supply but also contribute to a healthier ecosystem that supports the diverse flora and fauna we enjoy in the city. In this way, safeguarding the environment is synonymous with safeguarding community health.

Looking forward to the next 10 years, our focus is on making positive changes to keep our freshwater healthy and removing storm and wastewater safely and efficiently. We know there are challenges with using too much water now, so we want to change how we use water. Planned changes in the Government's Natural Resources Plan will help transform how we utilise water, emphasising less water use, smarter practices, and a promise to keep our freshwater healthy for generations.

Our strategic approach to managing our water infrastructure is outlined in Council's Infrastructure Strategy contained in this 10 Year Plan. The Infrastructure Strategy tells the story of Council's stewardship approach to the management of the core infrastructure in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai and to meeting the challenges our infrastructure faces.

Some of our other projects outlined in this 10 Year Plan are designed to have positive impacts on our urban environment. For instance, by enabling and encouraging the installation of electric vehicle (EV) charging stations, we are playing a role in growing the necessary infrastructure to encourage greater use of EVs. This, in turn, contributes to reduced air pollution and a cleaner, healthier environment. It exemplifies Council's commitment to fostering sustainability and wellbeing through targeted initiatives that align with the region's broader environmental goals.



Environmental Wellbeing

Dashboard

Infographics – [dashboard details to be confirmed and updated]

Average residential electricity consumption

- January 2023 – 433 kWh (Electricity Authority)
- June 2023 – 720 kWh (Electricity Authority)

New solar and wind renewable energy connections in the Wellington Region from April 2022–31 March 2023

- Sun – 123 (Electricity Authority)
- Wind – 0 (Electricity Authority)

Total number of solar and wind renewable energy connections in the Wellington Region at April 2023

- Sun – 4000 (Electricity Authority)
- Wind – 17 (Electricity Authority)

Residents perceptions of problems (Percentage who agreed with problem – 2023)

- Traffic congestion – 79% (Quality of life survey)
- Air pollution – 23% (Quality of life survey)
- Noise pollution – 44% (Quality of life survey)
- Water pollution – 64% (Quality of life survey)



Stories for Environmental Wellbeing

Why we are proposing to invest in water meters

We're working with Wellington Water Limited (WWL) and other Councils across the region towards making sure we have enough water for everyone. Water meters are a key component in helping to manage our water better. They help us use water wisely, reduce risks, and save money. Our goal is to be efficient with our natural water resources. Meters not only track water use but also help create a smarter and more sustainable water supply. Since freshwater is a limited resource, we want to use water wisely to avoid problems and secure a healthy future for our water sources.

Our main aim is to make sure customers have sufficient water, especially during hot summer days, while also keeping costs in check. Sustainability, for us, means using water wisely, making supply systems better, and taking care of rivers and aquifers.

Our journey to water security involves three steps: reducing leaks, using water wisely, and getting ready for future needs. This plan not only helps to save water but also encourages smart water use through metering and helps us better prepare for our water needs throughout the summer. By working on all these things together, we make sure our water supply system is strong, and our water future is positive and sustainable.

Smart meters will help us reach our goal of using water wisely. They give customers data to manage water use and enable the tracking of leaks faster. Smart meters go beyond just saving money – they help us use water efficiently, fit into smart networks, and move towards a future where our community leads in responsible water use.

Hutt City Council approves new waste plan

We have approved a plan to transition our city and the Wellington region over the next six years and beyond to an economy where we process and reuse materials in a sustainable or environmentally friendly way. The Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan 2023-2029 creates a pathway for everyone in the region to work together to care for our resources – for less waste and a greater place.

We are joining with the rest of Wellington region's councils to implement this plan. Some region-wide goals include:

- Ensuring the availability of construction and demolition waste processing and recovery by 2026
- Providing organic processing systems by 2029



- Adding five new resource recovery locations to the existing network by 2030

Our action plan includes measures designed to help the city shift from just managing waste to focusing on reducing, reusing, and recycling. These actions include:

- Assisting local businesses with waste minimisation practices by offering free waste audits, presentations and supporting solutions
- Supporting the development of regional resource recovery networks to minimise waste and move to a circular economy. This could include options for managing and processing organic waste, construction and demolition waste, biosolids, materials recovery facilities, and a region-wide resource recovery network
- Advocating for better waste solutions to central government and other national bodies of influence



Ngā puna wai | Water supply

Statements of Service Performance

What we do
Ensuring the consistent and secure access to safe drinking water is an important concern for our community. To achieve this, we are committed to providing a sustainable, high-quality water supply for both domestic and commercial needs. Our ongoing efforts involve close monitoring of water quality and undertaking necessary maintenance and upgrades to meet the required service standards. The Greater Wellington Regional Council oversees the extraction, treatment, and bulk water supply to feed the city's water supply system.
Why we do it
<p>By delivering water that is of high quality and affordable, we actively contribute to several crucial activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enhancing the overall health of our community• Ensuring community safety, particularly through the water supply system's firefighting capabilities• Supporting both industrial and residential development initiatives• Building resilience to cope with the effect of the changing climate and intense weather events



Key Performance Indicators

Water supply

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
<i>We want to ensure our community has access to a safe, clean, reliable water supply:</i>			
Drinking water supply complies with part 4 of the drinking-water standards (bacteria compliance criteria)	Quarterly	Full compliance – 100%	Full compliance – 100%
Drinking water supply complies with part 5 of the drinking-water standards (protozoal compliance criteria)	Quarterly	Full compliance – 100%	Full compliance – 100%
Number of complaints for drinking water per 1,000 connections	Quarterly	≤ 20	≤ 20
Resident satisfaction with the water supply service they receive	Annual	≥ 90%	≥ 90%
<i>Where the local authority attends a callout in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its networked reticulation system, the following median response times are measured:</i>			
Attendance for urgent callouts: from the time the local authority receives notification to the time service personnel reach the site	Quarterly	≤ 90 minutes	≤ 90 minutes
Resolution of urgent callouts: from the time the local authority receives notification to the time service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption	Quarterly	≤ 8 hours	≤ 8 hours
Attendance for non-urgent callouts: from the time the local authority receives notification to the time service personnel reach the site	Quarterly	≤ 72 hours	≤ 72 hours
Resolution of non-urgent callouts: from the time the local authority receives notification to the time service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption	Quarterly	≤ 20 working days	≤ 20 working days
<i>We need to ensure we have a sustainable water supply for the future:</i>			
Average drinking water consumption per resident per day	Quarterly	≤ 385 litres	≤ 385 litres
Percentage of real water loss from networked reticulation system	Quarterly	≤ 20%	≤ 20%
Kilometres of renewals for 3 Water infrastructure	Quarterly	Hold or increase on previous year	Hold or increase on previous year



Capital Projects Water supply

Capital projects											
Water Supply											
Project	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Description	Forecast \$000	Budget \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000
Capital projects to meet additional demand											
Network Upgrades WS Growth	25	103	102	105	107	109	112	114	116	237	1,929
Reservoir Upgrades WS Growth	-	-	-	19,546	41,693	33,799	6,960	-	-	-	-
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Reactive Pump Station Renewals	275	373	227	115	320	129	696	1,177	79	81	182
Reactive Reservoir Renewals	160	1,988	2,738	193	642	5,575	11,271	11,612	6,504	5,935	16,302
Control Systems Renewals (WS)	-	52	31	31	32	55	33	34	35	35	36
Network Renewals Water Supply	18,990	13,322	13,155	10,706	13,209	16,162	17,860	18,239	18,537	18,673	37,980
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Critical Pipelines Seismic Upgrade	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,098
Data Collection Water Supply	-	1,406	63	65	1,062	1,136	1,560	1,297	1,385	73	75
Network Upgrade - Water Supply	2,003	1,308	177	779	266	1,919	2,034	2,177	2,327	2,487	5,789
Reservoir Upgrades WS	2,840	25	354	281	590	385	298	83	297	57	1,809
Water Resilience	-	983	1,210	1,616	1,533	2,660	762	38	38	39	40
Universal Water Meters	-	1,440	7,048	18,025	23,306	22,615	5,076	-	-	-	-
	24,313	21,001	25,105	51,462	82,759	84,543	46,663	34,770	29,319	27,617	65,239

Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense – Water supply

WATER SUPPLY – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	4,716	5,987	6,764	6,988	7,320	7,536	7,779	8,042	8,106	8,338	8,529
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	1,163	106	160	222	289	382	458	534	613	736	823
Vested assets	122	127	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	150	153
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	6,001	6,220	7,053	7,342	7,744	8,056	8,378	8,720	8,866	9,224	9,505
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating costs	25,726	31,461	34,167	35,204	36,590	37,618	38,727	39,898	40,423	41,478	42,434
Support costs/internal charges	664	759	780	807	813	829	875	871	892	911	927
Interest expenditure	1,481	3,123	3,888	6,317	9,431	12,606	14,761	15,815	16,235	16,179	17,437
Depreciation	6,375	7,918	8,758	10,071	12,744	15,490	17,667	19,866	21,078	22,120	24,736
Total expenditure	34,246	43,261	47,593	52,399	59,578	66,543	72,030	76,450	78,628	80,688	85,534
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(28,245)	(37,041)	(40,540)	(45,057)	(51,834)	(58,487)	(63,652)	(67,730)	(69,762)	(71,464)	(76,029)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	25,353	21,001	25,105	51,462	82,759	84,543	46,662	34,770	29,318	27,617	65,239
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(28,245)	(37,041)	(40,540)	(45,057)	(51,834)	(58,487)	(63,652)	(67,730)	(69,762)	(71,464)	(76,029)
Add capital contributions	(1,163)	(106)	(160)	(222)	(289)	(382)	(458)	(534)	(613)	(736)	(823)
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	6,913	10,558	9,271	8,130	8,213	6,967	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(22,495)	(26,589)	(31,429)	(37,149)	(43,910)	(51,902)	(64,110)	(68,264)	(70,375)	(72,200)	(76,852)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	(25)	(103)	(102)	(19,650)	(41,800)	(33,908)	(7,072)	(114)	(116)	(237)	(1,929)
Capital to improve level of service	(4,863)	(5,163)	(8,852)	(20,767)	(26,756)	(28,715)	(9,730)	(3,594)	(4,047)	(2,656)	(8,810)
Capital to replace existing assets	(20,485)	(15,735)	(16,151)	(11,045)	(14,203)	(21,920)	(29,860)	(31,062)	(25,155)	(24,724)	(54,500)
Less capital contributions	1,163	106	160	222	289	382	458	534	613	736	823
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	6,375	7,918	8,758	10,071	12,744	15,490	17,667	19,866	21,078	22,120	24,736
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	(6,913)	(10,558)	(9,271)	(8,130)	(8,213)	(6,967)	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	(24,728)	(23,535)	(25,458)	(49,299)	(77,939)	(75,638)	(28,537)	(14,370)	(7,627)	(4,761)	(39,680)
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(47,223)	(50,124)	(56,887)	(86,448)	(121,849)	(127,540)	(92,647)	(82,634)	(78,002)	(76,961)	(116,532)



Explanations of differences between the 10 Year Plan 2024-2034 and the equivalent years of the Annual Plan 2023-24 – Water supply

Revenue – Water supply

Revenue has increased by \$3.5 million largely due to changes to fees for water set to recover higher bulk water costs, offset by changes to the assumed development contributions recovery aligned to the proposed capital programme and Development and financial contributions policy.

Expenditure – Water supply

Expenditure has increased by \$135 million and is driven by higher operating cost budgets for maintenance and operations as per WWL advice, bulk water cost increases as well as higher interest and depreciation costs linked to the increased capital investment.

Capital – Water supply

Capital expenditure has increased by \$172 million based on the higher investment as advised by WWL. Some key changes are cost increases for the Reservoirs, partly driven by growth, water meters and additional funding allocated for renewal projects.



Waiparu | Wastewater

Statements of Service Performance

What We Do
Council plays a crucial role in our community's wellbeing by collecting, treating, and responsibly disposing of wastewater. This service supports the growth and development of our city while ensuring the health of our residents and the protection of our environment. We operate an extensive pipe network, and efficiently manage the flow of household and commercial effluent to the Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant.
Why We Do It
By providing a reliable and responsible wastewater solution, we contribute to the development of our community and uphold the highest standards of public health and environmental protection. This activity aligns with our commitment to fostering a thriving, sustainable city that prioritises the wellbeing of both residents and the natural environment.





Key Performance Indicators

Wastewater

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024–25	Target 2024–34
<i>It is critical our community is not exposed to any health or environmental risks associated with wastewater. We provide a safe, reliable, quality wastewater network.</i>			
Dry weather wastewater overflows per 1,000 connections	Quarterly	≤ 20	≤ 20
Number of complaints per 1,000 connections	Quarterly	≤ 30	≤ 30
Resident satisfaction with the wastewater service they receive	Annual	≥ 90%	≥ 90%
<i>Where the territorial authority attends to sewerage overflows resulting from a blockage or other fault in the territorial authority's sewerage system, the following median response times are measured:</i>			
Attendance time: from the time the territorial authority receives notification to the time service personnel reach the site	Quarterly	≤ 90 minutes	≤ 90 minutes
Resolution time: from the time the territorial authority receives notification to the time service personnel confirm resolution of the blockage or other fault	Quarterly	≤ 8 hours	≤ 8 hours
Compliance with resource consents for discharges from wastewater system	Quarterly	No enforcement action	No enforcement action



Capital Projects – Wastewater

Capital projects											
Wastewater	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project	Forecast	Budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Description	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Capital projects to meet additional demand											
Network Renewals WW Growth	-	103	102	192	1,062	1,515	3,807	114	116	118	753
Network Upgrades WW Growth	100	7,545	914	2,913	2,133	5,614	8,340	6,817	-	-	1,277
Trunk Main Outfall Pipeline Overflow Mitigation WW Growth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,040
Wastewater Valley Floor Infrastructure Growth	2,728	9,873	22,217	3,481	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pump Station Upgrades WW Growth	-	-	-	518	2,647	541	-	-	-	-	1,579
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Network Renewals (WW)	19,621	10,307	3,056	3,752	4,043	4,132	4,218	4,303	4,389	4,472	45,575
Pump Station Upgrades (WW)	300	68	77	2,258	3,051	5,469	1,094	156	791	684	612
Trunk DBO Asset Replacement Fund	5,850	33,604	73,500	61,935	26,945	46,295	44,110	55,232	68,170	124,740	9,765
Trunk Resource Consent Renewals	740	-	-	-	1,337	2,022	3,013	797	-	-	-
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Network Upgrades (WW)	568	1,365	1,288	2,342	1,714	1,572	1,640	11,120	11,540	11,431	21,638
Trunk Main Outfall Pipeline Overflow Mitigation	1,900	1,058	503	134	104	994	1,786	2,846	4,064	1,420	3,617
	31,807	63,924	101,657	77,524	43,036	68,155	68,009	81,386	89,069	142,866	88,857

Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense – Wastewater

WASTEWATER- PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE											
For the year ending 30 June											
	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	1,207	1,248	1,276	1,305	1,335	1,364	1,393	1,421	1,449	1,477	1,505
Operating subsidies	3,234	4,148	4,239	4,337	4,437	4,534	4,629	4,722	4,816	4,908	5,001
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	775	2,186	2,907	3,619	4,023	4,247	4,462	4,650	4,754	4,789	4,861
Vested assets	122	127	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	150	153
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	5,338	7,709	8,551	9,393	9,930	10,283	10,625	10,937	11,166	11,324	11,520
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating costs	20,147	23,321	23,979	24,610	25,315	26,028	26,745	27,457	28,063	28,726	29,445
Support costs/internal charges	1,098	1,337	1,374	1,417	1,434	1,462	1,532	1,533	1,569	1,601	1,630
Interest expenditure	2,158	4,969	7,173	9,679	10,414	11,303	13,111	14,707	15,999	18,527	19,426
Depreciation	11,739	14,074	17,021	20,306	23,665	25,772	28,230	32,381	35,474	39,720	45,935
Total expenditure	35,142	43,701	49,547	56,012	60,828	64,565	69,618	76,078	81,105	88,574	96,436
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(29,804)	(35,992)	(40,996)	(46,619)	(50,898)	(54,282)	(58,993)	(65,141)	(69,939)	(77,250)	(84,916)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	38,326	63,924	101,657	77,523	43,036	68,154	68,009	81,386	89,069	142,865	88,858
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(29,804)	(35,992)	(40,996)	(46,619)	(50,898)	(54,282)	(58,993)	(65,141)	(69,939)	(77,250)	(84,916)
Add capital contributions	(775)	(2,186)	(2,907)	(3,619)	(4,023)	(4,247)	(4,462)	(4,650)	(4,754)	(4,789)	(4,861)
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	4,740	7,636	7,803	7,567	4,484	(1,087)	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(25,839)	(30,542)	(36,100)	(42,671)	(50,437)	(59,616)	(63,455)	(69,791)	(74,693)	(82,039)	(89,777)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	(2,828)	(17,522)	(23,233)	(7,103)	(5,842)	(7,670)	(12,147)	(6,931)	(116)	(118)	(7,650)
Capital to improve level of service	(4,637)	(2,423)	(1,791)	(2,475)	(1,818)	(2,566)	(3,426)	(13,966)	(15,604)	(12,851)	(25,255)
Capital to replace existing assets	(30,861)	(43,979)	(76,633)	(67,945)	(35,376)	(57,918)	(52,436)	(60,489)	(73,349)	(129,896)	(55,953)
Less capital contributions	775	2,186	2,907	3,619	4,023	4,247	4,462	4,650	4,754	4,789	4,861
Less UHCC capital contribution	6,788	10,399	22,201	18,621	8,516	14,793	14,673	17,663	21,670	37,848	5,227
Less depreciation	11,739	14,074	17,021	20,306	23,665	25,772	28,230	32,381	35,474	39,720	45,935
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	(4,740)	(7,636)	(7,803)	(7,567)	(4,484)	1,087	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	(23,764)	(44,901)	(67,331)	(42,544)	(11,316)	(22,255)	(20,644)	(26,692)	(27,171)	(60,508)	(32,835)
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(49,603)	(75,443)	(103,431)	(85,215)	(61,753)	(81,871)	(84,099)	(96,483)	(101,864)	(142,547)	(122,612)



Explanations of differences between the 10-year plan 2024-2034 and the equivalent years of the Annual Plan 2023-24 - Wastewater

Revenue - Wastewater

Revenue has increased by \$19 million largely due to changes to operating subsidy from Upper Hutt City Council for the higher costs of shared services for the activity, and changes to the assumed development contributions recovery aligned to the proposed capital programme and Development and financial contributions policy.

Expenditure - Wastewater

Expenditure has increased by \$130 million and is driven by higher operating cost budgets for maintenance and operations as advised by WWL as well as higher interest and depreciation costs linked to the increased capital investment.

Capital - Wastewater

Capital expenditure has increased by \$347 million based on the higher investment as advised by WWL. Some key changes are to the timing and costs for the Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant, cost increases for the Petone Collecting wastewater upgrade and additional funding allocated for other renewal projects.



Waiāwhā | Stormwater

Statements of Service Performance

What we do
We are all feeling the effects of a changing climate. Council is focussed on controlling stormwater to keep people safe and minimise property damage during extreme weather events. Through the provision of a comprehensive stormwater drainage pipe network, we effectively manage surface water run-off, offering flood protection and control. Over the next 10 years we are going to increase our flood defences, particularly through improvements to the stop bank as part of the Riverlink project.
Why we do it
Controlling stormwater is an important step in safeguarding the wellbeing of our community. Our objective is to create a resilient and safe environment by managing stormwater effectively. Over the next 10 years we plan to continuously invest in maintaining and upgrading our stormwater assets to ensure they meet the required service levels. By doing this, we also protect people, property and the environment, while managing costs responsibly for the benefit of our community.



Key Performance Indicators

Stormwater

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
<i>We want to ensure our community can enjoy recreational assets:</i>			
Achieve water quality at main recreational beaches: percentage of days that monitored beaches are suitable for recreational use during bathing season – 1 December to 31 March	Annual	100%	100%
<i>We want to ensure our City has a safe, reliable, quality stormwater system:</i>			
Number of flooding events (where stormwater enters a habitable floor)	Quarterly	≤ 2	≤ 2
Number of habitable floors affected by flooding events (per 1,000 connections)	Quarterly	≤ 0.24	≤ 0.24
Number of complaints about stormwater system performance (per 1,000 connections)	Quarterly	≤ 20	≤ 20
Median response time to attend a flooding event, measured from the time the territorial authority receives notification to the time service personnel reach the site	Quarterly	≤ 8 hours	≤ 8 hours
Resident satisfaction with the city's stormwater system	Annual	≥ 70%	≥ 70%
Compliance with resource consents for discharges from stormwater system (number of abatement notices, infringement notices, enforcement orders, and convictions)	Quarterly	Full compliance (0 notices)	Full compliance (0 notices)



Capital Projects – Stormwater

Capital projects												
Stormwater												
Project	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034	
Description	Forecast \$000	Budget \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000
Capital projects to meet additional demand												
Beach Stormwater Outlets SW Growth	-	1,210	2,964	314	107	109	112	114	116	118	121	
Network Upgrades SW Growth	100	1,034	818	470	778	5,138	5,801	9,073	9,254	5,916	1,206	
Stormwater Valley Floor Infrastructure Growth	6,020	20,132	48,010	44,549	16,856	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital projects to replace existing assets												
Control Systems renewals (SW)	-	21	10	10	11	11	22	11	12	12	24	
Network Renewals - (SW)	5,665	3,769	820	915	1,109	1,445	6,033	1,693	2,012	2,409	2,906	
Pump Station Reactive Renewals (SW)	410	413	6,999	103	1,391	1,393	3,290	2,670	433	3,088	129	
Capital projects to improve level of service												
Beach Stormwater Outlets	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dowse Drive Stormwater Improvement	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Network Upgrades (SW)	220	744	4,126	3,456	2,306	4,266	13,334	18,227	18,823	21,819	25,441	
Pump Station Upgrades (SW)	-	-	-	114	22	115	-	-	-	-	-	
Stormwater consenting project	354	517	511	523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	12,769	27,871	64,258	50,460	22,580	12,477	28,592	31,788	30,650	33,362	29,827	

Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense – Stormwater

STORMWATER – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE												
For the year ending 30 June												
	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000	
REVENUE												
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
User charges	12	13	13	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	
Operating subsidies	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital Grants	3,010	13,099	36,317	33,732	12,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Development & financial contributions	119	1,928	2,463	2,938	3,083	3,086	3,117	3,159	3,150	3,105	3,121	
Vested assets	122	127	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	150	153	
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total revenue	3,272	15,176	38,921	36,825	15,984	3,248	3,282	3,329	3,323	3,281	3,300	
EXPENDITURE												
Employee costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Operating costs	6,223	7,040	7,290	7,556	7,839	8,131	8,433	8,747	8,974	9,250	9,568	
Support costs/internal charges	384	588	604	625	630	642	677	675	690	705	718	
Interest expenditure	625	1,312	2,023	2,578	2,523	2,557	3,515	4,387	4,972	5,446	5,525	
Depreciation	5,608	6,464	7,376	8,504	9,588	9,945	10,385	11,508	12,109	12,730	13,944	
Total expenditure	12,840	15,404	17,293	19,261	20,580	21,275	23,010	25,317	26,745	28,131	29,756	
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(9,568)	(228)	21,628	17,564	(4,596)	(18,027)	(19,728)	(21,988)	(23,422)	(24,850)	(26,456)	
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	13,069	27,871	64,258	50,460	22,581	12,477	28,593	31,788	30,650	33,362	29,826	
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT												
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT												
Surplus/(deficit)	(9,568)	(228)	21,628	17,564	(4,596)	(18,027)	(19,728)	(21,988)	(23,422)	(24,850)	(26,456)	
Add capital contributions	(3,129)	(15,027)	(38,770)	(36,670)	(15,825)	(3,086)	(3,117)	(3,159)	(3,150)	(3,105)	(3,121)	
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total rates funding requirement	(12,697)	(15,255)	(17,142)	(19,106)	(20,421)	(21,113)	(22,845)	(25,147)	(26,572)	(27,955)	(29,577)	
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT												
Capital to meet additional demand	(6,120)	(22,376)	(51,792)	(45,333)	(17,741)	(5,247)	(5,913)	(9,187)	(9,370)	(6,034)	(1,326)	
Capital to improve level of service	(574)	(1,292)	(4,637)	(4,098)	(2,329)	(4,381)	(13,334)	(18,227)	(18,823)	(21,819)	(25,441)	
Capital to replace existing assets	(6,375)	(4,203)	(7,829)	(1,029)	(2,511)	(2,849)	(9,346)	(4,374)	(2,457)	(5,509)	(3,059)	
Less capital contributions	3,129	15,027	38,770	36,670	15,825	3,086	3,117	3,159	3,150	3,105	3,121	
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less depreciation	5,608	6,464	7,376	8,504	9,588	9,945	10,385	11,508	12,109	12,730	13,944	
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total loan (funding)/repayment	(4,332)	(6,380)	(18,112)	(5,286)	2,832	554	(15,091)	(17,121)	(15,391)	(17,527)	(12,761)	
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(17,029)	(21,635)	(35,254)	(24,392)	(17,589)	(20,559)	(37,936)	(42,268)	(41,963)	(45,482)	(42,338)	



Explanations of differences between the 10Year Plan 2024-2034 and the equivalent years of the Annual Plan 2023-24 – Stormwater

Revenue – Stormwater

Revenue has increased by \$24 million largely due to changes to the assumed development contributions recovery aligned to the proposed capital programme and Development and financial contributions policy.

Expenditure – Stormwater

Expenditure has increased by \$25 million and is driven by higher operating cost budgets for maintenance and operations as per WWL advice as well as higher interest and depreciation costs linked to the increased capital investment.

Capital – Stormwater

Capital expenditure has increased by \$113 million based on the higher investment as advised by WWL. Some key changes are to funding allocations for projects to deal with flooding (partly driven by growth), as well as additional allocations for renewal projects.



Para | Solid waste

Statements of Service Performance

What we do
<p>Council's role in solid waste management is important for keeping the community healthy, ensuring a high-quality of life, and supporting a thriving environment.</p> <p>The solid waste activity delivers on Council's waste management objectives, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> operating Council's kerbside rubbish, recycling and green waste collection service, operating Silverstream landfill, monitoring and managing all of Council's closed landfills, and and investigating, trialling and/or implementing new initiatives to reduce and minimise waste <p>Over the next 10 years we are working to improve our waste minimisation by partnering with other Councils in the region to implement a food and green organic waste collection service.</p>
Why we do it
<p>Solid waste management is integral to maintaining a healthy, vibrant community. By actively participating in waste management, we directly contribute to the overall wellbeing of our residents and the preservation of the environment. Our commitment to waste minimisation reflects our dedication to creating a sustainable and eco-friendly community. Through the ownership and operation of the Silverstream Landfill, we take a comprehensive approach to managing solid waste, aligning with our goal of ensuring a healthy and thriving environment for the community.</p>



Key Performance Indicators

Solid waste

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
<i>We are working to minimise the harmful effects of refuse:</i>			
Number of resource consent-related infringement notices received from Greater Wellington Regional Council	Quarterly	Full compliance (0 notices)	Full compliance (0 notices)
<i>We want to reduce litter and the negative impacts it can have on our natural environment and on our community's health:</i>			
Number of illegal dumping complaints	Quarterly	Previous year less 10%	Previous year less 10%
<i>We are looking at ways to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill:</i>			
Tonnes of kerbside waste to landfill (tonnes per person)	Quarterly	Less than previous year	Less than previous year
Percentage of kerbside recycling that is contaminated and diverted to landfill	Quarterly	≤10%	≤10%
Tonnes of kerbside recycling collected	Quarterly	Previous year plus ≥2%	Previous year plus ≥2%
Overall resident satisfaction with Council's Rubbish and Recycling services	Annual	≥85%	≥85%



Capital Projects – Solid waste

Capital projects											
Solid Waste											
Project	2023/2024 Forecast \$000	2024/2025 Budget \$000	2025/2026 Forecast \$000	2026/2027 Forecast \$000	2027/2028 Forecast \$000	2028/2029 Forecast \$000	2029/2030 Forecast \$000	2030/2031 Forecast \$000	2031/2032 Forecast \$000	2032/2033 Forecast \$000	2033/2034 Forecast \$000
Description											
Capital projects to meet additional demand											
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Silverstream LF Stg 2 Design & Const	6,970	8,510	8,772	4,672	2,151	4,190	3,519	4,507	411	3,928	328
Silverstream Landfill Asbestos Cell	2,494	-	-	-	1,746	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Green Waste	-	-	1,023	7,519	5,024	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9,464	8,510	9,795	12,191	8,922	4,190	3,519	4,507	411	3,928	328

Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense – Solid waste

SOLID WASTE – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	30,698	35,075	37,157	38,463	39,730	40,958	42,150	43,309	44,419	45,490	46,549
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	30	31	31	32	33	33	34	35	35	36
Total revenue	30,698	35,105	37,188	40,994	39,762	40,991	42,183	43,343	44,454	45,525	46,585
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	254	328	340	352	360	369	379	388	398	408	418
Operating costs	28,184	31,756	32,302	31,813	38,106	38,698	39,275	39,847	40,432	41,027	41,631
Support costs/internal charges	958	1,202	1,258	1,288	1,312	1,340	1,405	1,392	1,428	1,459	1,497
Interest expenditure	508	383	392	407	418	427	434	445	455	463	469
Depreciation	1,533	2,070	2,272	2,434	2,524	2,622	2,713	2,807	2,863	2,916	2,960
Total expenditure	31,437	35,739	36,562	36,294	42,720	43,456	44,206	44,879	45,576	46,273	46,975
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(739)	(634)	626	4,700	(2,958)	(2,465)	(2,023)	(1,536)	(1,122)	(748)	(390)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	11,803	8,510	9,795	12,191	8,922	4,190	3,519	4,507	411	3,928	328
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(739)	(634)	626	4,700	(2,958)	(2,465)	(2,023)	(1,536)	(1,122)	(748)	(390)
Add capital contributions	-	-	-	(2,500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	(11,465)	(12,662)	(14,354)	(16,239)	(16,453)	(17,438)	(18,369)	(19,340)	(20,243)	(21,102)	(21,944)
Total rates funding requirement	(12,204)	(13,296)	(13,728)	(14,039)	(19,411)	(19,903)	(20,392)	(20,876)	(21,365)	(21,850)	(22,334)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	(11,803)	(8,510)	(9,795)	(12,191)	(8,922)	(4,190)	(3,519)	(4,507)	(411)	(3,928)	(328)
Capital to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less capital contributions	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	1,533	2,070	2,272	2,434	2,524	2,622	2,713	2,807	2,863	2,916	2,960
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	11,465	12,662	14,354	16,239	16,453	17,438	18,369	19,340	20,243	21,102	21,944
Total loan (funding)/repayment	1,195	6,222	6,831	8,982	10,055	15,870	17,563	17,640	22,695	20,090	24,576
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(11,009)	(7,074)	(6,897)	(5,057)	(9,356)	(4,033)	(2,829)	(3,236)	1,330	(1,760)	2,242



Explanations of differences between the 10 Year Plan 2024-2034 and the equivalent years of the Annual Plan 2023-24 – Solid waste

Revenue – Solid waste

Revenue has decreased by \$9.6million largely due to anticipated waste diversion activities at the Silverstream Landfill which is expected to reduce the volume of waste received in the future.

Expenditure – Solid waste

Expenditure has increased by \$43 million and is driven by higher operating cost budgets for the kerbside collection services including introduction of the new Food and Green organics collection service proposed to start 1 July 2027.

Capital – Solid waste

Capital expenditure has increased by \$13 million based on the joint investment into a processing plant for the new Food and Green organics collection service proposed to start 1 July 2027.



Whakauka me te Manawaroa |

Sustainability and resilience

Statements of Service Performance

What we do
<p>The climate change and sustainability activity is focused on changing the way we do things to improve environmental outcomes across Council and for the community. This includes delivering on our Carbon Reduction Plan 2021-31 and the Lower Hutt Climate Action Pathway.</p> <p>The climate change activity delivers on Council's climate change objectives, by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing advice to all of Council on their climate change-related projects (such as the setting up of a Green Star requirement for the new Naenae pool) • Managing and supporting projects to implement carbon reductions in line with Council's Carbon Reduction Plan 2021-31 and the Lower Hutt Climate Action Pathway (such as the EV charging station roll out) • Delivering the Low Carbon Acceleration fund to support the city to reduce its emission faster. • Managing and supporting regional projects, in collaboration with neighbouring Councils (including the Regional Climate Change Impact and Risk Assessment, Regional Adaptation Plan) • Monitoring Council's carbon emissions (annual carbon footprint)
Why we do it
<p>In order for Council's emission reductions or sustainability improvements to be meaningful, the whole of Council, and communities in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt, must ultimately align with good practice. The sustainability and resilience activities enable the delivery of carbon emission reductions, in line with Council's organisational zero by 2050 carbon target.</p>



Key Performance Indicators

Sustainability and resilience

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
<i>Council is responding to the impact of change in climate and contributing to the goal of a carbon zero city by 2050</i>			
Emissions from Council owned facilities (tCO ₂ -e)	Quarterly	30% reduction by 2024	50% reduction by 2030
Emissions from Council owned fossil fuel vehicles (tCO ₂ -e)	Quarterly	30% reduction by 2024	Zero emissions by 2030
<i>Our city is prepared for an emergency and can respond appropriately:</i>			
EOC resourcing levels maintained at least at WREMO competency level targets:	Annual	Advanced - 6, Intermediate - 12 Foundation - 12	Controller - 6 Advanced - 18, Intermediate - 16 Foundation - 50

Operating projects over \$250k per year – Sustainability and resilience

Operating projects											
Sustainability & Resilience	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project	Forecast	Draft Budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Description	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Waste Minimisation Projects	1,140	1,600	1,635	1,673	1,711	1,749	1,786	1,821	1,858	1,893	1,929
Total	1,140	1,600	1,635	1,673	1,711	1,749	1,786	1,821	1,858	1,893	1,929

Capital Projects Sustainability and resilience – Sustainability and resilience

There are no capital projects associated with this activity.



Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense - Sustainability and resilience

SUSTAINABILITY & RESILIENCE - PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE											
For the year ending 30 June	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	118	122	152	190	234	239	244	249	254	259	263
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	1,984	2,191	2,239	2,291	2,344	2,395	2,445	2,494	2,544	2,593	2,642
Total revenue	2,357	2,313	2,391	2,481	2,578	2,634	2,689	2,743	2,798	2,852	2,905
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	936	977	1,011	1,046	1,072	1,099	1,127	1,155	1,184	1,213	1,131
Operating costs	2,131	3,052	3,106	3,170	3,267	3,324	3,394	3,463	3,532	3,599	3,668
Support costs/internal charges	539	791	800	815	830	859	895	903	913	943	976
Interest expenditure	111	185	189	222	242	251	260	262	239	207	165
Depreciation	34	114	114	114	114	112	111	112	111	45	15
Total expenditure	3,751	5,119	5,220	5,367	5,525	5,645	5,787	5,895	5,979	6,007	5,955
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(1,394)	(2,806)	(2,829)	(2,886)	(2,947)	(3,011)	(3,098)	(3,152)	(3,181)	(3,155)	(3,050)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	291	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(1,394)	(2,806)	(2,829)	(2,886)	(2,947)	(3,011)	(3,098)	(3,152)	(3,181)	(3,155)	(3,050)
Add capital contributions	(255)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(1,649)	(2,806)	(2,829)	(2,886)	(2,947)	(3,011)	(3,098)	(3,152)	(3,181)	(3,155)	(3,050)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	(250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to replace existing assets	(41)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less capital contributions	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	34	114	114	114	114	112	111	112	111	45	15
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	(2)	114	114	114	114	112	111	112	111	45	15
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(1,651)	(2,692)	(2,715)	(2,772)	(2,833)	(2,899)	(2,987)	(3,040)	(3,070)	(3,110)	(3,035)

Explanations of differences between the 10-year plan 2024-2034 and the equivalent years of the Annual Plan 2023-24 – Sustainability and resilience

Revenue – Sustainability and resilience

Revenue has increased by \$5 million largely due to the waste minimisation levy recovery based on assumed volume of waste.

Expenditure – Sustainability and resilience

Expenditure has increased by \$10 million. This is partly linked to the higher waste minimisation levy which is ringfenced and allocated to specific activities in alignment with the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. There is also additional budget



allocated through this plan for emergency management activities, a large portion of which is contracted to external providers.

Ngā Ratonga Waeture | Regulatory services

Statements of Service Performance

What we do
Our statutory activities are essential for cultivating a clean, healthy, appealing, safe, and sustainable environment for both residents and visitors. These activities encompass building and resource consents, environmental health, trade waste management, animal services, and parking control. We are currently implementing new systems and processes to improve the customer experience and speed of our consent processing. For example, our new customer portal “Objective Build” and new processing software “Go Get” will help streamline consenting processes in the future.
Why we do it
Most of our functions are required through various pieces of legislation. While primarily focused on environmental wellbeing, these activities also contribute directly to economic, social, and community safety outcomes. They play a crucial role in establishing and maintaining standards, promoting health and safety, and ensuring the welfare of our community, aligning with our commitment to a vibrant and secure city.



Key Performance Indicators

Regulatory Services

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
<i>We need to ensure that new housing is safe and meets standards without delaying the process:</i>			
Percentage of building consents processed within statutory timeframe	Quarterly	100% within 20 days	100% within 20 days
Code of compliance certificates issued within the statutory timeframe	Quarterly	100% within 20 days	100% within 20 days
Percentage of non-notified resource consents processed within the statutory timeframe	Quarterly	100% within 20 days	100% within 20 days
<i>We want a community where everyone feels safe:</i>			
Existing food premises verified within time frames (one month of due date)	Quarterly	85% by due date	85% by due date
Sale and supply of liquor (high risk premises) inspected	Quarterly	95% checked	95% checked
Noise control (excessive noise) complaints (%) investigated within 45 minutes	Quarterly	≥ 85%	≥ 85%
Number of animal management community education programmes carried out yearly	Quarterly	≥ 20 visits annually	≥ 20 visits annually

Capital Projects Regulatory Services- Regulatory Services

There are no capital projects associated with this activity.



Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense - Regulatory Services

REGULATORY SERVICES - PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE											
For the year ending 30 June	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	8,697	10,402	10,786	11,065	11,381	11,668	11,985	12,274	12,570	12,863	13,170
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	1,354	1,185	1,213	1,239	1,268	1,298	1,323	1,349	1,379	1,402	1,429
Total revenue	10,051	11,587	11,999	12,304	12,649	12,966	13,308	13,623	13,949	14,265	14,599
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	9,556	11,562	11,966	12,385	12,695	13,013	13,337	13,670	14,013	14,363	14,721
Operating costs	2,354	1,908	1,995	1,993	2,071	2,107	2,161	2,177	2,267	2,262	2,335
Support costs/internal charges	3,951	4,427	4,178	4,244	4,241	4,401	4,634	4,665	4,484	4,578	4,771
Interest expenditure	257	442	455	545	604	622	662	666	629	544	435
Depreciation	90	(10)	183	104	104	102	89	85	70	63	66
Total expenditure	16,208	18,329	18,777	19,271	19,715	20,245	20,883	21,263	21,463	21,810	22,328
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(6,157)	(6,742)	(6,778)	(6,967)	(7,066)	(7,279)	(7,575)	(7,640)	(7,514)	(7,545)	(7,729)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(6,157)	(6,742)	(6,778)	(6,967)	(7,066)	(7,279)	(7,575)	(7,640)	(7,514)	(7,545)	(7,729)
Add capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(6,157)	(6,742)	(6,778)	(6,967)	(7,066)	(7,279)	(7,575)	(7,640)	(7,514)	(7,545)	(7,729)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	90	(10)	183	104	104	102	89	85	70	63	66
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	90	(10)	183	104	104	102	89	85	70	63	66
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(6,067)	(6,752)	(6,595)	(6,863)	(6,962)	(7,177)	(7,486)	(7,555)	(7,444)	(7,482)	(7,663)

Revenue - Regulatory Services

Revenue has increased by \$16.5 million largely due to increases to fees and charges to help offset cost increases in this activity.

Expenditure - Regulatory Services

Expenditure has increased by \$31 million and is driven by additional resources put in place to deal with the demands across this activity.



Oranga Ōhanga – Economic Wellbeing

DRAFT



Introduction to Economic Wellbeing Section

A thriving economy is essential for the wellbeing of our people. A strong and sustainable economy provides better job opportunities, higher wages, and a higher living standard for residents. It also builds business confidence, provides commercial opportunities and attracts more investment into the city.

We take a partnership approach to growing the city's sustainable economic success, building capability within our community and making it easy to do business in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt, to create a vibrant, inclusive, accessible and resilient city.

Our work for the next 10 years involves enhancing our engagement with Māori and Pasifika business communities, supporting partnerships to grow our workforce to meet our infrastructure needs and cement our competitive advantage in the science, technology, manufacturing and innovation sectors.

We will facilitate a circular economy through zero waste and zero carbon initiatives and developing capability. To explain a little more, a circular economy is an economic system that aims to minimise waste and maximise the efficient use of resources. It also looks to regenerate nature and reduce environmental impact.

We will celebrate our city's identity and promoting Lower Hutt, it's people and businesses to attract investment, spending, and tourism that delivers an effective circular economy. We will build an understanding of how the wellbeing of our people, culture, environment help support a thriving economy and our quality of life.



Economic Wellbeing Dashboard

Infographics [dashboard details to be confirmed and updated]

GDP (Sep 2023)

\$7,580M (Infometrics)

Consumer Spending (Sep 2023)

\$1,684M (Infometrics)

Income

Median annual individual income

\$34,700 (Census 2018)

Annual individual income by income group (census 2018)

\$20,000 or less – 32%

\$20,001 – \$40,000 – 23%

\$40,001 – \$60,000 – 18%

\$60,001 – \$100,000 – 17%

\$100,001 – \$150,000 – 6%

\$150,001 or more – 3%

Unemployment rate (Sep 2023)

2.80% (Infometrics)^

NEET rate (Year end March 2023)

5.2% (15–19 year olds) (Stats NZ)

10.3% (20–24 year olds) (Stats NZ)



Number of Jobseeker supplement recipients (Sep 2023)

4,133 (Infometrics)

Number of businesses (Sep 2023)

11,143 (Infometrics)

Communication Access (Census 2018)

Access to cell phone /mobile phone 93% (Census 2018)

Access to internet 87% (Census 2018)

No access to telecommunication systems 1% (Census 2018)

Average house value (Sep 2023)

\$757,669 (Infometrics)

Average rent (Sep 2023)

\$550 (Tenancy Services)

Housing Affordability (average house value to average household income – Sep 2023)

5.5 (Infometrics)

Rental Affordability (average rent to average household income Sep 2023)

28% (Homes.co.nz and Stats NZ via Dot Loves Data)

Number of households on Housing Register (Sep 2023)

564 (Ministry of Social Development)

Ability to cover every day needs

43% not enough or just enough (Quality of Life 2022)

53% enough or more than enough (Quality of Life 2022)



Stories for Economic Wellbeing

Council's Integrated Transport Strategy

Whiria te muka tangata, whārikihia te Kaupapa 'Better Connections Hutt City Council's Integrated Transport Strategy

A great transport system connects our communities, provides access to social opportunities, and helps grow our economy – all is key to our success. As we know, like other cities, we are facing some big challenges, including a fast-growing population, higher costs and a changing climate.

The Integrated Transport Strategy outlines our vision, and strategic direction for responding to Lower Hutt's growing transport challenges. It lays out an integrated approach to delivering land use planning, transport planning, investment and encouraging behaviour change within Lower Hutt.

The Strategy is now guiding Council's decision making about changes to the transport system to address the challenges our communities are facing. We're now developing a plan under each of the seven Strategy focus areas, along with key targets and measures. A range of measures will be used to indicate whether the direction of change is in keeping with the vision of this Strategy, including mode shift, journey times, carbon emissions, health-related measures, economic growth, safety trends, and resident satisfaction.



Ngā waka | Transport

Statements of Service Performance

What we do
The Transport team oversees essential programs aimed at maintaining, operating, and enhancing our transport system, adopting a continuous improvement approach for infrastructure development. Our focus encompasses safety, improved travel options, enhanced freight connections, and climate change mitigation. Our commitment lies in fostering a well-connected and modern transport system that accommodates all modes of transportation, ensuring accessibility and connectivity throughout the city.
Why we do it
A robust and interconnected transport system is crucial for creating an accessible city that supports various modes of travel. Beyond enhancing safety, it contributes our economy by fostering business growth and attracting visitors. Our efforts in road and traffic asset management, maintenance contracts, road safety services, and active modes aim to provide well-maintained roads, footpaths, and streetlights. This infrastructure facilitates efficient and secure travel for motor vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians, aligning with our vision of a vibrant and connected city. We are also investing in projects to improve the resilience of our networks in the face of a changing climate. A good example is the work on Eastern Hutt Road which, when finished, will improve the reliability of the road to our Northern suburbs.



Key Performance Indicators

Transport

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
<i>We need to be able to travel along key routes efficiently:</i>			
Road condition index which measures the condition of the road surface	Annual	Hold or improve rating	Hold or improve rating
The average quality of ride on a sealed local road network, measured by smooth travel exposure	Annual	Hold or improve rating	Hold or improve rating
Percentage of sealed local road network that is resurfaced annually	Annual	≥ 2%	≥ 2%
Percentage of footpaths that fall within the service standard for footpath condition	Annual	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
Percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths that are responded to within the statutory timeframe	Annual	80% within 7 days	80% within 7 days
Kilometres of shared pathways and cycle lanes added annually.	Quarterly	Hold or improve length	Hold or improve length
Kilometres of renewals for footpaths	Quarterly	Hold or improve length	Hold or improve length
<i>Infrastructure contracts managed by Council contribute to social outcomes:</i>			
Audit of contracts – number of contracts audited	Quarterly	12 of 12	12 of 12
Audit of contracts – percentage of audited contract specifications that met contractual obligations	Quarterly	≥ 90%	≥ 90%
<i>We are working to strengthen our active transport network:</i>			
Resident satisfaction with the footpath condition	Annual	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
Resident satisfaction with on road cycleway condition	Annual	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
Resident satisfaction with shared path condition	Annual	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
Resident satisfaction with the availability of car parking to access services and facilities (does not include access to residences)	Annual	≥ 75%	≥ 75%
<i>Road safety services:</i>			
The number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network	Quarterly	Previous year less 1%	Previous year less 1%



Capital Projects – Transport

Capital projects											
Project	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Description	Forecast \$000	Budget \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000
Capital projects to meet additional demand											
Cross Valley Connections - Growth	65	118	61	-	2,353	2,733	1,422	1,428	1,208	-	-
Cycling Micro-mobility Programme Growth	-	487	238	237	237	582	510	647	-	-	-
Minor Safety Works Growth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Traffic Safety Improvements Growth	21	22	22	23	23	24	24	25	25	26	26
Local Area Traffic Management Growth	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Pedestrian Crossing New Growth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Road Network Improvements - Growth	188	182	152	126	134	170	164	168	226	230	235
Subdivisions Road Improvements	-	3,500	3,577	3,659	3,744	3,826	3,906	3,984	4,064	4,141	4,220
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Area Wide Pavement Treatment	3,363	7,468	7,632	7,807	7,987	8,163	8,334	8,501	8,671	8,836	9,004
Pavement Surfacing	4,216	2,598	2,655	2,716	2,779	2,840	2,899	2,958	3,017	3,074	3,132
Footpath Resurfacing And Replacement	686	446	456	467	477	488	498	508	518	528	538
Minor Road And Footpath Construction	78	81	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	95	97
Road Reconstruction	316	327	334	341	349	357	364	372	379	386	394
Wainuiomata Hill Rd Safety Seal	1,341	653	667	683	699	714	729	743	758	773	787
Traffic Signal Replacement	179	185	189	193	198	202	207	211	215	219	223
Minor Safety Works	53	54	56	57	58	59	61	62	63	64	66
Pedestrian Crossing Renewal	33	34	34	35	36	37	38	38	39	40	41
Streetlight Lantern Replacement Programme	185	256	263	270	275	279	285	288	293	298	302
Streetlight Standard Replacement	232	321	329	337	343	349	356	361	366	371	376
Carpark Resurfacing	54	56	57	58	59	61	62	63	64	66	67
Bridge Renewals - Norton Park Ave / Nelson Cres	-	-	-	-	1,106	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estuary Bridge Corrosion Protection	-	-	1,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay & Display Extension	-	140	-	195	349	204	-	-	-	-	225
Transport Resilience Projects	-	1,313	1,341	1,372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Cross Valley Connections	1,165	2,232	1,163	-	44,706	51,922	27,022	27,131	22,961	-	-
Reconstruction Improvements	84	87	89	91	93	95	97	99	101	103	105
Broadband Ducting	22	23	23	24	24	25	26	26	27	27	28
Land Purchase For Roads	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	13
Substandard Rds Upgrade	583	305	311	319	326	333	340	347	700	713	727
Cycling Micro-mobility Programme	-	7,376	3,734	2,787	3,716	9,124	7,997	10,129	-	-	-
Tupua Horo Nuku Eastern Bays NZTA	8,153	15,492	16,763	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tupua Horo Nuku Eastern Bays CIP	10,647	8,343	4,714	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic Safety Improvements	1,828	1,067	1,090	1,115	1,141	1,166	1,190	1,214	1,239	1,262	1,286
Local Area Traffic Management	103	107	109	112	114	117	119	121	124	126	129
Pedestrian Crossings - New	27	28	29	30	30	31	32	32	33	33	34
LED Streetlighting	-	1,009	1,782	1,338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road Network Improvements	700	780	830	885	806	788	791	786	840	856	873
Network Resilience - Eastern Hutt Road	3,599	12,100	11,549	-	-	5,482	5,893	6,085	-	-	-
Transport Speed Review	-	1,000	1,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	37,935	68,202	62,702	25,377	72,266	90,274	63,472	66,437	45,952	22,197	22,844



Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense – Transport

TRANSPORT – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	5,516	7,505	7,857	8,116	8,536	8,723	8,906	9,085	9,266	9,442	9,622
Operating subsidies	5,917	8,641	9,039	9,241	9,451	9,665	9,855	10,044	11,504	10,459	10,858
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	16,745	28,294	28,425	12,028	35,328	45,134	31,564	33,070	22,383	10,248	10,442
Capital Grants	15,098	11,060	7,431	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717
Development & financial contributions	428	2,002	2,432	2,728	2,738	2,664	2,620	2,573	2,504	2,443	2,449
Vested assets	537	555	567	580	594	607	620	632	645	657	669
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	557	576	589	602	616	630	643	656	669	681	694
Total revenue	44,798	58,633	56,340	36,012	59,980	70,140	56,925	58,777	49,688	36,647	37,251
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	2,047	2,722	2,818	2,916	2,989	3,064	3,140	3,219	3,299	3,382	3,466
Operating costs	19,848	21,743	22,175	22,678	22,767	23,277	23,653	24,186	24,599	25,070	25,325
Support costs/internal charges	4,414	4,482	4,668	4,741	4,846	4,973	5,170	5,134	5,207	5,304	5,470
Interest expenditure	2,108	2,969	2,998	2,936	2,723	2,870	2,647	1,883	198	47	47
Depreciation	19,709	22,688	25,407	27,604	32,521	37,826	41,295	45,136	47,315	48,956	52,467
Total expenditure	48,126	54,604	58,066	60,875	65,846	72,010	75,905	79,558	80,618	82,759	89,775
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(3,328)	4,029	(1,726)	(24,863)	(5,866)	(1,870)	(18,980)	(20,781)	(30,930)	(46,112)	(52,524)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	55,987	68,201	62,702	25,377	72,266	90,274	63,472	66,437	45,952	22,196	22,844
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(3,328)	4,029	(1,726)	(24,863)	(5,866)	(1,870)	(18,980)	(20,781)	(30,930)	(46,112)	(52,524)
Add capital contributions	(32,271)	(41,356)	(38,288)	(17,473)	(40,783)	(50,515)	(36,901)	(38,360)	(27,604)	(15,408)	(15,608)
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(35,599)	(37,327)	(40,014)	(42,336)	(46,649)	(52,385)	(55,881)	(59,141)	(58,534)	(61,520)	(68,132)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	(278)	(4,311)	(4,055)	(4,050)	(6,495)	(7,339)	(6,031)	(6,256)	(5,528)	(4,402)	(4,486)
Capital to improve level of service	(41,515)	(49,960)	(43,485)	(6,711)	(50,969)	(69,094)	(43,519)	(45,984)	(26,037)	(3,134)	(3,194)
Capital to replace existing assets	(14,194)	(13,930)	(15,162)	(14,616)	(14,802)	(13,841)	(13,822)	(14,197)	(14,387)	(14,660)	(15,164)
Less capital contributions	32,271	41,356	38,288	17,473	40,783	50,515	36,901	38,360	27,604	15,408	15,608
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	19,709	22,688	25,407	27,604	32,521	37,826	41,295	45,136	47,315	48,956	52,467
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	(4,007)	(4,157)	993	19,700	1,038	(1,933)	14,724	17,059	28,967	42,168	45,231
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(39,606)	(41,484)	(39,021)	(22,636)	(45,611)	(54,318)	(41,157)	(42,082)	(29,567)	(19,352)	(22,901)



Explanations of differences between the 10-year plan 2024-2034 and the equivalent years of the Annual Plan 2023-24 - Transport

Revenue - Transport

Revenue has increased by \$128 million largely due to proposed parking fee changes, increases in capital and operating subsidies and grants linked to higher costs, and development contributions revenue linked to planned projects driven by growth.

Expenditure - Transport

Expenditure has increased by \$92million and is driven by higher operating cost budgets for a range of renewed contracts for maintenance activities, additional resourcing put in place and higher depreciation costs linked to the increased capital investment.

Capital - Transport

Capital expenditure has increased by \$90 million based on cost escalations across several existing projects (for e.g. area wide pavement treatment) as well as some new projects planned to deal with growth impacts on the roading network.



Whanake tāone | City development

Statements of Service Performance

What we do
Providing essential services that cater for the needs of residents, businesses, and visitors is crucial for the economic development of our city. The City Development Group oversees various activities, including urban design, business support and city growth, housing, and the District Plan. This multifaceted approach ensures a comprehensive strategy for the city's development and wellbeing.
Why we do it
Our commitment to enhancing the city's unique quality of life drives our efforts. Easy access to recreational green spaces, the Te Awa Kairangi Hutt River, and the Te Whanganui a Tara harbour contributes to our distinctive appeal. By supporting the business sector and promoting Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt as a vibrant business location, we create a positive ripple effect, benefiting local enterprises and residents alike. Initiatives like placemaking, supported events, and collaborations not only add vibrancy to the city but also attract visitors from beyond. Collaborating with partners fosters better connectedness within our business community, facilitating skill development and capability enhancement for future growth. Overall, our work aims to create a thriving and interconnected community that contributes to the city's economic prosperity and cultural richness.



Capital Projects

Capital projects											
City Development											
Project	2023/2024 Forecast \$000	2024/2025 Draft Budget \$000	2025/2026 Forecast \$000	2026/2027 Forecast \$000	2027/2028 Forecast \$000	2028/2029 Forecast \$000	2029/2030 Forecast \$000	2030/2031 Forecast \$000	2031/2032 Forecast \$000	2032/2033 Forecast \$000	2033/2034 Forecast \$000
Description											
Capital projects to meet additional demand											
Urban Growth Strategy Improvements	1,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wainuiomata Town Centre reserve development	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Civic Events Centre Renewal	-	57	37	798	536	48	479	254	186	676	231
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Petone 2040	565	218	222	228	233	238	243	248	253	258	262
Naenae Town Centre Improvements	3,038	2,587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wainuiomata Queen Street Development	1,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riverlink - Strategic Property Purchases	450	2,850	3,032	958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RiverLink - Streetscapes	5,860	-	-	3,240	11,020	30,570	-	-	-	-	-
RiverLink - Replacement riverbank car park	380	-	-	-	-	2,880	0	0	0	0	0
RiverLink - Intersections	2,890	10,340	10,130	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
RiverLink - Riverbank park	4,580	2,590	5,280	10,790	11,020	3,970	0	0	0	0	0
RiverLink bridge (Subsidy 51%)	7,000	15,510	26,400	8,030	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
	27,907	34,151	45,102	24,044	22,809	37,706	722	502	439	934	494

Operating Projects over \$250k per year

Operating projects											
City Development											
Project	2023/2024 Forecast \$000	2024/2025 Draft Budget \$000	2025/2026 Forecast \$000	2026/2027 Forecast \$000	2027/2028 Forecast \$000	2028/2029 Forecast \$000	2029/2030 Forecast \$000	2030/2031 Forecast \$000	2031/2032 Forecast \$000	2032/2033 Forecast \$000	2033/2034 Forecast \$000
Description											
Development Stimulus Package	6,662	2,793	337	311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,662	2,793	337	311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

CITY DEVELOPMENT – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	84	87	89	91	93	95	97	99	101	103	105
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	5,043	13,184	19,040	4,282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	5,127	13,271	19,129	4,373	93	95	97	99	101	103	105
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	1,879	1,958	2,027	2,098	2,150	2,204	2,259	2,316	2,374	2,433	2,494
Operating costs	12,870	6,183	3,385	2,669	2,029	2,101	2,088	2,135	2,193	2,161	2,207
Support costs/internal charges	2,309	3,049	3,083	3,183	3,199	3,291	3,438	3,464	3,485	3,568	3,665
Interest expenditure	2,004	3,562	4,340	5,609	6,560	7,945	8,424	8,654	8,628	8,374	7,906
Depreciation	12	(7)	30	30	32	32	29	27	27	27	28
Total expenditure	18,874	14,745	12,865	13,569	13,970	15,573	16,238	16,596	16,707	16,563	16,300
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(13,747)	(1,474)	6,264	(9,196)	(13,877)	(15,478)	(16,141)	(16,497)	(16,606)	(16,460)	(16,195)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	27,907	34,152	45,101	24,044	22,809	37,706	722	502	439	934	493
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(13,747)	(1,474)	6,264	(9,196)	(13,877)	(15,478)	(16,141)	(16,497)	(16,606)	(16,460)	(16,195)
Add capital contributions	(5,043)	(13,184)	(19,040)	(4,282)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(18,790)	(14,658)	(12,776)	(13,478)	(13,877)	(15,478)	(16,141)	(16,497)	(16,606)	(16,460)	(16,195)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	(2,060)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	(25,847)	(34,095)	(45,064)	(23,246)	(22,273)	(37,658)	(243)	(248)	(253)	(258)	(262)
Capital to replace existing assets	-	(57)	(37)	(798)	(536)	(48)	(479)	(254)	(186)	(676)	(231)
Less capital contributions	5,043	13,184	19,040	4,282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	12	(7)	30	30	32	32	29	27	27	27	28
Less asset sales	-	1,073	1,093	5,591	5,737	5,892	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	(22,852)	(19,902)	(24,938)	(14,141)	(17,040)	(31,782)	(693)	(475)	(412)	(907)	(465)
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(41,642)	(34,560)	(37,714)	(27,619)	(30,917)	(47,260)	(16,834)	(16,972)	(17,018)	(17,367)	(16,660)

Explanations of differences between the 10 Year Plan 2024-2034 and the equivalent years of the Annual Plan 2023-24 – Transport

Revenue – Transport

Revenue has increased by \$19 million largely due to assumed NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi subsidy for capital spend.

Expenditure – Transport

Expenditure has increased by \$21 million and is driven by higher operating cost allocation for internal support activities and interest cost linked to the higher capital spend.

Capital – Transport

Capital expenditure has increased by \$68 million based on cost escalations across several existing projects.



Oranga Hapori me te Oranga Ahurea – Social & Cultural Wellbeing

DRAFT



Introduction to Social & Cultural Wellbeing Section

Social & Cultural Wellbeing in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt

We want neighbourhoods and communities that are safe, connected, healthy, inclusive, and resilient. Our neighbourhoods and communities give us a sense of place and purpose. Council's role is to support and enable neighbourhoods and communities to thrive.

We work alongside communities to support community-led initiatives and solutions to local issues. We use community forums and interactions to establish a community voice on specific issues and work on issues with groups and agencies across Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt.

We operate a number of neighbourhood hubs and community halls, offering a mix of community-led, Council, and agency-led activities and services.

Our city reflects a diverse community, with a quarter born overseas, 18 percent identifying as Māori, 12 percent as Pacific Peoples, and 15 percent as Asian. Additionally, over 20 percent speak two or more languages. 20 percent reside in the most deprived areas, while 25 percent live in the least deprived areas in New Zealand.

Social and Cultural outcome measures provide insight into the quality of our city's social and cultural wellbeing. Council initiatives, such as programs, events, and facility spaces, aim to impact these outcomes positively by fostering community participation, reducing social isolation, and enhancing overall wellbeing.



Social & Cultural Wellbeing

Dashboard

Infographics [dashboard details to be confirmed and updated]

Lower Hutt residents participation in groups and clubs (2022)(Quality of Life Survey)

Club or society – 23%

Faith based group – 21%

Neighbourhood group- 11%

Physical activity participation

Engaged in physical activity 5+ days a week in 2022 – 29%

Attendance at school

Rate per 1,000 students (2021 school year)

Stand downs- 31

Suspensions -2

Exclusions – 0.5

School leavers

Highest NCEA level attained by Lower Hutt school leavers (Education Counts)

with NCEA level 1 – 10.36% (2022 School year)

with NCEA level 2- 23.97% (2022 School year)

with NCEA level 3 or higher- 17.65% (2022 School year)

with University Entrance – 37.14% (2022 School year)

Early childhood education in Lower Hutt

Waiting time for enrolling in early childhood education service

No wait – 30% (2022 School year)(Education Counts)

Up to 1 month – 7% (2022 School year)(Education Counts)

1 to 6 months – 27% (2022 School year)(Education Counts)

Over 6 months – 21% (2022 School year)(Education Counts)



Stories for Social & Cultural Wellbeing

Celebrating the progress of Naenae Pool construction

The new Naenae Pool and Fitness Centre project hit a big milestone at the end of 2023 as our contractors finished the construction of the main steel structure. Everything's on track, and we're expecting the new facility to be officially launched to the community mid to late 2024.

What's great about this project is that the pool building is designed to be super eco-friendly. It's set to be the first aquatic centre in New Zealand to get a Green Five Star rating. This means it's going to cut down on emissions by 50% compared to the old Naenae Olympic Pool.

Alongside the pool, there's going to be a new community centre in the old post office building, which is a special spot with a Heritage Category 1 tag. It's set to open in May 2024. We're also planning to give a facelift to the North-East corner of Walter Mildenhall Park. All these projects are going to bring new life to Naenae's town centre.

So, not only are we getting a revamped place to swim and stay fit, but we're also doing it in a way that's kind to the environment. Plus, with the new community centre and park improvements, Naenae is on track to have a vibrant and lively centre once again.



Subsections for Social & Cultural Wellbeing

DRAFT



Hō mātou rangapū hāpori me te mahi ngātahi | Community partnering and support

Statements of Service Performance

What we do
<p>Ensuring the prosperity of our city hinges on the creation of secure, interconnected, healthy, inclusive, and resilient neighbourhoods and communities. Recognising the important role communities play in fostering a sense of belonging and purpose, the Council is committed to supporting local groups to improve their overall wellbeing.</p> <p>Through our library, museums, recreation, and digital connection, community and agency initiatives we actively support wellbeing-focused services and programs. Collaborative initiatives aimed at enhancing social and cultural wellbeing play a crucial role in fostering community connectedness and a sense of belonging.</p> <p>Council's Aquatic team enhances community wellbeing through six facilities. Services include swimming pools, fitness suites, Swim City Swim School, and related programs. The facilities provide spaces where residents and visitors can recreate, relax, connect, improve fitness and health, build water confidence and the ability to swim, and have fun.</p> <p>Our role is to oversee the implementation and ongoing review of the Homelessness Strategy for Lower Hutt. We collaborate closely with partners and service providers to address homelessness effectively, with a particular focus on supporting individuals and families experiencing homelessness.</p>
Why we do it
<p>Our commitment to community wellbeing is seen through collaborative efforts with local communities to facilitate and support local initiatives. We want to help establish a collective community voice on specific issues to foster collaboration with groups and agencies across Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt.</p> <p>Aquatic and fitness facilities contribute to the wellbeing of our people and vitality of the city by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing recreation opportunities that enhance individual health and wellbeing, including personal development and quality of life.



- Increasing social cohesion and people's sense of belonging and healthy communities that can result from the social interaction that occurs at aquatic facilities.
- Providing learn to swim programmes (particularly for children) which is considered a vital public service to promote safety and prevent accidental drowning.
- Attracting visitors and therefore providing economic benefits to the district.
- Our primary objective is to ensure that individuals and families facing homelessness have the necessary support and resources to secure stable housing. We prioritise prevention efforts to minimise the occurrence of homelessness and strive to create a community where everyone has access to safe and secure housing.

Key Performance Indicators

Community partnering and support

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
<i>We are working to help people facing homelessness and housing hardship:</i>			
Number of Te Awa Kairangi Lower Hutt households assisted into more settled accommodation	Quarterly	50	50
Number of households provided with legal housing advice and advocacy	Quarterly	80	80
Number of households assisted by the homelessness prevention programme	Quarterly	80	80
<i>We provide safe spaces for social, leisure and educational activities:</i>			
Number of neighbourhood hubs who met visitor number targets	Quarterly	9 of 9	9 of 9
Resident satisfaction with neighbourhood hubs	Annual	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
Number of community wellbeing activities delivered by, or in partnership with, Council	Quarterly	≥ 3000	≥ 3000
Number of overall loans from hubs/libraries	Quarterly	≥ 790,000	≥ 790,000
Number of digital literacy programmes/activities delivered/enabled	Quarterly	100	100
Number of early years literacy programmes/activities delivered/enabled	Quarterly	800	800
Number of Neighbourhood Support member households	Quarterly	Previous year plus 10% (87 in Nov 2023)	Previous year plus 10% (87 in Nov 2023)

Capital Projects – Community partnering and support



Capital projects											
Community Partnering & Support											
Project	2023/2024 Forecast	2024/2025 Budget	2025/2026 Forecast	2026/2027 Forecast	2027/2028 Forecast	2028/2029 Forecast	2029/2030 Forecast	2030/2031 Forecast	2031/2032 Forecast	2032/2033 Forecast	2033/2034 Forecast
Description	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Capital projects to meet additional demand											
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Belmont Memorial Hall Renewal	-	-	23	6	67	1	134	-	52	-	14
Eastbourne Hall Renewal	-	18	66	34	98	2	126	4	212	-	45
Epuni Hall Renewal	-	34	54	24	31	1	139	-	24	-	26
Wainuiomata Memorial Hall Renewal	-	1	33	10	47	8	91	8	57	6	11
Maungaraki Hall Renewal	-	55	35	203	29	-	402	103	2	-	37
Walter Nash Centre Renewal	242	3	184	219	523	1	1,082	566	257	-	252
Stokes Valley Hub Renewal	98	1	73	67	227	14	284	2	145	5	46
Wainuiomata Hub Renewal	6	15	76	58	317	3	250	1	118	1	77
Community Hubs - Furniture & Equipment Replacements	5	5	5	5	5	362	5	6	6	6	6
CCTV Replacement	90	33	33	34	35	36	49	37	38	39	131
Community Houses Building Renewal	53	72	182	92	304	29	305	11	109	12	-
Moera Community Hall Renewal	-	74	50	8	88	0	52	41	3	0	27
Treadwell Community Hall Renewal	-	33	54	23	30	24	26	19	11	9	27
Hardwick-Smith Lounge Renewal	-	137	17	92	19	-	0	-	-	-	0
Hutt Art Society Renewal	-	5	59	60	91	8	210	36	2	-	30
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Walter Nash Centre Equipment and Fitout	95	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Hubs - Building Improvements	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion	-	-	-	-	-	-	486	-	-	-	-
Community Panel Projects	336	-	-	520	-	-	555	-	-	589	-
Community Houses	-	-	56	-	-	59	-	-	63	-	-
	929	490	1,005	1,462	2,022	555	4,202	839	1,107	672	737

Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense - Community partnering and support


COMMUNITY PARTNERING & SUPPORT – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	455	518	529	542	554	549	560	572	583	594	605
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	994	1,031	1,053	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13
Total revenue	1,454	1,554	1,588	559	571	566	578	590	601	612	625
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	4,125	4,103	4,234	3,308	3,391	3,476	3,563	3,652	3,743	3,837	3,932
Operating costs	4,613	4,412	4,549	4,574	4,654	4,621	4,719	4,808	4,905	5,003	5,094
Support costs/internal charges	1,798	4,294	4,337	4,333	4,504	4,680	4,930	4,798	4,802	4,913	5,212
Interest expenditure	395	654	684	841	936	912	1,074	996	827	656	235
Depreciation	1,447	1,717	1,779	1,870	2,103	2,228	2,473	2,820	2,909	3,032	3,200
Total expenditure	12,378	15,180	15,583	14,926	15,588	15,917	16,759	17,074	17,186	17,341	17,673
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(10,924)	(13,626)	(13,995)	(14,367)	(15,017)	(15,351)	(16,181)	(16,484)	(16,585)	(16,729)	(17,048)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	1,193	490	1,005	1,462	2,023	555	4,201	839	1,107	673	738
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(10,924)	(13,626)	(13,995)	(14,367)	(15,017)	(15,351)	(16,181)	(16,484)	(16,585)	(16,729)	(17,048)
Add capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(10,924)	(13,626)	(13,995)	(14,367)	(15,017)	(15,351)	(16,181)	(16,484)	(16,585)	(16,729)	(17,048)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	(594)	(5)	(6)	(526)	(111)	(65)	(1,047)	(6)	(70)	(595)	(7)
Capital to replace existing assets	(599)	(485)	(944)	(936)	(1,912)	(490)	(3,154)	(833)	(1,037)	(78)	(731)
Less capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	1,447	1,717	1,779	1,870	2,103	2,228	2,473	2,820	2,909	3,032	3,200
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	254	1,227	774	408	80	1,673	(1,728)	1,981	1,802	2,359	2,462
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(10,670)	(12,399)	(13,221)	(13,959)	(14,937)	(13,678)	(17,909)	(14,503)	(14,783)	(14,370)	(14,586)



Explanations of differences between the 10 Year Plan 2024-2034 and the equivalent years of the Annual Plan 2023-24 - Community partnering and support

Revenue - Community partnering and support

No material variance.

Expenditure - Community partnering and support

Expenditure has increased by \$33million and is driven by higher operating cost allocation for internal support activities and depreciation cost linked to the updated capital programme.

Capital - Community partnering and support

Capital expenditure has increased by \$2.6 million based on investigation and updated cost estimates for the required capital works.



Papa rēhia me ngā whenua tāpui |

Open spaces, parks and reserves

Statements of Service Performance

What we do
We are responsible for creating an attractive living environment in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt. This is seen through the provision, development, maintenance, and protection of open spaces, parks, reserves, sportsgrounds, street gardens, and street trees. These areas not only enhance the aesthetic appeal of our city but also serve as important venues for recreation, gatherings, and informal social occasions.
Why we do it
<p>Council understands the impact of sport and recreation on the wellbeing of individuals, both physically and psychologically. We actively contribute to the development and maintenance of an extensive reserve network. These reserves not only foster a healthy natural environment but also serve as a platform for bringing people together for social activities. Through sportsgrounds, civic parks, neighbourhood parks, bush reserves, cemeteries, playgrounds, the foreshore, street trees, and gardens, we strive to create a pleasant environment accessible to the entire community.</p> <p>For example, in our bush reserves, we focus on creating connected native habitats that host a diverse range of native species. This collaborative effort aligns with the broader initiatives of entities such as Greater Wellington Regional Council and the Department of Conservation (DOC), collectively contributing to the preservation and enhancement of our natural heritage.</p>



Key Performance Indicators

Open Spaces, Parks and Reserves

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
<i>We provide leisure and recreational opportunities to our community:</i>			
Number of days Council owned/maintained artificial turf sports fields are closed (due to maintenance issues)	Quarterly	≤ 20 days	≤ 20 days
Number of days Council owned/maintained grass sports fields are closed (due to maintenance or drainage issues)	Quarterly	≤ 10 days	≤ 10 days
Resident satisfaction with sports fields	Annual	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
Resident satisfaction with parks and reserves	Annual	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
Resident satisfaction with playgrounds	Annual	≥ 80%	≥ 80%

Capital Projects - Open Spaces, Parks and Reserves

Capital projects											
Open Spaces, Parks, & Reserves											
Project Description	2023/2024 Forecast \$000	2024/2025 Budget \$000	2025/2026 Forecast \$000	2026/2027 Forecast \$000	2027/2028 Forecast \$000	2028/2029 Forecast \$000	2029/2030 Forecast \$000	2030/2031 Forecast \$000	2031/2032 Forecast \$000	2032/2033 Forecast \$000	2033/2034 Forecast \$000
Capital projects to meet additional demand											
Reserve Developments	-	1,715	2,330	5,285	7,503	3,520	165	2,765	618	452	852
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Seats & Bins	63	65	68	72	76	79	83	85	90	93	97
Parks Buildings Capital Renewals	2,105	1,097	307	325	667	1,022	136	182	600	1,558	838
Avalon Park Pavilion Renewal	95	-	-	-	123	-	107	-	72	-	-
Parks Hard Surfaces Renewal	263	852	896	228	996	1,048	655	1,158	893	1,277	435
Playgrounds	216	223	235	247	258	270	281	291	305	317	330
Track Renewal	207	109	114	120	126	131	137	142	149	155	161
Parks Signage & Interpretation	32	33	65	37	70	39	41	42	44	46	47
Playgrounds	-	-	926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korohiwa Bus Barn Renewal	-	10	29	63	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hutt Rec Artificial Turf Renewal	-	-	-	-	492	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hutt Rec Sand Carpet Renewal	-	-	-	612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petone Grandstand Renewal	-	200	200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naenae Bowls Renewal	-	1	22	28	300	-	321	-	68	-	29
Ricoh Sports Centre Renewal	-	-	78	28	254	-	72	53	253	-	45
Parks & Reserves Drainage Renewals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,146	-	-	-
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Parks & Gardens Protection Bollards	5	10	10	10	11	11	12	14	14	14	16
Avalon Park Development	-	-	-	117	-	1,417	-	140	-	-	-
Car Park Development	-	-	-	-	246	-	-	140	-	-	-
Jubilee Park Drainage	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Tracks & Track Upgrades	-	-	111	-	123	-	134	-	145	-	241
Percy Reserve SH2 Development	-	-	-	21	-	129	-	140	-	-	-
Valley Floor Review Implementation	640	-	-	-	-	644	672	-	726	-	775
Mountain Bike Park	211	54	57	61	63	66	68	71	74	77	80
Minoh Friendship House Improvements	-	1	38	13	74	1	40	0	58	-	29
Toilets Upgrade	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naenae Park Changing Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,344	-	-	-	-
Sportsville Artificial Playing Surface	-	-	971	-	-	2,575	-	-	2,903	-	-
Memorial Park Synthetic Turf & Changing Rooms	-	-	-	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Cemetery Development, Akatarawa Road	895	1,275	-	-	-	-	3,348	-	-	-	-
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion (Parks)	-	218	222	114	-	119	607	-	-	-	-
Taita Cemetery Improvements	-	-	51	575	-	44	513	-	58	592	-
Percy Secenic Reserve Boardwalk	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wainuiomata Garden of Remembrance Improvement	-	-	-	-	-	44	614	-	-	-	48
Parks & Reserve Drainage Improvements	-	1,080	1,405	1,788	799	1,066	1,328	1,355	310	473	482
Parks & Reserves Security Improvements	-	-	164	105	107	109	112	-	-	-	-
	4,732	7,444	8,343	12,252	12,374	12,333	10,791	7,724	7,379	5,054	4,506



Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense - Open Spaces, Parks and Reserves

OPEN SPACES, PARKS & RECREATION - PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	1,553	1,652	1,806	2,012	2,060	1,950	1,993	2,035	2,078	2,120	2,162
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	108	112	115	117	120	123	125	128	130	133	135
Total revenue	4,267	4,770	4,927	5,135	5,186	5,080	5,125	5,170	5,215	5,260	5,304
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	969	1,097	1,135	1,076	1,103	1,130	1,159	1,188	1,217	1,248	1,279
Operating costs	17,033	15,088	15,245	18,672	15,169	15,459	15,921	16,371	16,903	17,745	16,428
Support costs/internal charges	1,406	1,045	1,093	1,112	1,151	1,188	1,258	1,226	1,262	1,295	1,355
Interest expenditure	960	1,560	1,648	2,235	2,527	2,735	3,011	2,964	2,754	2,283	1,699
Depreciation	3,397	3,992	4,409	5,060	5,798	6,073	6,456	6,928	6,128	6,134	6,613
Total expenditure	23,765	22,782	23,530	28,155	25,748	26,585	27,805	28,677	28,264	28,705	27,374
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(19,498)	(18,012)	(18,603)	(23,020)	(20,562)	(21,505)	(22,680)	(23,507)	(23,049)	(23,445)	(22,070)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	7,284	7,443	8,343	12,252	12,373	12,334	10,790	7,724	7,379	5,054	4,506
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(19,498)	(18,012)	(18,603)	(23,020)	(20,562)	(21,505)	(22,680)	(23,507)	(23,049)	(23,445)	(22,070)
Add capital contributions	(2,600)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(22,098)	(21,012)	(21,603)	(26,020)	(23,562)	(24,505)	(25,680)	(26,507)	(26,049)	(26,445)	(25,070)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	(1,400)	(1,715)	(2,330)	(5,285)	(7,503)	(3,520)	(165)	(2,785)	(618)	(452)	(852)
Capital to improve level of service	(2,651)	(3,138)	(3,071)	(3,218)	(1,422)	(6,224)	(8,792)	(1,859)	(4,288)	(1,156)	(1,572)
Capital to replace existing assets	(3,233)	(2,590)	(2,942)	(3,749)	(3,448)	(2,590)	(1,833)	(3,100)	(2,473)	(3,446)	(1,982)
Less capital contributions	2,600	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	3,397	3,992	4,409	5,060	5,798	6,073	6,456	6,928	6,128	6,134	6,613
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	(1,287)	(451)	(934)	(4,192)	(3,575)	(3,261)	(1,334)	2,204	1,749	4,080	5,107
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(23,385)	(21,463)	(22,537)	(30,212)	(27,137)	(27,766)	(27,014)	(24,303)	(24,300)	(22,365)	(19,963)



Explanations of differences between the 10-year plan 2024-2034 and the equivalent years of the Annual Plan 2023-24 - Open Spaces, Parks and Reserves

Revenue - Open Spaces, Parks and Reserves

Revenue has increased by \$7.3 million largely due to financial contributions for reserves assumed to continue at the actuals recovered in recent years and changes to fees and charges to offset rising costs across the activity.

Expenditure - Open Spaces, Parks and Reserves

Expenditure has increased by \$2.9 million and is driven by cost escalations for operating budgets offset by reduction in depreciation and cost allocation for internal support activities.

Capital - Open Spaces, Parks and Reserves

Capital expenditure has decreased by \$18.5 million based on investigation and updated cost estimates for the required capital works.



Ngā herengatanga, auahatanga, akoranga me ngā mahi a te rēhia | Connectivity, creativity, learning and recreation

Statements of Service Performance

What we do
Council plays an important role in providing spaces and facilities that serve as hubs for connection, creativity, learning, and enjoyment. Our extensive network of neighbourhood hubs, swimming pools, fitness centres, art spaces, and museums form the beating heart of the communities they serve.
Why we do it
<p>Our focus on providing high-quality library services and museums stems from the belief that everyone should have access to information, knowledge, arts, and culture. By offering these resources, we aim to support and enrich individuals and the broader community. Recognising the positive impact of recreation, sport, and fitness on people's lives, we ensure the provision of these high-quality services at a cost that helps make them accessible for the entire community.</p> <p>Our facilities contribute to enhancing cultural life, diversity, and overall wellbeing. They foster civic pride and promote strong community values. This focus on community strength and resilience ensures a sustainable and prosperous future for our city</p>



Key Performance Indicators

Connectivity, creativity, learning and recreation

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
<i>We provide our community with access to a leisure and recreational opportunities:</i>			
Number of pools who met visitor number targets	Quarterly	5 of 5	6 of 6
Number of fitness suite members	Quarterly	≥ 1,400	Greater than or equal to previous year
Resident satisfaction with pools	Annual	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
<i>We enable access to arts and culture:</i>			
Number of museums who met visitor number targets	Quarterly	2 of 2	2 of 2
Number of arts and culture programmes delivered at museums	Quarterly	>200	>200
Resident satisfaction with museums	Annual	≥ 80%	≥ 80%



Capital Projects – Connectivity, creativity, learning and recreation

Capital projects											
Connectivity, Creativity, Learning, & Recreation											
Project	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Description	Forecast \$000	Budget \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000	Forecast \$000
Capital projects to meet additional demand											
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Dowse Carpets and Soft Furnishings Gallery and Office	-	20	46	-	35	33	112	-	76	-	-
Dowse Office Furniture and Equipment	42	-	28	27	54	-	73	46	80	-	-
Dowse Museum Renewal	-	132	356	311	160	8	321	424	63	12	169
Dowse Gallery Lighting	21	44	-	68	-	83	-	112	-	103	-
Petone Settlers Museum Building & Plant Renewal	-	4	9	55	53	6	245	10	26	-	19
Other Pool Projects	440	290	2,089	532	256	109	383	146	193	107	244
Huia Pool Fitness Suite Equipment Replacement	-	-	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	329	-
Furniture and Equipment Replacement Programme Libraries	101	350	45	46	107	48	49	50	116	52	53
Replace Library Shelving	53	120	123	23	160	55	25	25	26	26	27
Libraries Stock Replacement	711	680	695	711	727	743	759	774	790	805	820
Clubhouse Equipment Renewal	16	-	17	-	17	-	18	-	19	-	20
Huia Pool Boiler Replacement, Hydro/LTS Pool	-	-	998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petone Settlers Museum Exhibition Furniture and Fittings	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	76	-	13
Little Theatre Renewal	-	28	123	105	119	2	167	83	58	-	74
Petone Library Renewal	-	-	200	4,800	5,000	-	-	0	-	-	-
Moera Library Renewal	1,214	22	56	34	9	4	6	4	-	1	8
Eastbourne Pool Renewals	-	10	20	49	75	5	551	-	50	-	18
Stokes Valley Pool Renewals	-	43	101	1,606	384	123	369	365	122	31	201
Naenae Pool Renewals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	793	-
Naenae Library Renewal	-	3	18	29	107	1	63	57	26	-	24
Wainuiomata Library Renewal	-	24	42	22	223	-	81	1	85	1	27
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Dowse Collection Storage Upgrade	213	-	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	139	-
Dowse New Artworks	47	54	56	63	64	71	73	81	82	90	92
Little Theatre Improvements	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	190	-	-
Little Theatre Sound and Lighting Improvements	-	-	67	-	-	-	36	-	-	193	-
McKenzie Pool Renewals	-	50	142	98	167	12	251	47	75	39	86
Pools Other Improvement Projects	-	136	138	-	145	-	-	154	157	200	-
Naenae Pool & Fitness Rebuild	28,949	2,271	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RFID Robotic Returns Sorter	165	200	-	-	-	-	-	228	-	-	-
Libraries Buildings Improvements	47	50	51	52	53	55	112	57	58	59	60
Civic Events Centre Improvements	212	50	99	49	49	247	247	99	867	193	197
Eastbourne Library/Community Hub Building Improvements	-	28	98	98	27	6	83	1	19	1	32
Naenae Fitness Suite Equipment Purchase	158	-	-	-	-	-	182	-	-	-	-
Petone Settlers Museum New Lighting and Furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	-
Wainuiomata Pool Renewals	-	19	298	359	66	472	117	147	34,918	24	141
Self Scanning Machines Purchase	-	-	-	-	-	-	279	-	-	-	-
Stokes Valley Pool Heat Pump	-	-	-	-	609	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion (Huia Pool)	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	-	-	-	-
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion (Stokes Valley Pool)	-	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion (Wainuiomata Pool)	-	-	-	-	-	-	486	-	-	-	-
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion (Libraries)	-	490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
War Memorial Library Renewal	-	1	-	3	160	3	7	3	-	1,131	6
	32,389	5,117	5,920	9,245	9,241	2,256	5,887	2,912	38,170	4,457	2,330



Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense - Connectivity, creativity, learning and recreation

CONNECTIVITY, CREATIVITY, LEARNING. & RECREATION - PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	4,100	5,009	6,025	6,170	6,318	6,464	6,607	6,747	6,890	7,031	7,180
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	17,650	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	730	738	754	719	736	752	768	783	799	814	830
Total revenue	22,516	8,447	6,779	6,889	7,054	7,216	7,375	7,530	7,689	7,845	8,010
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	9,330	10,603	11,766	12,373	12,553	12,867	13,188	13,518	13,856	14,203	14,557
Operating costs	6,824	7,513	7,981	8,090	8,188	8,384	8,517	8,707	8,886	9,069	9,260
Support costs/internal charges	7,720	7,103	7,055	7,280	7,398	7,670	8,049	8,216	8,135	8,352	8,686
Interest expenditure	2,959	4,476	4,377	5,171	5,573	5,403	5,604	5,394	6,486	5,712	4,638
Depreciation	4,261	6,315	7,742	8,018	8,827	8,951	9,195	9,891	10,462	10,968	11,670
Total expenditure	31,094	36,010	38,921	40,932	42,539	43,275	44,553	45,726	47,825	48,304	48,811
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(8,578)	(27,563)	(32,142)	(34,043)	(35,485)	(36,059)	(37,178)	(38,196)	(40,136)	(40,459)	(40,801)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	34,447	5,117	5,920	9,245	9,241	2,256	5,887	2,913	38,171	4,458	2,331
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(8,578)	(27,563)	(32,142)	(34,043)	(35,485)	(36,059)	(37,178)	(38,196)	(40,136)	(40,459)	(40,801)
Add capital contributions	(17,650)	(2,700)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(26,228)	(30,263)	(32,142)	(34,043)	(35,485)	(36,059)	(37,178)	(38,196)	(40,136)	(40,459)	(40,801)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	(30,929)	(3,348)	(956)	(825)	(1,457)	(976)	(2,664)	(817)	(36,366)	(2,198)	(614)
Capital to replace existing assets	(3,518)	(1,769)	(4,964)	(8,420)	(7,784)	(1,280)	(3,223)	(2,096)	(1,805)	(2,260)	(1,717)
Less capital contributions	17,650	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	4,261	6,315	7,742	8,018	8,827	8,951	9,195	9,891	10,462	10,968	11,670
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	(12,536)	3,898	1,822	(1,227)	(414)	6,695	3,308	6,978	(27,709)	6,510	9,339
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(38,764)	(26,365)	(30,320)	(35,270)	(35,899)	(29,364)	(33,870)	(31,218)	(67,845)	(33,949)	(31,462)

Explanations of differences between the 10 Year Plan 2024-2034 and the equivalent years of the Annual Plan 2023-24 - Connectivity, creativity, learning and recreation

**Revenue – Connectivity, creativity, learning and recreation**

Revenue has increased by \$2.7 million largely due to changes to fees and charges to offset rising costs across the activity.

Expenditure – Connectivity, creativity, learning and recreation

Expenditure has increased by \$22 million driven by additional resourcing put in place, higher interest and depreciation costs linked to the capital spend and offset by reduction in cost allocation for internal support activities.

Capital – Connectivity, creativity, learning and recreation

Capital expenditure has increased by \$41 million based on investigation and updated cost estimates for the required capital works.



Kāwanatanga, ko te rautaki me ngā kīwei o te kete | Governance, strategy and partnerships

Statements of Service Performance

What we do
<p>Council plays a crucial role, defined by the Local Government Act (2002), and has two primary objectives. Firstly, we are committed to enabling democratic local decision-making. Secondly, we are dedicated to promoting the wellbeing of communities through a sustainable development approach. Our aim is to empower diverse communities to participate actively in local decisions. We do so by providing sound governance and professional support for elected members. This is how we ensure democratic processes are upheld and remain accountable to our community.</p> <p>We provide elected members with the essential support and professional advice they need to make sound decisions for the city. Our dedication to democratic principles isn't just a legal requirement; but a representation of our aspirations for a city that's inclusive and promotes active public involvement.</p>
Why we do it
<p>Our activities are driven by a deep commitment to enhancing the wellbeing of our communities both in the present and for future generations. The Local Government Act (2002) requires us to recognise and respect the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, emphasising the Crown's responsibility to incorporate these principles. As a result, our partnership with Mana Whenua is essential in meeting our obligations and fostering a city where everyone thrives.</p> <p>To achieve these goals, we engage in comprehensive governance-related services, strategic planning, policy development, and continuous monitoring and reporting. Our work aims not only to fulfil legal obligations but to create an inclusive, resilient environment that supports the diverse needs of our community members. Through strategic governance and a commitment to the Treaty of Waitangi principles, we envision a city that not only meets the immediate needs of its residents but also lays the groundwork for sustained prosperity and wellbeing.</p>

Key Performance Indicators



Governance, strategy and partnerships

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
<i>Our community is provided with the information they require to participate in the democratic process:</i>			
Percentage of Council agendas made available to the public within statutory timeframes (four clear working days under Council's standing orders)	Quarterly	100%	100%
Resident satisfaction with access to the decision-making process	Annual	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
Residents feel they have enough information to participate in democratic process	Annual	≥ 80%	≥ 80%

Capital Projects - Governance, strategy and partnerships

There are no capital projects associated with this activity.





Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense – Governance, strategy and partnerships

GOVERNANCE, STRATEGY & PARTNERSHIPS – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	-	230	-	-	246	-	-	261	-	-
Total revenue	-	-	230	-	-	246	-	-	261	-	-
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	1,146	1,403	1,477	1,503	1,541	1,606	1,619	1,659	1,729	1,743	1,787
Operating costs	1,972	2,188	2,748	2,270	2,336	2,939	2,423	2,487	3,122	2,569	2,634
Support costs/internal charges	4,083	4,699	4,950	5,083	5,098	5,309	5,468	5,496	5,613	5,729	5,813
Interest expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(28)	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditure	7,173	8,296	9,178	8,856	8,975	9,854	9,510	9,642	10,464	10,041	10,234
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	(7,173)	(8,296)	(8,948)	(8,856)	(8,975)	(9,608)	(9,510)	(9,642)	(10,203)	(10,041)	(10,234)
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(7,173)	(8,296)	(8,948)	(8,856)	(8,975)	(9,608)	(9,510)	(9,642)	(10,203)	(10,041)	(10,234)
Add capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	(7,173)	(8,296)	(8,948)	(8,856)	(8,975)	(9,608)	(9,510)	(9,642)	(10,203)	(10,041)	(10,234)
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	(28)	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	(28)	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	(7,201)	(8,290)	(8,945)	(8,856)	(8,975)	(9,608)	(9,510)	(9,642)	(10,203)	(10,041)	(10,234)

Explanations of differences between the 10-year plan 2024-2034 and the equivalent years of the Annual Plan 2023-24 – Governance, strategy and partnerships

Revenue

No material variance.

Expenditure

Expenditure has increased by \$13.4 million and is driven by higher operating cost allocation for internal support activities, higher employee costs and cost escalations across other operating costs.



Ratonga rangatōpū | Corporate Services

Capital Projects – Corporate Services

Capital projects											
Corporate Services											
Project	2023/2024 Forecast \$000	2024/2025 Budget \$000	2025/2026 Forecast \$000	2026/2027 Forecast \$000	2027/2028 Forecast \$000	2028/2029 Forecast \$000	2029/2030 Forecast \$000	2030/2031 Forecast \$000	2031/2032 Forecast \$000	2032/2033 Forecast \$000	2033/2034 Forecast \$000
Description											
Capital projects to meet additional demand											
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Pavilion Renewal	-	33	45	27	211	1	210	5	1,168	-	37
Civic Administration Building Renewal	11	7	74	124	272	52	271	159	162	309	156
System Renewal	-	120	61	-	-	-	134	68	-	-	145
Hardware – IT Infrastructure	500	532	562	523	810	879	837	918	871	1,322	904
Contingent Facilities Management Fund	1,538	1,088	1,112	1,138	1,164	1,190	1,215	1,239	1,264	1,288	1,312
Defibrillators	43	11	12	24	12	12	25	13	13	27	40
Petone Clock Tower Renewal	-	-	3	2	0	1	12	-	-	-	1
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Other (IT) Projects	-	57	63	53	849	816	882	780	930	513	952
Vehicle Purchase	726	828	1,629	741	803	828	1,778	807	872	896	1,921
Internet Online Services	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Pavilion Improvements	257	-	145	-	-	107	-	-	-	-	-
	3,075	2,877	3,705	2,632	4,121	3,887	5,363	3,988	5,280	4,355	5,468

Operating Projects over \$250k per year – Corporate Services

Operating projects											
Corporate Services											
Project	2023/2024 Forecast \$000	2024/2025 Draft Budget \$000	2025/2026 Forecast \$000	2026/2027 Forecast \$000	2027/2028 Forecast \$000	2028/2029 Forecast \$000	2029/2030 Forecast \$000	2030/2031 Forecast \$000	2031/2032 Forecast \$000	2032/2033 Forecast \$000	2033/2034 Forecast \$000
Description											
Go Digital Program	3,972	4,463	1,232	1,046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,972	4,463	1,232	1,046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense - Corporate Services

CORPORATE SERVICES - PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates	155,612	182,066	204,642	230,018	258,540	289,306	323,734	349,956	378,303	408,945	442,070
User charges	1,436	1,685	1,723	1,762	1,803	1,842	1,881	1,919	1,957	1,994	2,032
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	13
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	3,238	4,200	2,939	2,988	3,041	3,106	3,184	3,231	3,283	3,358	3,435
Dividends from CCOs	204	204	208	213	218	223	228	232	237	241	246
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	400	407	416	426	435	445	454	463	473	514	523
Total revenue	160,901	188,573	209,939	235,418	264,049	294,934	329,493	355,813	384,266	415,065	448,319
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	15,329	17,852	18,086	18,730	19,187	19,668	20,159	20,662	21,179	21,708	22,250
Operating costs	10,344	10,862	9,557	9,382	8,119	8,121	8,148	7,585	6,819	6,631	6,209
Support costs/internal charges	(28,324)	(33,776)	(34,178)	(34,908)	(35,456)	(36,644)	(38,331)	(38,373)	(38,480)	(39,358)	(40,720)
Interest expenditure	3,512	3,772	4,756	3,585	3,697	3,772	3,972	4,030	4,156	4,210	4,285
Depreciation	1,064	1,091	1,805	2,204	2,648	2,918	3,470	3,607	3,087	3,184	3,857
Total expenditure	925	(199)	26	(1,007)	(1,805)	(2,165)	(2,582)	(2,489)	(3,239)	(3,625)	(4,119)
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	159,976	188,772	209,913	236,425	265,854	297,099	332,075	358,302	387,505	418,690	452,438
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	4,967	2,877	3,705	2,632	4,122	3,887	5,363	3,988	5,280	4,355	5,468
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	159,976	188,772	209,913	236,425	265,854	297,099	332,075	358,302	387,505	418,690	452,438
Add capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	41,877	31,640	27,571	25,493	21,903	19,111	9,971	3,035	(15,692)	(32,292)	(45,639)
Total rates funding requirement	201,853	220,412	237,484	261,918	287,757	316,210	342,046	361,337	371,813	386,398	406,799
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	(2,876)	(1,085)	(1,836)	(794)	(1,653)	(1,751)	(2,660)	(1,586)	(1,802)	(1,410)	(2,874)
Capital to improve level of service	(2,091)	(1,792)	(1,869)	(1,838)	(2,469)	(2,136)	(2,703)	(2,402)	(3,478)	(2,945)	(2,594)
Capital to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	1,064	1,091	1,805	2,204	2,648	2,918	3,470	3,607	3,087	3,184	3,857
Less asset sales	436	451	210	863	455	493	507	1,088	494	533	548
Less rate funded debt repayment	(41,877)	(31,640)	(27,571)	(25,493)	(21,903)	(19,111)	(9,971)	(3,035)	15,692	32,292	45,639
Total loan (funding)/repayment	(45,344)	(32,975)	(29,261)	(25,058)	(22,922)	(19,587)	(11,357)	(2,328)	13,993	31,654	44,576
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	156,509	187,437	208,223	236,860	264,835	296,623	330,689	359,009	385,806	418,052	451,375

Explanations of differences between the 10-year plan 2024-2034 and the equivalent years of the Annual Plan 2023-24 - Corporate Services

Revenue - Corporate Services

Revenue has increased by \$553 million largely due to assumed rates revenue increases.

Expenditure - Corporate Services

Expenditure has decreased by \$11.4 million and is driven by cost savings assumed in budgets.

Capital - Corporate Services

Capital expenditure has decreased by \$1 million based on an updated capital programme.



Ngā rautaki, ngā kaupapa here, me ngā whakapae – Strategies, policies and assumptions

DRAFT



Significant forecasting assumptions

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
Post COVID-19 environmental impacts				
<p>The Long Term Plan is prepared on the basis that Council services are operating in an environment not impacted directly by COVID-19.</p> <p>While COVID-19 itself is no longer a key risk, there are ongoing impacts of Covid such as increased inflationary pressure, resourcing shortages, higher insurance costs, supply chain issues and rising interest rates across the global economic environment. This is exacerbated by the impacts of the changing climate.</p> <p>Specific key assumptions have been made around interest rates, inflation, climate change and insurance costs related to natural disasters below.</p>	<p>Disruption caused by COVID-19 or a similar pandemic will result in changes or closure of Council operations, resulting in reduced revenue or delays in projects.</p> <p>Wider economic disruption will impact the affordability of rates and levels of non-payment.</p>	Low	<p>Pandemic events are by nature unanticipated; however any uncertainty will be higher in the short term and decrease over time.</p>	<p>Disruption to Council operations may result in reduced revenue from fees to fund Council activities.</p> <p>Project delays may result in challenges on delivering project timeframes and budgets.</p>



Assumption		Risk		Level of uncertainty		Reason for the uncertainty		Financial impact of the uncertainty		
Inflation										
Annual inflationary increases are based on the annual Local Government Cost Indices (LGCI), as published in the Final October 2023 BERL Report. LGCI for each year is detailed below.		Actual LGCI for the year significantly differs from that included in the budgets.		Moderate		The LGCI estimates used are the forecasts issued by BERL in 2022.		Unanticipated inflationary pressure could arise outside of the forecast LGCI range which is not included in the Long-term Plan 2024-2034 resulting in higher costs to deliver services or projects.		
Year	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
LGCI %	3.4%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%	2.20%
Employee cost assumptions										
The salary increase assumption is 4.5%, 3.5% and 3.5% for the first three years of the Long Term Plan with 2.5% for years 4-10. This is to enable Council to retain staff and meet market conditions as well as our obligations as a Living Wage accredited employer. This is offset with a vacancy savings assumption of 6%.		The actual employee costs are significantly different from the projected costs or vacancy savings are not realised.		Moderate		Uncertainty exists as the ability to attract and retain staff is dictated by the labour market conditions.		Higher employee costs or lower vacancy savings will result in unbudgeted financial pressures.		
Growth										
Council projections for income from rates revenue include an allowance for growth and inflation. Average growth of 1.1% per annum in the rating base is assumed in		The actual rates for growth are significantly different from the projected rates of growth.		Moderate		Uncertainty exists as the projected increases in population and the associated number of houses may not be realised.		Rates of growth that vary significantly from the assumed level will result in unbudgeted financial pressures.		



Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
year 1 with 0.9% in out years. This is considered to be a reasonable estimate given population growth forecasts and increases in the number of households in Lower Hutt.				
Population growth				
The population of the city at the 2018 Census was 104,532. Our current population at the 50 th percentile is estimated at 113,034 (8% increase) and is projected to reach 125,000 around 2033 and 149,760 in 2053.	Population growth rates exceed or are less than forecast.	Moderate	Uncertainty exists as the projected increases in population and the associated number of houses may not be realised.	Rates of growth that vary significantly from the assumed level will result in unbudgeted financial pressures.
Interest rates				
The long-term cost of borrowing is assumed to be an average of 5% through the period of the Long-term Plan. Due to the volatility in market conditions this will be reviewed and updated throughout the planning process.	Interest rates and swap rates are significantly different from those budgeted.	Moderate	Council has interest rate swaps in place to minimise the fluctuation of interest rate movements. As debt projections are forecast to increase significantly over the 10 year period there will be further interest rate swaps to be put in place; there is uncertainty about the future market conditions that will exist.	Higher interest rates provide the ability to earn higher income from cash holdings. Higher interest rates may lead to higher interest cost on debt.
Natural disasters and insurance costs				
Council has comprehensive insurance policies, which are designed to provide substantial, but not total, cover from the financial impact of natural	The damage exceeds the cover obtained by Council and its ability to fund the repair/reconstruction out of normal budgetary	Moderate	The timing or scale of a natural disaster event cannot be predicted. Should an event occur, there is uncertainty over	The damage exceeds the cover obtained by Council and its ability to fund the repair/reconstruction out of normal budgetary provisions. The cost of insurance



Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
<p>disasters. The level of insurance cover is calculated by extensive loss modelling, which estimates the maximum probable loss.</p> <p>Council collectively purchases insurance with the Wellington Councils Insurance Group (includes Kāpiti Coast District, Porirua City, Upper Hutt City and Greater Wellington Regional Councils).</p>	<p>provisions. The cost of insurance increases more than budgeted.</p>		<p>whether the city is able to recover sufficiently or quickly enough in order to prevent long-term adverse effects on the population or local economy.</p>	<p>increases more than budgeted.</p>
Asset revaluation				
<p>Council is planning to revalue asset classes in May 2024 in accordance with its accounting policies, and the estimated results of the revaluation have been applied to financial forecasts from 1 July 2025. Council assesses the carrying value of its revalued assets annually to ensure they do not differ materially from the assets' fair value. For further information see council's accounting policies.</p>	<p>Asset revaluations differ from those budgeted; depreciation charges resulting may differ.</p>	Moderate	<p>Market buoyancy and property pricing influences the value of the property assets. Contract and construction prices influence the value of infrastructure assets.</p>	<p>A higher level of asset valuation means more depreciation to use to fund asset renewals and some improvements.</p> <p>Lower levels of valuation and depreciation reduce Council's ability to fund capital from depreciation and place more reliance on funding improvements from other funding mechanisms, such as debt or rates. Depreciation rates are contained in accounting policies.</p>
Asset sales				
<p>A small amount of asset sales is planned for surplus land following completion of Council projects.</p>	<p>Property prices are higher or lower than the planned sales amount</p>	Moderate	<p>Market buoyancy and property pricing influences the value of the property assets.</p>	<p>A higher sales price would result in a gain on the sale made by the Council. Lower prices would result in greater costs having</p>



Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
				to be absorbed by rates.
Asset lives				
Refer to the council's accounting policies.				
Asset condition				
<p>The condition of the network is expected to improve over the period of the 10 Year Plan.</p> <p>Assumptions have been made regarding the average useful lives and remaining lives of the asset groups, based on the current local knowledge and experience, asset condition information and historical trends.</p>	Detailed condition assessments for underground three waters assets may reveal that they have aged faster than our theoretical modelling anticipates.	Moderate	<p>By their nature underground assets are not visible and therefore condition information of these assets is not easily obtainable.</p> <p>In the Long Term Plan additional funding continues to be assigned for investigative works to ensure we have a sufficient understanding of our underground assets.</p>	Assets that have aged faster than planned may result in the requirement for renewal work to be brought forward to avoid the impact of asset failures.
Sources of funds				
See Council's Revenue and Financing Policy, included in the 10 Year Plan 2024-2034.				
Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency				
The Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency subsidy is 51% for both operating and capital works. For projects not fully subsidised by NZTA, a lower subsidy applies.	Current funding patterns and subsidy percentages may change during the life of the Long Term Plan.	Low	The impact of projects of national significance may change criteria.	Any reduction in subsidy rate would lead to a reduction in the work programme or reprioritisation of projects.
Fees and charges				
Fees and charges are expected to be increased at a minimum to cover the costs of operating the activity (in line with the Revenue and	Fees and charges do not increase in line with the Revenue and Financing policy recovery rates.	Low	<p>Funding choices for individual activities lead to lower than required increases in fees and charges.</p> <p>Fees and charges recovery rates are</p>	Cost increases at a higher rate than the increases set for fees and charges would result in the need for funding from other



Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
Financing policy) and factor in rising costs.			estimated at a point in time and may differ as the year progresses and other overhead costs increase.	sources such as rates to cover shortfalls.
Central government funding				
<p>Budgets have been prepared including funding from the COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund for Naenae Pool (\$27M) and Tupua Horo Nuku (Eastern Bays Shared Path) (\$30M).</p> <p>Budgets also included funding from the Infrastructure Acceleration Fund of \$99M towards growth wastewater and stormwater projects on the valley floor.</p>	Funding requirements are not met and therefore funding from central government does not eventuate.	Low	Receipt of this funding is dependent on continued government support for the scheme, as well as Council meeting specific milestones as the projects are completed.	Any change in the level of grants received would require the funding gap to be made up from borrowing or for projects to reduce in scope.
Level of debt				
The Financial Strategy sets limits on net debt at 250% of total revenue (excluding vested assets) for the period of the Long Term Plan. Net interest must be less than 15% of revenue (excluding vested assets) and less than 25% of rates revenue.	Higher debt levels lead to higher servicing costs.	Moderate	Council's ability to service debt from existing funding sources reduces.	Change in the capital programme, the service levels offered by Council or rates revenue requirements may lead to a change in debt levels.
Climate change				
The changing climate will affect the city and Council infrastructure due to a wide variety of climate impacts.	Climate change impacts such as sea-level rise and increased rainfall intensity will impact on the city, including Council infrastructure.	Moderate	In the short to medium term (10–30 years), impacts are relatively certain (e.g., the sea level is rising slowly), but resulting impacts are still fairly limited.	Initiatives to optimise environmental outcomes for Lower Hutt inhabitants may be too expensive to progress in a financially constrained



Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
	<p>This has flow-on effects, such as capital and operational cost increases to maintain functional infrastructure.</p> <p>Social, economic, cultural and environmental impacts will also be felt by residents, businesses and visitors.</p>		<p>Impacts are less certain in the longer term, but likely to be more severe.</p> <p>The timing of when climate change impacts will significantly impact the city and Council's infrastructure is relatively uncertain. In addition, if global emissions are not reduced quickly, the scale of impacts is likely to increase beyond those that are already reasonably certain.</p>	<p>environment; but lack of investment now is very likely to lead to worse outcomes in the future (e.g. reducing emissions quickly comes at a cost but can avoid those climate impacts that are not yet locked in).</p> <p>Uncertainty of the timing and ultimate scale of impacts will affect the timing and scale of forecast capital and operational expenditure, asset impairment and reduced useful life of infrastructure assets in areas vulnerable to the harm of climate change-related events.</p>
Water Services reform				
<p>The Water Services Reform programme was led by the previous government and there is some uncertainty due to the change in government who have signalled a repeal of the legislation around reform but new legislation is not yet enacted.</p> <p>It is important that planning for the council's three waters assets is continued in the interim and included in the Long-term plan. On this basis, the final Long-</p>	<p>Reform does not proceed or is significantly delayed due to new government priorities.</p>	Moderate	<p>Detailed implications of the transition are still being worked through by central government with the associated guidance to be issued to the sector on the implementation methodology and accounting treatment of financial items.</p>	<p>Reforms will affect a range of financial aspects for the Council, including:</p> <p>Revenue – Revenue to fund the activity may no longer be collected by the Council</p> <p>Expenditure – Spending incurred to carry out the activities will be incurred by a new entity</p> <p>Assets – Assets will move to the new entities.</p> <p>Liabilities – Current borrowings that relate to Three Waters activities will shift to</p>



Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
<p>term Plan has been prepared with Council's three waters services included.</p> <p>We have continued to include waters in all the years of the draft Long Term Plan 2024-34 to ensure we can provide certainty to our communities around this investment and the rates impact. This assumption will be adjusted as more information becomes available.</p>				<p>the new entity, along with the need to incur future borrowings to fund capital spend.</p> <p>While the changes above will impact the information that the Council presents, the activity will continue, led by any new entity created.</p>
Capital programme achievability				
<p>Our plan largely assumes that the programme can be achieved over the life of the plan with an adjustment to budgets to reflect 75% funding and delivery assumption per year.</p> <p>Three Waters programme is assumed to be 100% delivered for the first three years of the plan and reverts to 75% delivery per year thereafter.</p> <p>Council is projecting a significant increase in its capital programme to achieve the outcomes proposed in its Long Term Plan.</p>	<p>The planned capital programme is not able to be fully achieved over the life of the Long Term Plan.</p> <p>The increase in demand on contractors to achieve the programme may result in cost increases.</p>	Moderate	<p>While investments have been made in funding resources to support delivery and taking actions alongside our partners to manage the increased expenditure effectively, there are risks due to the increase in scale of the capital programme that there is not sufficient contractor availability or internal resource to support the delivery of the programme within the timeframes and projected costs included in the Long Term Plan.</p>	<p>Delays in projects can result in additional costs, including costs of retaining project staff for longer periods and inflationary impacts.</p> <p>The additional demand for contractors from the Council and in the region may impact market conditions and increase the cost of obtaining contractor services.</p>



Financial strategy

Draft Financial Strategy Long Term Plan 2024–2034

Contents

1.	Summary and overview
2.	Section A: Introduction and setting the scene
3.	Section B: Our financial position leading into the preparation of the 10-year plan
4.	Section C: Financial strategy guiding principles for the 10-year plan
5.	Section D: Capital expenditure programme
6.	Section E: Operational expenditure
7.	Section F: Borrowings and investments
8.	Section G: Balancing the budget
9.	Section H: Rates and rates increases
10.	Appendix 1: Further explanation about our approach to the balanced operating budget



Summary and overview

Council's Financial Strategy is based on a number of important principles that provide the foundation for prudent sustainable financial management. These principles can be summarised as:

- achieving intergenerational equity by spreading costs between both present and future ratepayers
- maintaining prudent borrowing levels
- achieving a balanced operating budget and ensuring that everyday costs are paid for from everyday income
- careful consideration of the affordability of rates charges
- delivering services effectively and efficiently, and
- strengthening Council's financial position in the long term.

Our financial strategy focuses on strong fiscal management while addressing growing demands for increased capital investment in core infrastructure assets. Council is proposing a capital investment spend of \$2.6 billion for the 10 years of the plan, 63 per cent of which is for three waters and 21 per cent for transport. This investment level is a significant increase of \$1.2 billion compared to Long term plan 2021-31, largely due to the need to support investment in a growing city, address the infrastructure deficit with ageing assets and the impact of significant cost escalations due to a challenging economic context.

Borrowings are a key component of recognising the intergenerational equity principle, whereby the cost of long-term assets should be met by ratepayers over the life of those assets. It is important that we prudently manage the amount of borrowings, while enabling the step-up of investment in infrastructure assets. Net debt of \$0.3 billion at June 2023 is projected to increase to just over \$1 billion by 2030. Council has reviewed the borrowing limits and increased them to enable the funding of the larger investment programme (refer table 1). The net debt to revenue ratio is set at a limit of 250%, which is within the Local Government Funding Agency debt covenants requirements of a limit of 280%. The Council has set the limit lower at 250% as it considers it essential to maintain headroom and the ability to fund the impacts of significant natural disasters should they occur, such as extreme weather events or earthquakes, .

The proposed investment in three waters is lower than the levels recommended by Wellington Water Limited (WWL), which would have investment increasing by a further \$1 billion. This significantly higher investment level would result in borrowing limits being exceeded if there were not offsetting mechanisms applied, such as much higher rates increases or budget cuts to other services (please refer to the Consultation Document for further information). With the proposed lower level of investment included in this draft plan, the Council is effectively applying an



affordability lens, which constrains the rates revenue increases and in turn limits the amount of debt we can take on. There are a range of service level impacts and risks related to the proposed investment, which are outlined in the Infrastructure Strategy.

Annual income of around \$250 million is largely applied to fund operating costs for services delivered by Council and to maintain assets. A guiding principle of this financial strategy is the importance of a balanced operating budget. This means ensuring that projected operating revenue is set at a level sufficient to meet projected operating expenses, and that current ratepayers are contributing an appropriate amount towards the cost of the services they receive or are able to access; i.e., 'everyday costs are paid for from everyday income'.

We are facing many cost pressures largely due to high inflation, interest rates, insurance, higher construction and resourcing costs. These significant economic pressures are set to continue to impact us and all councils up and down the country.

The 10-year plan projects that Council will not achieve the balanced operating budget target for a number of years, until 2029-30 (see Figure 17). This projected balanced operating budget position provides a pragmatic balance between managing the pressures on current ratepayers and ensuring the Council remains financially sustainable into the future, whereby the actions of today do not significantly impact unfairly on ratepayers in the future. This approach is financially prudent and in line with the legislative requirements, due to the longer-term plans for rates revenue generation and repayment of debt occurring to avoid a significant impact on future ratepayers. The level of funding also enables Council to maintain its levels of service and undertake asset renewals and is consistent with the Revenue and Financing Policy.

Council has considered the level of rates revenue in light of a number of factors, including affordability to ratepayers, the legislative requirement for financial prudence and the economic environment. The Council has a high dependency on rates as a principle revenue source, and there are few options available to offset cost pressures.

Over the course of developing this 10-year plan a range of savings were identified and applied to budgets totalling \$34.8M over the period. These are ongoing and reduce the rates funding requirement.

Over the 10-year plan period, the projected rates revenue increases for ratepayers range between 15.9 per cent and 7.2 per cent¹. Based on the rates revenue setting proposed an overall increase in rates charges for 2024-25 is estimated at 15.4% for an average residential property. The rates revenue rise equates to an average increase of \$9.89 per week per household or an average increase of \$514 per annum. Investment in Three Waters infrastructure makes up around 40%

¹ After assumed growth of 1.1% in year 1 and 0.9% thereafter.



(\$208) of the average \$514 per annum rise. The remaining \$306 covers cost increases for all the other services provided (including roading, parks, community facilities, rubbish, recycling etc.). For an average commercial central property the increase is \$61.15 per week.

DRAFT



Section A: Introduction and setting the scene

What is a financial strategy?

Our financial strategy is intended to guide the decisions we make now and, in the future, to enable Council's contribution to the vision for Lower Hutt. The financial strategy builds on our current financial position and sets out our overall financial goals for the 10-year plan. Our strategy focuses on strong fiscal management while addressing growing demands for increased capital expenditure in core infrastructure assets such as the wastewater, water supply, stormwater and transport networks.

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires us to manage our revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, investments and general financial dealings prudently. In doing so, we're aware of the impact our costs and funding decisions have on our community. We're particularly concerned about the affordability of Council services, and have carefully considered this in developing our strategy, in particular regarding the impact of rates charges.

Setting the scene from the Annual Plan 2023-24

Annual Plan 2023-24 saw council dealing with unprecedented levels of cost escalations, increasing the tension on our ever-challenging balance of debt and rates funding. Council made some tough choices to slow down some capital investment, implement savings and increase the fees and charges as well as rates revenue funding to better manage these cost pressures. It was apparent through this process that the rates and debt levels would continue to have to rise significantly in the short term in order to address the infrastructure deficit and battle high-cost escalations across council services. These challenges have carried over into the 10-year plan and are summarised below:

1. Infrastructure deficit – Council owns a lot of ageing assets which require significant investment. While investing in core infrastructure is critical for supporting a city that thrives, there is a need to balance investment in key projects against financial sustainability and rates affordability.
2. Affordability constraints – Council must consider carefully what it invests in to ensure the best return on investment for the community. We don't want to put off intergenerational and strategic investments, but we do want to ensure we aren't unnecessarily adding to people's financial pressures. At the same time we also need to ensure we maintain the ability to pay for our everyday costs with everyday revenue, i.e. operational expenses are paid for by operating revenue.
3. Borrowing capacity – Due to the rising costs across the board, as well as the challenges around infrastructure deficits, the Council needs to consider the strategic outcomes it wants to achieve in the longer term and the best way to mitigate risks related to achieving those outcomes through prioritisation of the investment options.

Strategic context and links to key aspects in the 10 year plan



Significant forecasting assumptions – refer section X

Infrastructure Strategy – refer section X

Revenue and Financing Policy – revenue section x

Section B: Our financial position leading into the preparation of the 10-year plan

As at 30 June 2024, the Council's total assets are projected to be worth over \$2.1 billion and include infrastructure assets, land and buildings; whilst total liabilities are projected to be at \$0.5 billion and include borrowings and payables to suppliers.

In August 2023, Standard & Poors Global Ratings Agency affirmed the Council's AA credit rating but adjusted the outlook from stable to negative; reflecting in particular the higher borrowings.

Financial trend information of some key indicators from 2018 to 2024 are shown in figures 1 to 4; these include capital investment, net debt, revenue and expenditure. Our most recent audited Annual Report, for the period ended 30 June 2023, showed that Council achieved income of \$213M and incurred operating expenditure of \$241M, with a net operating deficit of \$28M (per balanced operating budget definition). This result excludes the unbudgeted gain on revaluation of financial instruments of \$3.6M and capital contributions of \$31M.

Figure 1: Capital programme expenditure and delivery trend

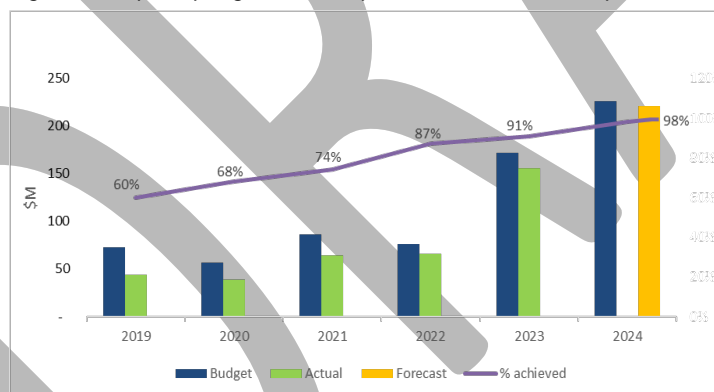


Figure 2: Council net debt

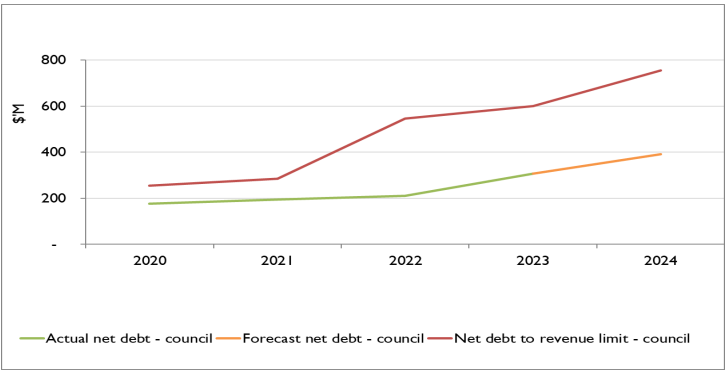


Figure 3: Sources of revenue trend

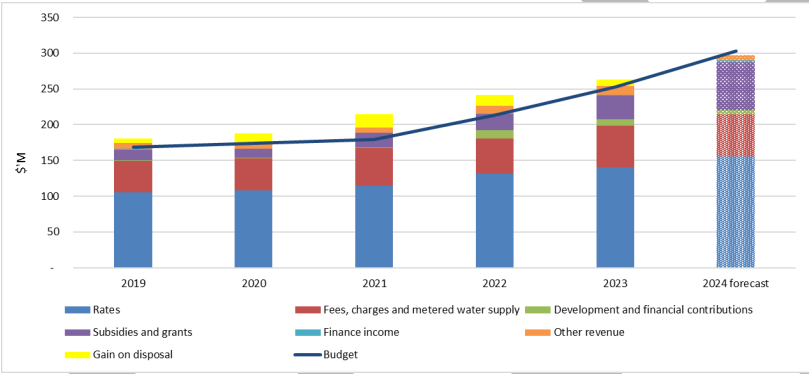
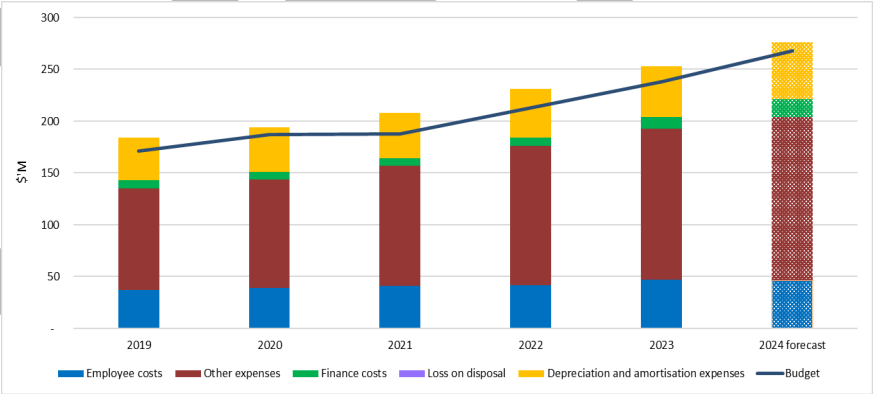


Figure 4: Operating expenditure by category trend





Section C: Financial strategy guiding principles for the 10-year plan

Our financial strategy is based on guiding principles which provide the foundation for prudent sustainable financial management, as detailed below.

Key financial Strategy guiding principles:

- 1) The financial strategy enables Council's contribution to the vision for Lower Hutt.
- 2) Fairness and equity
The funding of expenditure is equitable across both present and future ratepayers.
 - a) Intergenerational equity – the cost of long term assets should be met by ratepayers over the life of those assets. This is reflected by debt funding new assets and funding the replacement or renewal of assets from rates(depreciation funding).
 - b) Balanced operating budget – projected operating revenue over the lifetime of the LTP is set at a level sufficient to meet projected operating expenses (including depreciation), ensuring that current ratepayers are contributing an appropriate amount towards the cost of the services they receive or are able to access, i.e. 'everyday costs are paid for from everyday income'.
- 3) Prudent sustainable financial management – budgets are managed prudently and in the best interests of the city in the long term. Debt must be maintained at prudent levels and be affordable.
- 4) Ability to pay (affordability) – affordability is an important consideration as it ensures that the ability of our diverse community to pay rates is transparently considered as part of the decision-making process. Consideration will be given at both the macro level (i.e. generally affordable to most) and also at the micro level (i.e. for a specific individual where rates rebates, remissions or postponement policies may be required).
- 5) Value for money – any proposals must contribute to the strategic outcomes agreed with the community and the total cost must be reasonable. The cost effectiveness of the funding mechanism must be considered.
- 6) Prioritisation of investment choices – careful consideration is given to investment choices and options, with priority given to core infrastructure investment and 'invest to save' options.
- 7) Environmental sustainability – Funding decisions will consider community outcomes being sought, including wider environmental and climate change impacts.
- 8) Distribution of benefits – consideration is given to the distribution of the benefits from Council activities over identifiable parts of the community, the whole community or individuals (users). Where there are identifiable direct benefits the proportion of costs associated with these benefits should be covered by the user(s).
- 9) Growth pays for growth – the capital costs incurred to develop infrastructure that supports growth within the city should be primarily covered by those causing the growth and increasing the demand on Council infrastructure.
- 10) Good financial governance and stewardship
Good stewardship of Council's assets and finances requires Council to ensure that its actions now do not compromise the ability of future councils to fund future community needs. Under this principle:



- a) Assets must be maintained at least at current service levels to avoid placing a financial burden on future generations.
- b) Debt must not be used to fund operating expenditure other than in specific exceptional circumstances.
- c) The level of debt is regularly reviewed to ensure that it is at a level that will not restrict a future council's ability to fund new assets through debt.
- d) The consequential operational expenditure implications of capital expenditure decisions are considered.

Key considerations in developing the financial strategy:

A range of considerations have been applied to ensure the strategy meets the balanced operating budget and financial prudence requirements such as:

- A careful review of debt limit settings to ensure headroom is available to fund the impacts of a significant natural disaster, such as extreme weather events or earthquakes;
- The ability to fund the interest costs of debt;
- The approach to debt repayment with funding increased to support repayments;
- The approach to revenue generation being minimum increases to continue to fund services and meet cost pressures.
- The rates settings and limits imposed to meet rates affordability considerations;
- The review of projected depreciation expense and capital renewal expenditure, and the use of depreciation funding;
- A careful review of the balanced operating budget position (i.e. operating expenditure and operating revenue) and the long term broader financial impacts.

Section D: Capital expenditure programme

Capital expenditure is categorised into renewals (renewing existing assets), service improvement (new assets that improve the services provided to the community) and growth (new assets required to accommodate growth within the city). This financial strategy focuses on strong fiscal management whilst addressing growing demands for increased capital expenditure in core infrastructure assets such as the stormwater, wastewater, water supply and transport networks.

Over the next 10 years, Council plans to spend \$2.6 billion on capital investment, 63 per cent of which is in the wastewater, stormwater and water supply area, and 21 per cent on transport. This significant capital investment will be funded largely by borrowings. This is a significant increase in investment from the previous 10-year plan of \$1.2 billion and reflects the need to meet community expectations for our growing city in the context of the infrastructure deficit and factor in cost escalation. It should be noted that this higher investment is still lower than the recommended level by WWL for three waters. There is an option being consulted on with the recommended level of investment but would require higher rates increases to fund as we near our debt capacity



constraints. There are risks associated with the lower investment as outlined in the Infrastructure Strategy.

Key investment in the plan includes:

1. three waters investment of \$1.6 billion, which includes asset renewals of \$941 million together with investments in reservoirs, a range of works to reduce flooding risks, works to improve environmental water quality, Infrastructure acceleration fund projects (stormwater and wastewater) and water meters etc. to name a few.
2. transport investment of \$540M, including asset renewals of \$145M together with investment for the Cross Valley Transport Connections project, Tupua Horo Nuku, Eastern Hutt road resilience etc.
3. investment in solid waste to the value of \$56M, in city development to the value of \$167M, in open spaces, parks and reserves to the value of \$88M, in Naenae Pool to the value of \$68M

Total capital expenditure by council activity Figures 5, 6, 7 and 8 respectively show the cost of this programme by activity, spend per annum, the driver for the projects and the funding sources. This expenditure includes the cost of renewing existing assets that are coming to the end of their useful lives. It also includes the cost of improving existing assets and investing in new assets. Our asset management practices ensure we maintain service levels to at least current levels.

The significant increase in the capital programme, particularly in water services, also carries a level of uncertainty and risks to achievability. Wellington Water has been building capacity and capability over the last few years to improve delivery performance. Council has also been reviewing its organisational structure and making incremental changes through increased project delivery staff and the functions that support them. It is important to us that there are no delays to the programme as that may result in not meeting planned levels of service or greater costs in the long term.

Figure 5: Total capital expenditure by council activity

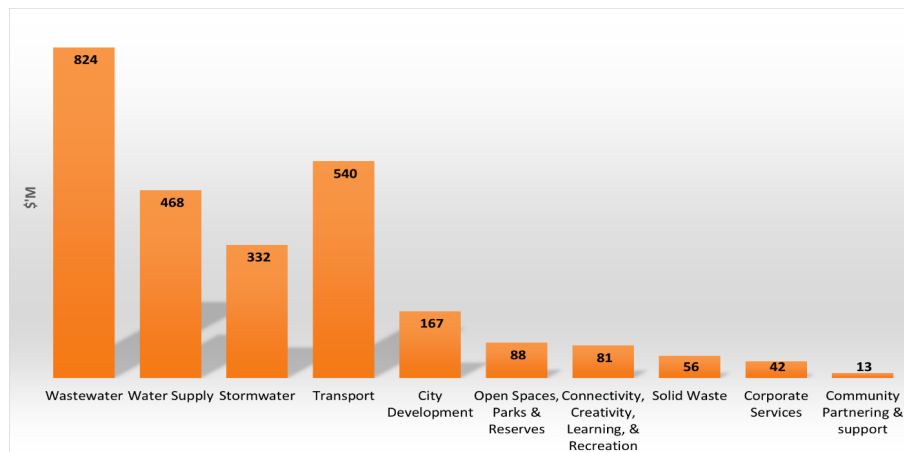


Figure 6: Planned capital investment per year over the 10 year plan

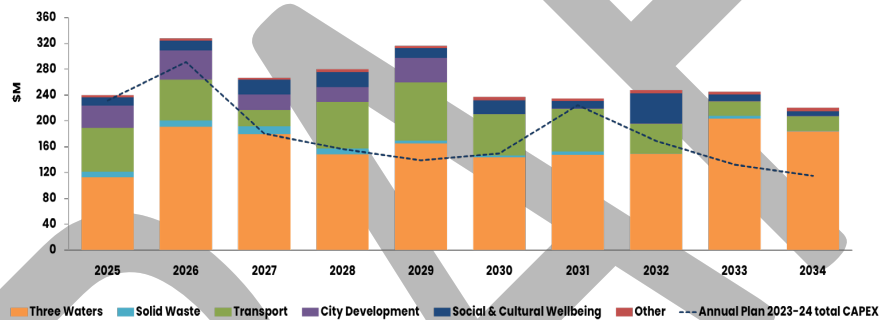


Figure 7: Total capital expenditure by driver

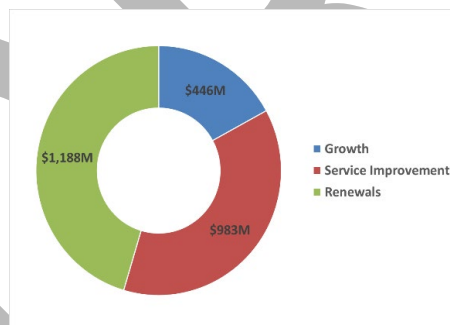
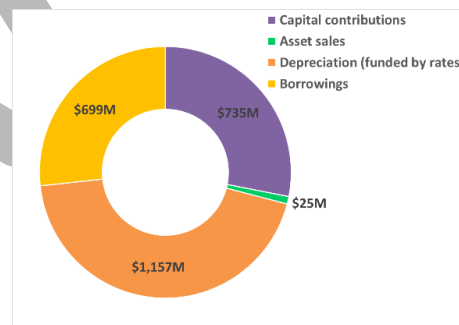


Figure 8: Capital expenditure funding sources



Asset management

Infrastructure deteriorates as it ages, increasing the likelihood of failures and disrupting service to customers. These failures also increase maintenance, operations and customer service costs. Planning to renew infrastructure that is reaching or at the end of its life reduces the risk of service interruptions and minimises maintenance costs.



Three waters: We received advice on our three waters assets based on the current information available to Wellington Water Limited (WWL). We are proposing to include a significantly higher capital budget for the maintenance, operations and renewal of these assets based on this advice. We have not included budgets at the levels recommended by WWL due to the constraints on debt and rates funding. This means that the available budget will be used for the most urgent jobs/projects which could mean longer times to resolve and address non-urgent jobs/projects and issues being resolved at a slower rate. The budgeted spend is however expected to result in improvements to the three waters network over the 10 years.

Transport: The Integrated transport strategy developed in 2022 has identified some key challenges for our transport network. This 10-year plan is a step towards addressing some of these and is expected to improve the overall condition of the transport network over the 10 years. Funding constraints have also played an important role in the planned investment for this plan. Furthermore government priorities are not yet finalised and further changes may be required in future plans to reflect these priorities.

Renewals (looking after what we have)

It is important the Council continues to renew/replace assets to ensure our assets are fit for purpose and deliver the level of service that is required. Our asset management plans identify the timing for renewals based on the condition of assets. An ongoing programme of condition assessment helps to build a detailed picture of assets and the necessary investment.

Forecast depreciation could be considered a reasonable estimate of annual renewal costs. If over time, renewals expenditure is approximately equal to depreciation, it can be reasonably assumed that the assets and services that they are providing are sustainable. Depreciation is however based on a number of assumptions and may not reflect the actual future asset renewal funding requirements (e.g., due to the long life of infrastructure assets, cost escalations, changes in scope or compliance requirements etc.).

Where there is surplus depreciation above the capital renewals level, this will enable debt to be repaid. New assets which have a long life will not generally require a replacement earlier in their life, so a depreciation surplus will be created which will enable debt to be repaid. The required funding will need to be borrowed when these assets come to the end of their useful life. The depreciation surplus would be dependent on the level of depreciation funding that is in place; for HCC this may be limited in the short to medium term but more certain in the longer term.

Based on current projections, while at an overall level the renewals are funded through depreciation (for the most part from year four onwards, refer figure 10) and any remaining surplus depreciation funded could be used to make debt repayments. By funding renewal expenditure, together with moving to a balanced operating budget (see Section G), this enables a financially sustainable asset replacement programme.



Figure 9: Summary of renewal expenditure by council activity

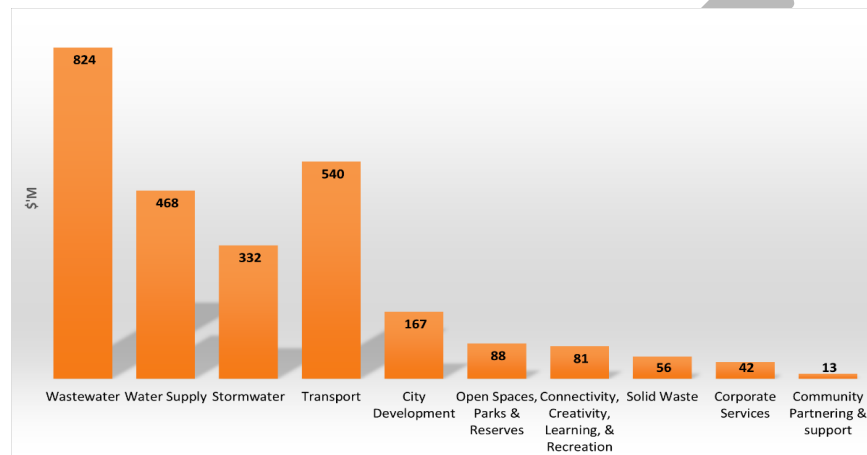
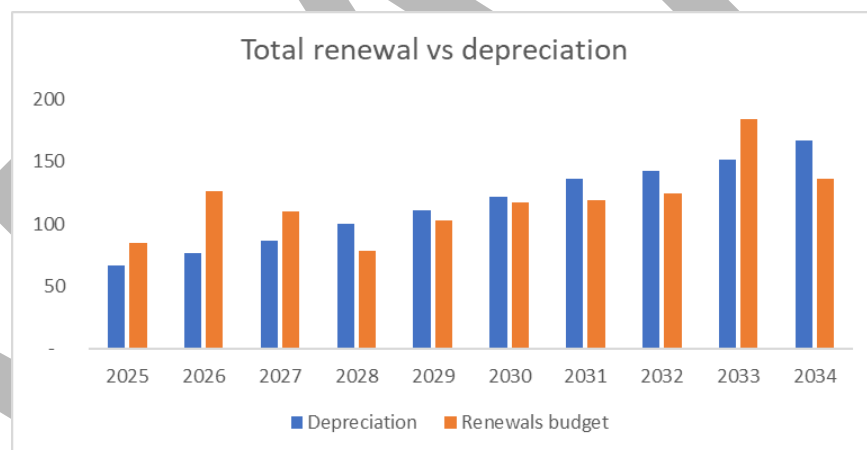


Figure 10 - Capital Renewals compared to depreciation



Growth

The population of the city at the 2018 Census was 104,532 (Source StatsNZ).

The population is estimated to have grown by around 8,497 people, an 8 per cent increase to the 2023 figure. Further increases of around 11,817 (10% per cent) people is expected from 2023- 2033. The growth in households is projected to be about 4,217 (10 per cent) over the same period. (Source Sense Partners).

Council's asset management plans and infrastructure strategy have taken these growth forecasts into consideration, and our existing assets, together with the growth projects included in the plan, will ensure the city continues to meet the levels of service outlined in this plan. Total growth spend for the 10-year plan is \$446M; this amount represents the growth portion of all capital projects.



Council uses development contributions to allocate the costs of growth to ensure equity between developers and ratepayers. The projected revenue from development contributions is estimated at \$96M over the period of the plan; this will be a funding source for the growth-related capital works programme. See the Infrastructure Strategy for further information on capital expenditure plans, together with asset information and service levels.

Section E: Operational expenditure

The Council is forecasting operational expenditure of \$4.1 billion over the life of the 10-year plan, on average \$407M per year over 10 years. This reflects the costs of continuing with the Council's programme to prioritise spend based on the key priorities (see Figure 11).

We are facing many cost burdens largely due to high inflation, interest rates, insurance, higher construction and resourcing costs. These significant economic pressures are set to continue to impact us and all councils up and down the country.

The key issues we are facing are largely as a result of:

1. growth – there will be more households in Lower Hutt, based on our growth assumptions of 1.1 per cent in the first year and 0.9 per cent thereafter per annum
2. depreciation and interest payments – the increased capital expenditure programme means corresponding increases in the costs of servicing these assets
3. price increases – inflation and the factors that influence it will mean that it will cost increasingly more to do business. BERL forecasts that costs in general for the local government sector could increase by 22 per cent over the 10-year period of the plan.

Figure 11: Average operating expenditure per year over 10 years by Council Activity

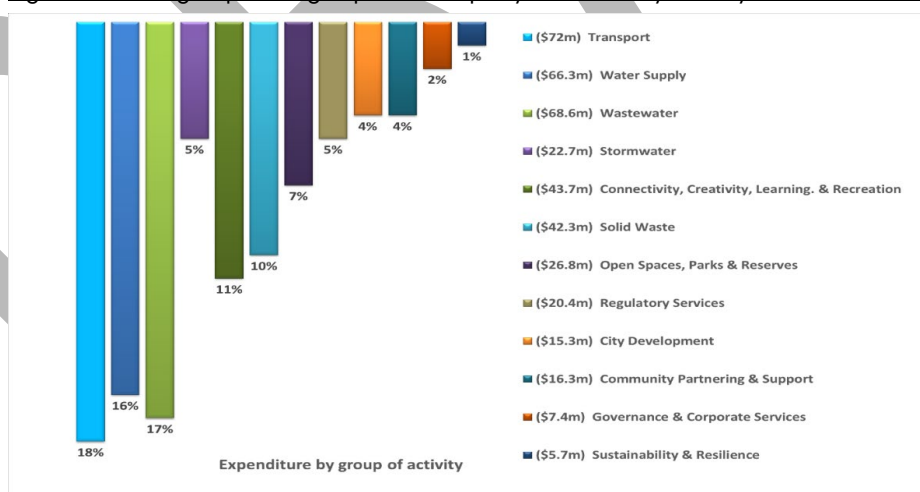
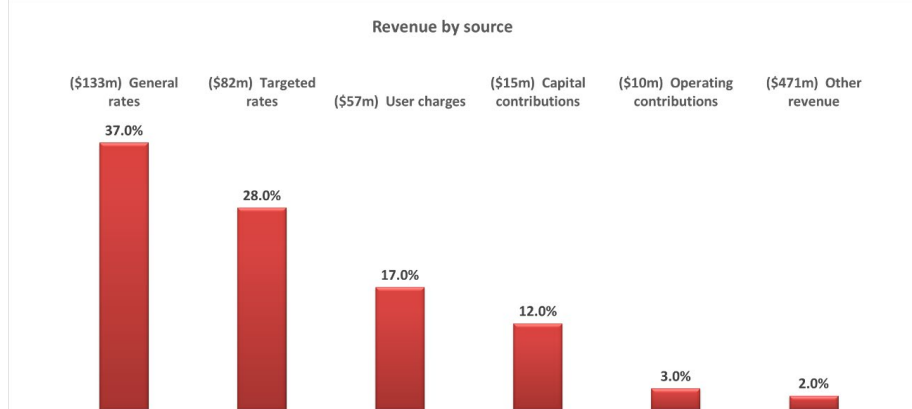




Figure 12: Revenue sources to fund operational expenditure (average over 10 years)



Through the previous 10-year plan and Annual Plan 2023-24 savings were identified and applied to budgets.

Through September to October 2023, officers conducted base budget reviews which yielded \$6.1M of savings over the period of the DLTP, which have been applied to budgets and had a favourable rates impact of 0.4% in 2024-25.

During November 2023, officers conducted further budget reviews to identify savings. \$17.4M of savings over the period of the DLTP were identified and applied to budgets (favourable rates impact of 0.9% in 2024-25).

Council has also made a range of savings related decisions on 27 November 2023 which has led to further savings of \$11.3M over the period of the DLTP (favourable rates impact of 0.6% in 2024-25).

All these savings have an ongoing effect and also reduce the rating impact, Council will continue to drive for efficiencies and revenue opportunities to reduce the rates burden into the future.

Section F: Borrowings and investments

Borrowings are a key component of recognising the intergenerational equity principle and that the cost of long term assets should be met by ratepayers over the life of those assets. It is important that the amount of borrowings is prudently managed, whilst enabling continued investment in infrastructure and community assets to continue.

With the significant capital expenditure plans we will need to increase our debt to fund what is not provided for by way of capital subsidies, development contributions income and depreciation.

The projected debt profile is outlined in figure 13 which also highlights the much higher borrowing levels compared to the Annual Plan 2023-24. The Financial Strategy for the upcoming 10 years reflects increases to other funding sources such as development and financial contributions, higher rates revenue and fees and charges to help fund the cost of infrastructure. After taking other funding sources into account, increased borrowings are funding the capital investment



programme. Net debt of \$0.3 Billion as at June 2023 is projected to increase to a peak of just over \$1 Billion in 2029-30. As outlined in figure 12, rates revenue is our major source of funding which is constrained due to considerations around affordability and in turn constrains our debt capacity. This is because the debt we take on is directly linked to the total revenue we recover, as there are specific limits we need to stay within as outlined in table 1 below. This means the higher the rates revenue we can generate, the higher the amount of borrowings we can take on and vice versa.

The increase in Council’s debt is the result of funding major infrastructure improvement and renewals. The timing of the programme and the associated borrowing requirements has been carefully considered to ensure that this best meets the needs of the current and future generations.

Managing debt in a prudent manner helps the Council build resilience and sustainability, as it provides the Council with financial capacity to cope with exceptional circumstances. The Treasury Risk Management Policy outlines different measures the Council uses to limit its level of debt; Table 1 summarises these. These limits are set at prudent levels and meet the requirements of the Local Government Funding Agency. Council has reviewed the limits as part of the development of this 10-year plan; the net interest to revenue and net interest to annual rates income limits have been increased to enable the funding of the increased investment programme (Figures 15 and 16).

Table 1 – Borrowing limits

Measure	Limit
Net interest to revenue	Below 15%
Net debt to total revenue	Below 250%
	Net debt can be increased to a maximum of 270% of total revenue at any time, provided that this is due to a significant natural disaster.
Net interest to annual rates income	Below 25%
Liquidity	Greater than 110%

Figure 13: Projected net debt compared to debt to revenue limit of 250%

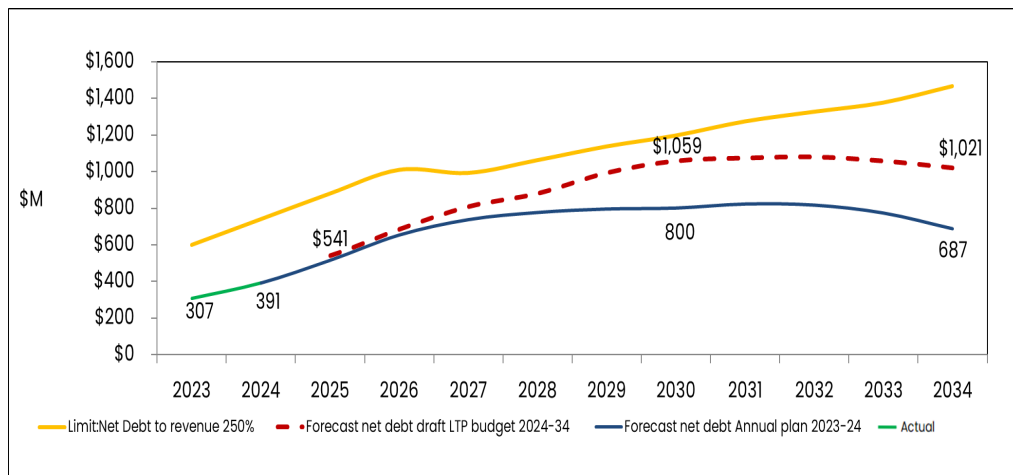


Figure 14: Projection of net debt to revenue ratio compared to debt to revenue limit of 250%

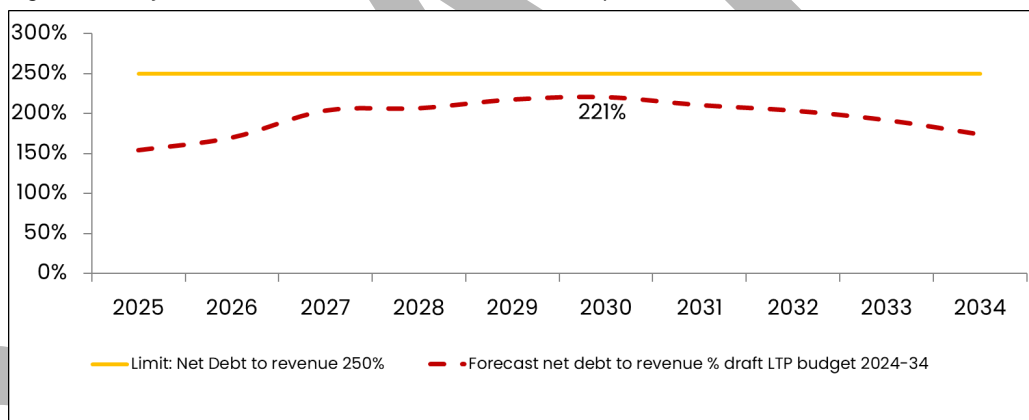


Figure 15: Projection of interest to revenue ratio compared to limit of 15%

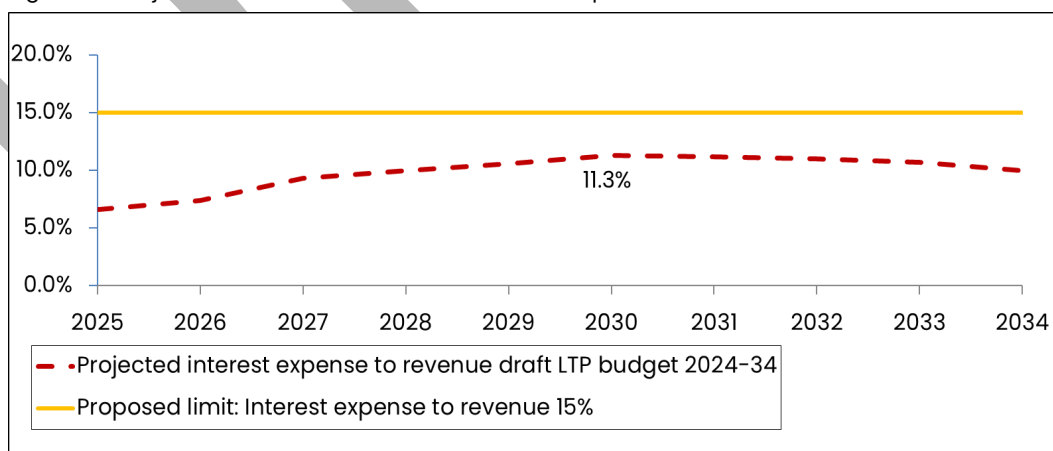
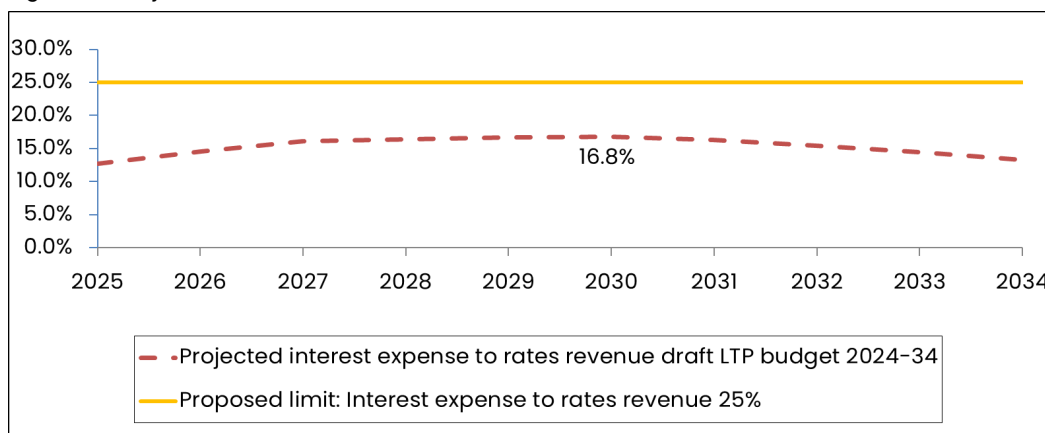




Figure 16: Projection of net interest to annual rates income limit of 25%



Managing our debt: We place reliance on a strong financial position to ensure we have capacity to borrow, both for forecast expenditure needs and any unforeseen requirements that may arise. We manage the risks proactively and ensure we have appropriate levels of debt in accordance with our debt limits, with no significant concentrations of debt repayment in any one year, ensuring working capital is maintained to meet ongoing commitments and surplus cash is invested or used to repay debt. We also focus on collection of monies owed to ensure no concentrations of credit risk exist.

Council secures borrowing by way of a debenture trust deed that provides security over rating income.

Investments

Council has investments in several Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs), Civic Financial Services Ltd, the Local Government Funding Agency, property and cash.

The 10-year plan assumes that there will be no material return on investments from the CCOs, but rather that profits generated will be applied to reinvestment in the business or to repayment of borrowings to the Council. Cash investments: Council maintains liquidity and credit facilities to minimise financial risk and maintain secure and cost-effective funding sources to meet financial needs. In managing its liquidity, cash is invested on short-term deposit to manage cash flows and maximise returns. Surplus cash is placed on call or term deposits as appropriate. Property investments: Council has a small property portfolio with which it seeks to achieve market returns. These properties are largely held for strategic reasons, such as the RiverLink project. A property sales programme exists and will continue to deliver sales; however, Council expects these to be relatively minor for the life of the Long Term Plan. For further details on borrowings and investments are available in our Treasury Risk Management Policy

Table 2: CCO investments



Entity	Shareholding/control %	Principal reason for investment	Budgeted return
Urban Plus Limited and Group	100%	Housing	Nil
Seaview Marina Ltd	100%	Marina services	\$0.2M per annum
Local Government Funding Agency	0.4%	Borrowing	Nil
Civic Financial Services Ltd	4.27%	Risk management	Nil

Section G: Balancing the operating budget

A guiding principle of this financial strategy is about the importance of a balanced operating budget. This means that projected operating revenue over the lifetime of the LTP is set at a level sufficient to meet projected operating expenses, ensuring that current ratepayers are contributing an appropriate amount towards the cost of the services they receive or are able to access, i.e. 'everyday costs are paid for from everyday income'.

We need to move towards a sustainable position, balancing the budget over the medium term. The proposed capital investment programme and cost pressures in the LTP, together with limitations on revenue particularly due to affordability issues of rates, makes this very challenging. The proposed draft LTP projects a balanced operating budget position being achieved in 2029-30 (refer figure 17).

The Local Government Act 2020 (LGA) requires Council to budget each year for operating revenue at a level sufficient to meet operating expenses budgeted for that year. This is known as the "balanced operating budget" requirement. The LGA does allow councils to budget for a deficit, if it resolves that it is financially prudent to do so.

In assessing a financially prudent decision, consideration is given to:

- the estimated expenses of achieving and maintaining the predicted levels of service provision set out in the LTP, including the estimated expenses associated with maintaining the service capacity and integrity of assets throughout their useful life
- the projected revenue available to fund the estimated expenses associated with maintaining the service - capacity and integrity of assets throughout their useful life
- the equitable allocation of responsibility of funding the provision and maintenance of assets and facilities throughout their useful life
- the funding and financial policies adopted under section 102 of the LGA.

We acknowledge that we run deficits from a balanced operating budget perspective mainly due to revenues not covering the full cost of depreciation. Council will use the following financial levers to move progressively towards achieving a balanced operating budget: fees and charges, rating

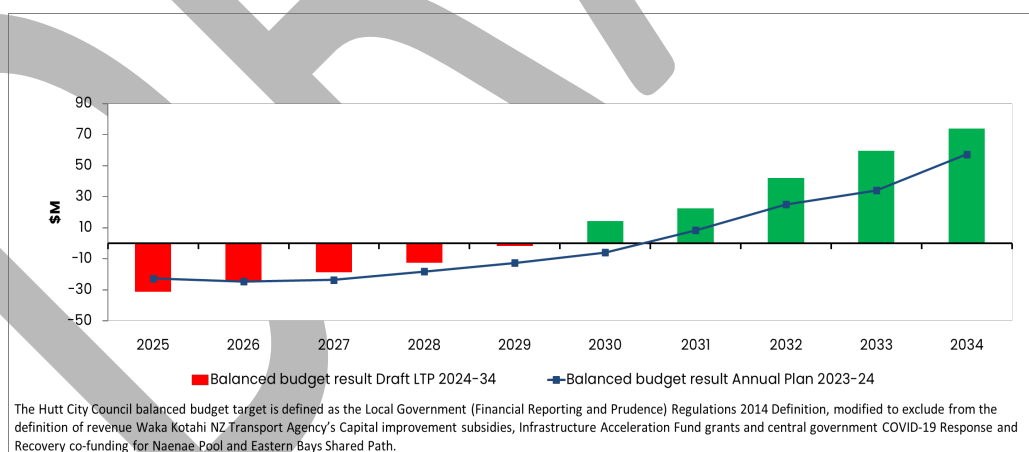


for depreciation, development and financial contributions, efficiencies, debt repayment and rates setting.

The 10-year plan projects that Council will not achieve the balanced operating budget target for a number of years: until 2029-30. Council has considered the level of rates revenue in light of a number of factors, including the legislative requirement for financial prudence, as well as the economic environment and increasing cost pressures on households due to the high cost of living (see Section H). Setting rate levels to achieve a balanced operating budget earlier would increase the rates burden for, and there are concerns about affordability. Adopting some smoothing of the impact over a number of years results in the best fiscal and sustainable outcome.

The projected balanced operating budget position provides a pragmatic balance between managing the pressures on current ratepayers and ensuring the Council remains financially sustainable into the future, whereby the actions of today do not significantly impact unfairly on ratepayers in the future. It is financially prudent and in line with the legislative requirements due to the longer term plans for rates revenue generation and repayment of debt occurring to avoid a significant impact on future ratepayers. The level of funding also enables Council to maintain its levels of service and undertake asset renewals, and is consistent with the Revenue and Financing Policy.

Figure 17: Projected HCC balanced operating budget position





Section H: Rates and rates increases

Rates revenue is the amount Council requires to provide services to residents and ratepayers after allowing for other income, such as fees and charges, grants and subsidies. The Council has a high dependency on rates revenue as its principal source of income. As Figure 12 shows, 75 per cent of operating expenditure is funded from rates over the life of the 10-year plan. Affordability of rates is a key principle of the Financial Strategy. It was front of mind as the 10-year plan was developed and rates increases considered.

The Revenue and Financing Policy has been carefully reviewed; however no material changes have been made to the policy. A rates remission for financial hardship has been approved for the first three years of the 10-year plan to ease the burden on those households impacted by the current economic environment. Council has determined its rates increases based on a number of factors, including the levels of service it wants to provide and its capital programme. The rates revenue increases reflect the guiding principles and issues referred to earlier in this strategy, including the challenge of achieving a balanced operating budget. The economic environment with a number of legislative reforms underway, new government with potentially new priorities and high inflationary pressures introduces further uncertainty and the possibility of further financial challenges.

Due to the affordability constraints on rates revenue and limit on our ability to debt fund, there are a range of risks that the levels of service could be impacted in some areas.

Some level of smoothing of rate changes can provide more certainty to residents; Council considers this to be a better approach. Council has applied this approach in its projected rates increases for the 10-year plan. The Water Services Reform legislation in place, led by the previous government, is a significant consideration. Potentially all (or some) of the current three waters assets and related borrowings could transfer from council balance sheets to a new Water entity. Due to the change in government there is a lot of uncertainty as to what the future holds in this area; as a result, the 10-year plan assumes that Council will retain the current three waters infrastructure. The projected rates increases have been considered in light of this. This allows us to provide certainty to our community around the rating impact and the planned levels of investment. This assumption will be advised as new information becomes available.

The LGA requires the Council to quantify its limits on rates increases, see Table 3. The rates revenue increases below have been It is important to distinguish between the increases in rate revenue from year to year and the average rate increase. Our revenue does not only reflect the impact of rates increases to the average ratepayer; it also includes rate revenue received from the growth in new rateable properties each year, which are expected to be about 1.1 per cent for the first year then 0.9 per cent per annum thereafter.



Further information about the indicative rating impact for the average ratepayer by category and suburb is available in the Rates Funding Impact Statement (refer section **X**).

Table 2: Summary of proposed rates increase limits and projected rates

	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27	2027/ 28	2028/ 29	2029/ 30	2030/ 31	2031/ 32	2032/ 33	2033/ 34
Projected rates income ¹ (\$millions)	182.1	204.6	230.0	258.5	289.3	323.7	350.0	378.3	408.9	442.1
Rates revenue increase ²	15.9%	11.5%	11.5%	9.3%	11.0%	11.0%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%
Rates revenue increase for new Food and Green Waste service ³				2.2%						
Assumed growth in rating base	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%

Notes:

- 1) These figures include inflation but exclude GST.
- 2) These figures do not take into account additional income from new properties in the city each year. Property growth is assumed to be around 1.1% in the first year then 0.9% annually.
- 3) Targeted rates for introduction of the new Food and Green waste service will be consulted on through the Long term Plan 2024-34. This service is required to meet longer term waste minimisation goals.

Appendix 1: Further explanation about our approach to the balanced operating budget

The Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 established eight benchmarks against which all councils must report. One of these benchmarks is the balanced operating budget, defined as 'Council Revenue excluding development contributions, vested assets, gains on derivatives and revaluations of property, plant and equipment as a proportion of operating expenses – excluding losses on derivatives and revaluations.

This definition includes Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency capital subsidies as revenue and assumes councils fully rate for depreciation. Depreciation spreads the capital cost of assets over their useful lives, so that each generation of ratepayers pays for their share of the use of the asset.



Not fully funding for depreciation may place a burden on future ratepayers, who have to pay for the asset replacement. Funding depreciation supports the intergenerational equity principle, whereby everyone who benefits from use of an asset pays for their share over the asset's useful life. By rating for depreciation, we are providing cash to fund the capital renewal programme. Depreciation is, however, based on a number of assumptions and may not reflect the actual future asset renewal funding requirements (e.g., due to the long life of infrastructure assets).

For our roading assets, it is not necessary to fully fund depreciation, as we receive a Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency capital funding subsidy. We need to provide funding for 'our share' of the expenditure. Council has some significant projects, such as the Cross Valley Transport Connections and cycleways programmes, which we have assumed will be funded by Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency in the financial projections. The Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency funding and central government grant funding of the capital improvements and growth is significant, at \$356M. In assessing our balanced operating budget target we have applied the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 definition, modified to exclude the Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency capital improvement subsidies from the calculations of revenue. The reason for this Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency adjustment is that the funding is not available to meet our day-to-day operational costs. In a similar way we have also modified the definition of revenue to exclude central government co-funding for various projects.

Understanding the operating surplus/(deficit)

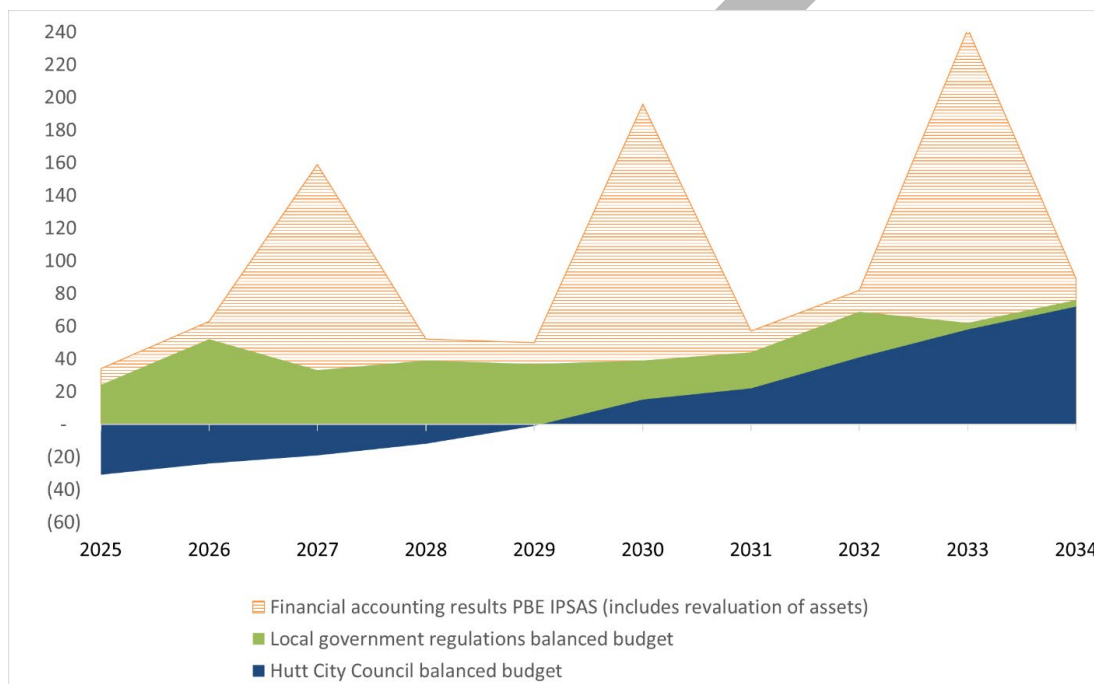
Figure 18 shows a comparison of the projected operating results based on three different methods: financial accounting standards (orange line), the local government balanced operating budget benchmark method (green line) and the Hutt City Council balanced operating budget method as described in Figure 17 (blue line).

The projected financial accounting results (orange line) include non-cash items such as 'income' from vested assets and the impacts of revaluations of assets resulting in three-yearly peaks. These accounting results reflect the accounting position as meeting all the Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standards (PBE-IPSAS) reporting standards. The large spikes in favourable results are a result of the accounting requirement to revalue assets, which is assumed to occur every three years. Although there are projected accounting operating surpluses for most years of the plan (orange line), there are projected balanced operating budget benchmark deficits (green line) until 2027/28 and Hutt City Council balanced operating budget deficits until 2028/29. Part of the income we receive is from Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency in the form of a subsidy for expenditure on our roading network. The subsidy is to cover both operating and capital expenditure.

The capital component needs to be spent on capital items and is not available to meet the day-to-day operational costs. This funding is reflected in the orange and green lines and hence the projected results are more favourable. In the Hutt City Council balanced operating budget



projection, the ring-fenced funding for Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency funded capital improvement works has been excluded, as well as the central government COVID-19 Response and Recovery co-funding for Naenae Pool and the Eastern Bays Shared Path and the grant funding for Infrastructure Acceleration Fund projects. Excluding this ring-fenced funding from the operating results provides more accuracy in terms of the projected underlying operating result.





Revenue and financing policy

Section A: Introduction

A wide number of funding sources are available to Council to fund its activities, ranging from general and targeted rates through to fees and user charges. This policy outlines Council's approach to funding its activities. It provides information on what funding tools are used and who pays, as well as describing the process used to make these decisions. This policy should be read in conjunction with the Funding Impact Statement (see section 6). The Funding Impact Statement is the mechanism used to implement the Revenue and Financing Policy and provides detail on how rates are set.

Support for principles relating to Māori

Section 102(3A) of the Local Government Act 2002 provides that this policy must support the principles set out in the Preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 (that requirement is effective from 1 July 2024). These principles include recognition that land is a taonga tuku iho of special significance to Māori people, and to facilitate the occupation, development, and utilisation of that land for the benefit of its owners, their whanau, and their hapū. Council considers that this policy supports those principles, particularly when viewed in conjunction with Council's Policy on Remission and Postponement of Rates for Māori Freehold Land and applying those principles to the Development and Financial Contributions Policy.

Section B: Changes to the policy

A new targeted rates for Food and green organics waste has been included in Section H – funding needs analysis under the Solid waste activity.

Section F is updated to reflect proposals for minor changes to rates allocation percentages across the commercial and utility categories.

Minor editorial changes have been made to the layout and presentation of items in the policy.

Section C: How does Council decide what is funded from where?

Council determines appropriate funding sources using a two-step process on an activity-by-activity basis.

Step One



The funding needs of Council must be met from what Council determines to be the most appropriate funding source for each activity following consideration of:

- the community outcomes to which the activity contributes
- the distribution of benefits between the community as a whole and any identifiable parts of the community and individuals
- the period over which the benefits are expected to occur
- the extent to which the action or inaction of particular individuals or groups contributes to the need for the activity to take place
- the costs and benefits of funding an activity distinctly from other activities.

Council has considered the matters above for funding operating and capital expenditure arising from Council's activities. Section D provides an explanation of the funding tools for operating expenditure. Section E discusses the funding tools for capital expenditure funding and the principles applied in their use. The funding needs analysis in Section G provides a more detailed discussion of the use of different funding tools for operating and capital costs and the reasons for the allocation of costs to various sectors of the community for each activity.

Step Two

The second step in the process is for Council to apply its judgement to the overall impact of any allocation of liability on the current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community. In exercising this judgement, Council considers the following:

- the impact of rates and rates increases on residential properties, and in particular on the affordability of rates and rates increases for low, average and fixed income households
- the impact of rates and rates increases on businesses and on the competitiveness of Lower Hutt as a business location
- the fairness of rates (and changes in rates) relative to the benefits received for 'stand-out' properties with unusually high capital values
- the special characteristics of particular classifications of property – including their purpose and proximity to the city
- the complexity of the rating system and the desirability of improving administrative simplicity
- the change in relative rateable values between types of properties.

As the General rate is a general taxing mechanism, shifting the 'differential factor' for each sector's share of the city's overall capital value is the principal means that Council has used to achieve the desired overall rates impact on the wider community. Council considered the application of this in terms of affordability for all sectors in applying the general rate differentials.

Section D: Funding of operating expenditure

The policy sets target funding bands for the main funding sources for each activity. The funding bands are:



- High: 80–100%
- Medium/high: 60–79%
- Medium: 40–59%
- Medium/low: 20–39%
- Low: 0–19%

Our funding sources for operating expenditure and how they are applied is as follows:

Funding source	Priority of application to operating costs	Definition
Other revenue: Grants and subsidies	1	Funding received from other agencies, usually for specific projects/programme of work
Other revenue: Other	2	Interest income, profit on sale of assets
User fees & charges	3	Fees charged for Council services provided
Targeted rates	4	Rates set for a specific activity
General rates	5	Rates for activities not covered by targeted rates
External borrowing	6	Borrowings to meet operational cash flow requirements where the above funding sources are inadequate to meet these needs.

General rates

General rates provide Council's largest source of funding. General rates are used to help fund activities where the Council has concluded that the whole community or city benefits. This is sometimes referred to as a public good that can demonstrate the following characteristics:

- non-rival – the enjoyment by one person does not prevent the benefit from being enjoyed by others. An example is street lighting



- non-excludable – no person or group can easily be prevented from enjoying the benefit. An example is a beach or park.

In these cases, all ratepayers pay towards the cost of the activity. Where the activity also provides benefits to individuals or parts of the community, rates are used to fund the balance of costs after the potential for user charges has been exhausted.

Council sets general rates based on the capital value of properties. Capital value is used because, in the main, it reflects the ability to pay better than the alternatives of land value or annual value.

What each ratepayer pays depends on the capital value of their property relative to the value of other properties, and on the share of the general rate that has been allocated to each sector of the community (residential, commercial and utilities).

Uniform annual general charge

Council also has the option to assess a uniform annual general charge (UAGC). A UAGC recovers a portion of general rates costs as a fixed amount per rating unit. Such fixed charges tend to have a disproportionate impact on low-income households, as the charges make up a higher proportion of such a household's income. For this reason, Council does not currently utilise a UAGC. Council does, however, use fixed amounts for some targeted rates.

Targeted rates

Council uses targeted rates where it has decided that the cost of a service or function should be met by a particular group of ratepayers (possibly even all ratepayers) or in order to provide greater transparency about the use of the funding. There is considerable scope to set rates for a specific function (e.g., water), target a rate on a specific geographic area (e.g., Jackson Street), or set different levels of rates for different property types (e.g., a promotion levy targeted on Commercial Central properties).

There is a new targeted rate proposed in the 10-year plan for Food and Green organics waste from 1 July 2027 – Refer to section H for further details.

Fees and charges

User charges are used where there are strong benefits to individuals or parts of the community from an activity and it is feasible to collect fees.

User charges contribute to the cost of some facilities (such as swimming pools) and also fully or partly meet the cost of regulatory services, such as those under the Building Act 2004 and Resource Management Act 1991.



Similarly, Council has the ability to fine people and businesses for certain rule infringements. The amount of income derived through these fines depends on the level of non-compliance and the resourcing Council is able to put into enforcement activities.

Other funding sources

Council's other main funding sources for operating expenditure are grants and subsidies. Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency funding assistance for road maintenance makes up the majority of this funding. Other central government funding is occasionally available for specific projects and initiatives.

Council does not intend to use borrowing, proceeds from asset sales, development contributions or financial contributions to help fund operating expenditure unless the sources identified above are insufficient to meet its revenue needs.



Section E: Funding of capital expenditure

Our funding sources for capital expenditure and how they are applied is as follows:

Funding source	Priority of application to capital costs	Definition
Grants and subsidies	1	Funding received from other agencies, usually for specific projects/programme of work such as Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency (in relation to certain roading projects), Crown Infrastructure Partners (COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund), Kainga Ora (Infrastructure Acceleration funding for valley floor wastewater and stormwater projects), and Upper Hutt City Council (in relation to joint wastewater activities).
Development contributions	2	Revenue under the Local Government Act 2002 to help fund planned growth-related capital expenditure for roading and transport, stormwater, wastewater and water.
Financial/Environmental contributions	3	Revenue under the Resource Management Act 1991 to help fund growth-related capital expenditure on recreation reserves, and for other infrastructure where individual developments give rise to capital expenditure that is not planned, and therefore is not included in Council's Development and Financial Contributions Policy.
Proceeds from sale of assets	4	Revenue from sale of assets not otherwise used for debt reduction
Rates	5	Rates collected to cover depreciation charges
Operating surplus	6	Surplus revenue available after paying for all operational costs



Funding source	Priority of application to capital costs	Definition
External borrowing	7	<p>Borrowings to meet capital cash flow requirements where the above funding sources are inadequate to meet these needs. Repayments of debt are spread across several years. This enables Council to better match funding with the period over which benefits will be derived from assets and helps ensure intergenerational equity.</p> <p>Borrowing and repayments are managed within the framework specified in the Liability management section of the Treasury Risk Management Policy.</p>

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Section F: General rate differential factor

The general rate payable on each category of property is expressed as a rate in the dollar of capital value. These different rates in the dollar for different property categories are known as 'differential factors' and are determined following the completion of step two of the process (which is designed to allow the Council to apply its judgement on the overall impact on the wellbeing of the community). This judgement includes the consideration of the matters in step two above, including activity areas where the benefits of the activity are not considered to be equally shared among the community.

Following a review Council undertook for the purposes of the previous 10-year plan, the general rate will continue to be apportioned between residential, commercial and utility categories based on a percentage applied to each category group. A percentage approach helps to reduce fluctuation in the general rate caused by valuation movement differences between categories.


For the 10-year plan Council considered the matters in step two above and options for modifying the differentials as overall impact adjustments. It considered the competing interests of different sectors of ratepayers as set out in the step two process (see Section C), particularly the different abilities of the residential and commercial sectors to accommodate rate increases at this time, and the impacts of those increases, particularly on rates affordability. Other considerations of Council included:

- the impacts of the changes made in the previous 10-year plan
- the outcome of the latest three-yearly property revaluation completed in 2022
- recent development plans in the city through number and value of consents
- other economic factors for both commercial and residential ratepayers.

In its judgement, Council has decided that the overall percentage allocation for the residential and commercial (including utility) categories should remain the same as 2023-24 with minor adjustments to the individual commercial category percentages, and differential adjustments should be made to give effect to this.

The indicative percentages to be applied for the term of the 10-year plan under the policy are as follows (including 2023-24 as a comparator):

Differential category	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Residential	60%	60%	60%	60%
Commercial central	8.0%	7.7%	7.7%	7.7%



Differential category	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
Commercial suburban	25.3%	25.4%	25.4%	25.4%
Utility	5.4%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%

The general rate for Rural rating units is differentiated on the basis of perceived distance to Council services. Rating units to which this differential will apply are those within Rural activity areas in the Council's operative District Plan.

For the smaller rural and community facilities differential rating categories a standard differential multiplier will be applied. This reflects the fact that small changes in the category may significantly impact average rates on individual properties if a percentage was applied.

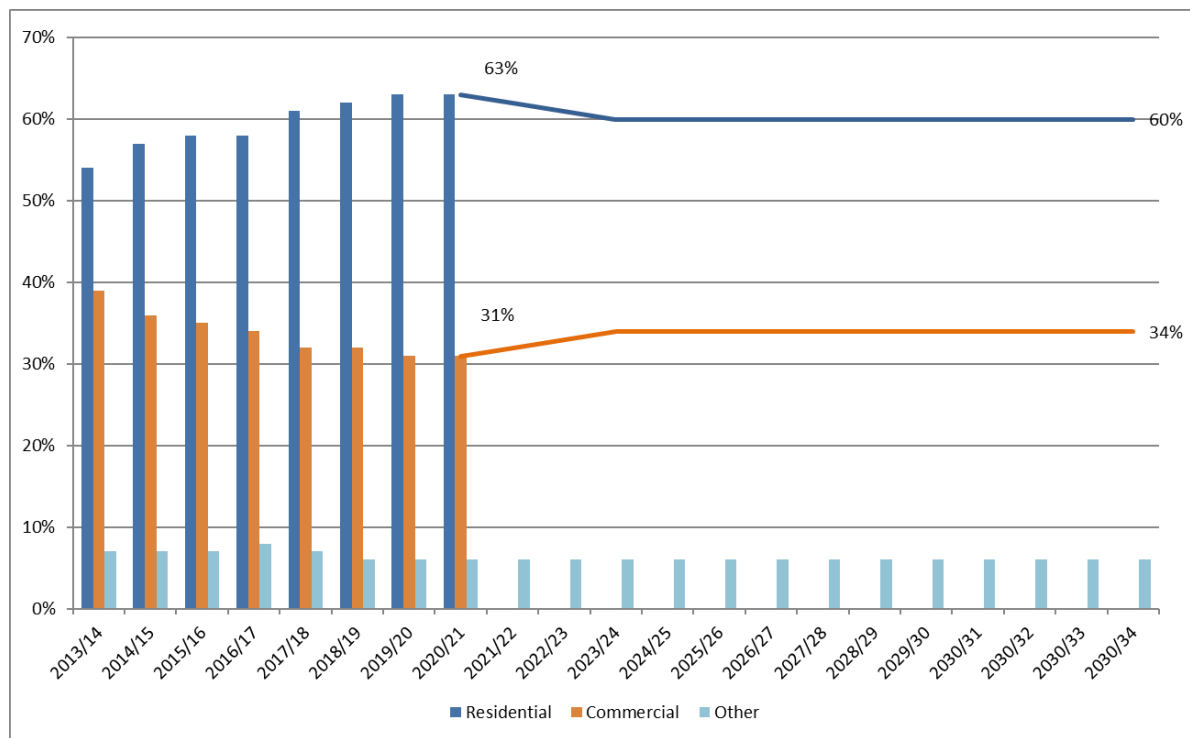
The differential factors for these categories are:

- Rural 0.747
- Community Facilities1 1.000
- Community Facilities2 0.500
- Community Facilities3 2.344

The following indicative differential factors will be applied across all differential categories in 2024/25 to give effect to category percentages.

- Residential 1.00
- Commercial Central 3.416
- Commercial Suburban 2.815
- Community Facilities 1 1.000
- Community Facilities 2 0.500
- Community Facilities 3 2.344
- Rural 0.747
- Utility 3.353

This policy should be read in conjunction with the Funding Impact Statement which provides further details on how rates are set.



Graph 1: Historic allocation of General rates charges between property rating categories and the proposed continued approach for the 10-year plan



Section G: Summary of operational funding sources


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Key

Range name	Unlikely	Low	Medium / Low	Medium	Medium / High	High
Range	0	0-19%	20-39%	40-59%	60-79%	80-100%
Key	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

A c t i v i t y	Fees and charges	Grants, subside sand other	Gene ral rates	Targeted rates	Developme nt contributio n	Financial contribution	Borrowing
Transport	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x
Water supply	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x
Wastewater	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x



Stormwater	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x
Solid waste	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x
City development	✓	x	✓	x	x	x	x
Community partnering and support	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x
Open spaces, parks and reserves (including cemeteries)	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x
Libraries	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x
Museums	✓	✓	✓	x	x	x	x



Aquatics and recreation	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Animal control	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Building consents and resource consents	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Public Health	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Emergency management	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Sustainability and resilience	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
City governance	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗



Section H: Funding needs analysis

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
Transport			



	<p>The transport activity consists of five sub-activities – road assets, traffic assets, road safety services, active modes and parking. Council operates, maintains and renews the road asset, which includes footpaths, throughout the city. Traffic control measures are used to ensure the efficient and safe movement of motor vehicles, cyclists, pedestrians and other forms of transport. Road safety programmes and interventions are managed to improve the safety outcomes of all users on our transport network. Walking, cycling and micromobility initiatives are managed to enable safe and efficient mode choice across our transport system. Parking involves the provision, maintenance and regulation of on- street and off-street carparks in the</p>	<p>Council has no direct means to charge individual users of the local network on a user-pays basis. Therefore most of the expenditure is funded directly from general rates revenue (and government subsidies). Trip generation is a useful base indicator benefit between ratepayer categories. Trip generation of the Commercial/Utility and Residential sectors is estimated at 72 per cent and 28 per cent respectively. The net cost to council of major projects with benefits over several decades, will be debt funded, along with an appropriate contribution from development contributions charges for growth-related infrastructure. Revenue generated from controlled parking is used to offset the costs of providing the activity.</p>	<p>Operational costs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general rates: Medium / high • grants, subsidies, and other: Low • fees and charges: Low
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	commercial areas of the city. The location and regulation of carpark is designed to ensure fair, easy and efficient access to the city's commercial areas.		
	Community outcome	Economic wellbeing	



	Who benefits	<p>Roading assets: Many of the benefits of roading networks accrue to individuals or businesses. To a large extent, this is reflected in the subsidies Council receives from government for roading, which are ultimately funded from fuel excise, road user charges and vehicle registration charges. However, Council must cover the remainder of the unfunded component. Trip generation can be used as an indicator of both the cause and benefit of this activity's costs.</p> <p>Traffic assets: Traffic assets provide a range of benefits widely dispersed among the community, and for which there is little ability to charge, or sense in charging, individuals for the benefits they receive. Road safety services: Road safety services provide a range of benefits for all mode users across the network, for which there is little ability to charge, or sense in charging, individuals for the benefits they receive. Active modes: Active mode initiatives encourage behaviours that benefit health, wellbeing and the environment and there is no appetite to charge individuals for the benefits they receive. Parking: The benefits of on-street parking largely accrue to the individuals or groups involved. Controlled parking is provided in key business and shopping areas for the benefit of business. However, charging and actively monitoring parking in most areas, such as most urban neighbourhoods, is simply not practical or cost-effective – although some time restrictions may still apply. Consequently, a large proportion of the cost is simply absorbed into the roading budget, and funded accordingly. The primary beneficiaries of growth-related infrastructure are the developments that can be undertaken and the businesses and residents that occupy new sites. If, and to the extent that, investment in infrastructure benefits growth and existing residents, this is reflected in the allocation of costs between growth and levels of service or renewal.</p>	
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	Period of benefit	The benefits of transport facilities are ongoing and spread over the long-term. These intergenerational benefits support the ongoing use of debt financing for associated capital works.	
	Whose acts create a need	Heavy vehicles create an additional cost to Council because of the increased wear they impose on roads, and the need to have wider roads to accommodate them. The need to undertake street cleaning is partially caused by the actions of individuals littering or dumping. In areas with a high concentration of parking demand, it becomes necessary and cost-effective to manage parking, allowing much of the cost associated with these parks to be recouped through parking charges and/or fines.	
	Separate funding	Council considers that there is little benefit of separate funding of this activity.	
Water supply			
	This activity involves the supply of high-quality drinkable water for domestic and commercial use. Council purchases bulk water from Greater Wellington Regional Council, and this accounts for a significant portion of the total cost of water supply to the city. Water is then distributed around the city through the local pipe network. Council's ownership of the pipe network is historical.	In the absence of metering, targeted rates can be seen as a proxy for user charges. All connections are charged the targeted rate, and this is assumed to cover the supply of the average residential user. Commercial water users are charged on a metered rate for water consumption. Major projects with benefits over several decades will be debt funded, along with an appropriate contribution from development contributions charges for growth-related infrastructure.	Operational costs <ul style="list-style-type: none">• targeted rates: High• general rates: Low• grants, subsidies and other: Low• fees and charges: Low

	Community outcome	Environmental wellbeing	
	Who benefits	Much of the benefit from this activity is considered to be private to the people who obtain and use the water. Public health benefits arise out of the treatment of water-borne diseases. The primary beneficiaries of growth-related infrastructure are the developments that can be undertaken and the businesses and residents that occupy new sites. If, and to the extent that, investment in infrastructure benefits growth and existing residents, this is reflected in the allocation of costs between growth and levels of service or renewal.	
	Period of benefit	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced. Capital expenditure provides benefit over the life of the asset.	
	Whose acts create a need	Properties and users who either waste or use excessive amounts of water	
	Separate funding	Council considered that due to the administrative costs there is no further benefit in separate funding of this activity.	
Wastewater			
	Council ensures the treatment and disposal of household and commercial effluent according to regional and national	In the absence of the ability to use metering, targeted rates (including pan charges) can be seen as a proxy for user charges. High water and waste users	Operational costs • targeted rates: High



	<p>environmental standards. A new treatment plant was commissioned in 2002 to ensure effluent is treated to higher standards.</p>	<p>are charged fees under a trade waste by-law. Major projects with benefits over several decades will be debt funded, along with an appropriate contribution from development contributions charges for growth-related infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• general rates: Low• grants, subsidies and other: Low• fees and charges: Low
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ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
	Community outcome	Environmental wellbeing	
	Who benefits	The removal of wastewater largely benefits the person whose wastewater is removed. However, the public also benefits through improved public health and an unpolluted environment. The operation of many social and commercial activities would be curtailed if raw effluent was not properly dealt with. Upper Hutt City Council makes an operating contribution towards the shared service. The primary beneficiaries of growth-related infrastructure are the developments that can be undertaken and the businesses and residents that occupy new sites. If, and to the extent that, investment in infrastructure benefits growth and existing residents, this is reflected in the allocation of costs between growth and levels of service or renewal.	
	Period of benefit	The benefits of wastewater services are ongoing and spread over the long-term. These intergenerational benefits support the ongoing use of debt financing for associated capital works.	

	Whose acts create a need	There is also a significant exacerbator component to the treatment of wastewater, as people cause costs through their action (for example, commercial businesses that produce trade waste) or inaction (for example, not installing a dual flush toilet).	
	Separate funding	Council considered that due to the administrative costs that there is no further benefit in separate funding of this activity.	
Stormwater			
	Council operates an effective drainage system to protect property from flooding damage. Stormwater infrastructure includes pipe networks, street-side gutters, retention dams and open watercourses. These are provided and maintained according to the reasonable costs of managing foreseeable flooding events.	As the community as a whole benefits from this activity, the costs are best recovered from General rates. Major projects with benefits over several decades will be debt funded, along with an appropriate contribution from development contributions charges for growth-related infrastructure.	Operational costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general rates: High • grants, subsidies and other: Low • fees and charges: Low
	Community outcomes	Environmental wellbeing	

	Who benefits	Stormwater reticulation, watercourses, major storm events and watercourse quality management, addressed under this activity, are partly for private benefit but mainly for public benefit. This is in terms of dealing with public spaces and the public stormwater system, maximising damage from severe flooding and conducting monitoring and pollution control for the community at large. Economies of scale associated with the provision of the overall system are also recognised. The primary beneficiaries of growth-related infrastructure are the developments that can be undertaken and the businesses and residents that occupy new sites. If, and to the extent that, investment in infrastructure benefits growth and existing residents, this is reflected in the allocation of costs between growth and levels of service or renewal.	
	Period of benefit	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced. Capital expenditure provides benefit over the life of the asset	
	Whose acts create a need	Buildings and pavements increase the necessity for stormwater management, and in this respect the built-up areas can be considered to exacerbate the problem.	
	Separate funding	Council considered that due to the administrative costs there is no further benefit in separate funding of this activity.	



ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
Solid waste			
	<p>Council contracts out the collection of residential solid waste and household recycling. It also owns a landfill for the disposal of the city's refuse. Council wishes to promote recycling and waste reduction and to provide for the disposal of the city's solid waste.</p> <p>Council is proposing to expand its current rubbish, recycling and green waste collection services to provide weekly Food and Green Waste collection from 1 July 2027.</p>	<p>Currently the solid waste function makes an overall surplus, particularly as a result of landfill activities. This return on investment compensates Council as a whole and the whole ratepayer base for the long-term business risks of landfill operation and aftercare. Any surplus is therefore used to offset general rates.</p>	<p>Operational costs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• targeted rates: Medium• general rates: Low• grants, subsidies and other: Low• fees and charges: Medium
	Community outcome	Environmental wellbeing	

	Who benefits	Council currently provides kerbside refuse, recycling, and opt-in Green waste, which are funded through targeted rates. The implementation of the Council's new Food and Green waste collection service from 1 July 2027 will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, reduce waste to the landfill thereby prolonging the longevity of this facility, i.e. cost savings on future expansion of the site, reduce leachate and pollution and allow for organic waste resource recovery. There are public benefits in ensuring that refuse is disposed of appropriately. The consequences of poorly dealt with waste are immediate public health effects. Longer-term health effects can also result from interaction with contaminated sites. There are private benefits to people whose refuse is disposed of.	
	Period of benefit	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced. The benefits of capital spend on the Landfill are ongoing and spread over a long period. These intergenerational benefits support the ongoing use of debt financing for associated capital works.	
	Whose acts create a need	Individuals generate waste therefore creating the need for this activity. There are also individuals who create waste but do not use this service (such as illegal dumping of rubbish) and can create additional costs for Council.	
	Separate funding	Council considered that due to the administrative costs there is no further benefit in separate funding of this activity.	



ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
City development			
	<p>Council has a leading role in fostering the city's growth and development in a number of ways. Council develops the District Plan policy and makes changes to the District Plan in line with national and regional policy changes and also in line with expectations of the local community. Council aims to develop an urban environment that will help to attract people and investment, and enhance the city's image and economy. Council manages and develops the public space of the city on behalf of the community. Council aims to create a business-friendly environment, facilitate the expansion and creation of</p>	<p>While businesses and residents benefit from city development, after maximising other available funding (which are mostly non-existent), it is considered appropriate that the remainder of the activity is funded from General rates. The net cost to council of major projects with benefits over several decades, will be debt funded, along with an appropriate contribution from development contributions charges for growth-related infrastructure.</p>	<p>Operational costs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• general rates: High• grants, subsidies and other: Low



ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
	local businesses and employment, increase tourism to the city and contribute to regional growth through regional economic development initiatives.		
	Community outcome	This activity contributes to all community outcomes.	
	Who benefits	District/spatial planning and urban design has a mix of private and public benefits, as well as encouraging optimal resource use over time. The Council develops these with input from the community in terms of the Resource Management Act. Certain parts of the community, such as business owners, may gain distinct private benefits as a result of Council work in shopping areas etc. Benefits are ongoing, and work particularly around the preservation of heritage elements is intended for the benefit of future generations. The benefits of preserving buildings of architectural, heritage and historic value pertain to both the community as a whole and the owner or occupier. The city's businesses and residents benefit from Council's support of the business sector	



ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
		and from its promotion of the city as a place to visit.	
	Period of benefit	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced. The benefits of urban development are ongoing and spread over the long-term. These intergenerational benefits support the ongoing use of debt financing for associated capital works.	
	Whose acts create a need	There is very limited impact of the actions or inactions of others.	
	Separate funding	Council considered that due to the financial scale of the activity there is no further benefit in separate funding of this activity.	
Community partnering and support			



ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
	Council provides a range of community hubs and facilities to enable the delivery of community activities and provide safe inclusive spaces for the community. Council has previously carried out a significant rejuvenation programme across its community facilities to improve the wellbeing of Hutt City residents.	As the community as a whole benefits from this activity, the costs are best recovered from General rates. The net cost to council of major projects with benefits over several decades, will be debt funded, along with an appropriate contribution from development contributions charges for growth-related infrastructure.	Operational costs <ul style="list-style-type: none">• general rates: High• grants, subsidies and other: Low• fees and charges: Low
	Community outcome	Social and cultural wellbeing	
	Who benefits	No particular sector or group is considered to drive or benefit from these costs beyond those groups that can be targeted by user fees.	



ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
	Period of benefit	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced. The benefits of communal facilities (e.g., halls, hubs etc.) are ongoing and spread over the long-term.	
	Whose acts create a need	None identified	
	Separate funding	Council considered that due to the financial scale of the activity there is no further benefit in separate funding of this activity.	



ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
Open spaces, parks and reserves (including cemeteries)			
	<p>Council provides and maintains passive recreational facilities in the city for the enjoyment and wellbeing of the public, free of charge. Sports fields are provided and maintained through charges to sports codes. Recreation areas are both natural and created; the majority of Council effort is targeted at maintenance and retaining areas in their natural state.</p>	<p>No particular sector or group is considered to derive benefit from these costs beyond those groups that can be targeted by user fees.</p> <p>Major projects with benefits over several decades will be debt funded, along with an appropriate contribution from reserve financial contributions charges for growth-related infrastructure.</p>	<p>Operational costs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general rates: High • grants, subsidies and other: Low • fees and charges: Low



	Community outcome	Social and cultural wellbeing	
	Who benefits	<p>Parks and reserves: Council views the active participation of residents in outdoor activities as beneficial to the whole community. While it is recognised that the rural sector often provides its own recreational land, Council considers that this sector is also a beneficiary from this activity. Cemeteries: There is a significant private benefit in this service to the families of deceased people where burials and interment services are provided. There is also an ongoing community benefit in providing for the respectful treatment of deceased people who form part of the community's heritage and whakapapa. The primary beneficiaries of growth-related open spaces, park and reserves are the developments that can be undertaken and the businesses and residents that occupy new sites. To the extent that investment in this infrastructure benefits growth and existing residents, this is reflected in the allocation of costs between growth and levels of service or renewal.</p>	



	Period of benefit	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced. Capital expenditure provides benefit over the life of the asset.	
	Whose acts create a need	The actions of sports codes contribute to the need for Council to undertake the maintenance of sports fields. Housing intensification and urban development to respond to population growth creates a need for green spaces.	
	Separate funding	Council considered that due to the administrative costs there is no further benefit in separate funding of this activity.	
Connectivity, creativity, learning, and recreation			



Libraries	<p>Council provides, maintains and manages eight libraries in the city. These are run as a single city-wide service. Their primary role is to provide written and recorded material such as books, audio-visual resources, and access to online information. Library services are used for many purposes including learning, research and entertainment.</p>	<p>Some of the individual benefit of library activities is recovered through user charges and fines. User recovery is also constrained by section 142 of the Local Government Act 2002. General rates are the appropriate funding source for the remainder of the activity, as the whole of the community benefits from libraries.</p> <p>The net cost to council of major projects with benefits over several decades, will be debt funded, along with an appropriate contribution from development contributions charges for growth-related infrastructure.</p>	<p>Operational costs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• general rates: High• grants, subsidies and other: Low• fees and charges: Low
	Community outcome	Social and cultural wellbeing	

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
	Who benefits	While there are identifiable individual benefits from the provision of library services, the Council views open and	

		low-cost access to information and books as being in the best interest of the city as a whole, therefore the whole city benefits.	
	Period of benefit	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced. Capital expenditure provides benefit over the life of the asset.	
	Whose acts create a need	There is very limited impact of the actions or inactions of others.	
	Separate funding	Council considered that due to the administrative costs there is no further benefit in separate funding of this activity	
Museums	The Council believes that support for the arts, recognition of our social history and cultural endeavours are an important component in making the city a vibrant and attractive city, as well as providing a means for the community to express a sense of self and place.	<p>Some of the individual benefit of museum activities is recovered through user charges. General rates are the appropriate funding source for the remainder of the activity, as the whole community benefits from museums.</p> <p>The net cost to council of major projects with benefits over several decades, will be debt funded, along with an appropriate contribution from development contributions charges for growth-related infrastructure.</p>	<p>Operational costs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general rates: High • grants, subsidies and other: Low • fees and charges: Low
	Community outcome	Social and cultural wellbeing	
	Who benefits	While individual visitors to these facilities do gain individual benefit, the collecting of an entry fee would be inefficient due to the costs associated with establishing	

		and operating a door charge system. Council recognises the contribution that the Dowse Foundation and donors are making to the city through extensive community fundraising activities.	
	Period of benefit	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced. Capital expenditure provides benefit over the life of the asset.	
	Whose acts create a need	There is very limited impact of the actions or inactions of others.	
	Separate funding	Council considered that due to the administrative costs there is no further benefit in separate funding of this activity.	
Aquatics and recreation	Council provides and maintains six swimming pools in the city as part of its portfolio of recreational facilities. Recreational programmes are community-based programmes designed to encourage residents to engage in a range of recreational activities. These services are provided to promote health and enjoyment and stimulate the community's interest in different recreational opportunities.	<p>Fees and charges contribute to the recovery of individual benefit. However, the fees are set at a level that supports affordability for users to access facilities. Therefore General rates are the key source of income for this activity.</p> <p>The net cost to council of major projects with benefits over several decades, will be debt funded, along with an appropriate contribution from development contributions charges for growth-related infrastructure.</p>	<p>Operational costs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general rates: Medium • fees and charges: Medium
	Community outcome	Environmental wellbeing	
	Who benefits	Individuals benefit from the personal fitness and enjoyment they derive from using the facilities. However,	

		Council also recognises that there are positive benefits for the community when the population is fit and actively engaged. Pools provide quality and accessible tuition in essential water safety and life skills, which produces both individual and community benefits.	
	Period of benefit	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced. Capital expenditure provides benefit over the life of the asset.	
	Whose acts create a need	There is very limited impact of the actions or inactions of others.	
	Separate funding	Council considered that due to the administrative costs that there is no further benefit in separate funding of this activity.	
Regulatory services			
Animal control	Animal control is primarily the dog control function with a small amount of service involved with general livestock control. Dog registration fees are a targeted form of cost recovery for this activity. An animal control function is necessary to ensure the public is safe from the negative effects of animal ownership.	As both individuals and the community benefit from this activity, it is appropriate that the mix of funding is split between fees and charges, other revenue and general rates.	Operational costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general rates: Medium / Low • grants, subsidies and other: Medium / Low • fees and charges: Medium

	Community outcome	Environmental wellbeing	
	Who benefits	The owners of dogs benefit from the availability of the service, while the whole community benefits from having a safer environment because of dog control.	
	Period of benefit	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced. There is no planned capital expenditure.	
	Whose acts create a need	The activity can be considered an exacerbator issue, as the actions of animal owners create the need for the service, including those people who are not good dog owners.	
	Separate funding	Council considered that due to the administrative costs that there is no further benefit in separate funding of this activity.	
Building consents and resource consents	The activity includes regulatory consents and compliance functions for building work in Lower Hutt, general advice to the public on consenting matters, co-ordination of Land Information Memorandum applications and advice on environmentally sustainable residential design and products.	The activity predominantly benefits those individuals who obtain a building or resource consent. However, these activities protect the public interests of all residents and businesses by ensuring the city grows in ways that encourages high-quality development and produces the best long-term results, so it is considered appropriate that a portion of the costs are funded via general rates.	Operational costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general rates: Medium/Low • grants, subsidies and other: Low • fees and charges: Medium/High
	Community outcome	Environmental wellbeing	

	Who benefits	There is a direct benefit to those property owners who are obtaining a building consent, while there is a benefit to the community of ensuring safe and sanitary buildings. Generally, commercial buildings are more complex and therefore there is a greater benefit to the commercial sector than the residential sector.	
	Period of benefit	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced. There is no planned capital expenditure.	
	Whose acts create a need	Non-complying buildings and businesses operating without consent.	
	Separate funding	Council considered that due to the administrative costs that there is no further benefit in separate funding of this activity.	
Public Health	The activity provides inspection, auditing, enforcement and education that ensures compliance with Council's policies and regulations concerning public health.	The activity predominantly benefits those individuals who obtain the appropriate license. However, this activity protects the whole community.	Operational costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general rates: Medium • fees and charges: Medium
	Community outcome	Environmental wellbeing	
	Who benefits	The public receive a benefit from this activity due to the compliance of the businesses with the public health standards. Businesses also receive a benefit due to customers' assurance that individual businesses are meeting the appropriate standards.	
	Period of benefit	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced. There is no planned	

		capital expenditure.	
	Whose acts create a need	Businesses not complying with public health requirements.	
	Separate funding	Council considered that due to the financial scale of the activity there is no further benefit in separate funding of this activity.	
Sustainability and resilience			
Emergency management	Council develops and implements city-wide emergency management plans and promotes community preparedness for emergencies	As the community as a whole benefits from this activity, the costs are best recovered from General rates.	Operational costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general rates: High • grants, subsidies and other: Low
	Community outcomes	Environmental wellbeing	
	Who benefits	The whole community benefits from this activity. It is triggered where the disruption to community life is such that a coordinated community response is required.	
	Period of benefit	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced. There is no planned capital expenditure.	
	Whose acts create a need	None identified	
	Separate funding	Council considered that due to the financial scale of the activity that there is no further benefit in separate funding this activity.	



Sustainability and resilience	Council enables system change by enabling the delivery of its Energy and Carbon Reduction Plan 2020–24, improving sustainability outcomes across Council and the community, and funding initiatives or kick-starting thinking in line with its Environmental Sustainability Strategy 2015–45. This activity also comprises work to engage with the community on climate change; in particular, the development of a pathway to reduce city-wide emissions to net zero by 2050, and a pathway for how as a community we should respond to forecast climate impacts, such as sea-level rise.	As the community as a whole benefits from this activity, the majority of the costs are best recovered from General rates.	Operational costs <ul style="list-style-type: none">• general rates: High• grants, subsidies and other: Low
	Community outcome	Environmental wellbeing	
	Who benefits	The whole community benefits from this activity. It is triggered where the disruption to community life is such that a coordinated community response is required.	
	Period of benefit	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced. There is no planned capital expenditure.	
	Whose acts create a need	None identified	
	Separate funding	Council considered that due to the financial scale of the activity there is no further benefit in separate funding of this activity.	
Governance, strategy and partnerships			

	Council, as the elected governance body, is responsible for deciding the direction and objectives of the activities it delivers on behalf of the city. Council is required by law to have elected members. Community representatives on Community Boards are also elected; they are part of Council and provide local input into governance issues.	As the community as a whole benefits from this activity, the costs are best recovered from General rates.	Operational costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general rates: High • grants, subsidies and other: Low
	Community outcome	This activity contributes to all community outcomes	
	Who benefits	The beneficiaries of this activity are the people and organisations in the city who benefit through the democratic governance of the city's affairs.	
	Period of benefit	The benefit of most operating costs is expected to arise in the year the funding is sourced. There is no planned capital expenditure.	
	Whose acts create a need	None identified	
	Separate funding	Council considered that due to the financial scale of the activity there is no further benefit in separate funding of this activity.	



Infrastructure strategy

CONTENTS:

1. Mayor's foreword
2. The Strategy at a glance
3. Infrastructure supports Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt to be a liveable city
4. Why infrastructure matters
5. Outcomes & scope
6. Lower Hutt's infrastructure networks in more detail
7. The changing face of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt
8. Changes in the national and regional context
9. Key infrastructure challenges and risks
10. How Council aims to meet its infrastructure challenges
11. Implementing the Strategy: the key core infrastructure projects
12. Assumptions informing the Strategy
13. Financial projections
14. Appendices

MAYOR'S FOREWORD

Infrastructure underpins the quality of life we value. Our homes are connected to and protected by our water networks, and we make the most of the great recreation spaces in our city by using a connected network of roads, cycleways and footpaths. Infrastructure supports Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt to be a liveable city and plays a vital role in protecting our health, property, and the environment. Our city is growing, housing is intensifying, and we are experiencing more extreme weather events because of changes in the climate. This is challenging our infrastructure with a growing demand for water and increasing pressure on an ageing waste and storm water network.

Infrastructure is intergenerational. Built well, infrastructure assets can last for over a century. Investment in infrastructure requires substantial capital investment when it needs replacing or requires significant maintenance. Council has tripled its investment in renewing water pipes in the network, but there is much more to do.

Council funds infrastructure through a mix of revenue from rates and Council borrowing. Given the significant costs associated with building and maintaining infrastructure this Strategy sets out the key infrastructure projects that Council has prioritised and budgeted to undertake over the next three years.

These projects will help ensure that we have infrastructure that is fit for the future, connects and protects the taonga that is Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt, for generations to come.

Campbell Barry
 Koromatua Mayor



THE STRATEGY AT A GLANCE

Vision

Our infrastructure supports Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt to be a liveable city where all our people thrive: the social, economic, and cultural wellbeing of our community is sustained, and the health and safety of people, property and the environment is protected.

Council owns and manages 1845km of water network pipes and some 486km of roads and footpaths. This Strategy sets out the investment Council will make in core water and roading infrastructure projects over the next 3 years.

What we have delivered since 2021:

- Tripled investment in water pipe renewals in 2022 and 2023 – compared to the previous 5 years
- Renewed 14.5 km of pipes in 2022-23 compared with 4kms in each year from 2017-2022
- Progressed the Tupua Horo Nuku (Eastern Bays Shared Path) and the Eastern Hutt road resilience projects.

Our infrastructure networks face real challenges:

- Greater demand as the city population grows from 113,00 now to 137,000 by 2043
- Growing pressure from housing intensification, particularly on the valley floor
- An ageing water infrastructure network resulting from historical under investment and constrained regional water storage capacity
- Increased risk of climate induced high rainfall events and sea level rise creating inundation risk
- A lack of sustainable transport choices and increasing traffic congestion.

To address these challenges Council will:

- Invest in building, maintaining or renewing critical core infrastructure
- Engage with the community, other councils, and key partners
- Focus on ensuring that environmental standards are met, including water quality
- Take a long term strategic approach to building, maintaining and operating infrastructure
- Make sure that infrastructure investment mitigates the effects of a changing climate
- Make prudent financial decisions that are sustainable into the future and across generations.

The key water infrastructure projects are:

- Water pipeline renewals
- Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant Renewals
- Gracefield reservoir renewed
- Petone stormwater improvements
- New Eastern Hills Reservoir & outlet main
- Investment in universal smart water meters

The key transport infrastructure projects are:

- Cuba street overbridge
- Cross Valley connections



- Eastern Hutt Road resilience
- Cycleway programme
- Tupua Horo Nuku

INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORTS TE AWA KAIRANGI KI TAI LOWER HUTT TO BE A LIVEABLE CITY

One of Council's core functions is to build and maintain infrastructure which ensures the health and wellbeing of our residents as well as protecting people and property from significant and critical infrastructure risks.

The Long-Term Plan gives life to Council's commitment to making Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt a connected, resilient, and liveable city where all our residents can connect, thrive, and be part of vibrant neighbourhoods and communities. It supports this commitment by providing infrastructure that is fit for the future and protects the environment. Council achieves this by working closely with the community and other key partners, keeping our changing climate in mind, and operating in a financially sustainable way.

Infrastructure is intergenerational. Built well, infrastructure assets may last for over a century. Investment in infrastructure is lumpy, involving large up-front costs to develop and substantial capital investment when it needs replacing or requires significant maintenance. The long life of infrastructure means that significant cost peaks can be followed by troughs where relatively low expenditure is required.

Te Waihangā (the New Zealand Infrastructure Commission) has stated that New Zealand has under-invested in infrastructure in the past, resulting in lowered service quality, congested infrastructure services and insufficient capacity to support housing growth. Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai similarly faces significant infrastructure challenges, particularly in relation to an ageing water infrastructure network, increased pressure from population growth and the need to mitigate and adapt to our changing climate.

This Strategy articulates Council's stewardship approach to the management of the core infrastructure in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai and to meeting the challenges our infrastructure faces.

Council funds infrastructure through a mix of revenue from rates and Council borrowing. Given the significant costs associated with building and maintaining infrastructure, this Strategy sets out the investments in key infrastructure projects that Council has prioritised and budgeted to undertake. This aligns with the Long-Term Plan and Council's Financial Strategy. Figure xx below provides a snapshot of the core infrastructure in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai.

[insert infographic on infrastructure category, total length and key components]

WHY INFRASTRUCTURE MATTERS

It is hard to think of any event or activity in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai that doesn't use infrastructure. Our homes are connected to, served, and protected by essential water networks, and we access the many facilities in our city by using a connected network of roads and footpaths. Infrastructure provides an important base for our activities; the foundation for our economy to prosper; our people to be healthy, and our city to be safe. In short, infrastructure is critical to sustaining Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai as a connected, resilient, and liveable city.

As the steward of infrastructure assets in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai, Council wants to ensure that the city's residents have:

- Safe drinking water
- Wastewater collected from their homes and businesses, treated and safely discharged back into the environment



- Rainfall collected and taken away from their roads and properties to prevent flooding
- the ability to travel easily and safely throughout the city using alternative forms of transport
- Enjoyable public facilities in our community such as parks and reserves.

Infrastructure matters to residents

In responding to Council's 2023 early engagement on the Long-Term Plan Draft Priorities and Principles, 89% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that 'providing infrastructure that is fit for the future' should be a key area of focus for Council.

There was strong consensus among respondents that infrastructure stands at the core of Council's duties, and that Council must invest in infrastructure that is not just sustainable but also future-ready, while also balancing the needs of the community and adhering to budgetary constraints.

"We need both the basic infrastructure that allows people to lead their every-day lives comfortably, but we ALSO need to be future-focused and think about what the Hutt needs in 5, 10, 20 years. It's actually not enough to just get the basics right – they're called basics for a reason. The Hutt needs to be ambitious and climate-focused when it comes to infrastructure." (resident feedback 2023)

Results of Council's Residents Satisfaction Survey (RSS 2023) shown in figure XX below, indicate a downward trend in resident satisfaction with council owned core infrastructure:

[insert infographics on resident satisfaction survey results re roads, footpaths & shared roads]

[insert infographic on resident satisfaction re reliability of water supply, quality of water, reliability of stormwater and wastewater system]

These results demonstrate that residents' experiences of living in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai are being impacted by the current state of our infrastructure. With a population that is projected to reach 137,000 by 2043, residents' experiences are likely to be further negatively impacted unless there is substantial and ongoing investment in building and maintaining the infrastructure in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai.

Here are some examples of the concerns about our infrastructure identified by residents who took part in the Resident Satisfaction Survey:

"The constant water issues in our area have significantly reduced quality of life. The harbour is frequently unclean to swim in and water pipes have regularly burst in the streets."

"Because of all the infill housing not required to have off street parks roads are being congested with residents' cars."

"Infrastructure is seriously underfunded. Water pipes in my neighbourhood burst monthly and leak huge amounts of water onto the roads for weeks or months after being reported before being repaired. The rivers are in a terrible state. Many places I used to swim for my entire childhood have notices up saying they are not safe for swimming or are visibly polluted or filled with massive amounts of sediment."

"Things like footpaths etc have been neglected and are often quite dangerous for older/disabled people. Too many water leaks are left running for long periods." (resident feedback 2023)



Infrastructure in the context of the changing climate

Infrastructure should protect and support people, property, and the environment. The changing climate, however, is increasingly creating challenges and issues for infrastructure networks throughout Aotearoa New Zealand. Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai is no exception to this. Located on a floodplain close to the inter-tidal zone, large parts of the city are vulnerable to natural hazards.

As the effects of our changing climate grow, intense storms and heavy rainfall increase the risk of surface flooding and slips. Rainfall that exceeds the capacity of the stormwater system may enter the wastewater system and create public health risks through human contact with potentially contaminated water. Conversely increased and prolonged dry periods may mean that the water supply is inadequate to meet demand.

Projected sea-level rise of between 50 cm and 80 cm by 2090 means that coastal properties and roads could be swamped or submerged, with an increased likelihood of storm surges damaging seawalls, roads, wharves, and properties. Sea-level rise may also pose a risk of ground salination, threatening the viability of using water from the underground aquifer.

Sea-level rise may also compromise the ability of the stormwater network to drain effectively and further exacerbate the impact of flooding, resulting in some of the city's key infrastructure, particularly the Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant, facing inundation.

"We can't keep kicking the climate can down the road like other councils and government groups have been doing for years. The time to take action is now. We will pay for it later on if we don't, so it's cheaper to invest now." (resident feedback 2023)

[infographic/photo of Muritai road at Lowry Bay]

STRATEGY OUTCOMES AND SCOPE

This Infrastructure Strategy builds on Council's 2018 and 2021 Infrastructure Strategies. It takes the 'next step' in a journey to improve Council's stewardship of the infrastructure assets in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai and ensure they are fit for the future. The Strategy's vision supports the aim of Council's Long-Term Plan to make Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai a liveable city, while the outcomes articulate what the Council wants to deliver.

Outcomes

Council intends to deliver the following outcomes:

- Infrastructure supports the future growth of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai as a safe, healthy, liveable, and vibrant city
- Improved reliability, resilience, sustainability, and long-term adaptability of our infrastructure
- Improved resident satisfaction with infrastructure that is designed and managed well to meet community needs and aspirations.

Scope

This Strategy addresses the mandatory categories of infrastructure required under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA):

- Water supply
- Wastewater (sewage treatment and disposal)
- Stormwater drainage and flood protection



- Roads and footpaths.

[Infographic of infrastructure assets – potential source OAG]

Categories of infrastructure not covered by this Strategy include:

- Council owned and managed parks and reserves, playgrounds, swimming pools, community facilities such as libraries, halls and integrated hubs, landfill facilities
- Regionally owned and managed 'bulk' water supply infrastructure, flood protection, public transport, coastal management, and emergency management services
- Government owned and managed rail corridors, state highways and bridges, schools, hospitals, conservation land, social services, and emergency services
- Privately owned and managed utilities – electricity, gas, and telecommunications.

Council has plans and policies in place to ensure that its other assets are well managed. Council shares or co-manages some infrastructure with other councils in the region, with Upper Hutt City Council and with the New Zealand Transport Agency (Waka Kotahi). Council works closely with these organisations to ensure effective and efficient delivery of infrastructure.

OUR CORE INFRASTRUCTURE NETWORKS IN MORE DETAIL

Water Supply

Council's water supply network receives treated water from the Greater Wellington Regional Council's bulk water network. The water is stored in local reservoirs and distributed via a pressurised pipe network to consumers at their boundary toby. The water supply network consists of reservoirs, water mains, pumping stations, area meters, and tobies. Critical water supply assets include large diameter pipes, together with all reservoirs and pumping stations.

Most areas of the city meet expected water quality standards for water storage and water pressure, and careful management of this water supply and distribution infrastructure contributes to making sure good health outcomes are maintained.

Wastewater

The wastewater system collects, treats, and disposes of wastewater from residential and business properties, including industrial liquid wastes. The wastewater system consists of a network of pipes connecting to each property, which in turn discharge into a system of larger-diameter trunk sewer pipes.

There are two main trunk sewer pipelines for the Hutt Valley. One follows the western Hutt River stop bank, and the second passes through the eastern suburbs of Taita and Naenae, before following the rail corridor through to Moera. The trunk sewers convey wastewater from Lower Hutt (including Wainuiomata) and Upper Hutt to the Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Treated liquid effluent from the Seaview plant is dispersed via an outfall at Pencarrow Head, while the treated solid effluent is disposed of at the Silverstream landfill. Resource consents are in place for the discharge of treated wastewater and for overflows in the case of high flows. Ongoing monitoring and environmental scanning ensures compliance with current and potential future resource consents.

Critical wastewater assets include large-diameter pipes, trunk pipes, the Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant, and the Silverstream Storage Tank. Seven out of the 22 pumping stations in the city's wastewater network are identified as critical assets and these are closely monitored to ensure maintenance and renewals are undertaken when an unacceptable risk of failure is observed or predicted.



The extent of Council's three water network infrastructure is shown below:

[insert infographic of length of three waters network infrastructure showing length of pipes in kms - from Three Waters Growth Study 2022]

Stormwater and Flood Protection

The stormwater system manages surface water run-off to minimise flooding and any adverse effects on the quality of the water it runs into. The primary stormwater system consists of pipes, open drains, retention dams and pumping stations. Stormwater is directed through streams, rivers, channels, and pipes to the harbour. 'Secondary flow-paths' are provided in some areas to accommodate floodwaters when the primary system is overloaded.

Flood protection is important for city planning and development based on management of risk. Components of a robust flood protection system include stop banks to prevent the occurrence of flooding, stormwater management to drain water away effectively and efficiently, and land use controls to minimise exposure of property or infrastructure to flood risk.

Roading and Footpaths

Council aims to ensure our roading network provides safe, convenient, and efficient transportation through the city. Well-designed road and footpath networks can enhance living environments for residents, and a well-functioning transport network recognises the needs of all road users, including pedestrians and cyclists.

The transport network in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai comprises roads, footpaths, and roading assets including carparks, walkways, bridges, subways, street lighting, seawalls, and items such as parking meters. Roads and footpaths comprise approximately fifty percent of our total transport infrastructure value, bridges another twenty percent, with the remainder consisting of streetlights, parking meters, signage, and so on. Critical assets include key strategic or arterial routes and bridges.

The Cross Valley Connections Programme aims to improve the accessibility, safety, and resilience of the roading network in southern Lower Hutt. It will support urban growth as well as encouraging alternative modes of transport such as walking and cycling. This is important to address the increased traffic volumes and congestion generated by growth in Petone, Eastern Bays and Wainuiomata. Council's micro-mobility programme of shared paths and cycleways is designed to promote multi-modal transport, better health outcomes and reduce vehicle emissions.

[insert infographic – map of critical asset routes and cross-valley connections here]

What we have delivered since 2021

Council's investment in infrastructure has increased significantly since 2021. **Figure xx** below shows the increasing investment in water and transport infrastructure.

[insert infographic on HCC capex trends over years 2019-2023]

Good progress has been made on Tupua Horo Nuku (Eastern Bays Shared Path) and work on the Eastern Hutt Road resilience project will be completed in early 2024. Investment in the water network has tripled over the 5-year period and has delivered:

- 14.5 kms of three water pipe renewals in each of 2021-22 and 2022-23, with an estimated 15.3 to be completed in 2023-2024¹
- A Growth Study to identify future water infrastructure needs



- Design for a new reservoir to meet needs of the valley floor
- Renewal of very high critical assets such as the Barber Grove to Seaview Main Collecting Sewer.

Water network renewals: a case study in building increased resilience

The Eastern Hills reservoir will be designed to meet the latest national seismic hazard assessment standards and will be built to Importance Level Four (IL4), which is a minimum requirement by Wellington Water Ltd for drinking water reservoirs. This will be accomplished by adopting a sliding base design, flexible pipe connections that can absorb significant earthquake movements, and auto shut off valves that will prevent the uncontrolled release of water from the reservoir if the downstream bulk main fails. Specified structural components will contain and minimise any leakage in the event of an earthquake with a greater than a 1 in 2500 year recurrence.

The Petone Collecting Sewer crosses the Wellington Faultline. To increase the resilience of the Collecting Sewer, designed breakpoints with isolating valves will be installed. This means that in a significant seismic event the pipeline can be isolated and repaired quickly. This project is using a cast iron pipeline that will be lined with new polyethylene pipe which has greater tolerance for movement than the existing asbestos cement pipeline. Polyethylene pipes were also used in the recent renewal of the Barber Grove to Seaview Main Collecting Sewer.

[insert infographic/photo of new pipe installation]

THE CHANGING FACE OF TE AWA KAIRANGI KI TAI LOWER HUTT

Growth scenarios show Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai's population both rising and ageing over the next 30 years, with a corresponding increase in the need for housing and infrastructure services. Housing intensification is visibly evident throughout the city. This higher-density housing has significant implications for our infrastructure.

Council will need to assess whether the condition and capacity of current water services infrastructure can absorb this increasing demand, particularly in areas of high-density housing. Similarly, Council will need to consider whether our transport networks can meet the expectations of a growing population to move easily throughout Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai.

Population Growth

The current population of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai is estimated to be 113,000. Population growth is likely to be high by historical standards with Council expecting this figure to reach 125,000 by 2033, and 137,000 in 2043. In the past five years, the population has grown through natural increase (more births than deaths) and internal and external migration.

In the year ending June 2023, Aotearoa New Zealand experienced net migration growth of 86,800; the largest number of new migrants since May 2020. External migration will continue to contribute to population growth in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai, although the largest number of new residents will come from other parts of Aotearoa New Zealand.

Our city's population is ageing. Rates of projected population growth are highest at ages 50 and over, while the share of the population aged over 70 is expected to rise from 11% to 14% over the next 30 years. The



fastest rates of expected growth are in the 80+ age group, while the lowest rates of population growth are expected for people in their 20s.

Housing is Intensifying

Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai is experiencing rapid housing intensification. With an increasing population this trend is likely to continue. In 2023, Council amended the District Plan to enable a greater level of development in the city (Plan Change 56). This includes permitting three-storey buildings and three units per site in most residential areas and enabling buildings of six-storeys or more in areas near the city centre, Petone commercial centre and train stations. Plan Change 56 also introduced new restrictions on intensification in some areas, including for the purpose of managing natural hazard risks.

Under Plan Change 56, developments of four residential units or more in residential zones require resource consent. This will allow the capacity of water and transport infrastructure to service the development to be considered on a case-by-case basis. **Figure xx** below shows the areas of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai that will be designated as Medium Density Residential following the adoption of District Plan Change 56.

[Insert infographic on medium and high density zones]

Urban Renewal - Changing the Central City

Urban renewal is an approach to planning which engages the community and works in partnership with the private sector, to provide new or replace out-of-date amenities, housing, and infrastructure. Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi (Riverlink) is an example of urban renewal. Urban renewal can be delivered quickly because it requires less capital expenditure and organisational restructuring than regeneration, which often requires new policy and planning frameworks (see **Figure X** below.)

[insert infographic on urban development continuum – intensification/renewal/regeneration]

Council is establishing an Urban Renewal Programme to oversee urban development in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai and deliver a central city that is thriving, vibrant, and meets the needs of diverse businesses, residents, and visitors. This includes the central city, with investments being made in Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi (RiverLink), and through the Infrastructure Acceleration Fund (IAF).

“Council has an obligation to its citizens to provide clean, user-friendly, healthy spaces for recreation, sport and cultural events so as to enhance the wellbeing of its citizens’ mental wellbeing as well as physical wellbeing.” (resident feedback 2023)

Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi (Riverlink) - A case study in how infrastructure investment supports urban renewal

Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi is reinvigorating Hutt City, with a focus on attracting people to live, work and invest in the CBD. The key goals of Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi are to reorient the city to face and connect with the Awa and respond to climate change. The project will:

- Provide resilient transport choices which allow people and businesses to move safely and reliably within the city centre
- Improve flood protection for the city centre and areas south of the city centre
- Stimulate and support urban regeneration and promote commercial and economic development.



Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi will enable property development along the river front. This includes the integration of buildings within the stop banks to provide direct physical and visual connections to the Awa. An upgraded stormwater network and wastewater upgrade will support the additional CBD population, as will improvements to the local road network and streetscapes in the areas bounded by Melling Bridge, Ewen Bridge, Cornwall Street and the river.

Flood protection work will combine river channel improvements with soft and hard bank edge erosion protection, maximise the width of river berms, and upgrade stop banks to allow for better flood conveyance and flood security. A key aspect of the flood protection scope of works is improving water quality and biodiversity along the river corridor.

A pedestrian and cycling bridge will connect Margaret Street to Pharazyn Street and Melling Train station will be relocated. The Melling Transport Improvements package of work will increase rail patronage and reduce commuter traffic on State Highway 2 by improving rail services on the Hutt Valley and Wairarapa lines and enhancing park and ride opportunities at stations in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt.

The Infrastructure Acceleration Fund

In 2021, the Government announced the Infrastructure Acceleration Fund (IAF) initiative as part of the Housing Acceleration Fund also announced in 2021. The IAF is designed to allocate funding to new or upgraded infrastructure including transport, three waters and flood management infrastructure. Council received \$98.9m of government IAF funding during 2022 to contribute to upgrading and updating stormwater and wastewater networks in the central city and valley floor.

As part of the funding agreement, Council has committed to enabling 3,500 homes to be built in the areas impacted by the water network upgrades. The housing outcomes agreed to in the IAF include:

- A mixture of medium density townhouses and high-density apartments
- Dwellings within a walkable distance of train stations and bus stops
- Proximity to employment, education, recreation, and cultural amenities
- Support from and development opportunities available to mana whenua
- Construction of over 2950 lower cost dwellings and public housing dwellings.

The following projects are proposed:

- Melling Stormwater Pipeline - with associated pumpstations, discharging into the river via existing outfalls
- Woburn Stormwater Pipeline - with associated pumpstations, discharging into the river via existing outfalls
- Wastewater Pipeline - Sewer Rising Main, gravity diversions and pumpstations with an associated emergency storage tank. This project is required by the IAF agreement but is not funded by the IAF.

These projects are in the option development phase, with subsequent design to be completed before costs can be determined. The projects are partially IAF funded with Council expected to fund the remainder using development contributions and rates. They will be an integral component of Council's 2027-2037 Infrastructure Strategy.

[insert infographic/photo of Collingwood street housing intensification]

THE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT FOR INFRASTRUCTURE



Councils own and manage infrastructure networks in a wider context of legislative settings and national policy frameworks, as well as significant regional and local initiatives. This section sets out key changes that have occurred in the wider context since 2021.

Government's Water Services Reform Programme

In 2023, the previous Government passed legislation establishing ten regional water services entities to operate, manage and maintain water infrastructure in Aotearoa New Zealand. In December, the new Minister of Local Government, Simeon Brown, announced that the Government will introduce and pass legislation to repeal the previous government's water services legislation in early 2024.

The repeal bill is the first part of the Government's new approach to water services delivery, Local Water Done Well, and will be introduced in February 2024 and enacted as soon as possible as part of the Government's 100-day plan. Local Water Done Well has a fundamentally different approach to that of the previous Government. It does not require the establishment of and transition to new water services entities. Local Water Done Well recognises the importance of local decision making and flexibility for communities and councils to determine how their water services will be delivered in the future, while still retaining a strong emphasis on water quality and infrastructure investment.

The Minister Brown has indicated that transitional support options will provide flexibility for the needs and circumstances of different councils, and that the repeal bill will include provisions making temporary modifications to local government legislation for the transitional period affecting the 2024 long-term plans.

Te Mana o te Wai and the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management

Te Mana o te Wai recognises the fundamental importance of water, and that protecting the health of water protects the health and well-being of the wider environment. Te Mana o te Wai is defined in the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (2020) as:

- Mana whakahaere: the power, authority, and obligations of tangata whenua to make decisions that maintain, protect, and sustain the health and well-being of, and their relationship with, freshwater
- Kaitiakitanga: the obligations of tangata whenua to preserve, restore, enhance, and sustainably use freshwater for the benefit of present and future generations
- Manaakitanga: the process by which tangata whenua show respect, generosity, and care for freshwater and for others
- Governance: the responsibility of those with authority for making decisions about freshwater to do so in a way that prioritises the health and well-being of freshwater now and into the future
- Stewardship: the obligations of all New Zealanders to manage freshwater in a way that ensures it sustains present and future generations.
- Care and respect: the responsibility of all New Zealanders to care for freshwater in providing for the health of the nation.

Council's stewardship approach to infrastructure, outlined in this Strategy, gives effect to Te Mana o te Wai.

Managing the demand for water

Objective 3b of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management is to '*improve and maximise the efficient allocation and efficient use of water*'. Several major New Zealand cities, representing 60% of Aotearoa's population, have introduced water metering to manage the demand for water, including Auckland, Tauranga and Christchurch.



Councils throughout Aotearoa New Zealand face an increasing demand for water resulting from population growth as well as from water loss caused by the poor condition of water infrastructure. This combination of issues means that councils are having to invest heavily in building or renewing infrastructure, or reducing the demand for water, or both.

The Wellington region exemplifies the increased demand for water that councils face, with Wellington Water Limited reporting that some 45% of the water in the region is lost to leaks. **Figure xx** below illustrates the increasing demand for water in the Wellington region.

[insert infographic on the increasing demand for water in the Wellington region]

In its 2013 report to central government, the Local Government Infrastructure Efficiency Expert Advisory Group stated that the introduction of universal water metering has the potential to offset investment in additional water supply infrastructure. While the costs of water metering need to be carefully considered the experience of councils that have implemented water metering show that charging for water can significantly delay the high capital costs associated with consenting new water sources and building new infrastructure, as well as removing or reducing the need for seasonal water restrictions. Universal water metering reduces water use by:

- Increasing customer's awareness of their water use and efficiency of use of water
- Identifying where water losses are occurring
- Developing a better understanding of the overall network balance which can enable councils to reduce water losses.

It is likely that advances in digital smart metering technology will see an increasing expansion of shared water metering programmes by councils, which will enable information to be sent directly to consumers; improve the identification and repair of leaks, and act to reduce the burden of significant infrastructure costs for councils and their ratepayers.

Transport

Effective transport networks that provide a range of low-emission transport options and reduce congestion are critical to sustainable urban and regional development focused on increasing housing supply, choice and affordability, and developing resilient and productive towns and cities.

Government has recently issued its draft Transport Policy Statement for 2024/25 – 2033/34 which outlines six strategic priorities:

- Maintain and operate the transport system efficiently to meet current and future needs
- Increase the resilience of the transport system to better cope with natural hazards
- Reduce emissions by transitioning to a lower carbon transport system
- Provide sustainably safer transport for all
- Ensure well-designed and operated transport networks provide reliable, resilient, multi-modal, and low-carbon connections to support productive economic activity
- Enabling people to readily access social, cultural, and economic opportunities through a variety of transport options.

The priority transport projects set out in this Strategy are consistent with and designed to give effect to these priorities.

Regional and Local Spatial Planning

The Wellington Regional Growth Framework 2021 (The Growth Framework) is the main spatial strategy for the Wellington region and describes a long-term vision for how the region will grow, change, and respond to key urban development challenges and opportunities. The main spatial elements of The Growth Framework for Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai are Future Urban Development Areas in the central Hutt triangle (an



area encompassed by the city centre, and Naenae and Woburn Stations), Taitā, Petone North, and Wainuiomata North, as a well as a possible new West-East Growth Corridor between Johnsonville and Wainuiomata.

The Growth Framework identifies a range of regional initiatives required to implement the strategy, including: initiatives to improve the public transport network; incorporating green infrastructure in new development; improving the environmental outcomes from greenfield development; and adapting to the impacts of the changing climate.

Under Government's National Policy Statement on Urban Development, councils are now required to prepare spatial plans known as *Future Development Strategies* (FDS). The purpose of a FDS is to promote long-term strategic planning. Councils do this by setting out how a local authority intends to achieve well-functioning urban environments and provide sufficient development capacity over the next 30 years to meet expected demand.

A Future Development Strategy for the Wellington region and Horowhenua is being developed through collaboration between local authorities, central government, and Mana Whenua, and will replace The Growth Framework. Infrastructure is a critical element in the development of the Future Development Strategy because the capacity constraints of existing infrastructure will impact future growth plans for the Wellington region. Council is also developing a spatial plan for Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai, including an analysis of how to provide robust infrastructure networks that are resilient in the face of the impacts of natural hazards.

OUR INFRASTRUCTURE CHALLENGES AND RISKS

Ageing Water Infrastructure

Water infrastructure in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai is ageing resulting in reduced network resilience, water loss, leakage of wastewater into the environment, and reduced ability to support population growth.

"Our infrastructure is old and very tired, especially sewer and stormwater pipe work and drinking water pipe work, designed, and installed with limited future proofing for the expanding city we now live in. It needs major upgrading now." (resident feedback 2023)

Determining when assets need renewing is a complex task requiring good information. Some water infrastructure assets are visible, and their condition can be easily observed, while others are underground, making it difficult to forecast when they may fail. WWL uses closed circuit television cameras to check on the condition of the pipe network as well as smoke testing to check whether wastewater infrastructure is operating effectively.

The poor condition of our water infrastructure is evidenced by WWL estimates that throughout the wider region, over 40% of drinking water is being lost due to leaks resulting from ageing infrastructure, historic under-investment, and a backlog of renewals and repairs. They have received record numbers of service requests for leak repairs, with over 3,000 leaks awaiting repair across the Wellington region.

Stormwater Risks

Most of the existing stormwater infrastructure was originally designed to accommodate a five-year "average recurrence interval" rainfall event. Much of this stormwater infrastructure can be overloaded when more severe rainfall is experienced. Service level expectations are now higher than when the system was designed, and general replacement or renewals are now built to a 10-year average recurrence interval standard.



During wet weather both stormwater and groundwater can infiltrate the wastewater system, leading to possible overloading of the system and overflows which create health, water recreation and water quality issues. Infiltration reduction strategies include pipeline inspection and renewal programmes and are aimed at minimising the entry of stormwater or groundwater to the wastewater system.

We are now experiencing more intense rainfall events that put pressure on our stormwater networks. Planning for the effects of rainfall intensity because of the changing climate is being incorporated into design standards and stormwater mitigation solutions. It is not always practical, however, to build our way out of stormwater flooding issues, and case-by-case solutions such as plan changes or overland flow path options must be considered.

The figures below show WWL's assessment of the condition of the water supply, storm water and wastewater infrastructure in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai, including the length of pipe infrastructure in each condition category. Condition four (poor) means that the infrastructure has between 5% and 20% of its life remaining, while at Condition five (very poor) the infrastructure has less than 5% of its life remaining, which is around three years.

Figure XX Assessment of Condition of Hutt City Water Infrastructure

[insert infographic of condition assessment of Hutt City water infrastructure - source WWL]

The Pressure of Growth on Water Infrastructure

As the population of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai grows more fresh water is needed per day, with a corresponding demand on the capacity of the wastewater network. WWL estimates that an additional 150,000 people (more than the population of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai could be living in the wider Wellington region within the next 30 years. It warns that water use in the Wellington region is at an all-time high, primarily due to water loss, population growth and water usage patterns. As more houses are built there will be increased pressure on stormwater networks, including intensive housing creating more solid surface areas with reducing pathways for water to run off, although Council's draft district plan will require new-builds to incorporate rainwater and greywater capture and use systems.

Council's Three Waters Growth Study 2022 found that a significant programme of investigative, design and physical works was needed to meet the demands of future growth and bring existing networks up to target levels of service capacity. The study signalled that the possible costs of the interventions proposed in the study had an associated cost estimate of approximately \$1.27 billion.

There is increasing pressure on the water storage capacity in the Wellington region as well as on the capacity of its water service networks. Water use restrictions have become a regular occurrence across the Wellington region. In Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai the demand for water will be exacerbated by proposed District Plan changes which will allow for greater housing intensification in parts of the city.

WWL provides the region's councils with advice on the interventions needed to address leaks and the increasing risk of water shortages. They provided the following recommendations at a regional water shortage summit in September 2023:

- Keep the water in the pipes – invest in finding and fixing leaks, managing water loss and replacing old infrastructure
- Reduce water demand through water metering – invest in universal smart meters across the metropolitan Wellington region
- Add more supply – build another pair of storage lakes to increase supply and complete the existing project to optimise Te Marua capacity.



The challenge facing Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai is further illustrated by WWL's assessment that the length of water infrastructure pipe renewals achieved in 2022-2023, and similarly projected for 2023-2024, is about half of what is needed on an annual basis to maintain our water network assets on a lifecycle basis. They note that even if substantive additional funding was made available for water infrastructure renewal, the rate of renewal would be severely limited by the current capacity of the skilled workforce needed to carry out this work.

In summary, despite the increasing investment Council has and will make in water network renewal, current water storage constraints as well as capacity constraints in the regional water infrastructure workforce will impact the level of increased system and network capacity that can be achieved in the short to medium term. In combination with the need for Council to operate with fiscal prudence, this means there are two potentially unavoidable future risks:

- the likelihood of ongoing and potentially increasing water shortages across the Wellington region
- that Council will be unable to provide infrastructure support in all areas of housing development or renew ageing water infrastructure on a lifecycle basis in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai.

"We've had decades of underinvestment in infrastructure both through national and local government, we have a deficit to address before we even start planning for our rapid population growth in future." (resident feedback 2023)

"I am concerned about the housing intensification and the impact this will have on our stormwater and also wastewater. With the significant increase in hard surfaces, the water has nowhere to go but into the stormwater drains, which can't cope with a wee downpour at the best of times... add 40+ extra houses in the 200m radius around our home showering and flushing the loo on top of a climate crisis and we are going to have significant problems." (resident feedback 2023)

Key Transport Infrastructure Challenges

At a regional level, our transport network faces the following challenges:

- A lack of sustainable and attractive transport choices has resulted in an inefficient transport system
- The capacity of the public transport network has limited ability to accommodate future growth or achieve desired changes in people's transport choices
- The current transport infrastructure isn't designed to accommodate different forms of transport, leading to increasing conflicts between transport users.

These regional transport challenges are exacerbated in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai by a fast-growing population and housing intensification, increasing congestion on key routes, and the threats of the changing climate. Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai's transport network is highly vulnerable to disruption. The city only has two main North-South corridors and limited East-West linkages.

Our transport network lacks resilience to extreme weather, king tides, and seismic events. Some of our largest communities only have a single accessway and any disruption to this accessway could have a significant impact on our communities. Specific transport challenges in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai include:

- Gaps in the walking and cycling network
- Busy streets and constraints such as the Hutt River and the rail line make it harder to travel by foot or bicycle
- Bus services are not frequent enough, are indirect, and are poorly integrated with rail services
- Roads and footpaths need to be redesigned to accommodate walking and cycling.



Increasing demand for 'inner-city living' will put pressure on areas such as the CBD and Petone, lead to changing requirements for road alignment, and speed up the need to move away from car-centric road design. Council wants to make it easier for people to get around using public transport, cycling or on foot by making these options more convenient, integrated, affordable, and attractive. An increase in demand for public transport will need to be accommodated by increased bus services and appropriate infrastructure, such as the provision of space for bus stops and bus lanes.

"Community amenities should be easily accessible to everyone. Relying less on cars and moving to more public transport hubs and walkable city centres/community areas will enable more people to move freely in these areas." (resident feedback 2023)

The Multiple Effects of a Changing Climate and Natural Hazards

Our changing climate is posing increasingly real challenges to communities across Aotearoa New Zealand and risks to the infrastructure which communities rely on. The significant challenges facing Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai's infrastructure as a result of more extreme climate events include sea-level rise and increased levels of rainfall.

Projected sea-level rise may compromise the ability of the stormwater network to drain effectively and exacerbate the impacts of flooding. Sea-level rise could also result in some of the city's key infrastructure, particularly the Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant, facing inundation, as well as increasing the risk of salination, which could threaten the viability of water from the aquifer. Projected sea-level rise of between 50 cm and 80 cm by 2090 means that coastal properties and roads could be swamped and submerged by water, and an increased likelihood of storms and tsunamis surging inland, damaging seawalls, roads, wharves, and properties.

Increased levels of rainfall that exceed the capacity of the stormwater network may result in groundwater entering the wastewater system, while increasing and prolonged dry periods may result in the water supply not being able to adequately meet demand. Both scenarios create health risks for residents.

"Climate change mitigation and adaptation is essential for survival. Strengthening the natural environment contributes to mitigation (sequestration) as well as promoting biodiversity. Increasing plantings and green spaces will support adaptation by providing shade, and converting areas prone to inundation to reserves will protect residents and businesses. Access to the natural environment supports health and wellbeing." (resident feedback 2023)

The figure below shows where, assuming current rates of change in the climate continue, possible sea level rise inundation may occur in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai by 2100.

[insert infographic of showing sea level inundation zones]

Earthquakes pose a major natural hazard risk for Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai. A rupture of Wellington's Hikurangi fault could cause extensive subsidence in Petone, liquefaction in floodplain areas, landslides and slope failure in the Western Hills, Eastern Bays and Wainuiomata Hill Road, and tsunami risk in Petone and Eastern Bays.

A significant seismic event could seriously disrupt critical single-access routes, particularly those connecting the Hutt Valley to Wellington, and to Wainuiomata. This loss of access may affect the transport of vital supplies. Any significant damage to roads, underground pipes, stormwater networks, or subsequent overflowing, could affect the ability of roads to function, particularly if heavy rainfall follows a seismic event.

Council's planning for disaster events focuses on ensuring people have access to clean drinking water and sanitation. More generally the city's infrastructure needs to be able to withstand a significant earthquake,



both regarding structural integrity and regarding maintaining or resuming the provision of services with minimal disruption to the public. This strategy's multi-asset approach recognises the close integration of transport and water infrastructure networks.

HOW COUNCIL AIMS TO MEET THESE CHALLENGES

Council is taking a stewardship approach to managing infrastructure in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai. Put simply, stewardship is about making sure we look after our assets. Council has a responsibility to ensure its infrastructure protects the health and safety of people, property, and the environment. Council's stewardship approach aligns with the goals of the LTP to ensure Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai is a liveable and vibrant city by providing infrastructure that is fit for the future, and which supports and enhances the environment. Council will do this by engaging with the community, keeping the changing climate uppermost in mind, and making sure its infrastructure investments are financially sustainable. Dimensions of Council's stewardship approach are described below.

Working with the Community and Partners

Council understands the importance of engaging with the community and stakeholders in planning, funding, and delivering infrastructure to ensure that key projects and decisions reflect community values and ambitions. Council wants to create an ongoing dialogue with the community. Its Community Engagement Strategy outlines Council's commitment to engaging with the community, including in-depth consultation on major infrastructure projects. This Infrastructure Strategy is an integral part of the Long-Term Plan and the extensive consultation process that has helped shape it.

Close collaboration with key stakeholders such as Waka Kotahi and other Wellington Water Limited shareholder councils is critical to building and maintaining high quality infrastructure. Council wants to ensure that its goals are aligned with the objectives of these organisations to maintain a smooth working relationship and clear focus on infrastructure. Waka Kotahi meets some of the cost of our roading and shared path projects (for example see Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi case study). Council works closely with Waka Kotahi as a co-investor in our transport network on the policies and priorities which will impact their funding decisions for this infrastructure.

Supporting and Enhancing the Environment

Water is one of our most important natural resources. Council is focused on ensuring it delivers high quality water and minimising any potential contamination of the water supply. It aims to ensure an adequate supply of water, while balancing this against the environmental impact of water sourcing, through both supply and demand management. Council works closely with WWL to make sure relevant environmental standards are met or exceeded. Council also aims to minimise the unpredicted or accidental occurrence events that can result in stormwater and wastewater infrastructure networks carrying contaminants.

Infrastructure can have large practical and visual effects in determining the 'look' and 'liveability' of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai, as well as having effects on natural habitats and ecosystems. Council makes every effort to ensure that the integration of infrastructure with the natural environment provides the opportunity to achieve better environmental outcomes and infrastructure amenities. This means ensuring that infrastructure is in place to best serve the community in which it is located, balanced against social and environmental considerations.

Spatial Planning for Future-Fit Infrastructure

Government's Infrastructure Efficiency Expert Advisory Group and the National Infrastructure Unit of Treasury advocate using a spatial planning approach to drive future investment in infrastructure. Infrastructure needs to take geographical and spatial factors into account. Roads need to be near the land



use they serve, while other infrastructure, such as wastewater treatment facilities, is best located away from sensitive land uses.

Spatial planning informs long-term strategy development through the analysis of a wide range of spatial factors: development patterns, natural hazard risks, the natural environment, and infrastructure. Spatial planning aligns these components in a series of maps and diagrams, to illustrate Council's plans for an area, including the possible types of development for the area and the infrastructure that would be necessary to support development.

Council works actively with the other councils of the Wellington region, central government, and Mana Whenua on spatial planning at a regional scale through the Wellington region's Future Development Strategy. Council is progressing the development of a city spatial plan to consider how to provide for robust infrastructure networks, including infrastructure that is resilient to the impacts of natural hazards.

Mitigating and Adapting to a Changing Climate

The Ministry for the Environment recommends that councils plan for a sea-level rise of between 50cm and 80cm by the 2090s, and continuing rises beyond that. In a 2023 report on coastal inundation and sea level rise assessment for Hutt City District prepared for the Hutt City Council, the National Institute for Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) suggest that sea levels are expected to rise by 1.65m to 1.94m by 2130.

The way Council builds and manages infrastructure needs to take the changing climate and increasing climate-related hazards into account. Climate adaptation will be incorporated into the design of new infrastructure projects as well as focusing on making existing infrastructure networks more resilient.

Flood protection in urban areas takes place via stormwater management and is the responsibility of Council. Flood protection through managing significant waterways such as the Hutt River is primarily the responsibility of the Greater Wellington Regional Council. Council works closely with the Regional Council to develop and implement "catchment environmental strategies" (currently in place for the Hutt River) and Floodplain Management Plans (currently in place for the Hutt River and under development for the Waiwhetu Stream).

Greenhouse gases emitted by transport account for a significant proportion of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai's total emissions and have a negative effect on our natural environment and public health. Council will pursue transport networks that enable motor vehicles to travel as efficiently as possible. It will also encourage alternative means of travel, such as walking or biking, and the use of public transport to reduce emissions.

Tupua Horo Nuku (Eastern Bays Shared Path) – a case study in climate adaptation

An example of how Council is managing and adapting to our changing climate is Tupua Horo Nuku – the Eastern Bays Shared Path, which is building a 4.4-kilometre walking and cycling path between Eastbourne and Ngā Matau. The design of Tupua Horo Nuku includes mitigating sea and storm surges which currently occur in the Eastern Bays. Tupua Horo Nuku demonstrates a future focused approach to planning, designing, and building infrastructure which protects people, property, and infrastructure.

[Insert infographic/photo of Tupua Horo Nuku]

Sustainable Investment in Infrastructure



Community feedback from the early engagement on the Long Term Plan emphasised financial sustainability as a pivotal concern. The overarching message from the survey underscored Council's duty as a steward of its financial resources, and to balance immediate needs with future challenges, including the changing climate. Respondents indicated a strong desire for long-term infrastructure investments, combined with strategic debt management and a clear focus on Council's intergenerational responsibilities.

“Future funding should always be properly planned with best, likely and worst outcomes projected including risks such as high inflation as it's very clear we never projected or resourced for such circumstances which have always been a risk in the past”

*“The Council can't do everything - we need to prioritise spending. Rates cannot keep rising”
(resident feedback 2023)*

Council funds its capital expenditure mainly from borrowing and then spreads the repayment of that borrowing over several years. This enables Council to better match funding with the period over which the benefits will be derived from assets and helps ensure intergenerational equity. Council tries to optimise projects which attract capital subsidies and grants from other government agencies such as Waka Kotahi, and contributions from Upper Hutt City Council, in relation to wastewater activities. Infrastructure projects to accommodate growth may also be partly funded by developers.

Council's Financial Strategy sets debt to revenue limits and constraints on increasing rates, to ensure its capital expenditures are affordable in the long term. Council therefore prioritises funding the maintenance and renewal of existing core infrastructure assets and will review the timing and scope of large projects to ensure expenditure on assets is made at the most cost-effective time.

Ensuring Levels of Service

Council will comply with all appropriate legislation and standards and ensure that wherever possible our infrastructure meets the needs of today without compromising the needs of our future residents. Sound management of our assets is essential to improving the design, development, and management of our infrastructure. Council's Activity Management Plans require the levels of service provided by our infrastructure partners to be of a high standard in terms of quality, responsiveness, and timeliness. The following indicators are used to monitor the performance and service provided by city infrastructure:

- Performance measures: performance measures published in the Long Term Plan and reported on in Council's Annual Report' allow the community to judge the standard of the infrastructure service
- Customer standards: quality and service availability, target response times for addressing problems with service provision, and courtesy, e.g., keeping property owners informed of system maintenance or other works
- Activity standards: activity standards cover aspects of activity likely to be of concern to the community, such as service quality, customer focus, cost-effectiveness, environmental performance, and compliance with legal and industry standards
- Management indicators: indicators relating to the performance of assets (e.g., pump stations), and the performance of service contracts.

IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY

Prioritising Investment to Address our Infrastructure Challenges

Core infrastructure is expensive to build and the investment requirement to maintain it can be periodic but significant. Council would like to address all the infrastructure issues experienced by the community as



quickly as possible, however there are real funding and other constraints that mean this cannot be the case. There is an obvious tension between the need for investment in infrastructure and the need to stay within the parameters of the Council's Financial Strategy.

Council's investment in infrastructure is designed to meet the real and significant challenges described earlier in this Strategy:

- Addressing our ageing infrastructure
- Supporting growth and meeting demand
- Building network resilience
- Adapting to the impacts of a changing climate

The prioritisation of the investments that Council will make in addressing its core infrastructure challenges have been guided by Council's Financial Strategy and align with the strategic priorities outlined in the Long Term Plan. Additional factors which have informed this prioritisation include:

- Urgency – what is the urgency of the infrastructure issue?
- Affordability – what level of funding can Council put towards addressing this issue?
- Partnership optimisation – can Council optimise partnership funding for infrastructure?

This Strategy sets out the priority investments in infrastructure that Council considers prudent, realistic, and achievable, and which optimise the funding available to Council to invest in infrastructure.

Investing in Water Infrastructure

Our greatest water infrastructure challenge is a rapidly ageing water network. Council's strategic approach to investing in water infrastructure is aligned to that of other councils in the wider region, namely:

- Keeping the water in the pipes by investing in finding and fixing leaks, managing water loss and replacing ageing infrastructure
- Minimising the future cost of water infrastructure by exploring ways of reducing the demand for water and influencing water use behaviour
- Adding more water supply by building additional water storage capacity.

The tables below sets out the key projects to address our ageing water infrastructure, meet the growing demand for water, and build the resilience of our water infrastructure. By far the largest investment will be directed to fixing leaks and renewing the pipe network.

Addressing Ageing Infrastructure

Key project	Explanation	Cost	Funding source	Time period
Three waters Network Renewals	Parts of the water supply, wastewater and stormwater service are in very poor condition. This investment will focus on fixing known leaks and increasing the number of kilometres of the water network which are renewed.	\$645M	30% funded by UHCC for shared assets only. Remainder through debt.	2024/25 to 2033/34
Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant	The Seaview Wastewater Plant is nearing the end of its service life. This project will deliver a number of critical plant system renewals	\$195M	30% funded by UHCC (shared asset).	2024/25 to 2034/35



	including the sludge dryer, odour control systems, and UV systems.		Remainder through debt.	
Gracefield Reservoir	The Gracefield reservoir is in poor condition and this project will deliver a replacement reservoir. This work will occur once the new Eastern Hills reservoir has been commissioned to ensure continuity of supply.	\$34M	Debt	2030/31 to 2031/32
Petone Stormwater Improvements	This project will deliver upgrades to the Udy Street stormwater main.	\$48M	Debt	TBA
Petone Collecting Sewer	The main collecting sewer for Petone is at the end of its service life and has been assessed as being highly vulnerable. This project will deliver a replacement collecting sewer.	\$83M	30% funded by UHCC (shared asset). Remainder through debt.	2024/25 to 2029/30

Meeting Growing Demand

Key project	Explanation	Cost	Funding source	Time period
Eastern Hills Reservoir and Outlet Main	There is a water shortage in the Central Hutt water supply zone. This project will support growth on the valley floor and address the existing shortfall in water supply.	\$84M	Debt and Development contributions	2026/27 to 2028/29
Implementing universal smart water meters	The increasing demand for water will outstrip future water supply capacity and create significant future water related infrastructure costs. Exploring options for managing the demand for water is a key component of regional council's strategy to reduce the future costs of water infrastructure.	\$78M	Debt	2024/25 to 2029/30

Building Network Resilience

Key project	Explanation	Cost	Funding source	Time period
Black Creek Stormwater Improvements	This project will address flooding risks and address future stormwater demand.	\$54M	Debt and Development contributions	TBA



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The graphs below show the relative proportions of Council's investment in water infrastructure, with the vast bulk of the investment being directed to addressing ageing infrastructure, and to network renewals in particular. This includes detecting and fixing water leaks.

[insert infographic of investment in water infrastructure and ageing water infrastructure]

Investing in Water Infrastructure – What We Will See and Impacts on Service Levels

Council received advice on its water assets from WWL. As a result of this advice Council is proposing a significantly higher capital budget for the maintenance and renewal of these assets, although not at the level proposed by WWL due to constraints on debt and rates funding.

The constrained level of investment Council can make in water infrastructure, in combination with the need for WWL to build the necessary workforce capacity, will mean that the water network renewal programme of work will extend beyond the 30-year period of this Infrastructure Strategy. The budgeted spend is expected to result in improvements to the water network over the next 10 years, although the community will continue to experience a level of disruption caused by both the network renewal programme, and from a level of ongoing leaks occurring in the water network.

Council's investment in its water infrastructure will address both leaks and pipe network renewal ensuring that 18km of pipes are replaced in 2024/25, rising towards 30km per year from 2030 onwards. This includes the pipes leading to the Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant and scoping work in relation to renewal of the pipe running from the plant to the outfall at Pencarrow. A recently completed comprehensive condition assessment of the Seaview Waste Water Treatment Plant indicated a need for urgent investment in renewing critical plant items over the next three years. **\$195M** has been included in the first ten years of this Strategy to address this.

Partnership Funded Water Infrastructure

As outlined earlier, Government announced the Infrastructure Acceleration Fund (IAF) initiative in 2021. The IAF is designed to allocate government funding to new or upgraded infrastructure including transport, water and flood management infrastructure. Council secured \$98.9million of government IAF funding in 2022 to contribute to upgrading and updating the stormwater networks in the central city and valley floor.

The following projects have been proposed:

- Melling Stormwater Pipeline – with associated pumpstations, discharging into the river via existing outfalls.
- Woburn Stormwater Pipeline – with associated pumpstations, discharging into the river via existing outfalls.
- Wastewater Pipeline – Sewer Rising Main, gravity diversions and pumpstations with an associated emergency storage tank. This project is required by the IAF agreement but is not funded by the IAF.

These projects are in the option development phase, with subsequent design to be completed before costs can be determined. The projects are partially IAF funded with Council expected to fund the remainder using development contributions and rates. They will be an integral component of Council's 2027-2037 Infrastructure Strategy.

Investing in Transport Infrastructure

Council's Transport Plan sets out an ongoing programme of work to maintain, operate and renew the roading network in Te Awa Kairangi Lower Hutt. This programme includes roading, cycle path, footpath and environmental maintenance. The aim of this programme of work is to ensure that the city has a resilient and sustainable transport system that provides the community with transport options that



connect people easily, safely, and affordably to where they need to go, whether they go by bike, foot, public transport, or car.

[insert infographic showing Hutt City Transport AMP funding composition]

In addition to this ongoing programme of work Council will be investing in key transport projects designed to address ageing roading infrastructure, meet the growing demand on the city's roading network, building the resilience of our roading network, and ensuring the roading network is adapting to the impacts of the changing climate. These key projects are set out in the tables below.

Addressing Ageing Infrastructure

Key project	Explanation	Cost	Funding source	Time period
Seismic strengthening of Cuba street overbridge	Seismic strengthening to improve the resilience of the bridge.	\$1.3M	Debt	2023-25

Meeting growing demand

Key project	Explanation	Cost	Funding source	Time period
Subdivision roading improvements	Improving access and road resilience to new developments	\$39M	Debt and development contributions	2024-34

Building Network Resilience

Key project	Explanation	Cost	Funding source	Time period
Eastern Hutt Road resilience	Improvements to the resilience of Eastern Hutt Road.	\$45.87m	Debt	2022-31
Cross Valley connections	A new multi-modal transport corridor connecting Gracefield and State Highway 2.	\$188.8m	51% of programme subsidy funded, remainder debt and development contributions	2022-32
Cycleway and micro-mobility programme	A programme of investment towards a connected cycle and pathway network across Hutt City.	\$60.4m	51% of programme subsidy funded, remainder debt and development contributions	2022-31

Adapting to the Changing Climate



Key project	Explanation	Cost	Funding source	Time period
Tupua Horo Nuku	Construction of a new shared path between Windy Point and Point Howard to provide safer walking and cycling and construction of a new sea wall to improve the resilience of the road.	\$79.9M	25% (\$20 Million funding by Hutt City Council debt and the rest of funding provided by Waka Kotahi NZTA and Crown Infrastructure Partners	2022 – 2026

Investing in Rooding Infrastructure - What We Will See and Impacts on Service Levels

Council's Integrated transport strategy developed in 2022 identified some key challenges for our transport network. This strategy sets out a 10 year plan designed to ensure the roading network is well maintained to allow for vehicle movement with a high level of safety and a low level of delays, ensure footpaths are smooth and free of hazards, and provide cycle lanes which give separation from heavy traffic. The Integrated Transport Strategy 2022 is expected to improve the overall condition of the transport network in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai over the next 10 years. The key projects outlined above will make a significant contribution to the objectives of the Integrated Transport Strategy by improving the resilience of key transport corridors, investing in a cycle and pathway network and, critically, future proofing the transport network so that it is able to meet the needs of a growing population.

While funding constraints have played a role in deciding the transport investments set out in this Strategy, these projects are expected to improve the overall condition of the transport network over the next 10 years. Government's transport priorities are yet to be finalised and it is likely that further changes may be required in future plans to reflect these priorities.

ASSUMPTIONS INFORMING THE STRATEGY

Government's Water Services Reform Programme

The Government has advised that it will be repealing the legislation enacted by the previous government for water reform. The repeal bill is the first part of the Government's new approach to water services delivery, Water Done Well, which recognises the importance of local decision making and flexibility for communities and councils to determine how their water services will be delivered in the future, while still retaining a strong emphasis on water quality and infrastructure investment. Council has prepared this Strategy on the assumption that it will remain responsible for water related infrastructure assets.

Funding and Financial Sustainability

Council will fund the projects outlined in this Strategy through a mixture of general and targeted rates, as well as user subsidies, grants, fees, and charges and development contributions. Council manages borrowing and repayments within the framework specified in the Liability Management section of the Treasury Risk Management Policy. Council's Financial Strategy further sets debt to revenue limits and constraints on increasing rates in the long term. Council has therefore given priority funding to maintaining and renewing its existing assets and will review the timing and scope of large projects to ensure future expenditure on assets is done at the most cost-effective time. Council will also optimise funding from other government agencies and development contributions.



The Condition of Water Assets

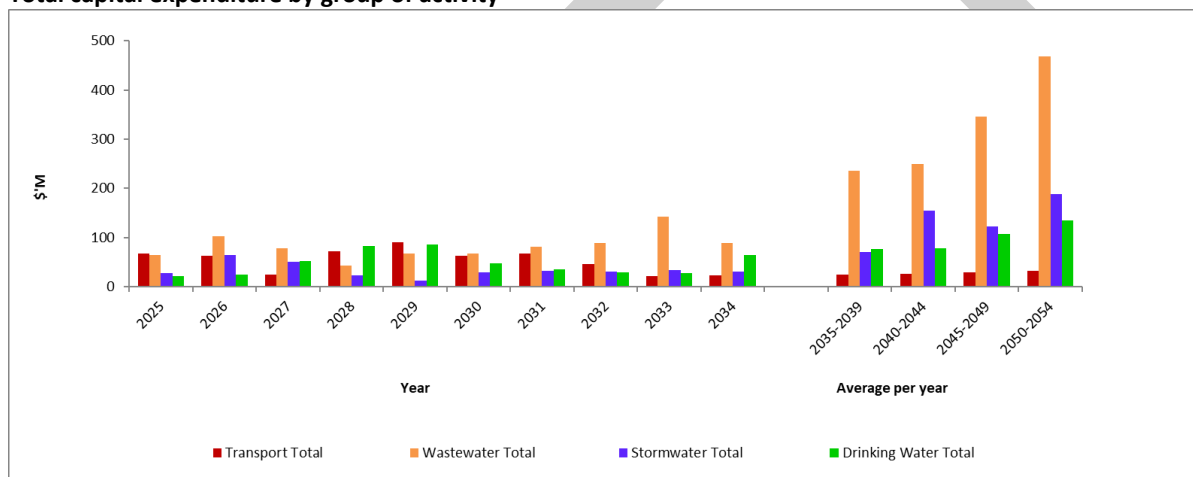
Although the condition of Council's water network is expected to improve significantly over the period of this strategy, condition assessments for these assets may reveal that they have aged faster than our modelling anticipates. WWL has made assumptions regarding the average useful lives and remaining lives of the current asset groups, based on current local knowledge, experience, and historical trends. These need to be reviewed and accuracy improved based on physical inspections and assessments of deterioration.

FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS

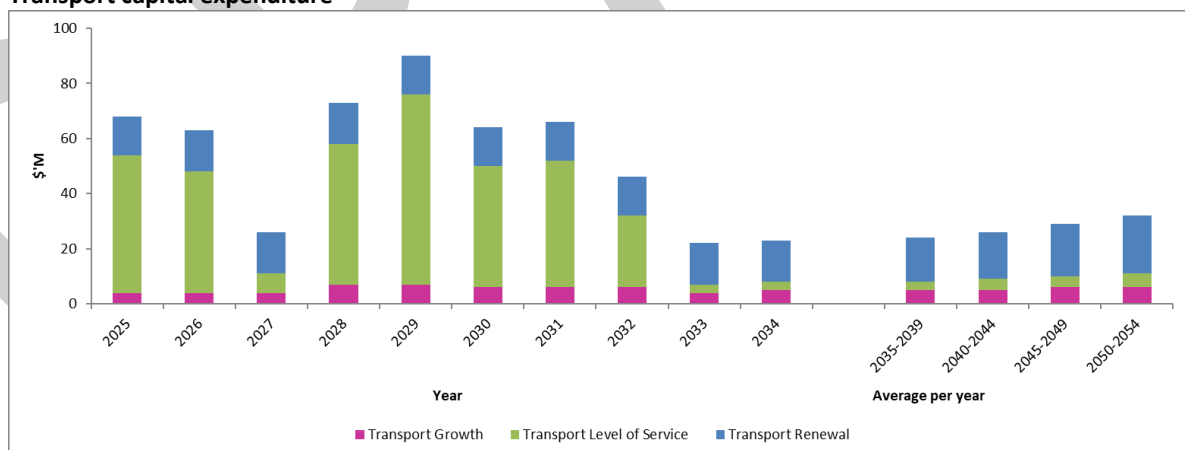
The projections included below relate to the proposed Three Waters and Transport capital investment included in the Draft Long Term Plan 2024-34.

Total capital and operational expenditure

Total capital expenditure by group of activity

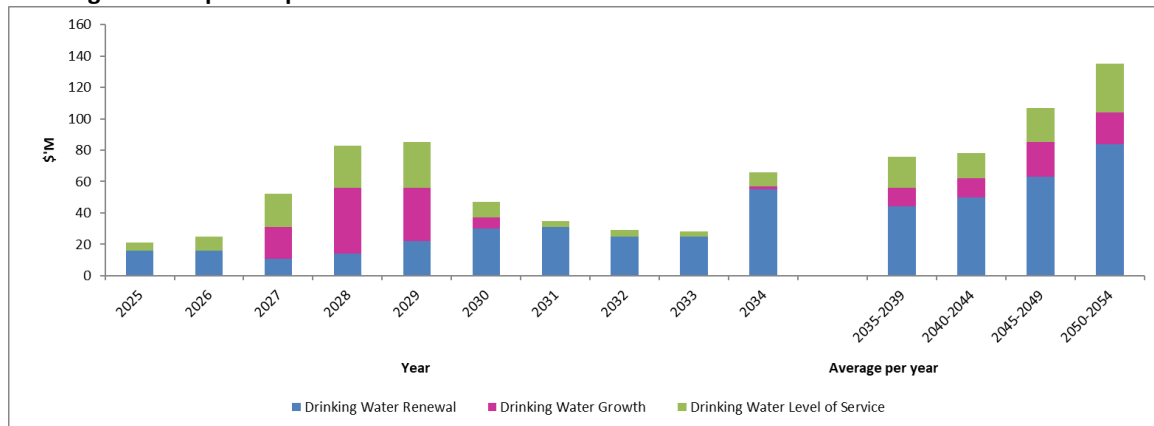


Transport capital expenditure





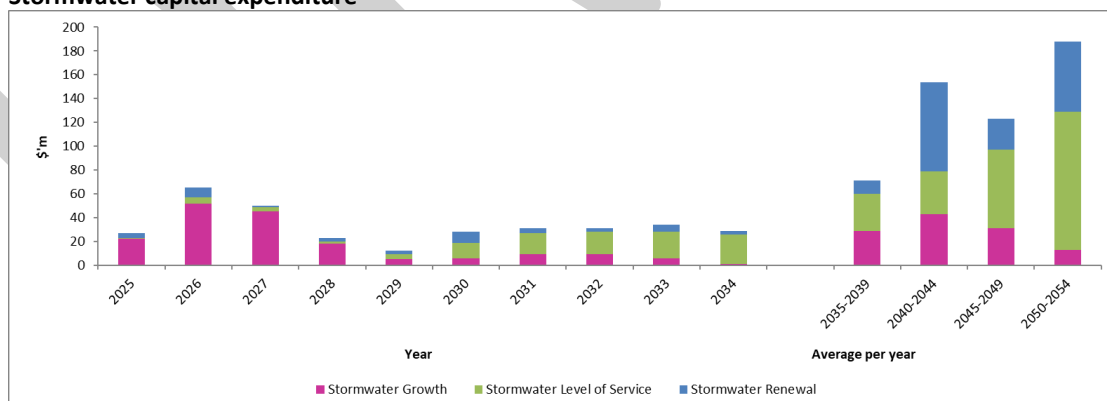
Drinking Water capital expenditure



Wastewater capital expenditure



Stormwater capital expenditure





APPENDIX 1

Local Government Act requirements relating to Infrastructure Strategies

101B Infrastructure strategy

- (1) A local authority must, as part of its long-term plan, prepare and adopt an infrastructure strategy for a period of at least 30 consecutive financial years.
- (2) The purpose of the infrastructure strategy is to—
 - (a) identify significant infrastructure issues for the local authority over the period covered by the strategy; and
 - (b) identify the principal options for managing those issues and the implications of those options.
- (3) The infrastructure strategy must outline how the local authority intends to manage its infrastructure assets, taking into account the need to—
 - (a) renew or replace existing assets; and
 - (b) respond to growth or decline in the demand for services reliant on those assets; and
 - (c) allow for planned increases or decreases in levels of service provided through those assets; and
 - (d) maintain or improve public health and environmental outcomes or mitigate adverse effects on them; and
 - (e) provide for the resilience of infrastructure assets by identifying and managing risks relating to natural hazards and by making appropriate financial provision for those risks.
- (4) The infrastructure strategy must outline the most likely scenario for the management of the local authority's infrastructure assets over the period of the strategy and, in that context, must—
 - (a) show indicative estimates of the projected capital and operating expenditure associated with the management of those assets—
 - (i) in each of the first 10 years covered by the strategy; and
 - (ii) in each subsequent period of 5 years covered by the strategy; and
 - (b) identify—
 - (i) the significant decisions about capital expenditure the local authority expects it will be required to make; and
 - (ii) when the local authority expects those decisions will be required; and
 - (iii) for each decision, the principal options the local authority expects to have to consider; and
 - (iv) the approximate scale or extent of the costs associated with each decision; and
 - (c) include the following assumptions on which the scenario is based:
 - (i) the assumptions of the local authority about the life cycle of significant infrastructure assets;
 - (ii) the assumptions of the local authority about growth or decline in the demand for relevant services;
 - (iii) the assumptions of the local authority about increases or decreases in relevant levels of service; and
 - (d) if assumptions referred to in paragraph (c) involve a high level of uncertainty,—
 - (i) identify the nature of that uncertainty; and
 - (ii) include an outline of the potential effects of that uncertainty.



(4a) A local authority must, for a long-term plan for or after 2027–2037, identify and explain, in the infrastructure strategy, any significant connections with, or interdependencies between,—

(a) the matters included in that infrastructure strategy; and

(b) the matters that are—

(i) included in an infrastructure strategy prepared and adopted by a water services entity under section 157 (and see also clause 16 of Schedule 1) of the Water Services Entities Act 2022; and

(ii) relevant to the local authority's district or region.

(5) A local authority may meet the requirements of section 101A and this section by adopting a single financial and infrastructure strategy document as part of its long-term plan.

(6) In this section, infrastructure assets includes—

(a) existing or proposed assets to be used to provide services by or on behalf of the local authority in relation to the following groups of activities:

(i) water supply:

(ii) sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage:

(iii) stormwater drainage:

(iv) flood protection and control works:

(v) the provision of roads and footpaths; and

(b) any other assets that the local authority, in its discretion, wishes to include in the strategy.



Significance and engagement policy

All councils are required to have a Significance and Engagement Policy under the Local Government Act 2002. The policy must be reviewed every three years.

Council must ensure that the community receives every opportunity to engage with the decision-making process, particularly in cases where the decision is significant and may represent a material departure from an existing policy.

Our Significance and Engagement Policy sets out the general approach that Hutt City Council will take to determining the significance of proposals and decisions relating to issues, assets or other matters. It also sets out the criteria or procedures that are to be used by Hutt City Council in assessing the extent to which issues, proposals, assets, decisions, or activities are significant or may have significant consequences. For the community, the policy clarifies how and when communities can expect to be engaged in decisions about different matters.

You can read the full Significance and Engagement Policy here: [\[LINK\]](#)



Development and financial contributions policy

The Development and Financial Contributions policy is a key part of our funding toolkit, helping to provide funding for growth-related infrastructure. The policy is aligned to our Financial Strategy principle of “growth pays for growth”. This means allocating costs and charges where they fall. Council can impose both development and financial contributions to help fund growth related infrastructure, but these must not both be imposed on a development for the same purpose.

Councils can require financial contributions to be made under s108 (2)(a) of the Resource Management Act 1996 through setting conditions requiring a contribution of money or land or can be a combination of the two (s108(9)). Financial contribution charges are established through the District Plan and summarised in the Development and Financial Contributions Policy.

Development contributions are payments made to council by developers towards the costs of planned infrastructure required such as water services or roading, to meet the future needs of the growing community. Development contributions are levied on development and are established in a Development and Financial Contributions Policy, which the Council must review every three years.

The purpose of the Policy is to ensure that a fair, equitable, and proportionate share of the cost of infrastructure is funded by development.

You can review Council’s full proposed Development and Financial Contributions policy here: [\[LINK\]](#)

Rates remission policy

Councils can have a Rates Remission Policy to provide relief from rates. These are set in accordance with section 102(3) of the Local Government Act 2002.

A Rates Remission Policy provides a reduction in the amount of rates payable on a property.

Council has developed a proposed a Rates Remission for this 10 Year Plan. Our proposed Rates Remission Policy will grant relief in nine different scenarios including some rates for schools and up to \$250 towards the rates for those on a low-income.

Check out the full proposed policy in our supporting documents <link>

Rates postponement policy

Councils can have a Rates Postponement Policy to provide relief from rates. These are set in accordance with section 102(3) of the Local Government Act 2002.

A Rates Postponement Policy delays the need for rates to be paid to a point in the future.

Council has reviewed the Rates Postponement Policy for this 10 year plan and is proposing no changes. Our Rates Postponement Policy can help some small businesses and those experiencing financial hardship.

Check out the full proposed policy in our supporting documents <link>

Ngā ringaringa me ngā waewae o Te Kaunihera – Council controlled organisations

Seaview Marina Limited

Objectives:

Council's objective for Seaview Marina Ltd (SML) is for it to own and operate Seaview Marina.

Nature and scope of its activities:

Seaview Marina Limited (the Company) is responsible for the operation of the boating facilities and services, the maintenance of infrastructural assets and the development of additional facilities and services as demand dictates.

Council requires SML to own and operate Seaview Marina as a facility for the enjoyment of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt community and to support charitable non-profit ventures with a marine focus without compromising its commercial objectives and environmental responsibilities.

Key Performance Indicators

	Key Performance Indicator	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Reporting Frequency
Financial					
1	Deliver the total annual budgeted income	Achieve 100% of total budgeted income	Achieve 100% of total budgeted income	Achieve 100% of total budgeted income	Six monthly
2	Deliver the total annual budgeted net surplus	Net surplus within budget	Net surplus within budget	Net surplus within budget	Six monthly
3	Achieve prescribed rate of return on equity before tax and dividends (2)	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	Annually

4	Manage Capital Expenditure (3)	Complete within capital budget	Complete within capital budget	Complete within capital budget	Annually
Relationship & Communication					
5	Client Service & Customer Needs		85% satisfaction in the bi-annual survey		Bi-Annually
6	Special interest messages	Complete four messages per annum	Complete four messages per annum	Complete four messages per annum	Four per annum
7	Meet all shareholder reporting deadlines	See Section 11 of the Statement of Intent	See Section 11 of the Statement of Intent	See Section 11 of the Statement of Intent	Schedule in Section 11 of the Statement of Intent
Risk Management and Human Resources					
8	Notifiable health and safety incidents	None	None	None	Monthly to board
9	Staff Satisfaction	Achieve 85% staff satisfaction	Achieve 85% staff satisfaction	Achieve 85% staff satisfaction	Annually
Marketing					
10	Implement strategy to improve occupancy rates (4)	Berth occupancy equal or greater than 80% (4)	Berth occupancy equal or greater than 83%	Berth occupancy equal or greater than 86%	Bi-Monthly
Non- Financial					

12	To provide financial or non- financial support to at least three charitable (non-profit) ventures with a marine focus during any given financial year.	Support to at least three organisations	Support to at least three organisations	Support to at least three organisations	Annually
13	Public benefit		Perform survey of public opinion on marina facilities (during third quarter)		Bi-Annually
Environmental					
14	Reduce direct emissions	Reduce direct emissions by 50% by 2030, and achieve net zero emissions by 2050	Reduce direct emissions by 50% by 2030, and achieve net zero emissions by 2050	Reduce direct emissions by 50% by 2030, and achieve net zero emissions by 2050	Annual footprint report provided by HCC
15	Fleet and equipment	Equipment or vehicles utilising fossil fuels to be phased out by equipment or vehicles that are electric or utilise other low carbon alternative.	Equipment or vehicles utilising fossil fuels to be phased out by equipment or vehicles that are electric or utilise other low carbon alternative.	Equipment or vehicles utilising fossil fuels to be phased out by equipment or vehicles that are electric or utilise other low carbon alternative.	Annually

Notes to Performance Measures

1. Operational expenses are defined as all expenses controllable by Seaview Management. Excludes depreciation and finance charges and losses arising from the revaluation of similar assets within an asset class.
2. Return on equity is defined as net Surplus / (Deficit) before tax and dividends and excluding losses or gains arising from the revaluation of similar assets within an asset class divided by the opening balance of equity at the start of the year.
3. Excludes carry forward of expenses on projects from prior years, unless specifically budgeted for (e.g., where project spans two or more fiscal periods). Refers to the total capital budget.
4. March 2022 saw an occupancy high of 89%. More recent wider pricing pressure has seen occupancy decline to 82% in February 2023, where it has hovered since. Occupancy strategies can be expected to return previous high occupancy levels at a gradual rate.

Urban Plus Limited

The Urban Plus Group comprises Urban Plus Ltd (UPL), UPL Developments Ltd and UPL Ltd Partnership.

Objectives:

Council's objective for UPL is for it to own and operate a portfolio of rental housing and develop property in preparation for sale or lease. The company's activities include property development, rental property management, provision of strategic property advice to Council and the purchase of surplus property from Council for development.

Nature and scope of its activities:

UPL was established in 2007 as a specialist property company charged with supporting the objectives of Council by providing housing outcomes for Lower Hutt. UPL has managed and invested into its portfolio of social housing since it took ownership of the portfolio from Council in 2007. UPL also provides specialist property services and advice to Council and is involved in a range of development activities.

UPL's primary focus has been on delivering social housing for low-income elderly and releasing affordable and market housing for sale. Council's expectation is that UPL continues the delivery of wider housing outcomes and benefits.

Key performance indicators:

Rental Housing

- 1.1 Capital expenditure within budget.
- 1.2 Operational expenditure within budget.
- 1.3 Net Surplus before Depreciation and tax and after Finance Expenses as a Proportion of the Net Book Value of Residential Land and Buildings at the Start of the Year – Greater than 2.25%.

- 1.4 Tenant satisfaction with the provision of the company's rental housing greater than or equal to 90%.
- 1.5 Percentage of total housing units occupied by low-income elderly² greater than or equal to 90%.
- 1.6 Annual rental increases to be no greater than \$50 per week per unit.
- 1.7 Increasing the portfolio size to 220 units by December 2025.
- 1.8 Any rental housing units purchased and not already utilising electricity or renewable sources of energy for space heating, water heating, and cooking facilities, shall be converted to utilise only electricity or renewable sources of energy within five years of acquisition.
- 1.9 New rental housing units constructed by UPL to utilise only electricity or renewable sources of energy for space heating, water heating and cooking facilities.

Property Development

- 1.10 Capital expenditure within budget.
- 1.11 Operational expenditure within budget.
- 1.12 All new developments shall only utilise electricity or renewable sources of energy for space heating, water heating and cooking facilities.
- 1.13 All new housing units (standalone house or townhouse) shall achieve a certified HomeStar design rating of at least six stars³.

² 'Aged 65-plus' in this context relates to an applicant for a residential tenancy, that at the time of application, is able to demonstrate:

- i. that they are eligible for National Super (aged over 65 years – this being subject to review periodically by Central Government);
- ii. that they have no other income;
- iii. that they do not have cash or assets of such a magnitude that would mean they could make independent accommodation choices.

³ The assessment criteria being: Either – an independent review by a certified HCC Homestar Assessor to qualify the design would satisfy and meet the appropriate the Homestar 6 standards for each UPL project – Or, via a formal registration and certification process via NZGBC. The decision on which option to utilise is at the discretion of UPL officers in terms of financial impact to projects on a case-by-case basis.

- 1.14 A pre-tax return of not less than 15% on Development Costs including Margin and Contingency on housing released to market (except where the Board and Shareholder agree otherwise to achieve specified objectives).
- 1.15 Value of divestment to Community Housing Providers (or socially likeminded organisations) set at each project's Development Cost (includes contingency and GST) plus a margin of no greater than 12.5% (except where the UPL Board and Shareholder agree otherwise to achieve specified objectives).
- 1.16 Long term public rental accommodation pre-tax returns at no less than (or equal to) 3.0% after depreciation⁴.

Professional Property Advice

- 1.17 Achieve a market return on additional services provided to the Shareholder.

UPL Developments Limited

- 1.18 Undertake, negotiate and execute tender and procurement processes for and on behalf of the Partnership and 'parent' company as required.
- 1.19 Facilitate civil and construction contracts for and on behalf of the Partnership and 'parent' company as required.
- 1.20 Facilitate payment of contract progress claims for Board approved contracts as well as payments to other suppliers engaged to provide services or goods to defined development projects.
- 1.21 Should UPLDL be used for future developments, the same performance measures apply as for Property Development (refer above).
- 1.22 Act as General Partner when a Limited Partnership structure is utilised for development projects.

UPL Limited Partnership

- 1.23 Develop land in a manner which maximises its value at a level of risk appropriate for the investment of funds.

⁴ Returns are specific to each project's (Board Approved) business case where long term market rentals are developed. Future rents are set as per independent annual review.

- 1.24 To perform business undertakings in common with UPL with a view to profit from development projects for the purposes of funding for the elderly housing portfolio and meeting the Shareholder's wider key priority outcomes.
- 1.25 Should UPLLP be used for future developments, the same performance measures apply as for Property Development (refer above).

Wellington Water Limited

Objectives:

Wellington Water Ltd (WWL) fully manages, under contract, drinking water, wastewater and stormwater (Water services) for Hutt City Council. It provides safe and environmentally sustainable services to Council 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. WWL operates as a business on a non-profit basis.

Nature and scope of its activities:

WWL manages the Three Waters networks through a pool of expert staff and resources available to the region. Shareholding councils are Lower Hutt, Wellington, Porirua and Upper Hutt City Councils, along with the South Wairarapa District Council. WWL also manages the bulk water assets for the Greater Wellington Regional Council.

Performance measures

WWL provides a reliable water supply, wastewater and stormwater management service to Council. Its key performance measures for each of the Three Waters activities are outlined in section two of the draft annual plan.

Hō mātou pūtea – Our finances

DRAFT

Financial statements

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
REVENUE											
Rates funding	95,074	111,638	123,384	136,159	144,783	157,886	175,777	191,025	211,870	232,856	253,107
Targeted Rates	60,538	70,428	81,258	93,859	113,757	131,420	147,957	158,931	166,433	176,089	188,963
User charges	58,592	69,303	74,177	76,717	79,378	81,402	83,609	85,767	87,688	89,726	91,737
Operating subsidies	9,160	12,798	13,287	13,588	13,898	14,209	14,494	14,777	16,331	15,378	15,670
Operating grants	58	22	23	23	24	25	25	25	26	26	27
Capital subsidies	21,788	41,478	47,465	16,310	35,328	45,134	31,564	33,070	22,383	10,248	10,442
Capital Grants	36,113	26,859	43,748	38,949	15,459	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717	2,717
Development & financial contributions	4,985	9,222	10,952	12,507	13,133	13,379	13,657	13,916	14,021	14,073	14,254
Vested assets	903	936	954	976	999	1,021	1,043	1,064	1,086	1,107	1,128
Interest earned	3,238	4,200	2,939	2,988	3,041	3,106	3,184	3,231	3,283	3,358	3,435
Dividends from CCOs	204	204	208	213	218	223	228	232	237	241	246
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	6,127	6,270	6,640	5,436	5,562	5,933	5,803	5,919	6,302	6,184	6,302
Total revenue	296,780	353,358	405,035	397,725	425,580	456,455	480,058	510,674	532,377	552,003	588,028
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	45,371	52,605	54,860	55,787	57,041	58,496	59,930	61,427	62,992	64,538	66,035
Operating costs	158,269	166,527	168,479	172,681	176,450	180,808	184,204	187,868	191,118	194,590	199,239
Support costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance costs	17,078	27,407	32,923	40,123	45,648	51,403	57,475	60,203	61,578	62,548	62,267
Depreciation and amortisation	55,241	66,432	76,899	86,319	100,668	112,071	122,113	135,168	141,633	149,895	165,491
Total expenditure	275,959	312,971	333,161	354,910	379,807	402,778	423,722	444,666	457,321	471,571	493,032
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	20,821	40,387	71,874	42,815	45,773	53,677	56,336	66,008	75,056	80,432	94,996
Tax expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	20,821	40,387	71,874	42,815	45,773	53,677	56,336	66,008	75,056	80,432	94,996
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME											
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains/Losses on asset revaluation	169,355	-	-	113,342	-	-	143,265	-	-	167,821	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income	169,355	-	-	113,342	-	-	143,265	-	-	167,821	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	190,176	40,387	71,874	156,157	45,773	53,677	199,601	66,008	75,056	248,253	94,996

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET EQUITY

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Equity at beginning of the year	1,604,757	1,794,933	1,835,320	1,907,194	2,063,351	2,109,124	2,162,801	2,362,402	2,428,410	2,503,466	2,751,719
Total Comprehensive Income	190,176	40,387	71,874	156,157	45,773	53,677	199,601	66,008	75,056	248,253	94,996
EQUITY AT END OF THE YEAR	1,794,933	1,835,320	1,907,194	2,063,351	2,109,124	2,162,801	2,362,402	2,428,410	2,503,466	2,751,719	2,846,715
Represented by:											
Accumulated Funds											
Opening balance	711,898	730,813	769,067	839,393	883,643	933,142	986,557	1,039,204	1,104,101	1,175,834	1,252,707
Interest allocated to reserves	(806)	(848)	(878)	(850)	(777)	(782)	(854)	(876)	(941)	(1,011)	(1,074)
Other transfers to reserves	(2,500)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)
Transfers from reserves	1,400	1,715	2,330	5,285	7,503	3,520	165	2,765	618	452	852
Net surplus / (deficit) after tax	20,821	40,387	71,874	42,815	45,773	53,677	56,336	66,008	75,056	80,432	94,996
Closing balance	730,813	769,067	839,393	883,643	933,142	986,557	1,039,204	1,104,101	1,175,834	1,252,707	1,344,481
Council Created Reserves											
Opening balance	39,135	41,040	43,172	44,719	43,283	39,556	39,817	43,505	44,615	47,937	51,495
Transfers to accumulated funds	(1,400)	(1,715)	(2,330)	(5,285)	(7,503)	(3,520)	(165)	(2,765)	(618)	(452)	(852)
Transfers from accumulated funds	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Interest earned	805	847	877	849	776	781	853	875	940	1,010	1,073
Closing balance	41,040	43,172	44,719	43,283	39,556	39,817	43,505	44,615	47,937	51,495	54,716
Restricted Reserves											
Opening balance	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
Transfers to accumulated funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from accumulated funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Closing balance	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
Asset Revaluation Reserves											
Opening balance	853,660	1,023,015	1,023,015	1,023,015	1,136,357	1,136,357	1,136,357	1,279,622	1,279,622	1,279,622	1,447,443
Changes in asset value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valuation gains (losses) taken to equity	169,355	-	-	113,342	-	-	143,265	-	-	167,821	-
Closing balance	1,023,015	1,023,015	1,023,015	1,136,357	1,136,357	1,136,357	1,279,622	1,279,622	1,279,622	1,447,443	1,447,443
TOTAL EQUITY	1,794,933	1,835,320	1,907,194	2,063,351	2,109,124	2,162,801	2,362,402	2,428,410	2,503,466	2,751,719	2,846,715

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
CURRENT ASSETS											
Cash and cash equivalents	18,153	14,467	21,314	20,065	18,928	23,820	22,325	22,269	23,329	24,090	24,179
Debtors and other receivables	21,264	21,264	21,732	22,242	22,752	23,263	23,752	24,220	24,709	25,177	25,644
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current assets held for sale	1,524	1,303	6,454	6,192	6,385	507	1,088	494	533	548	1,175
Inventories	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981
Prepayments	5,639	5,639	5,639	5,639	5,639	5,639	5,639	5,639	5,639	5,639	5,639
Accrued interest	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current assets	49,827	45,920	58,386	57,385	56,951	56,476	56,051	55,869	57,457	58,701	59,884
NON-CURRENT ASSETS											
Property, plant and equipment	2,016,000	2,162,544	2,266,845	2,595,498	2,759,771	2,865,292	3,178,971	3,283,751	3,356,422	3,581,726	3,656,851
Assets under construction	220,627	207,888	325,146	278,990	231,900	307,315	257,007	235,445	244,546	246,025	226,834
Intangible assets	4,610	1,495	482	161	308	337	407	373	397	276	411
Derivative financial instruments	5,609	5,609	5,609	5,609	5,609	5,609	5,609	5,609	5,609	5,609	5,609
Investment in subsidiaries	964	964	964	964	964	964	964	964	964	964	964
Investment in associates	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Investment in CCOs and similar entities	85,671	76,471	77,171	79,221	80,371	81,171	81,071	79,971	78,871	77,771	76,371
Other financial assets	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455
Total non-current assets	2,334,136	2,455,626	2,676,872	2,961,098	3,079,578	3,261,343	3,524,684	3,606,768	3,687,464	3,913,026	3,967,695
Total assets	2,383,963	2,501,546	2,735,258	3,018,483	3,136,529	3,317,819	3,580,735	3,662,637	3,744,921	3,971,727	4,027,579
CURRENT LIABILITIES											
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings - current	53,854	61,942	77,399	90,177	97,458	109,676	116,108	117,654	118,227	115,964	111,992
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Creditors and other payables	29,700	26,043	32,915	31,695	30,585	35,505	34,036	34,006	35,093	35,880	35,993
Employee entitlements	5,206	5,206	5,321	5,445	5,570	5,695	5,815	5,930	6,049	6,164	6,278
Other liabilities	6,506	6,506	6,649	6,805	6,961	7,118	7,267	7,410	7,560	7,703	7,846
Total current liabilities	95,266	99,697	122,284	134,122	140,574	157,994	163,226	165,000	166,929	165,711	162,109
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES											
Borrowings - non current	484,682	557,476	696,542	811,571	877,190	987,182	1,045,071	1,059,007	1,064,113	1,043,700	1,007,972
Employee entitlements	401	372	380	389	398	407	416	424	432	440	449
Derivative financial instruments	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663	663
Provisions	8,023	8,023	8,200	8,392	8,585	8,777	8,962	9,138	9,323	9,499	9,676
Total non-current liabilities	493,769	566,534	705,785	821,015	886,836	997,029	1,055,112	1,069,232	1,074,531	1,054,302	1,018,760
Total liabilities	589,035	666,231	828,069	955,137	1,027,410	1,155,023	1,218,338	1,234,232	1,241,460	1,220,013	1,180,869
NET ASSETS	1,794,928	1,835,315	1,907,189	2,063,346	2,109,119	2,162,796	2,362,397	2,428,405	2,503,461	2,751,714	2,846,710
Represented by:											
EQUITY											
Accumulated funds	730,813	769,067	839,393	883,643	933,142	986,557	1,039,204	1,104,101	1,175,834	1,252,707	1,344,481
Restricted reserves	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
Council created reserves	41,040	43,172	44,719	43,283	39,556	39,817	43,505	44,615	47,937	51,495	54,716
Revaluation reserves	1,023,015	1,023,015	1,023,015	1,136,357	1,136,357	1,136,357	1,279,622	1,279,622	1,279,622	1,447,443	1,447,443
TOTAL EQUITY	1,794,933	1,835,320	1,907,194	2,063,351	2,109,124	2,162,801	2,362,402	2,428,410	2,503,466	2,751,719	2,846,715

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES											
Cash was provided from:											
Receipts from rates and levies - Council	155,612	182,066	204,642	230,018	258,540	289,306	323,734	349,956	378,303	408,945	442,070
User charges and other income	149,986	165,952	195,824	163,020	162,272	162,288	151,380	155,723	148,979	137,884	140,682
Interest received	3,238	4,200	2,939	2,988	3,041	3,106	3,184	3,231	3,283	3,358	3,435
Dividends received	204	204	208	213	218	223	228	232	237	241	246
Receipts from rates and levies - GWRC	40,225	40,225	41,110	42,075	43,041	44,006	44,931	45,816	46,741	47,626	48,511
Net GST received from Inland Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
349,265	392,647	444,723	438,314	467,112	498,929	523,457	554,958	577,543	598,054	634,944	
Cash was applied to:											
Payments to employees	(46,073)	(52,634)	(54,967)	(55,902)	(57,157)	(58,612)	(60,041)	(61,534)	(63,103)	(64,645)	(66,140)
Payments to suppliers	(173,871)	(170,184)	(161,057)	(173,305)	(176,961)	(175,289)	(185,099)	(187,349)	(189,458)	(193,254)	(198,578)
Interest paid	(17,078)	(27,407)	(32,923)	(40,123)	(45,648)	(51,403)	(57,475)	(60,203)	(61,578)	(62,548)	(62,267)
Rates and levies passed to GWRC	(40,225)	(40,225)	(41,110)	(42,075)	(43,041)	(44,006)	(44,931)	(45,816)	(46,741)	(47,626)	(48,511)
Net GST paid to Inland Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(277,247)	(290,450)	(290,057)	(311,405)	(322,807)	(329,310)	(347,546)	(354,902)	(360,880)	(368,073)	(375,496)	
Net cash inflows from operating activities	72,018	102,197	154,666	126,909	144,305	169,619	175,911	200,056	216,663	229,981	259,448

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**Cash was provided from:**

Sale of property, plant and equipment	436	1,524	1,303	6,454	6,192	6,385	507	1,088	494	533	548
Other investment receipts	11,050	-	-	-	-	-	100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,400
	11,486	1,524	1,303	6,454	6,192	6,385	607	2,188	1,594	1,633	1,948

Cash was applied to:

Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(215,660)	(207,514)	(325,035)	(278,937)	(231,034)	(306,499)	(255,988)	(234,608)	(243,596)	(245,502)	(225,740)
Less UHCC capital contribution	6,788	10,399	22,201	18,621	8,516	14,793	14,673	17,663	21,670	37,848	5,227
Purchase of assets under construction	(4,967)	(374)	(111)	(53)	(866)	(816)	(1,019)	(837)	(950)	(523)	(1,094)
Purchase of intangible assets	(23,700)	9,200	(700)	(2,050)	(1,150)	(800)	-	-	-	-	-
Other investments and payments	(237,539)	(188,289)	(303,645)	(262,419)	(224,534)	(293,322)	(242,334)	(217,782)	(222,876)	(208,177)	(221,607)

Net cash outflows from investing activities	(226,053)	(186,765)	(302,342)	(255,965)	(218,342)	(286,937)	(241,727)	(215,594)	(221,282)	(206,544)	(219,659)
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CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**Cash was provided from:**

Proceeds from borrowing	199,603	134,736	216,465	205,206	163,077	219,668	173,997	131,590	123,333	95,551	76,264
	199,603	134,736	216,465	205,206	163,077	219,668	173,997	131,590	123,333	95,551	76,264

Cash was applied to:

Repayment of borrowing	(37,659)	(53,854)	(61,942)	(77,399)	(90,177)	(97,458)	(109,676)	(116,108)	(117,654)	(118,227)	(115,964)
	(37,659)	(53,854)	(61,942)	(77,399)	(90,177)	(97,458)	(109,676)	(116,108)	(117,654)	(118,227)	(115,964)

Net cash inflows/(outflows) from financing activities	161,944	80,882	154,523	127,807	72,900	122,210	64,321	15,482	5,679	(22,676)	(39,700)
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Net increase/(decrease) in cash, cash

equivalents and bank overdraft	7,909	(3,686)	6,847	(1,249)	(1,137)	4,892	(1,495)	(56)	1,060	761	89
Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft at beginning of the year	10,244	18,153	14,467	21,314	20,065	18,928	23,820	22,325	22,269	23,329	24,090
Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft at end of the year	18,153	14,467	21,314	20,065	18,928	23,820	22,325	22,269	23,329	24,090	24,179

Cash balance at end of the year comprises:

Cash and on call deposits	18,153	14,467	21,314	20,065	18,928	23,820	22,325	22,269	23,329	24,090	24,179
Short term deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft at end of the year	18,153	14,467	21,314	20,065	18,928	23,820	22,325	22,269	23,329	24,090	24,179

Notes to the financial statements

Reporting entity

Hutt City Council is a territorial local authority established under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. Council was first formed as Lower Hutt City Council on 1 November 1989 by the amalgamation of five local authorities. The name was changed to the Hutt City Council by a special Act of Parliament on 8 October 1991. The relevant legislation governing the Council's operations included the LGA and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The group consists of the ultimate parent, Hutt City Council, and its subsidiaries/council-controlled organisations (CCOs), Seaview Marina Ltd and Urban Plus Ltd Group (both 100 per cent owned). The Urban Plus Ltd Group consists of Urban Plus Ltd and its 100 per cent owned subsidiaries UPL Development Ltd and UPL Ltd Partnership. Council's 17 per cent equity share of its associate Wellington Water Ltd is equity accounted. Council's subsidiaries/CCOs are incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand.

Council and the group provide local infrastructure and local public services and perform regulatory functions to the community. Council does not operate to make a financial return. Accordingly, Council has designated itself and the group as public benefit entities (PBEs) for financial reporting purposes.

The financial statements presented are for Council only and do not include group information.

Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The draft financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the LGA and the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014, which includes the requirement to comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.

The draft financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with Tier 1 PBE accounting standards and comply with those standards.

The draft prospective financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on **TBC**. Council, that authorise the issue of the prospective financial statements, are responsible for the prospective financial statements presented, including the appropriateness of the assumptions underlying the prospective financial statements and all other required disclosures. No actual results have been incorporated in these prospective financial statements. Council does not intend to update the prospective financial statements subsequent to presentation.

Measurement base

The draft financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, certain infrastructural assets and financial instruments (including derivative instruments), which have been measured at fair value. Management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on Council's ability to continue as a going concern. The draft financial statements have

therefore been prepared on a going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

Presentation currency and rounding

The draft financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000). The functional currency of Council is New Zealand dollars.

Summary of significant accounting policies

Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential will flow to Council and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when payment is being made.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

The specific recognition criteria described must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Interest

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividends

Revenue is recognised when Council's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Rental revenue

Rental revenue arising from operating leases or rental agreements on properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease or rental term and is included in revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

General and targeted rates revenue

General rates, targeted rates (excluding water-by-meter) are recognised at the start of the financial year to which the rates resolution relates. They are recognised as the amounts due. Council considers that the effect of payment of rates by instalments is not sufficient to require discounting of rates receivable and subsequent recognition of interest revenue.

Rates arising from late payment penalties are recognised as revenue when rates become overdue.

Revenue from water-by-meter (charged on usage) is not considered to be a rate in terms of this policy.

Rates remissions are recognised as a reduction of rates revenue when the Council has received an application that satisfies its Rates Remission Policy.

Rates collected on behalf of the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) are not recognised in the financial statements, as in this case the Council is acting as an agent for the GWRC.

Government grants, subsidies and funding subsidies

Council receives government subsidy from the Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency, which subsidises part of the costs of maintenance and capital expenditure on local roading infrastructure. The subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement, as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

Other grants received

Council receives grants and subsidies from other organisations. Other grants are recognised as revenue when they become receivable unless there is an obligation in substance to return the funds if conditions of the grant are not met. If there is such an obligation, the grants are initially recorded as grants received in advance and recognised as revenue when the conditions of the grant are satisfied.

Infringement fees and fines

Council recognises revenue from fines (such as traffic and parking infringements) when the notice of infringement or breach is served by Council. The fair value of this revenue is determined based on the probability of collecting fines, which is estimated by considering the history of fines over the preceding two-year period.

Development and financial contributions

Development and financial contributions are recognised as revenue when Council provides, or can provide, the service for which the contribution was charged. Otherwise, development and financial contributions are recognised as liabilities until such time as Council provides, can to provide, the service for which the contribution was levied.

Vested assets

Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration, the fair value of the asset received is recognised as revenue when control over the asset is obtained. The fair value of vested or donated assets is usually determined by reference to the cost of constructing the asset. For assets received from property development, the fair value is based on construction price information provided by the property developer.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing/finance costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that Council incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Council has chosen not to capitalise borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets.

Income tax

Income tax expense includes components relating to both current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable based on the taxable profit for the current year, plus any adjustment to income tax payable in respect of prior years. Current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date.

Deferred tax is the amount of income tax payable or recoverable in future periods in respect of temporary differences and unused tax losses. Temporary differences are differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable surplus.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the way the entity expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable surplus will be available against which the deductible temporary differences or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting surplus nor taxable surplus.

Current tax and deferred tax are recognised against the surplus or deficit for the period, except when it relates to a business combination, or to transactions recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expenses or directly in equity.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents (current assets) in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at bank, cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within interest-bearing loans and borrowings in current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

Debtors and other receivables

Debtors and other receivables are initially measured at their face value, less an allowance for expected credit losses. A receivable is uncollectable when there is evidence that the amount due will not be fully collected. The amount that is uncollectable is the difference between the amount due and the present value of the amount expected to be collected.

Derivative financial instruments

Council uses derivative financial instruments such as interest-rate swaps to manage exposure to interest-rate risks arising from Council's operational and financing activities. Council does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at their fair value at each balance date. As Council does not designate its derivative financial instruments as hedging instruments for accounting purposes, the associated gains or losses on derivatives are recognised within surplus or deficit.

Derivatives are carried as current or non-current assets when their fair value is positive and as current or non-current liabilities when their fair value is negative, depending on the maturity of the instrument.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of:

Operational assets

These include land, buildings, landfill post-closure, improvements, library books, plant and equipment, collection items and motor vehicles.

Restricted assets

Restricted assets are mainly parks and reserves owned by Council that provide a benefit or service to the community and cannot be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions.

Infrastructure assets

Infrastructure assets are fixed-utility systems owned by Council. Each asset class (roading assets, water assets, stormwater assets and wastewater assets) includes all items that are required for the network to function. For example, sewerage reticulation includes reticulation piping and sewer pump stations.

Land (operational and restricted, except land under roads) and art collections are measured at fair value. Buildings and infrastructure assets are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. All other asset classes are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Measurement subsequent to initial recognition – revaluation

Land (excluding land under roads), buildings and infrastructural assets are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure their carrying amount does not differentiate materially from fair value, at least every three years.

The carrying values of revalued assets are assessed annually to ensure that they do not differ materially from the assets' fair values. If there is a material difference, then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued.

Revaluation of property, plant and equipment is accounted for on a class-by-class basis.

The net revaluation results are credited or debited to other comprehensive revenue and expense and are accumulated to an asset revaluation reserve in equity for that class of asset. Where this would result in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is not recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense but is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that reverses a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense.

The fair value of land, buildings, site improvements and collection assets are their market value. The fair value of the roading, water assets, stormwater assets and wastewater assets are measured using the depreciated replacement cost. Fair value is assessed by an independent registered valuer.

Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated.

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired through non-exchange transactions, it is recognised at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Disposals

An item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are reported net in the surplus or deficit. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in asset revaluation reserves in respect of those assets are transferred to accumulated funds.

Subsequent costs

Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the surplus or deficit as they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant and equipment (other than land, land under roads and art collections), at rates calculated to allocate the cost or valuation of the asset less any estimated residual value over its remaining useful life. The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

	Years	Percentages
Operational assets		
Site improvements	2 – 40	2.50 – 50.00
Buildings	3 – 80	1.25 – 33.33
Landfill assets (including plant and infrastructure not associated with the network)	3 – 70	1.43 – 33.33
Library books	7	14.28
Plant and equipment	1 – 30	33.33 – 100.00
Vehicles	3 – 5	20.00 – 33.00
Wharves	5 – 56	1.77 – 19.03
Breakwaters	88	1.14
Infrastructure assets		
Stormwater, supply and wastewater utility assets		

	Years	Percentages
Stormwater assets	10 – 57	1.76 – 9.28
Water supply assets	3 – 36	2.79 – 33.3
Wastewater assets (including treatment plant)	2 – 155	0.65 – 50
Roading network	0 – 33.67	Over 3 years
Seawalls	58	1.70

The residual value and useful life of an asset is reviewed, and adjusted if applicable, at each financial year end.

In respect of revalued assets, the useful life is adjusted to a rate recommended by the independent valuer as at the date of the revaluation.

Upper Hutt City Council's interest in the bulk wastewater system

The Hutt Valley and Wainuiomata bulk wastewater system is managed by Council. Upper Hutt City Council pays an annual levy to Hutt City Council based on an apportionment formula equating to between 29 per cent and 33 per cent of the funding requirements. While Upper Hutt City Council does not have legal ownership of the bulk wastewater system, it is entitled to a share of the proceeds from any sale of the assets.

Upper Hutt City Council's interest in the bulk wastewater system assets is deducted from the value of property, plant and equipment recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. Funding contributions from Upper Hutt City Council are recognised as revenue in the surplus or deficit if the contributions are for the operation of the bulk wastewater system. Funding contributions for capital work are recognised as an increase in Upper Hutt City Council's interest in the bulk wastewater system assets.

Intangible assets

Software acquisition and development

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use by Council are recognised as an intangible asset.

Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Staff training costs, costs associated with maintaining computer software and costs associated with development and maintenance of Council's website are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Resource consents

Costs associated with registering a resource consent in the wastewater activity are recognised as an intangible asset.

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is de-recognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The useful lives and associated amortisation rates of major classes of intangible assets have been estimated as follows:

Computer software	2–10 years	10.00% – 52.55%
Resource consents	12–29 years	3.33% – 7.86% (life of the consent)

Impairment of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets

Intangible assets subsequently measured at cost that have an indefinite useful life, or are not yet available for use, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment.

Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets subsequently measured at cost that have a finite useful life are reviewed for indicators of impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. The total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Creditors and other payables

Short-term creditors and other payables are recorded at face value.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at their face value plus transaction costs. After initial recognition, all borrowings are measured at amortised costs using the effective interest rate.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities, unless Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance date.

Employee entitlements*Short-term benefits*

Employee benefits that Council expects to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are measured on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to, but not yet taken at, balance

date, and retiring and long-service leave entitlements expected to be settled wholly before 12 months.

Council recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Long-term benefits

Employee benefits due to be settled beyond 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service include retirement gratuities. Due to the low value of the benefit and the fact that most employees who are entitled to this benefit have now accrued full entitlements, no actuarial valuation has been undertaken. The calculation is based on the entitlements accruing for eligible staff based on years of service using current remuneration rates.

Presentation of employee entitlements

Annual leave and vested long service leave are classified as a current liability. All other employee entitlements are classified as a non-current liability, as retirement dates are not known.

Superannuation schemes

Defined contribution schemes

Obligations for contributions to KiwiSaver and defined contribution superannuation schemes are recognised as an expense in the surplus and deficit as incurred.

Provisions

Council recognises a provision for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that expenditures will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense and is included in 'finance costs'.

Landfill post-closure costs

As operator of the Silverstream Landfill site, Council has an obligation to ensure the ongoing maintenance and monitoring services at landfill sites after closure. Council also has an obligation to monitor the closed landfill site at Wainuiomata and other sites previously operated by local authorities subsequently amalgamated to form Hutt City Council.

A site restoration and aftercare provision has been recognised as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. Provision is made for the present value of closure and post-closure costs when the obligation for post-closure arises. The calculated cost is based on estimates of closure costs and future site trade waste charges and monitoring costs. The estimated length of time needed for post-closure care is 25 years.

The calculations assume no change in the legislative requirements or technological changes for closure and post-closure treatment. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to Council.

Amounts provided for closure and post-closure costs are capitalised to the landfill asset where they give rise to future economic benefits, or if they are incurred to enable future economic benefits to be obtained. The capitalised landfill asset is depreciated over the life of the landfill based on the capacity used.

The provision of landfill post-closure costs is valued annually by an independent valuer.

Equity

Equity is the community's interest in Council and is measured as the difference between total assets less total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into the following components:

- accumulated funds (comprehensive revenue and expenses)
- council-created reserves
- restricted reserves
- asset revaluation reserves.

Accumulated comprehensive revenue and expense is Council's accumulated surplus or deficit since the formation of Council, adjusted for transfers to/from specific reserves.

Reserves represent a particular use to which various parts of equity have been assigned. Reserves may be legally restricted or created by Council.

Council-created reserves are established by Council. They may be altered without reference to any third party or the courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of Council.

Restricted reserves are subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by Council, which may not be revised by Council without reference to the courts or a third party. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for specified purposes or when certain conditions are met.

Asset revaluation reserves relate to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment to fair value after initial recognition.

Goods and services tax (GST)

All items in the financial statements are stated exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables, which are stated on a GST-inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

The net GST paid to or received from the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as an operating cash flow in the Statement of Cash Flows.

Operating statements included in the Statement of Service Performance

The operating statements report the net cost of services for significant activities of Council. Council has derived the net cost of services for each significant activity using the cost allocation system outlined below.

Direct costs are charged directly to significant activities. Indirect costs are charged to the significant activities based on cost drivers and related activity or usage information.

Each significant activity has been charged an internal interest cost. The net interest cost incurred by Council is allocated to each significant activity based on the net book value of property, plant and equipment used by the activity.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, Council management has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations or future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within future financial years are discussed below.

Infrastructural assets

There are a number of assumptions and estimates used when performing depreciated replacement cost valuations over infrastructural assets. These include:

- The physical deterioration and condition of an asset: for example, Council could be carrying an asset at an amount that does not reflect its actual condition. This is particularly so for those assets that are not visible; for example, stormwater, wastewater and water supply pipes that are underground. This risk is minimised by Council performing a combination of physical inspections and condition modelling assessments of underground assets
- Estimating any obsolescence or surplus capacity of an asset
- Determining the remaining useful lives over which the asset will be depreciated.

These estimates can be impacted by the local conditions, for example, weather patterns and traffic growth. If useful lives do not reflect the actual consumption of the benefits of the asset, then Council could be over- or under-estimating the annual depreciation charge recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. To minimise this risk Council's infrastructural asset useful lives have been determined with reference to the New Zealand Infrastructural Asset Valuation and Depreciation Guidelines published by the National Asset Management Steering Group and have been adjusted for local conditions based on past experience. Asset inspections, and deterioration and condition modelling, are also carried out regularly as part of the Council's asset management planning activities, which gives Council further assurance over its useful life estimates.

Experienced independent valuers perform Council's infrastructural asset revaluations.

Provision for landfill aftercare costs

The long-term nature of the liability means that there are inherent uncertainties in estimating costs that will be incurred. The future cash outflows for the provision have been estimated taking into account existing technology and known changes to legal requirements.

Provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to the discount rate, the expected cost of the post-closure restoration and monitoring of the landfill site and the expected timing of these costs. Expected costs and timing of the closure are based on the estimated remaining capacity of the landfill, based on the advice and judgement of qualified engineers. The estimates are discounted at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money.

For other significant forecasting assumptions, see section 4.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management has exercised the following critical judgements in applying accounting policies in relation to the classification of property.

Council owns a number of properties held to provide housing to pensioners. The receipt of market-based rental from these properties is incidental to holding them.

The properties are held for a service delivery objective as part of Council's social housing policy. The properties are therefore accounted for as property, plant and equipment rather than as investment property.

Notes to the financial statements

Reserve funds

Reserves are held to ensure that funds received for a particular purpose are used for that purpose and any surplus created is managed in accordance with the reason for which the reserve was established. Surpluses held in reserves are credited with interest. Council holds 12 reserve funds; five are restricted reserves. Restricted reserves are reserves that have rules set by legal obligation that restrict the use that Council may put the funds towards.

The remaining Council-created reserves are discretionary reserves that Council has established for the fair and transparent use of monies. Reserves are not separately held in cash and the funds are managed as part of Council's treasury management.

Table 1 contains a list of current reserves, outlining the purpose for holding each reserve and the Council activity to which each reserve relates, together with summary financial balances.

Table 1: Current reserves

	Opening balance July 2025	Deposits	Expenditure	Closing balance June 2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Council-created reserves – purpose of the fund				
<i>Reserve purchase and development (parks and reserves activity)</i>	27,641	36,482	(25,205)	38,918
To provide for the purchase of land for reserves purposes or the development of existing reserves. The fund is made up of financial contributions from subdivision and revenue from the sale of surplus reserve land. The main purpose of the fund is to provide open space and recreational opportunity to offset the effects of land use intensification.				
<i>Election fund (managing services activity)</i>	150	–	–	150
To annually provide for the				

	Opening balance July 2025	Deposits	Expenditure	Closing balance June 2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
cost of Council elections and by-elections.				
<i>Landfills reserve (solid waste activity)</i> To set funds aside for the longer-term replacement of the landfill. This figure has been capped at \$12M.	12,000	-	-	12,000
<i>Waste minimisation reserve</i> To encourage a reduction in the amount of waste generated and disposed of in New Zealand, and to lessen the environmental harm of waste. This reserve was created in 2009 as a result of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. Funding is distributed to local authorities by the Ministry for the Environment and expenditure includes grants to others, waste minimisation initiative operating expenses and recycling contracts.	857	2,256	-	3,113
<i>Wingate Landfill reserve (parks and reserves activity)</i> To provide for the development and major maintenance of the former landfill areas (top areas) at the end of Page Grove, Wingate, now managed as	196	71	-	267

	Opening balance July 2025	Deposits	Expenditure	Closing balance June 2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
reserve land and used for various recreational activities.				
<i>Wingate Park (parks and reserves activity)</i> To provide for the development and major maintenance of the former landfill areas (bottom areas) at the end of Page Grove, Wingate, now managed as reserve land and used for various recreational activities.	189	69	-	258
<i>Ex-Hillary Commission funds (aquatics and recreation)</i> To provide funding for sporting activities. Approval needs to be given by Sport New Zealand.	7	3	-	10
Totals	27,641	36,482	(25,205)	38,918
Restricted reserves – purpose of the fund				
<i>Taitā Cemetery – JV Bently (parks and reserves activity)</i> The Council is contracted to maintain Plot 32/33, block 7, St James section in perpetuity. The plots contain Issac Young, Eliza Young and AG Talbut.	3	0	-	3

	Opening balance July 2025	Deposits	Expenditure	Closing balance June 2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<i>Lavelle tree bequest (parks and reserves activity)</i> To provide for the planting of trees in and around Hutt City on major thoroughfares.	34	7	-	41
<i>ML Talbut bequest (parks and reserves activity)</i> To provide for the planting and maintenance of reserves.	15	1	-	16
<i>Eastbourne Arts Trust (museums activity)</i> To purchase for the Dowse Collection works of art created by Eastbourne artists, being artists who have or have had a significant association with Eastbourne.	13	1	-	14
Totals	65	10	-	75



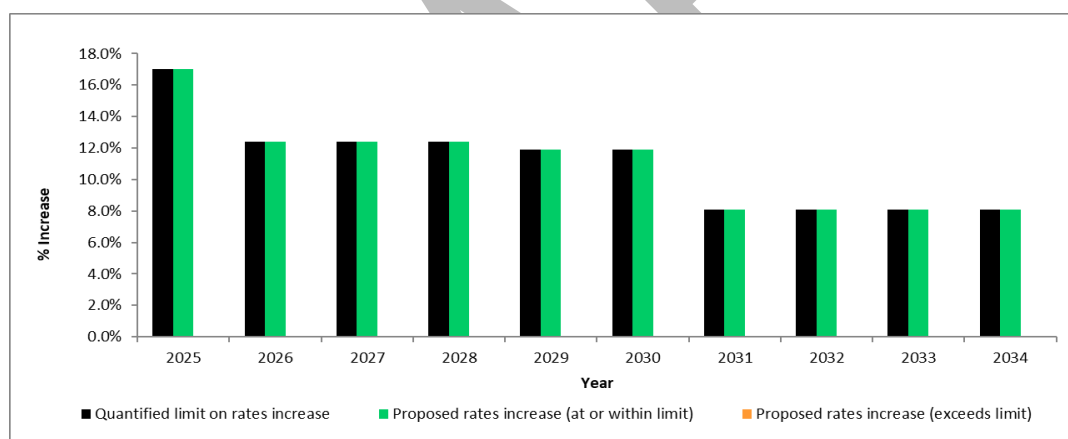
Prudence reporting

Rates (increase) Affordability Benchmark

Meets the rates affordability benchmark if planned rates increases are equal or less than each quantified limit on rates increases.

The following graph compares Council's proposed rates increases with the quantified limit on rates increases contained in the Financial Strategy in the Long Term Plan 2024-2034. The quantified limits are set to enable the achievement of a balanced operating budget by 2029-30 while maintaining debt headroom at reasonable levels.

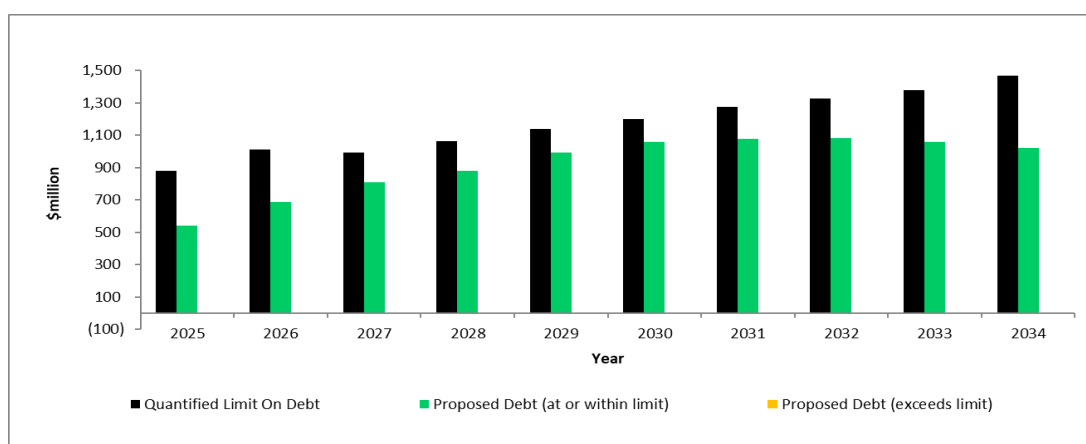
2027-28 includes the impact of introducing the new rates funded food and green organics waste service.



Debt Affordability Benchmark (Planned debt compared to debt limits)

a) Meets affordability benchmark if planned borrowing is within each quantified limit on borrowing.

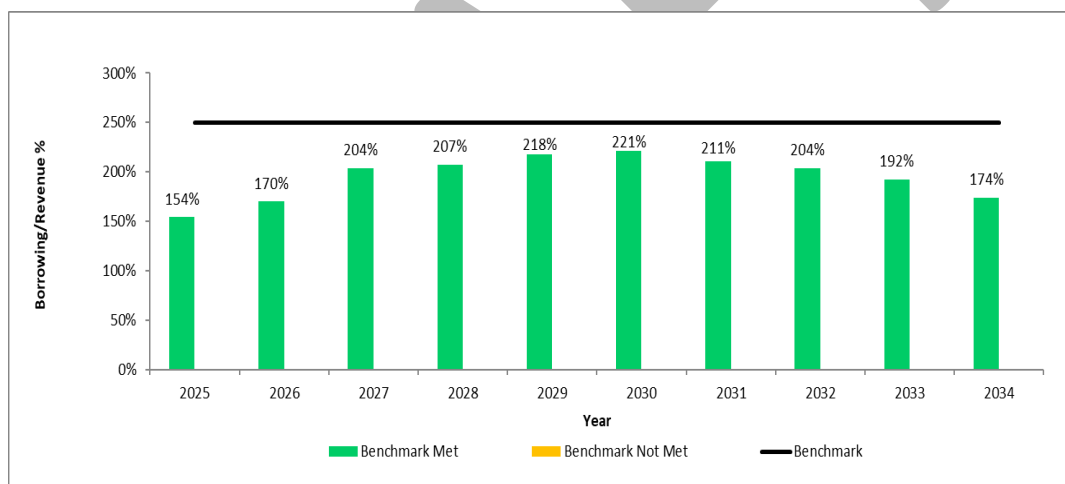
The following graph compares Council's actual borrowing with a quantified limit on borrowing stated in the financial strategy included in the Long Term Plan 2024-2034. The Long Term Plan 2024-2034 achieves debt levels within the quantified limit.



Debt Affordability Benchmark (Planned debt as percentage of revenue)

b) Meets affordability benchmark if planned borrowing is within each quantified limit on borrowing as a percentage of revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, gains on derivative financial instruments and revaluation on PPE).

The following graph compares Council's actual borrowing with a quantified limit on borrowing stated in the Financial Strategy included in the Long Term Plan 2024-2034. The Long Term Plan 2024-2034 achieves debt levels within the quantified limit.



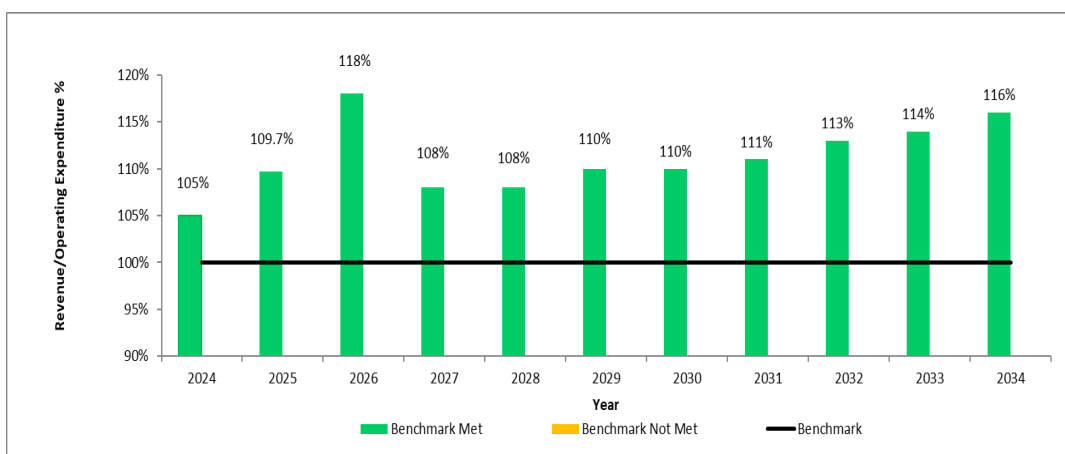
Balanced Budget Benchmark (Planned Revenue Greater Than Planned Expenditure)

Meets balance budget benchmark for each year if its revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments and revaluation on property, plant or

equipment) exceeds its operating expenses (excluding losses on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant or equipment).

The Council meets this benchmark if its revenue equals or is greater than its operating expenses. The benchmark is met for all the years of the plan however the revenue as defined includes capital sources of funding (central government grants and subsidies) linked to specific capital programmes and projects.

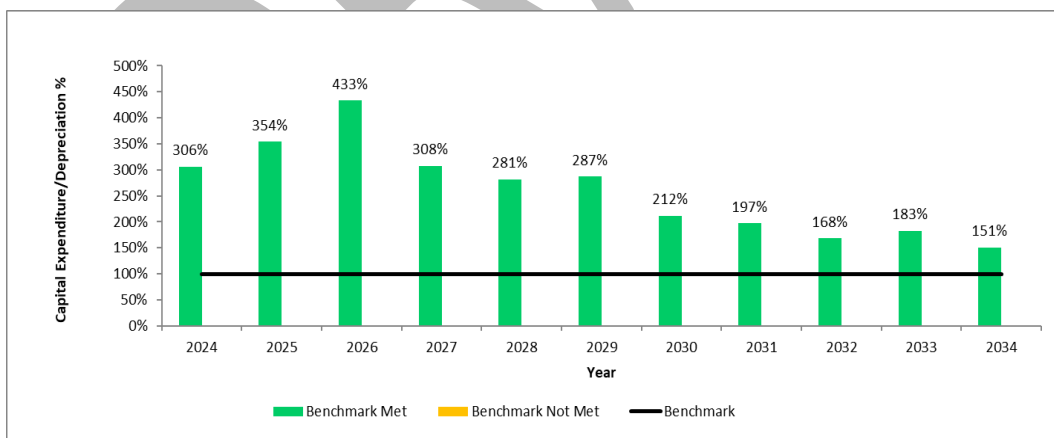
Should these capital sources of funding be removed, the benchmark would not be met from 2024 to 2029.



Essential Services Benchmark

Meets the essential service benchmark if its capital expenditure on network services for the year equals or is greater than depreciation on network services

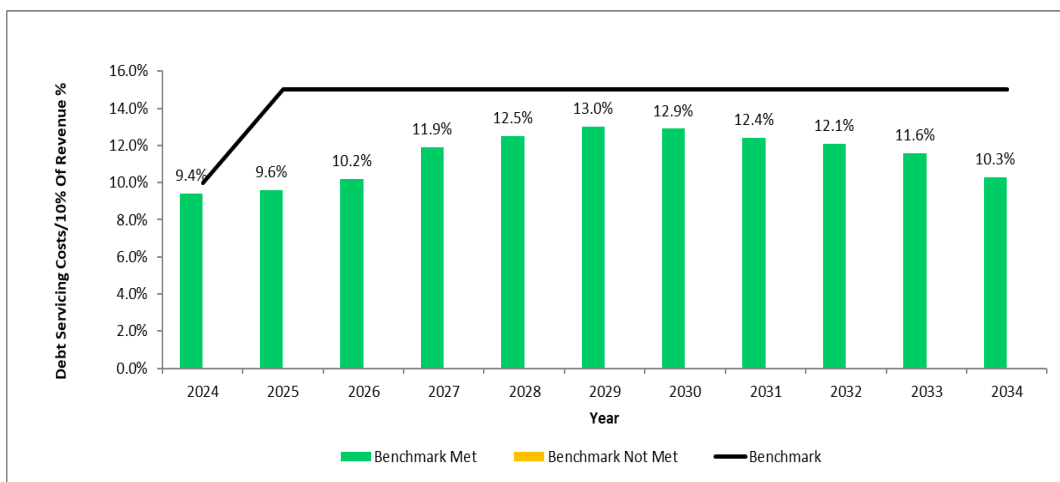
The following graph displays the Council's planned capital expenditure on network services as a proportion of depreciation on network services. Council meets this benchmark as its planned capital expenditure on network services is equal to or greater than depreciation on network services.



Debt Servicing Benchmark

Meets the debt servicing benchmark if its borrowing costs for the year equals or are less than 15% of its revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments and revaluation of property, plant and equipment).

The following graph displays Council's planned borrowing costs as a proportion of revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluation of property, plant and equipment). Actual borrowing costs as a percentage of revenue are well within the proposed 15% (previously 10%) limit.



Funding impact statement

including rates for 2024-25

Tauākī pāpātanga tāhua āpiti atu ki ngā tāke kaunihera 2024-25
Funding impact statements including 2024-25 rates

Section A: Introduction

This Draft Funding Impact Statement includes full details of how rates are calculated. It should be read in conjunction with Council's Revenue and Financing Policy (see section 4), which sets out Council's policies in respect of each source of funding.

Summary of funding mechanisms and indication of level of funds to be produced by each mechanism

The Whole of Council Funding Impact Statement sets out the sources of funding to be used for 2024-25 and for subsequent years, the amount of funds expected to be produced from each source, and how the funds are to be applied. Details of user charges and other funding sources, and the proportion applicable to each activity, are included in Council's Revenue and Financing Policy which is included in the 10-Year Plan. Charges include GST unless otherwise noted.

Uniform annual general charge

Council is proposing not to set a uniform annual general charge (UAGC) for 2024-25.

Potential new rates during the term of the Long Term Plan 2024-34

Council is proposing to set and assess a new targeted rate for a Green and Organic Waste household kerbside service. Community feedback is being sought through the draft Long Term Plan engagement. If approved, the new targeted rate and service would take effect from from 1 July 2027.

Definition of separately used or inhabited part

For the purposes of any targeted rate set as a fixed amount per separately used or inhabited part (SUIP) of a rating unit, a SUIP is defined as:

Any part of the rating unit separately used or inhabited by the owner or any other person who has the right to use or inhabit that part by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence or other agreement.

At a minimum, the land or premises intended to form the SUIP of the rating unit must be capable of actual habitation, or actual use by persons for purposes of conducting a business.

For the avoidance of doubt, a rating unit that has only one use (i.e., it does not have separate parts or is vacant land) is treated as being one SUIP of a rating unit.

Section B: Rates for year

For 2024–25, and for subsequent years, Council will set the following rates.

a. Water supply rate

A targeted rate will be set to meet the net operating costs of water supply and reticulation in the city. Lump sums will not be invited in respect of this rate. Council has set the targeted rate for water supply on the basis of the following factors:

- a charge per SUIP of a rating unit that is connected to the water reticulation system and is not metered
- a charge of 50 per cent of the above charge per SUIP of a rating unit that is not connected to but is able to be connected to the water reticulation system
- a charge per rating unit that is connected to the water reticulation system and contains more than one SUIP, where a water meter has been installed to measure the total water consumed

provided that:

- rating units situated within 100m of any part of the water reticulation network are considered to be able to be connected (i.e., serviceable)
- rating units that are not connected to the system, and that are not able to be connected, will not be liable for this rate
- where the owner of a rating unit with more than one SUIP has installed a water meter to measure the total water consumed, the owner will be liable to pay for water consumed as measured by the meter as set out in Council's Fees and Charges (see Appendix 1).

The proposed charges for the 2024–25 rating year are as follows:

Category	Charge
Connected and unmetered	\$707.00 per SUIP
Serviceable but not connected	\$353.50 per SUIP
Connected and metered	\$707.00 per rating unit

b. Wastewater rate

A targeted rate will be set to meet the net operating costs of wastewater collection, treatment and disposal within the city. Lump sums will not be invited in respect of this rate.

Council will set the targeted rate for the wastewater function on the basis of the following factors:

- a charge per SUIP of a rating unit for all rating units connected to the wastewater system
- for rating units in the commercial categories, an additional charge of 50 per cent of the full charge for the second and each subsequent WC or urinal connected to the wastewater system from each rating unit

provided that:

- no charge is made to any rating unit not connected to the wastewater system.

The proposed charges for the 2024-25 rating year are as follows:

Category	Charge
Connected – SUIP	\$762.00 each
For commercial rating units in the CMC, CMS, and UTN categories – second and each subsequent WC or urinal from each rating unit	\$381.00 each

c. Recycling collection targeted rate

A targeted rate will be set to meet 100 per cent of the costs of the recycling collection service. Lump sums will not be invited in respect of this rate.

For rating units in the Residential and Rural differential categories, the targeted rate will be set as a fixed amount per SUIP of each serviceable rating unit.

For Community Education facility rating units (those rating units that are 100% Non-Rateable under schedule 1 clause 6, part 1, of the Local Government (Rating) Act) and rating units in the CF1, CF2, or CF3 differential categories, ratepayers will be able to opt in to receive the recycling service. The targeted rate will be set as a fixed amount per SUIP of each rating unit that receives this service.

Rating units in the Residential and Rural differential categories that are not able to be serviced by the system will not be liable for this rate. This could include:

- land that does not have improvements recorded
- land with a storage shed only

- land that cannot receive the service due to inaccessibility, as determined by the Council.

The proposed charge for the 2024-25 rating year is as follows:

Category	Charge per SUIP
Rating units in the Residential and Rural categories that can be serviced; or Community Education Facilities and Rating units in the CF1, CF2 or CF3 categories, that choose to opt in	\$130.00

d. Refuse collection targeted rate

A targeted rate will be set to meet 100 per cent of the costs of the rubbish collection service. Lump sums will not be invited in respect of this rate.

Rating units in the Residential and Rural differential categories that are not able to be serviced by the system will not be liable for this rate. This could include:

- land that does not have improvements recorded
- land with a storage shed only
- land that cannot receive the service due to inaccessibility, as determined by the Council.

For Community Education facility rating units (those rating units that are 100% Non-Rateable under schedule 1 clause 6, part 1, of the Local Government (Rating) Act) and rating units in the CF1, CF2, or CF3 differential categories, ratepayers will be able to opt in to receive the refuse collection service.

The rate is set on a differential basis, based on provision or availability of the service.

The targeted rate will be set per SUIP based on extent of provision of service on each serviced rating unit as follows: Community Education Facility (those rating units that are 100% Non-Rateable under schedule 1 clause 6 of the Local Government (Rating) Act), CF1, CF2 and CF3 differential categories.

The targeted rate will be set per SUIP based on extent of provision of service on each rating unit able to be serviced in the Residential and Rural differential categories.

The standard refuse service includes one 120-litre bin (or equivalent). Rating units can opt to use an 80-litre or 240-litre bin instead of the standard service. Rating units in the Residential and Rural differential categories that are able to be serviced but opt not to be, will be rated at the charge applying to the 80-litre bin.

The proposed charges for the 2024-25 rating year are as follows:

Category	Provision or availability	Per SUIP
Residential, Rural, Community Education Facility, CF1, CF2 and CF3 rating units	80 Litre or equivalent	\$128.00
Residential, Rural, Community Education Facility, CF1, CF2 and CF3 rating units	120 Litre or equivalent	\$192.00
Residential, Rural, Community Education Facility, CF1, CF2 and CF3 rating units	240 Litre or equivalent	\$384.00
Residential and Rural rating units	Able to be serviced but not serviced	\$128.00

e. Green waste collection targeted rate

A targeted rate will be set to meet 100 per cent of the costs of the green waste collection service. Lump sums will not be invited in respect of this rate.

For Community Education facility rating units (those rating units that are 100% Non-Rateable under schedule 1 clause 6, part 1, of the Local Government (Rating) Act, and rating units in the CF1, CF2, CF3, Residential and Rural differential categories, ratepayers will be able to opt in to receive the green waste service. The targeted rate will be set as a fixed amount per SUIP of each rating unit that receives this service.

The proposed charge for the 2024-25 rating year is as follows:

Category	Charge per SUIP
Provision of service determined by those that choose to opt in	\$115.00

Council is proposing to set and assess a new targeted rate for a Green and Organic Waste household kerbside service. Community feedback is being sought through

the draft Long Term Plan engagement. If approved, the new targeted rate and service would take effect from from 1 July 2027.

f. Jackson Street Programme rate

A targeted rate, based on the capital value of each rating unit, will be set to raise revenue from rating units in the Commercial Suburban category and with a frontage to Jackson Street, Petone, between Hutt Road and Cuba Street. The revenue raised from this rate will be applied to meet the costs of the Jackson Street Programme, a community-based initiative to help reorganise and revitalise commercial activities in Jackson Street. Lump sums will not be invited in respect of this rate.

The proposed charge for the 2024-25 rating year is as follows:

Category	Charge
Rating units (or part thereof) in the Commercial Suburban category having frontage to Jackson Street, Petone, between Hutt Road and Cuba Street	0.0006413 cents per \$ of capital value

g. General rate

A general rate will be set:

- to meet the costs of Council activities, other than those detailed above
- based on the capital value of each rating unit in the city
- on a differential basis, based on the use to which the land is put and its location.

Section C: Differential rating details

Each rating unit (or part thereof) is allocated to a differential rating category (based on land use and location) for the purpose of calculating the general rate and some targeted rates. Set out below are the definitions used to allocate rating units to categories, together with details of the differential rating relationships between each category of rating unit for the purposes of setting and assessing the general rate.

Definition of rating categories:

Category	Description
Residential (RES)	All land that is: used for residential purposes, excluding land categorised as rural; or

	used or set aside for reserve or recreational purposes (other than East Harbour Regional Park); and not otherwise categorised in the Definition of Rating Categories table
Rural (RUR)	All land located in the Rural zone in the Council's operative District Plan, excluding land categorised as : Community Facilities; Commercial Suburban; Utility Networks.
Commercial Central (CMC)	All land used for commercial and/or industrial purposes, and located within the Central Commercial Area as defined in the Council's operative District Plan, excluding land categorised as: Community Facilities; Utility Networks.
Commercial Suburban (CMS)	All land used for commercial and/or industrial purposes, excluding land categorised as: Community Facilities; Commercial Central; Utility Networks.
Utility Networks (UTN)	All land comprising all or part of a utility network.
Community Facilities 1 (CF1)	All land that is: 100% non-rateable in terms of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, Schedule 1, Part 1 50% non-rateable in terms of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, Schedule 1, Part 2.
Community Facilities 2 (CF2)	All land occupied by charitable trusts and not-for-profit organisations that either: use the land for non-trading purposes for the benefit of the community; or would qualify as land that is 50% non-rateable in accordance with Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 if the organisation did not have a liquor licence.
Community Facilities 3 (CF3)	All land occupied by not-for-profit community groups or organisations whose primary purpose is to address the needs of adult members for entertainment or social interaction, and which engage in recreational, sporting, welfare or community services as a secondary purpose

For the purposes of these definitions:

- Rating units that have no apparent land use (or where there is doubt as to the relevant use) will be placed in a category which best suits the activity area of the property under the District Plan.
- Rating units that have more than one use will be 'divided' so that each part may be differentially rated based on the land use of each part.

For the avoidance of doubt, 'commercial purposes' includes rating units used:

- as a hotel, motel, inn, hostel or boarding house
- primarily as licensed premises
- as a camping ground
- as a convalescent home, nursing home, rest home or hospice operating for profit
- as a fire station
- by a government, quasi-government or local authority agency for administration or operational purposes
- as an establishment similar to any of the kinds referred to above, except to the extent that any such rating unit is non-rateable land in terms of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

A 'utility network' includes:

- a gas, petroleum or geothermal energy distribution system
- an electricity distribution system
- a telecommunications or radio communications system
- a wastewater, storm water or water supply reticulation system.
-

Subject to the right of objection set out in section 29 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, it shall be at the sole discretion of Council to determine the use or primary use of any rating unit in the city.

Relationships of differential categories

The general rate payable on each category of property is expressed as a rate in the dollar of capital value.

The general rate will be apportioned between residential, commercial and utility categories based on a percentage applied to each category group.

The percentage proposed to be applied to each category group for the three years from 2024-25 are agreed following the completion of step two of the section 101(3) funding needs analysis process (which is designed to allow the Council to apply its judgement on the overall impact of the allocation of liability for revenue needs on the current and future social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community).

The indicative percentages to be applied under the new policy are as proposed as follows (including 2023-24 as a comparator):

Rating category	2023-24	2024-25, 2025-26 & percentage 2026-27 percentage
Residential	60%	60%
Commercial Central	8.0%	7.7%
Commercial Suburban	25.3%	25.4%
Utility Networks	5.4%	5.6%

The following table sets out the proposed differential factors that Council will apply across all differential categories in 2024-25 to give effect to the approach.

The general rate differentials and charge per dollar of capital value are:

Category	2024-25 Differential	Charge per \$ of capital value
Residential	1.000	0.254162 cents
Rural	0.747	0.189859 cents
Commercial Central	3.465	0.880690 cents
Commercial Suburban	2.829	0.718994 cents
Utility Networks	3.406	0.865687 cents
Community Facilities 1	1.000	0.254162 cents
Community Facilities 2	0.500	0.127081 cents
Community Facilities 3	2.344	0.595756 cents

Section D: Other information

Summary of proposed revenue required by differential group in 2024-25

Differential group	Total rates by category 2024-25 \$000 GST inclusive	Proportion of total rates
Residential	156,048	71.9%
Rural	1,274	0.6%
Utility Networks	7,589	3.5%
Commercial Central	11,071	5.1%
Commercial Suburban	38,806	17.9%

Community Facilities 1	165	0.1%
Community Facilities 2	452	0.2%
Community Facilities 3	204	0.1%
Services only	1,350	0.6%
Total rates set	216,959	100%

Summary of total proposed revenue required from 2024-25 rates

Rate	Amount (inclusive of GST) \$000	Amount (exclusive of GST) \$000
General Rate	135,774	118,065
Targeted Rates:		
Water Supply	30,578	26,589
Wastewater	35,123	30,542
Jackson Street	193	167
Refuse	9,052	7,871
Recycling	5,608	4,877
Green waste	631	549
Total rate revenue	216,959	188,660

Note: The total rate revenue includes rates charged on Council-owned properties, rate refunds and rate remissions.

Rates instalment details

The rates above are payable in six equal instalments on the following dates:

Instalment number	Due date
One	20 August 2024
Two	20 October 2024
Three	20 December 2024
Four	20 February 2025
Five	20 April 2025
Six	20 June 2025

Penalties on unpaid rates

The Council resolves, pursuant to sections 57 and 58 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, except as stated below*, that:

- a. A penalty of 10 per cent will be added to the amount of any instalment remaining unpaid by the relevant due date above.

- b. A penalty of 10 per cent will be added to the amount of any rates assessed in previous years remaining unpaid on 7 July 2024. The penalty will be added on 22 August 2024.
- c. A further penalty of 10 per cent will be added to the amount of any rates to which a penalty has been added under b) above and which remain unpaid on 22 February 2025.

*No penalty shall be added to any rate account if:

- A direct debit authority is in place for payment of the rates by regular weekly, fortnightly or monthly instalments, and payment in full is made by the end of the rating year.
- Any other satisfactory arrangement has been reached for payment of the current rates by regular instalments by the end of the rating year.

Rating base

Based on the projected increase of 1.1 per cent in the rating base each year, the following table shows the projected number of rating units in the city as at 30 June:

2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
42,816	43,287	43,764	44,245	44,732	45,224	45,721	46,224	46,733	47,247	47,766

The following table shows the projected capital and land value as at 30 June 2024:

Land value	Capital value
\$25,792,209,604	\$41,610,148,789

Examples of rates on a range of typical properties

The examples below show how a range of properties are affected by the rates for 2024–25.

Property category	Rateable value as at 1 July 2024	2023–24 rates	2024–25 rates	Change amount \$
	\$	\$	\$	
Average Residential	\$815,000	\$3,348	\$3,862	\$514
Average Commercial Central	\$2,350,000	\$19,367	\$22,546	\$3,180
Average Commercial Suburban	\$2,418,000	\$16,501	\$19,235	\$2,734
Average Rural (no services)	\$1,247,000	\$2,342	\$2,690	\$347

Property category	Rateable value as at 1 July 2024	General rate	Water	Wastewater	Rubbish and recycling	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Residential	\$600,000	\$1,525	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$3,316
Residential	\$800,000	\$2,033	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$3,824
Residential	\$1,000,000	\$2,542	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$4,333
Residential	\$1,200,000	\$3,050	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$4,841
Residential	\$1,400,000	\$3,558	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$5,349
Residential	\$1,600,000	\$4,067	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$5,858
Commercial Suburban	\$700,000	\$5,033	\$707	\$1,143	\$0	\$6,883
Commercial Suburban	\$1,200,000	\$8,628	\$707	\$1,143	\$0	\$10,478
Commercial Suburban	\$2,400,000	\$17,256	\$707	\$1,143	\$0	\$19,106
Commercial Suburban	\$10,000,000	\$71,899	\$707	\$1,143	\$0	\$73,749
Commercial Central	\$800,000	\$7,046	\$707	\$1,143	\$0	\$8,896
Commercial Central	\$1,300,000	\$11,449	\$707	\$1,143	\$0	\$13,299
Commercial Central	\$2,400,000	\$21,137	\$707	\$1,143	\$0	\$22,987
Commercial Central	\$10,000,000	\$88,069	\$707	\$1,143	\$0	\$89,919
Commercial Central (Queensgate)	\$282,000,000	\$2,483,546	\$10,252	\$20,955	\$0	\$2,514,752
Utility Networks	\$3,000,000	\$25,971	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,971
Rural	\$800,000	\$1,519	\$0	\$0	\$322	\$1,841
Rural	\$1,000,000	\$1,899	\$0	\$0	\$322	\$2,221
Rural	\$1,250,000	\$2,373	\$0	\$0	\$322	\$2,695
Rural	\$2,500,000	\$4,746	\$0	\$0	\$322	\$5,068
Community Facilities 1	\$663,118	\$168,432	\$707	\$1,143	\$0	\$170,282

Community Facilities 2	\$1,396,351	\$78,196	\$707	\$1,143	\$0	\$80,046
Community Facilities 3	\$3,371,667	\$1,304,835	\$707	\$1,143	\$0	\$1,306,685

Residential suburbs: average rateable value	Rateable value as at 1 July 2024	General rate	Water	Waste water	Rubbish & Recycling	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alicetown	\$899,500	\$2,286	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$4,077
Avalon	\$760,000	\$1,932	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$3,723
Belmont	\$972,500	\$2,472	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$4,263
Boulcott	\$922,500	\$2,345	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$4,136
Days Bay	\$1,294,500	\$3,290	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$5,081
Eastbourne	\$1,217,800	\$3,095	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$4,886
Epuni	\$834,900	\$2,122	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$3,913
Fairfield	\$818,300	\$2,080	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$3,871
Harbour View	\$912,100	\$2,318	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$4,109
Haywards	\$632,500	\$1,608	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$3,399
Hutt Central	\$1,080,800	\$2,747	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$4,538
Kelson	\$879,600	\$2,236	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$4,027
Korokoro	\$1,023,900	\$2,602	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$4,393
Lowry Bay	\$1,661,600	\$4,223	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$6,014
Manor Park	\$896,400	\$2,278	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$4,069
Maungaraki	\$932,800	\$2,371	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$4,162
Melling	\$766,900	\$1,949	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$3,740
Moera	\$648,200	\$1,647	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$3,438
Naenae	\$659,200	\$1,675	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$3,466
Normandale	\$896,200	\$2,278	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$4,069
Petone	\$950,800	\$2,417	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$4,208
Point Howard	\$1,185,100	\$3,012	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$4,803
Stokes Valley	\$648,800	\$1,649	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$3,440
Taitā	\$661,400	\$1,681	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$3,472
Wainuiomata	\$630,100	\$1,601	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$3,392
Waiwhetu	\$802,800	\$2,040	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$3,831
Waterloo	\$887,700	\$2,256	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$4,047
Woburn	\$1,283,900	\$3,263	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$5,054
York Bay	\$1,128,100	\$2,867	\$707	\$762	\$322	\$4,658

Funding impact statements

WATER SUPPLY - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	22,495	26,589	31,429	37,149	43,910	51,902	64,110	68,264	70,375	72,200	76,852
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	4,716	5,987	6,764	6,988	7,320	7,536	7,779	8,042	8,106	8,338	8,529
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	122	127	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	160	153
Total operating funding (A)	27,333	32,703	38,322	44,269	51,365	59,576	72,030	76,450	78,628	80,688	85,534
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	25,726	31,461	34,167	35,204	36,590	37,618	38,727	39,898	40,423	41,478	42,434
Finance costs	1,481	3,123	3,888	6,317	9,431	12,606	14,761	15,815	16,235	16,179	17,437
Internal charges and overheads applied	664	759	780	807	813	829	875	871	892	911	927
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	27,871	35,343	38,835	42,328	46,834	51,053	54,363	56,584	57,550	58,568	60,798
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(538)	(2,640)	(513)	1,941	4,531	8,523	17,667	19,866	21,078	22,120	24,736
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	1,163	106	160	222	289	382	458	534	613	736	823
Increase (decrease) in debt	24,728	23,535	25,458	49,299	77,939	75,638	26,537	14,370	7,627	4,761	39,680
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	25,891	23,641	25,618	49,521	78,228	76,020	28,995	14,904	8,240	5,497	40,503
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	25	103	102	19,650	41,800	33,908	7,072	114	116	237	1,929
- to improve level of service	4,863	5,163	8,852	20,767	26,756	28,715	9,730	3,594	4,047	2,656	8,810
- to replace existing assets	20,465	15,735	16,151	11,045	14,203	21,920	29,860	31,062	25,155	24,724	54,500
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	25,353	21,001	25,105	51,462	82,759	84,543	46,662	34,770	29,318	27,617	65,239
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	538	2,640	513	(1,941)	(4,531)	(8,523)	(17,667)	(19,866)	(21,078)	(22,120)	(24,736)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WASTEWATER - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	25,839	30,542	36,100	42,671	50,437	59,616	63,455	69,791	74,693	82,039	89,777
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	3,234	4,148	4,239	4,337	4,437	4,534	4,629	4,722	4,816	4,908	5,001
Fees and charges	1,207	1,248	1,276	1,305	1,335	1,364	1,393	1,421	1,449	1,477	1,505
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	122	127	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	150	153
Total operating funding (A)	30,402	36,065	41,744	48,445	56,344	65,652	69,618	76,078	81,105	88,574	96,436
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	20,147	23,321	23,979	24,610	25,315	26,028	26,745	27,457	28,063	28,726	29,445
Finance costs	2,158	4,969	7,173	9,679	10,414	11,303	13,111	14,707	15,999	18,527	19,426
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,098	1,337	1,374	1,417	1,434	1,462	1,532	1,533	1,569	1,601	1,630
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	23,403	29,627	32,526	35,706	37,163	38,793	41,388	43,697	45,631	48,854	50,501
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	6,999	6,438	9,218	12,739	19,181	26,859	28,230	32,381	35,474	39,720	45,935
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	6,788	10,399	22,201	18,621	8,516	14,793	14,673	17,663	21,670	37,848	5,227
Development & financial contributions	775	2,186	2,907	3,619	4,023	4,247	4,462	4,650	4,764	4,789	4,861
Increase (decrease) in debt	23,764	44,901	67,331	42,544	11,316	22,255	20,644	26,692	27,171	60,508	32,835
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	31,327	57,486	92,439	64,784	23,855	41,295	39,779	49,005	53,595	103,145	42,923
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure	2,828	17,522	23,233	7,103	5,842	7,670	12,147	6,931	116	118	7,650
- to meet additional demand	4,637	2,423	1,791	2,475	1,818	2,566	3,426	13,966	15,604	12,851	25,255
- to improve level of service	30,861	43,979	76,633	67,945	35,376	57,918	52,436	60,489	73,349	129,896	55,953
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	38,326	63,924	101,657	77,523	43,036	68,154	68,009	81,386	89,069	142,865	88,858
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(6,999)	(6,438)	(9,218)	(12,739)	(19,181)	(26,859)	(28,230)	(32,381)	(35,474)	(39,720)	(45,935)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STORMWATER - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	8,538	11,351	13,534	15,476	16,989	18,036	20,688	23,732	27,412	30,955	34,370
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11
Fees and charges	12	13	13	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	15
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	4,159	3,904	3,608	3,630	3,432	3,077	2,157	1,415	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	122	127	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	150	153
Total operating funding (A)	12,840	15,404	17,293	19,261	20,580	21,275	23,010	25,317	27,585	31,131	34,549
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	6,223	7,040	7,290	7,556	7,839	8,131	8,433	8,747	8,974	9,250	9,569
Finance costs	625	1,312	2,023	2,576	2,523	2,557	3,515	4,387	4,972	5,446	5,525
Internal charges and overheads applied	384	588	604	625	630	642	677	675	1,530	3,705	5,511
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	7,232	8,940	9,917	10,757	10,992	11,330	12,625	13,809	15,476	18,401	20,605
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	5,608	6,464	7,376	8,504	9,588	9,945	10,385	11,508	12,109	12,730	13,944
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	3,010	13,099	36,317	33,732	12,742	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	119	1,928	2,453	2,938	3,083	3,086	3,117	3,159	3,150	3,105	3,121
Increase (decrease) in debt	4,332	6,380	18,112	5,286	(2,832)	(554)	15,091	17,121	15,391	17,527	12,761
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	7,461	21,407	56,882	41,956	12,993	2,532	18,208	20,280	18,541	20,632	15,882
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure	6,120	22,376	51,792	45,333	17,741	5,247	5,913	9,187	9,370	6,034	1,326
- to meet additional demand	574	1,292	4,637	4,098	2,329	4,381	13,334	18,227	18,823	21,819	25,441
- to improve level of service	6,375	4,203	7,829	1,029	2,511	2,849	9,346	4,374	2,457	5,509	3,059
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	13,069	27,871	64,258	50,460	22,581	12,477	28,593	31,788	30,650	33,362	29,826
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(5,608)	(6,464)	(7,376)	(8,504)	(9,588)	(9,945)	(10,385)	(11,508)	(12,109)	(12,730)	(13,944)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOLID WASTE - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	12,204	13,296	13,728	14,039	19,411	19,903	20,392	20,876	21,365	21,850	22,334
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	30,698	35,075	37,157	38,463	39,730	40,958	42,150	43,309	44,419	45,490	46,549
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	30	31	31	32	33	33	34	35	35	36
Total operating funding (A)	42,902	48,401	50,916	52,533	59,173	60,894	62,575	64,219	65,819	67,375	68,919
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	28,438	32,084	32,642	32,165	38,466	39,067	39,654	40,235	40,830	41,435	42,049
Finance costs	508	383	392	407	418	427	434	445	455	463	469
Internal charges and overheads applied	958	1,202	1,256	1,288	1,312	1,340	1,405	1,392	1,428	1,459	1,497
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	29,904	33,669	34,290	33,860	40,196	40,834	41,493	42,072	42,713	43,357	44,015
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	12,998	14,732	16,626	18,673	18,977	20,060	21,082	22,147	23,106	24,018	24,904
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(1,195)	(6,222)	(6,831)	(8,982)	(10,055)	(15,870)	(17,563)	(17,640)	(22,695)	(20,090)	(24,578)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(1,195)	(6,222)	(6,831)	(6,482)	(10,055)	(15,870)	(17,563)	(17,640)	(22,695)	(20,090)	(24,578)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve level of service	11,803	8,510	9,795	12,191	8,922	4,190	3,519	4,507	411	3,928	328
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	11,803	8,510	9,795	12,191	8,922	4,190	3,519	4,507	411	3,928	328
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(12,998)	(14,732)	(16,626)	(18,673)	(18,977)	(20,060)	(21,082)	(22,147)	(23,106)	(24,018)	(24,904)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SUSTAINABILITY & RESILIENCE - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	1,109	2,088	2,234	2,338	2,452	2,572	2,805	2,975	3,282	3,494	3,544
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	118	122	152	190	234	239	244	249	254	259	263
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	540	718	595	548	495	439	293	177	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,984	2,191	2,239	2,291	2,344	2,395	2,445	2,494	2,544	2,593	2,642
Total operating funding (A)	3,751	5,119	5,220	5,367	5,525	5,645	5,787	5,895	6,080	6,346	6,449
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,067	4,029	4,117	4,216	4,339	4,423	4,521	4,618	4,716	4,812	4,799
Finance costs	111	185	189	222	242	251	260	262	239	207	165
Internal charges and overheads applied	539	791	800	815	830	859	895	903	1,014	1,282	1,470
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	3,717	5,005	5,106	5,253	5,411	5,533	5,676	5,783	5,969	6,301	6,434
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	34	114	114	114	114	112	111	112	111	45	15
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	2	(114)	(114)	(114)	(114)	(112)	(111)	(112)	(111)	(45)	(15)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	257	(114)	(114)	(114)	(114)	(112)	(111)	(112)	(111)	(45)	(15)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to meet additional demand	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve level of service	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	291	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(34)	(114)	(114)	(114)	(114)	(112)	(111)	(112)	(111)	(45)	(15)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

REGULATORY SERVICES - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	4,140	5,016	5,351	5,643	5,878	6,218	6,860	7,210	7,752	8,355	8,981
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	8,697	10,402	10,786	11,065	11,381	11,668	11,985	12,274	12,570	12,863	13,170
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	2,017	1,726	1,427	1,324	1,188	1,061	715	430	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,354	1,185	1,213	1,239	1,268	1,298	1,323	1,349	1,379	1,402	1,429
Total operating funding (A)	16,208	18,329	18,777	19,271	19,715	20,245	20,883	21,263	21,701	22,620	23,580
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	11,910	13,470	13,961	14,378	14,766	15,120	15,498	15,847	16,280	16,625	17,056
Finance costs	257	442	455	545	604	622	662	666	629	544	435
Internal charges and overheads applied	3,951	4,427	4,178	4,244	4,241	4,401	4,634	4,665	4,722	5,388	6,023
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	16,118	18,339	18,594	19,167	19,611	20,143	20,794	21,178	21,631	22,557	23,514
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	90	(10)	183	104	104	102	89	85	70	63	66
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(90)	10	(183)	(104)	(104)	(102)	(89)	(85)	(70)	(63)	(66)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(90)	10	(183)	(104)	(104)	(102)	(89)	(85)	(70)	(63)	(66)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(90)	10	(183)	(104)	(104)	(102)	(89)	(85)	(70)	(63)	(66)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TRANSPORT - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	23,937	27,773	31,593	34,292	38,808	44,751	50,604	55,813	60,385	68,121	79,173
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	5,917	8,641	9,039	9,241	9,451	9,665	9,855	10,044	11,504	10,459	10,658
Fees and charges	5,516	7,505	7,857	8,116	8,536	8,723	8,906	9,085	9,266	9,442	9,622
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	11,662	9,554	8,421	8,044	7,841	7,634	5,277	3,328	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,094	1,131	1,156	1,182	1,210	1,237	1,263	1,288	1,314	1,338	1,363
Total operating funding (A)	48,126	54,604	58,066	60,875	65,846	72,010	75,905	79,558	82,469	89,360	100,816
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	21,895	24,465	24,993	25,594	25,756	26,341	26,793	27,405	27,898	28,452	31,791
Finance costs	2,108	2,969	2,998	2,936	2,723	2,870	2,647	1,883	198	47	47
Internal charges and overheads applied	4,414	4,482	4,668	4,741	4,846	4,973	5,170	5,134	7,058	11,905	16,511
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	28,417	31,916	32,659	33,271	33,325	34,184	34,610	34,422	35,154	40,404	48,349
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	19,709	22,688	25,407	27,604	32,521	37,826	41,295	45,136	47,315	48,956	52,467
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	31,843	39,354	35,856	14,745	38,045	47,851	34,281	35,787	25,100	12,965	13,159
Development & financial contributions	428	2,002	2,432	2,728	2,738	2,664	2,620	2,573	2,504	2,443	2,449
Increase (decrease) in debt	4,007	4,157	(993)	(19,700)	(1,038)	1,933	(14,724)	(17,059)	(28,967)	(42,168)	(45,231)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	36,278	45,513	37,295	(2,227)	39,745	52,448	22,177	21,301	(1,363)	(26,760)	(29,623)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure	278	4,311	4,055	4,050	6,495	7,339	6,031	6,256	5,528	4,402	4,486
- to meet additional demand	41,515	49,960	43,485	6,711	50,969	69,094	43,519	45,984	26,037	3,134	3,194
- to improve level of service	14,194	13,930	15,162	14,616	14,802	13,841	13,922	14,197	14,387	14,660	15,164
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	55,987	68,201	62,702	25,377	72,266	90,274	63,472	66,437	45,952	22,196	22,844
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(19,709)	(22,688)	(25,407)	(27,604)	(32,521)	(37,826)	(41,295)	(45,136)	(47,315)	(48,956)	(52,467)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CITY DEVELOPMENT - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	12,529	10,782	9,947	10,784	11,404	13,075	14,457	15,399	16,941	18,019	18,597
Targeted rates	158	167	178	165	169	173	176	180	184	187	191
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	84	87	89	91	93	95	97	99	101	103	105
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	6,103	3,709	2,651	2,529	2,304	2,230	1,508	918	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	18,874	14,745	12,865	13,569	13,970	15,573	16,238	16,596	17,226	18,309	18,893
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	14,549	8,141	5,412	4,767	4,179	4,305	4,347	4,451	4,567	4,594	4,701
Finance costs	2,004	3,562	4,340	5,609	6,560	7,945	8,424	8,654	8,628	8,374	7,906
Internal charges and overheads applied	2,309	3,049	3,083	3,163	3,199	3,291	3,438	3,464	4,004	5,314	6,258
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	18,862	14,752	12,835	13,539	13,938	15,541	16,209	16,569	17,199	18,282	18,865
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	12	(7)	30	30	32	32	29	27	27	27	28
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	5,043	13,184	19,040	4,282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	22,852	19,902	24,938	14,141	17,040	31,782	693	475	412	907	465
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	1,073	1,093	5,591	5,737	5,892	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	27,895	34,159	45,071	24,014	22,777	37,674	693	475	412	907	465
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure	2,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to meet additional demand	25,847	34,095	45,064	23,246	22,273	37,658	243	248	253	258	262
- to improve level of service	-	57	37	798	536	48	479	254	186	676	231
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	27,907	34,152	45,101	24,044	22,809	37,706	722	502	439	934	493
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(12)	7	(30)	(30)	(32)	(32)	(29)	(27)	(27)	(27)	(28)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

COMMUNITY PARTNERING & SUPPORT - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	7,345	10,138	11,050	11,637	12,493	13,114	14,653	15,556	17,110	18,524	19,811
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
Fees and charges	455	518	529	542	554	549	560	572	583	594	605
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	3,579	3,488	2,945	2,730	2,524	2,237	1,528	928	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	994	1,031	1,053	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13
Total operating funding (A)	12,378	15,180	15,583	14,926	15,588	15,917	16,759	17,074	17,711	19,136	20,436
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	8,738	8,515	8,783	7,882	8,045	8,097	8,282	8,460	8,648	8,840	9,026
Finance costs	395	654	684	841	936	912	1,074	996	827	556	235
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,798	4,294	4,337	4,333	4,504	4,680	4,930	4,798	5,327	6,708	7,975
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	10,931	13,463	13,804	13,056	13,485	13,689	14,286	14,254	14,802	16,104	17,236
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	1,447	1,717	1,779	1,870	2,103	2,228	2,473	2,820	2,909	3,032	3,200
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(254)	(1,227)	(774)	(408)	(80)	(1,673)	1,728	(1,981)	(1,802)	(2,359)	(2,462)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(254)	(1,227)	(774)	(408)	(80)	(1,673)	1,728	(1,981)	(1,802)	(2,359)	(2,462)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to meet additional demand	594	5	61	526	111	65	1,047	6	70	595	7
- to improve level of service	599	485	944	936	1,912	490	3,154	833	1,037	78	731
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,193	490	1,005	1,462	2,023	555	4,201	839	1,107	673	738
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(1,447)	(1,717)	(1,779)	(1,870)	(2,103)	(2,228)	(2,473)	(2,820)	(2,909)	(3,032)	(3,200)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

OPEN SPACES, PARKS & RESERVES - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	14,859	15,634	17,056	21,076	19,602	20,934	23,255	25,015	26,873	29,283	29,133
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Fees and charges	1,553	1,652	1,806	2,012	2,060	1,950	1,993	2,035	2,078	2,120	2,162
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	7,239	5,378	4,547	4,944	3,960	3,571	2,425	1,492	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	108	112	115	117	120	123	125	128	130	133	135
Total operating funding (A)	23,765	22,782	23,530	28,155	25,748	26,585	27,805	28,677	29,088	31,543	31,437
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	18,002	16,185	16,380	19,748	16,272	16,589	17,080	17,559	18,120	18,993	17,707
Finance costs	960	1,560	1,648	2,235	2,527	2,735	3,011	2,964	2,754	2,283	1,699
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,406	1,045	1,093	1,112	1,151	1,188	1,258	1,226	2,086	4,133	5,418
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	20,368	18,790	19,121	23,095	19,950	20,512	21,349	21,749	22,960	25,409	24,824
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	3,397	3,992	4,409	5,060	5,798	6,073	6,456	6,928	6,128	6,134	6,613
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Increase (decrease) in debt	1,287	451	934	4,192	3,575	3,261	1,334	(2,204)	(1,749)	(4,080)	(5,107)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	3,887	3,451	3,934	7,192	6,575	6,261	4,334	796	1,251	(1,080)	(2,107)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	1,400	1,715	2,330	5,285	7,503	3,520	165	2,765	618	452	852
- to improve level of service	2,651	3,138	3,071	3,218	1,422	6,224	8,792	1,859	4,288	1,156	1,672
- to replace existing assets	3,233	2,590	2,942	3,749	3,448	2,590	1,833	3,100	2,473	3,446	1,982
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	7,284	7,443	8,343	12,252	12,373	12,334	10,790	7,724	7,379	5,054	4,506
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(3,397)	(3,992)	(4,409)	(5,060)	(5,798)	(6,073)	(6,456)	(6,928)	(6,128)	(6,134)	(6,613)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CONNECTIVITY, CREATIVITY, LEARNING. & RECREATION - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	17,636	22,517	25,378	27,575	29,521	30,804	33,667	36,046	41,405	44,800	47,413
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	4,100	5,009	6,025	6,170	6,318	6,464	6,607	6,747	6,890	7,031	7,180
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	8,592	7,746	6,764	6,468	5,964	5,255	3,511	2,150	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	730	738	754	719	736	752	768	783	799	814	830
Total operating funding (A)	31,094	36,010	38,921	40,932	42,539	43,275	44,553	45,726	49,094	52,645	55,423
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	16,154	18,116	19,747	20,463	20,741	21,251	21,705	22,225	22,742	23,272	23,817
Finance costs	2,959	4,476	4,377	5,171	5,573	5,403	5,604	5,394	6,486	5,712	4,638
Internal charges and overheads applied	7,720	7,103	7,055	7,280	7,398	7,670	8,049	8,216	9,404	12,693	15,298
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	26,833	29,695	31,179	32,914	33,712	34,324	35,358	35,835	38,632	41,677	43,753
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	4,261	6,315	7,742	8,018	8,827	8,951	9,195	9,891	10,462	10,968	11,670
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	17,650	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	12,536	(3,898)	(1,822)	1,227	414	(6,695)	(3,308)	(6,978)	27,709	(6,510)	(9,339)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	30,186	(1,198)	(1,822)	1,227	414	(6,695)	(3,308)	(6,978)	27,709	(6,510)	(9,339)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve level of service	30,929	3,348	956	825	1,457	976	2,664	817	36,366	2,198	614
- to replace existing assets	3,518	1,769	4,964	8,420	7,784	1,280	3,223	2,096	1,805	2,260	1,717
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	34,447	5,117	5,920	9,245	9,241	2,256	5,887	2,913	38,171	4,458	2,331
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(4,261)	(6,315)	(7,742)	(8,018)	(8,827)	(8,951)	(9,195)	(9,891)	(10,462)	(10,968)	(11,670)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

GOVERNANCE, STRATEGY & PARTNERSHIPS - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	4,823	6,173	7,065	7,173	7,467	8,208	8,612	9,099	10,526	11,119	11,892
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	2,350	2,123	1,883	1,683	1,508	1,400	898	543	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	230	-	-	246	-	-	261	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	7,173	8,296	9,178	8,856	8,975	9,854	9,510	9,642	10,787	11,119	11,892
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,118	3,591	4,225	3,773	3,877	4,545	4,042	4,146	4,851	4,312	4,421
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	4,083	4,699	4,950	5,083	5,098	5,309	5,468	5,496	5,936	6,807	7,471
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	7,201	8,290	9,175	8,856	8,975	9,854	9,510	9,642	10,787	11,119	11,892
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(28)	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	28	(6)	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	28	(6)	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	28	(6)	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CORPORATE SERVICES - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	13
Fees and charges	1,436	1,685	1,723	1,762	1,803	1,842	1,881	1,919	1,957	1,994	2,032
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	3,842	4,811	3,563	3,627	3,694	3,774	3,866	3,926	3,993	4,113	4,204
Total operating funding (A)	5,289	6,507	5,297	5,400	5,509	5,628	5,759	5,857	5,963	6,120	6,249
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	25,673	28,714	27,643	28,112	27,306	27,789	28,307	28,247	27,998	28,339	28,459
Finance costs	3,512	3,772	4,756	3,585	3,697	3,772	3,972	4,030	4,156	4,210	4,285
Internal charges and overheads applied	16,917	4,570	(1,336)	(3,008)	(6,239)	(9,740)	(20,019)	(26,992)	(44,970)	(61,905)	(75,991)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	46,102	37,056	31,063	28,689	24,764	21,821	12,260	5,285	(12,816)	(29,356)	(43,247)
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(40,813)	(30,549)	(25,766)	(23,289)	(19,255)	(16,193)	(6,501)	572	18,779	35,476	49,496
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	45,344	32,975	29,261	25,058	22,922	19,587	11,357	2,328	(13,983)	(31,654)	(44,576)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	436	451	210	863	455	493	507	1,088	494	533	548
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	45,780	33,426	29,471	25,921	23,377	20,080	11,864	3,416	(13,499)	(31,121)	(44,028)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to meet additional demand	2,876	1,085	1,836	794	1,653	1,751	2,660	1,586	1,802	1,410	2,874
- to improve level of service	2,091	1,792	1,869	1,838	2,469	2,136	2,703	2,402	3,478	2,945	2,594
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	4,967	2,877	3,705	2,632	4,122	3,887	5,363	3,988	5,280	4,355	5,468
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	40,813	30,549	25,766	23,289	19,255	16,193	6,501	(572)	(18,779)	(35,476)	(49,496)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WHOLE OF COUNCIL - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2024 \$000	Draft budget 2025 \$000	Forecast 2026 \$000	Forecast 2027 \$000	Forecast 2028 \$000	Forecast 2029 \$000	Forecast 2030 \$000	Forecast 2031 \$000	Forecast 2032 \$000	Forecast 2033 \$000	Forecast 2034 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	94,916	111,472	123,208	135,994	144,614	157,712	175,601	190,845	211,686	232,670	252,914
Targeted rates	60,696	70,594	81,435	94,024	113,927	131,594	148,133	159,111	166,617	176,276	189,154
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	9,218	12,820	13,310	13,611	13,922	14,234	14,519	14,802	16,357	15,404	15,697
Fees and charges	58,592	69,303	74,177	76,717	79,378	81,402	83,609	85,767	87,688	89,726	91,737
Interest & dividends from investments	3,442	4,404	3,147	3,201	3,259	3,329	3,412	3,463	3,520	3,599	3,681
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	7,030	7,206	7,594	6,412	6,561	6,954	6,846	6,983	7,388	7,291	7,430
Total operating funding (A)	233,894	275,799	302,871	329,959	361,661	395,225	432,120	460,971	493,256	524,966	560,613
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	203,640	219,132	223,339	228,468	233,491	239,304	244,134	249,295	254,110	259,128	265,274
Finance costs	17,077	27,407	32,924	40,125	45,649	51,404	57,475	60,202	61,577	62,548	62,270
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	220,717	246,539	256,263	268,593	279,140	290,708	301,609	309,497	315,687	321,676	327,544
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	13,177	29,260	46,608	61,366	82,521	104,517	130,511	151,474	177,569	203,290	233,069
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	64,689	78,736	113,414	73,880	59,303	62,644	48,954	53,450	46,770	50,813	18,386
Development & financial contributions	4,985	9,222	10,952	12,507	13,133	13,379	13,657	13,916	14,021	14,073	14,254
Increase (decrease) in debt	137,340	120,844	155,314	112,441	118,983	129,451	43,589	14,926	8,922	(23,267)	(45,628)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	436	1,524	1,303	6,454	6,192	6,385	507	1,088	494	533	548
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	207,450	210,326	280,983	205,282	197,611	211,859	106,707	83,380	70,207	42,152	(12,438)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure	12,711	46,027	81,512	81,421	79,381	57,684	31,328	25,253	15,748	11,243	16,243
- to meet additional demand	126,539	109,019	119,548	74,851	117,710	155,620	88,934	90,794	107,701	50,005	68,457
- to improve level of service	81,377	84,540	126,531	110,376	83,041	103,072	116,956	118,807	124,327	184,194	135,931
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	220,627	239,586	327,591	266,648	280,132	316,376	237,218	234,854	247,776	245,442	220,631
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(13,177)	(29,260)	(46,608)	(61,366)	(82,521)	(104,517)	(130,511)	(151,474)	(177,569)	(203,290)	(233,069)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Fees and charges

[this section could be included as a link in the final document]

The following is a consolidated list of Council's fees and charges. All fees and charges include Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Animal Services

Registration fees

Registration type	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Entire dog - paid by 31 July	\$168.00	\$174.00
Neutered dog - paid by 31 July	\$129.00	\$133.00
Entire dog - paid after 31 July	\$223.00	\$231.00
Neutered dog - paid after 31 July	\$184.00	\$190.00
Responsible Dog Owner (RDO) status	\$84.00	\$87.00
Responsible Dog Owner (RDO) status - paid after 31 July	\$223.00 \$184.00	\$231.00 (Entire) \$190.00 (Neutered dog)
Classified "Dangerous" dog - paid by 31 July	\$184.00	\$190.00
Classified "Dangerous" dog - paid after 31 July	\$263.00	\$272.00
Disability assist dogs	Free	Free
Working dogs	\$84.00	\$87.00
Working dogs (Secondary dogs)	\$40.00	\$45.00

Impounding and Sustenance Fees for Registered dogs

Offence	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
First impounding	\$108.00	\$112.00
Second impounding in same registration year	\$173.00	\$180.00
Daily sustenance fee (per day, per dog)	\$26.00	\$27.00
After hours call out	\$44.00	\$46.00
Seizure fee	\$87.00	\$90.00

Impounding and Sustenance Fees for Unregistered dogs

Offence	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
First impounding	\$130.00	\$135.00
Second impounding in same registration year	\$216.00	\$223.00
Daily sustenance fee (per day, per dog)	\$26.00	\$27.00
After hours call out	\$44.00	\$46.00

Offence	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Seizure fee	\$130.00	\$135.00

Additional Services

Infringement fees set in the Dog Control Act 1996 apply.

Service	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Microchipping	\$44.00	\$46.00
Replacement Registration Tag	\$13.00	\$14.00
Responsible Dog Owner Property Inspection Administration Fee	\$70.00	\$72.00
Dog Boarding (dangerous dogs/emergency situations only)	\$40.00 per day	\$42.00 per day
Euthanasia at owner's request - Up to 20 kg	\$185.00	\$192.00
Euthanasia at owner's request - 21 to 40 kg	\$230.00	\$238.00
Euthanasia at owner's request - 41 kg +	\$275.00	\$285.00
Dog disposal/surrender fee (plus sustenance fee if required)	\$54.00	\$56.00
Licence fee for keeping more than 2 dogs	\$70.00	\$72.00
Requested dog pick-up/delivery	\$70.00	\$72.00
After-hours collection fee (Dog disposal/surrender)	\$84.00	\$90.00

Archives

There is no charge for inspecting physical items on-site at Council offices.

Please note: Researchers can use their own camera to take images when inspecting physical items on-site at Council offices.

Search Fees

For information on a topic where we search the Archives on your behalf

Service	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
First hour of research	Free of charge	Free of charge
For each additional half hour of staff time or part thereof	\$40.00	\$40.00

Reproduction Fees

Reproductions are provided as high-quality, scanned images via email.

Reproductions are subject to the physical condition, type of item and any copyright conditions.

Reproduction	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Scanning A3 and A4 - up to 20 pages	Free of charge	Free of charge

Reproduction	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Scanning A3 and A4 – over 20 pages Fee per half hour of staff time or part thereof	\$40.00	\$40.00
Reproduction of items larger than A3 are charged based on size, original format and physical condition.	Charges will be notified and agreed before reproduction is carried out.	Charges will be notified and agreed before reproduction is carried out.

Boat sheds

Description	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Boat shed	Independent valuation on a square metre basis	Independent valuation on a square metre basis

Cemetery fees and charges**Plot purchase and maintenance**

Service	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Child (1 to 12 years)	\$798.00	\$798.00
Infant (under 1 year)	\$176.00	\$176.00
Ashes	\$715.00	\$715.00
Ashes garden, Taitā and Wainuiomata	\$1,155.00	\$1,155.00
Memorial tree plots, Block 18	\$1,160.00	\$1,160.00
Ponga trail, Block 19	\$930.00	\$930.00

Interment fees

Service	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Adult	\$968.00	\$968.00
Child (1 to 12 years)	\$627.00	\$627.00
Infant (under 1 year)	\$176.00	\$176.00
Ashes	\$132.00	\$132.00

RSA Veterans

Service	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Burial plot purchase	Free	Free
Burial interment fee	\$968.00	\$968.00
Ashes plot purchase	Free	Free
Ashes interment fee	\$132.00	\$132.00
Ashes interment (memorial wall)	\$132.00	\$132.00

Disinterments and re-interments

Service	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Burial (body)*	Price on enquiry	Price on enquiry
Ashes**	Price on enquiry	Price on enquiry
Re-interments Note: Re-interments are to be charged as for interment fees.	Price on enquiry	Price on enquiry

Special fees and charges

Service	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Outside district fees**	\$1,298.00	\$1,298.00
Outside district fee children under 12**	\$1,138.00	\$1,138.00
Outside district fee RSA**	\$1,298.00	\$1,298.00
Outside district fee ashes**	\$930.00	\$930.00
Casket larger than standard	\$286.00	\$286.00
Extra depth (90cm)	\$231.00	\$231.00
Weekend interment - casket	\$495.00	\$495.00
Weekend interment - ashes	\$242.00	\$242.00
Plaque/Memorial fees	\$97.00	\$97.00
Plot cancellation fee	\$63.00	\$63.00
Transfer of exclusive right	\$63.00	\$63.00
Breaking of concrete	Actual cost	Actual cost
Search fee: Per entry (up to 30 minutes)	\$29.00	\$29.00

Note: Reimbursement for unused plots is calculated at the rate originally paid for the plot.

*These figures are indicative only and the actual cost may differ depending on the nature of the disinterment.

**Applies to all plot purchases, where deceased has lived outside the city for the last five or more years.

Encroachment on Hutt City Council land

Service	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Application fee (new applications)	\$324.00	\$335.00
Application fee (alterations to existing use)	\$324.00	\$335.00
Change to current licence holder	\$108.00	\$111.70
Gardens	\$124.00	\$128.20

Service	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Garage (per car park)	\$139.00	\$143.75
Drainage reserve	\$62.00	\$64.10
Pavement	\$62.00	\$64.10
Commercial	Assessed by Council at a market rate	Assessed by Council at a market rate

Note: Council is currently reviewing its Encroachment Policy, including the annual licence fees. The fees noted above for gardens, garage (per car park), drainage reserve, and pavement are the current fees. Council reserves the right to alter the licence scope and fee in link with any future Encroachment Policy adopted by Council

Engineering records and land information services		
Print Size/Service	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
A0	\$6.00 - 80 gsm bond \$9.00 - 95 gsm coated	\$6.00 - 80 gsm bond \$9.00 - 95 gsm coated
A1	\$3.00 - 80 gsm bond \$5.00 - 95 gsm coated	\$6.00 - 80 gsm bond \$9.00 - 95 gsm coated
A2	\$2.00 - 80 gsm bond \$3.00 - 95 gsm coated	\$2.00 - 80 gsm bond \$3.00 - 95 gsm coated
A3	\$1.30 - 80 gsm bond \$1.40 - 95 gsm coated	\$1.30 - 80 gsm bond \$1.40 - 95 gsm coated
A4	\$1.00 - 80 gsm bond \$1.00 - 95 gsm coated	\$1.30 - 80 gsm bond \$1.40 - 95 gsm coated
Geospatial team - hourly rate	\$79.00 per hour	\$79.00 per hour

Resource consents

All fees include GST and are payable under section 36 of the Resource Management Act 1991.

Our fees are divided into three parts and will be invoiced in stages.

- Application Deposit
- Intermediate Invoices
- Final Invoice

The resource consent Application Deposit covers only part the cost of processing your application and is a deposit for work that will take place.

Monthly Intermediate Invoices are sent if your application is approved and cover fees for:

- additional processing fees
- consultants' and advisors' and specialists' fees covering a range of expertise e.g. heritage, geotechnical, ecological, noise control, traffic management etc
- Costs related to public notification and hearings, such as venue hire, photocopying, catering and postage
- monitoring fees while the work is underway, including site visits, research, photos, communications and administration

The Final Invoice takes into account the deposit already paid, any further payments for the services mentioned above and any discounts owed to you.

Consents that run over statutory timeframes will be discounted in accordance with provisions in Section 36AA of the Resource Management Act.

Non-complying, discretionary, restricted discretionary and controlled applications

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
Pre-application meetings		\$220 per hour with Resource Consents planner or manager of planning \$150 per hour with business support		\$230 per hour with planner, engineer or monitoring officer \$150 per hour with business support including

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
		including administration and planning technician time Consultants charged at actual cost		administration and planning technician time Consultants charged at actual cost
Notified application - hearing required	Processing: up to 50 hours	\$11,000.00 Additional fee of \$1,000.00 for applications requiring notification in a daily newspaper	Processing: up to 50 hours	\$11,500.00 Additional fee of \$1,000.00 for applications requiring notification in a daily newspaper
Limited notification	Processing: up to 35 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring : 1 hour	\$7,920.00	Processing: up to 35 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring : 1 hour	\$8,430.00
Non-notified resource consent	Processing: up to 9 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring : 1 hour	\$2,350.00	Processing: up to 9 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring : 1 hour	\$2,450.00
Non-notified resource consent - residential additions and alterations	Processing: up to 5 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring : 1 hour	\$1,470.00	Processing: up to 7 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring : 1 hour	\$1,990.00
Boundary deemed	Processing: up to 3 hours	\$810.00	Processing: up to 3 hours	\$840.00

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
permitted activities	Business Support: 1 hour		Business Support: 1 hour	
Marginal or temporary activity exemptions	Processing: up to 3 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$810.00	Processing: up to 3 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$840.00
All additional processing or monitoring time by planner, engineer, or monitoring officer		\$220.00 per hour		\$230.00 per hour
All additional business support time		\$150.00 per hour		\$150.00 per hour
Hearing commissioner time shall be recovered for time spent in hearings and deliberating		Council Commissioners : Chair: \$116.00 per hour Members: \$93.00 per hour Independent Commissioners : Chair: Actual Cost Member of hearing panel: Actual Cost		Council Commissioners : Chair: \$116.00 per hour Members: \$93.00 per hour Independent Commissioners : Chair: Actual Cost Member of hearing panel: Actual Cost
Fast Track - non-notified consents only - issued within 10		Two times the normal fee Additional processing		Two times the normal fee Additional processing

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
days Note: conditions apply, applications will be accepted on a case-by-case basis		time: \$440.00 per hour		time: \$460.00 per hour
Fast Track - non-notified consents only - issued within 5 days Note: conditions apply, applications will be accepted on a case-by-case basis		Three times the normal fee Additional processing time: \$660.00 per hour		Three times the normal fee Additional processing time: \$690.00 per hour

Subdivisions (including unit title and cross lease)

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
Pre-application meeting		\$220 per hour with planner, engineer or monitoring officer \$150 per hour with business support including administration		Ladfill

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
		and planning technician time Consultants charged at actual cost		
Notified application - hearing required	Processing: up to 50 hours at the senior rate	\$11,000.00 Additional fee of \$1,000.00 for applications requiring notification in a daily newspaper	Processing: up to 50 hours	\$11,500.00 Additional fee of \$1,000.00 for applications requiring notification in a daily newspaper
Limited notification	Processing: Up to 35 hours Monitoring: 1 hour	\$7,920.00	Processing: Up to 35 hours Monitoring: 1 hour	\$8,280.00
Subdivision consent including land use consent for up to three lots	Processing: Up to 17 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 hour	\$4,110.00	Processing: Up to 17 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 hour	\$4,290.00
Subdivision consent including land use consent for four or more lots	Processing: Up to 27 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 hour	\$6,310.00	Processing: Up to 27 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 hour	\$6,590.00
Subdivision consent	Processing: Up to 13 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$3,230.00	Processing: Up to 13 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$3,370.00

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
	Monitoring: 1 hour		Monitoring: 1 hour	
Certificate under section 223 and/or 224 of the RMA	Processing & Administration: Up to 3 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$810.00	Processing & Administration: Up to 3 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$840.00
Certificate under section 226 of the RMA	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,470.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,530.00
Section 241 and 243 RMA application	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,470.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,530.00
Rights of way	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,470.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,530.00
Rights of way sealing fee	Processing: Up to 2 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$440.00	Processing: Up to 2 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$460.00
All additional processing or monitoring time by planner, engineer or monitoring officer		\$220.00 per hour		\$230.00 per hour
All additional business support time		\$150.00 per hour		\$150.00 per hour
Hearing commissione		Council Commissioners		Council Commissioners

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
Time shall be recovered for time spent in hearings and deliberating		: Chair: \$116.00 per hour Members: \$93.00 per hour Independent Commissioners : Chair: Actual Cost Member of hearing panel: Actual Cost		: Chair: \$116.00 per hour Members: \$93.00 per hour Independent Commissioners : Chair: Actual Cost Member of hearing panel: Actual Cost

Other Fees

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
Sec 139A Existing Use Certificate application	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,470.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,530.00
Certificate of Compliance	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,470.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,530.00
Outline plan or waiver	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 inspection	\$1,470.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 inspection	\$1,530.00
Section 10 waiver, section 37 waiver, section 125	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,470.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,530.00

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
extension, section 126 cancellation, sections 127 & 128 review (non-notified) RMA				
Certificate of Use under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012	Business Support: Up to 2 hours	\$300.00	Business Support: Up to 2 hours	\$300.00
Sealing fee (for urgent applications for registrable instruments)		\$220.00		\$230.00
Certificate under Overseas Investment Act 1973	Processing: Up to 3 hours	\$660.00	Processing: Up to 3 hours	\$690.00
Cost of disbursements i.e. venue hire, photocopying, catering, postage, public notification		Actual cost		Actual cost
Independent consultants, advisors, specialists		Actual cost invoiced monthly		Actual cost invoiced monthly
Discharge or withdrawal of registrable instruments		Legal costs: Actual cost Officer's time:		Legal costs: Actual cost Officer's time:

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
		\$220.00 per hour		\$230.00 per hour
Processing request for removal of building line	Processing: Up to 1 hour	\$220.00 Additional time: \$220.00 per hour Disbursements: Actual cost	Processing: Up to 1 hour	\$230.00 Additional time: \$230.00 per hour Disbursements: Actual cost
Approval, variation or revocation of easements		Legal costs: Actual cost Officer's time: \$220.00 per hour		Legal costs: Actual cost Officer's time: \$230.00 per hour
Bond preparation and/or release	Processing: 2 hours by senior/team leader	\$440.00 Additional time: \$220.00 per hour Disbursements: Actual cost	Processing: 2 hours	\$460.00 Additional time: \$230.00 per hour Disbursements: Actual cost

Environmental Sustainability Initiatives

Initiative	Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fee
Eco Design Advisor home assessment & advice	2 hours	Free		Free
Advice on building to Home Star or PassiveHouse requirements	2 hours	\$1,500.00 Additional time: \$180.00 per hour		Free Additional time: \$180.00 per hour

Initiative	Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fee
Consents for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic solar hot water heating panels Solar water heating systems Hot water heat pump systems Hot water systems, i.e. wetbacks associated with wood pellet stoves or low-emission wood burners 	First 5 hours processing 1 monitoring inspection	Free Additional time and inspections: standard charges for the category of consent will apply		Free Additional time and inspections: standard charges for the category of consent will apply
All additional monitoring inspections		\$180.00 per hour		\$180.00 per hour

Resource consent terms and late payment

Initial and additional fees

Fees must be paid before applications are processed and work undertaken by Council. Further charges will be invoiced if additional time is spent processing requests and/or disbursements.

Terms of payment

Payment of additional fees is due by the 20th of the month following invoice processing.

Late payment will incur:

- an additional administrative fee (lesser than 10% of the overdue amount or \$300.00)
- all costs and expenses (including debt collection or legal fees) associated with recovery of the overdue amount.

Building consents

Application Fees

Our application fees cover our initial administration and processing time and the specified number of inspections.

Our application fees include GST.

They don't include:

- additional administration, processing and inspection fees
- disbursement costs
- consultants' fees (at cost)
- the BRANZ levy (\$1 per \$1,000 for works valued at \$20,000 and over) SUBJECT TO CHANGE
- the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment levy (\$1.75 per \$1,000 for works valued at \$20,444 and over). NOTE THESE ARE UNDER REVIEW BY MBIE CURRENTLY subject to change

We'll let you know the details of these additional fees once the application process is complete.

Building consent fees list for the financial years 2022-2023 and 2023-2024

Hardcopy Consents

Your approved consents will be sent electronically unless you request a hardcopy.

Additional fees will apply in the following situations:

- Consent applications submitted in hardcopy
- Hardcopy issued of approved Minor Works Consent
- Hardcopy issued of approved Residential Consent
- Hardcopy issued of approved Commercial Consent

Building Consent Applications

Application Type	2023-2024 Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fees
Pre-application meetings		Residential: \$195.00 per hour Commercial: \$220.00 per hour		Residential: \$215.00 per hour Commercial: \$230.00 per hour
Digital lodgement fee		\$50.00	Not charged for Free standing and inbuilt wood burners, minor	Residential: \$100.00 (below

Application Type	2023-2024 Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fees
			works building consents, schedule 1 exemptions, extension of time requests and code compliance certificates applications	\$500,000 (value of work) \$175.00 (incl and above \$500,000 value of work) Commercial: \$250.00 (below \$500,000 value of work) \$500.00 (incl and above \$500,000 value of work)
Free standing and Inbuilt fire Fast Track - five days	up to 1 hour processing, 0.5 hours admin and 1 hour inspection time	Residential: \$465.00 Commercial: \$515.00	1.5 hours processing, 1 hour inspection time and 0.5 hour administration time	Residential \$620.00 Commercial \$657.50
Minor works (minor drainage)	up to 1.5 hours processing, 0.5 hours admin and 2 hours inspection time	Residential: \$757.50 Commercial: \$845.00	up to 2 hours processing, 0.5 hours admin and 2 hours inspection time	Residential \$942.50 Commercial \$1,002.50
< \$5000	up to 3 hours processing, 0.5 hours	Residential: \$1,050.00	up to 3 hours processing, 0.5 hours admin and 2	Residential \$1,157.50

Application Type	2023-2024 Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fees
	admin and 2 hours inspection time	Commercial: \$1,175.00	hours inspection time	Commercial \$1,232.5
To \$10,000	up to 5 hours processing, 0.5 hours admin and 2 hours inspection time	Residential: \$1,440.00 Commercial: \$1,615.00	up to 5 hours processing, 1 hour admin and 2 hours inspection time	Residential \$1,670.00 Commercial \$1,775.00
To \$19,999	up to 5.5 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 3 hours inspection time	Residential: \$1,882.50 Commercial: \$2,095.00	up to 5.5 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 3 hours inspection time	Residential \$2,075.00 Commercial \$2,202.50
To \$50,000	up to 7 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 4 hours inspection time	Residential: \$2,370.00 Commercial: \$2,645.00	up to 7 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 4 hours inspection time	Residential \$2,612.5 Commercial \$2,777.50
To \$100,000	up to 8 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 5 hours inspection time	Residential: \$2,760.00 Commercial: \$3,085.00	Up to 8 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 5 hours inspection time	Residential \$3,042.5 Commercial \$3,237.50
To \$200,000	up to 10 hours processing, 1.5 hours	Residential: \$3,345.00	Up to 10 hours processing, 1.5 hours	Residential \$3,687.50

Application Type	2023-2024 Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fees
	admin and 6 hours inspection time	Commercial: \$3,745.00	admin and 6 hours inspection time	Commercial: \$3,927.50
To \$300,000	up to 11 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 7 hours inspection time	Residential: \$3,735.00 Commercial: \$4,185.00	Up to 11 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 7 hours inspection time	Residential: \$4,147.50 Commercial: \$4,387.50
To \$500,000	up to 12 hours processing, 2.5 hours admin and 8 hours inspection time	Residential: \$4,275.00 Commercial: \$4,775.00	Up to 12 hours processing, 2.5 hours admin and 8 hours inspection time	Residential: \$4,712.50 Commercial: \$5,012.50
To \$1,000,000	up to 16 hours processing, 2.5 hours admin and 8 hours inspection time	Residential: \$5,055.00 Commercial: \$5,665.00	up to 16 hours processing, 2.5 hours admin and 8 hours inspection time	Residential: \$5,572.50 Commercial: \$5,932.50
To \$2,000,000	up to 20 hours processing, 2.5 hours admin and 9 hours inspection time	Residential: \$6,030.00 Commercial: \$6,775.00	Up to 20 hours processing, 2.5 hours admin and 9 hours inspection time	Residential: \$6,647.50 Commercial: \$7,082.50
Over \$2,000,000	up to 22 hours processing, 3 hours admin	Residential: \$6,690.00	Up to 22 hours processing, 3 hours	Residential: \$7,375.00

Application Type	2023-2024 Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fees
	and 10 hours inspection time	Commercial: \$7,415.00	admin and 10 hours inspection time	Commercial: \$7,855.00
Schedule 1 exemption - minor works including exemption for blown insulation	up to 1 hour processing and 1 hour admin	Residential: \$345.00 Additional time: \$195.00 per hour Commercial: \$370.00 Additional time: \$220.00 per hour	Up to 1 hour processing and 1 hour admin	Residential: \$380.00 Additional time: \$215.00 per hour Commercial: \$395.00 Additional time: \$230.00 per hour
Schedule 1 exemption - all others	up to 4 hours processing and 1 hour admin	Residential: \$930.00 Additional time: \$195.00 per hour Commercial: \$1,030.00 Additional time: \$220.00 per hour	Up to 4 hours processing and 1 hour admin	Residential: \$1,025.00 Additional time: \$215.00 per hour Commercial: \$1,085.00 Additional time: \$230.00 per hour
Certificate for Public Use	up to 2 hours processing, 1 hour admin and 1 hour inspection time	Residential: \$735.00 Additional time: \$195.00 per hour Commercial: \$810.00 Additional time: \$220.00 per hour	up to 2 hours processing, 1 hour admin and 1 hour inspection time	Residential: \$810.00 Additional time: \$215.00 per hour Commercial: \$855.00 Additional time: \$230.00 per hour

Application Type	2023-2024 Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fees
Fast Track – processed within 10 working days (conditions apply – applications will be accepted on a case-by-case basis only)		Two times application fee Additional time: Residential: \$390.00 per hour Commercial: \$440.00 per hour		Two times application fee Additional time: Residential: \$430.00 per hour Commercial: \$460.00 per hour
Extension of time		Residential: \$292.50 Commercial: \$330.00		Residential: \$430.00 Commercial: \$460.00
Notice to fix		Residential: \$195.00 Additional time: \$195.00 per hour Commercial: \$220.00 Additional time: \$220.00 per hour		Residential: \$215.00 Additional time: \$215.00 per hour Commercial: \$230.00 Additional time: \$230.00 per hour
Owner supplied information		\$195.00 per hour		\$215.00 per hour
PIM	up to 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin	Residential: \$540.00 Additional time: \$195.00	up to 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin	Residential: \$595.00 Additional time: \$215.00

Application Type	2023-2024 Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fees
		per hour Commercial: \$590.00 Additional time: \$220.00 per hour		per hour Commercial: \$625.00 Additional time: \$230.00 per hour

Building Consent fee terms and late payment

Initial Fees and Additional Fees

Initial fees can be paid anytime from the invoice being received and must be paid before approved applications are issued by Council. The processing of your application will continue when you receive the invoice. Further charges will be invoiced for disbursements and if additional time is spent processing the application.

Terms of Payment

Payment of additional consenting, administration, disbursements and consultants' fees shall be paid before application is issued. Additional inspection fees shall be paid before Code Compliance Certificate is issued.

Late payment will incur:

- an additional administrative fee – lesser of 10% of the overdue amount or
 - before 1 July 2024: \$315.00
 - from 1 July 2024: \$157.50
- all costs and expenses (including debt collection or legal fees) associated with recovery of the overdue amount.

Other Fees

Fee type	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Fees
Restricted Building Work (for works \$20,000 and over)	\$97.50	\$107.50
BCA Accreditation Levy (for works \$20,000 and over)	Residential: \$55.00 Commercial: \$75.00	Residential: \$65.00 Commercial: \$80.00
Code Compliance Certificate	Residential: \$195.00 Commercial: \$220.00	Residential: \$487.50

Fee type	2023–2024 Fees	2024–2025 Fees
(Application Fee for all building work included in an issued building consent)		(includes 1.5 hours of processing, 1 hour of administration) Additional time: \$215 per hour Commercial: \$970 (includes 3.5 hours of processing, 1 hour of administration) Additional time: \$230 per hour
All additional processing and admin (per hour) – except where a different rate is listed	Admin only: \$150.00 Residential: \$195.00 Commercial: \$220.00	Admin only: \$165.00 Residential: \$215.00 Commercial: \$230.00
Building desktop inspections – minimum charge of 1 hour per inspection	Residential: \$195.00 Commercial: \$220.00	Residential: \$215.00 Additional time: \$215 per hour Commercial: \$230.00 Additional time: \$230 per hour
Amendment to building consent including B2 durability modification	Residential: \$540.00 (includes 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin) Additional time: \$195.00 per hour Commercial: \$590.00 (includes 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin) Additional time: \$220.00 per hour	Residential: \$595 (includes 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin) Additional time: \$215.00 per hour Commercial: \$625 (includes 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin) Additional time: \$230.00 per hour
Section 72 – building on land subject to natural hazards	Residential: actual cost Commercial: actual cost	Residential: actual cost Commercial: actual

Fee type	2023–2024 Fees	2024–2025 Fees
	(Processing time covered in initial fee)	cost (Processing time covered in initial fee)
Section 75 – building on two or more allotments	Residential: actual cost Commercial: actual cost (Processing time covered in initial fee)	Residential: actual cost Commercial: actual cost (Processing time covered in initial fee)
Structural checking fee	Actual cost	Actual cost

Certificate of Acceptance (COA)

Value of works	2023–2024 Fees	2024–2025 Fees
Works under \$100,000	\$1,200.00 + normal building consent fee + levies for MBIE Additional time: Residential: \$195.00 per hour Commercial: \$220.00 per hour Additional processing time will be charged at the end of the process	\$1,300.00 and normal building consent fee and any levies required e.g. For MBIE Additional time: Residential: \$215.00 per hour Commercial: \$230.00 per hour Additional processing time will be charged at the end of the process
Works \$100,000 and over	\$3,500.00 + normal building consent fee + levies for MBIE Additional time: Residential: \$195.00 per hour Commercial: \$220.00 per hour Additional processing time will be charged at the end of the process	\$3,800.00 and normal building consent fee and any levies required e.g. For MBIE Additional time: Residential: \$215.00 per hour Commercial: \$230.00 per hour Additional processing time will be charged

Value of works	2023–2024 Fees	2024–2025 Fees
		at the end of the process

Compliance Schedule (CS) & Building Warrant of Fitness (BWOFF)

Fee type	2023–24 Processing included	2023–2024 Fees	2024–25 Processing included	2024–2025 Fees
BWOFF Registration: 1–2 specified systems	0.5 hours	\$97.50	0.5 hours	\$115.00
BWOFF Registration: 3–8 specified systems	1 hour	\$195.00	1 hour	\$230.00
BWOFF Registration: 9 or more specified systems	1.5 hours	\$292.50	2 hours	\$460.00
BWOFF/CS audit		\$195.00 per hour		\$230.00 per hour
New CS or Amendment to CS	1 hour	\$220.00 Additional time: \$220.00 per hour		\$230.00 per hour
Notice to fix	1 hour	\$195.00		\$215.00 per hour residential \$230.00 per hour commercial
Residential cable car	0.5 hours	\$97.50		\$107.50 per hour
Additional time – except where a different rate is listed		\$195.00 per hour		\$230.00 per hour

Building Warrant of Fitness fee terms

Registration fees must be paid between the Building Warrant of Fitness renewal date and the 20th of the following month.

Late Payments

If payment is not received by the 20th of the month following the renewal date of your Building Warrant of Fitness, the following will apply:

- an additional administrative fee – lesser of 10% of the overdue amount or
 - before 1 July 2023: \$335
 - from 1 July 2023: \$157.50

- all costs and expenses (including debt collection or legal fees) associated with recovery of the overdue amount.

Building Warrant of Fitness Inspection fee terms

Terms of payment

Payment to be made before the 20th of the following month.

Late payment

If payment is not received by the 20th of the month following, the following will apply:

- an additional administrative fee – lesser of 10% of the overdue amount or
 - before 1 July 2023: \$325
 - from 1 July 2023: \$157.50
- all costs and expenses (including debt collection or legal fees) associated with recovery of the overdue amount.

Earthquake Prone Buildings

Fee type	2023-24 Processing time included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Fees
Issuing Earthquake Prone Building Notice	1 hour	\$195.00	\$230 per hour
Extension of time	1 hour	\$195.00	\$230.00 per hour
Exemption	1 hour	\$195.00	\$230.00 per hour
Additional time		\$195.00 per hour	\$230.00 per hour
Earthquake prone building on MBIE register		\$195.00 per building	\$230.00 per building

Residential Pools

Fee type	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Fees
Pool audit inspection	\$195.00	\$215 per hour
Pool re-inspection	\$97.50	\$107.50 per hour
Pools receipt of IQPI report	\$97.50 (first 0.5 hour) Additional time: \$195.00 per hour	\$107.50 (first 0.5 hour) Additional time: \$215.00 per hour

Fee type	2023–2024 Fees	2024–2025 Fees
Applications for waivers under section 67A of the Building Act.	\$360.00 Additional time: \$180.00 per hour	\$360.00 Additional time: \$215.00 per hour
Notice to fix	\$195.00 (first hour) Additional time: \$195.00 per hour	\$215.00 per hour

Pools late payment terms

If payment is not received by the 20th of the month following the date of the invoice, the following will apply:

- an additional administrative fee – lesser of 10% of the overdue amount or
 - before 1 July 2023: \$315
 - from 1 July 2023: \$157.5
- all costs and expenses (including debt collection or legal fees) associated with recovery of the overdue amount.

Hardcopy lodgements and documents issued for consent

Fee type	2023–2024 Fees	2024–2025 Fees
Hardcopy lodgement fee Excludes: Freestanding and Inbuilt fires, and Exemptions	Residential: \$97.50 Commercial: \$110.00	Residential: \$430.00 Commercial: \$460.00
Minor Works Consent (hardcopy)	Residential: \$75.00 Commercial: \$75.00	Residential: \$322.50 Commercial: \$375.00
Residential Consent (hardcopy)	\$150.00	\$215.00 per hour
Commercial Consent (hardcopy)	\$150.00 (first hour) Additional time: \$150.00 per hour	\$230.00 per hour

Application Fee Refunds

You can withdraw your building consent application before it has been granted by Council.

If you withdraw or cancel your application, any refund will reflect the time our team have already spent processing it.

Building information

Service	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Fee
Approved building permit and building consent information	Available free on our website	Available free on our website
Request for building information sent by mail	First 30 minutes free Additional time: \$97.50 per half hour	First 30 minutes free Additional time \$107.50 per half hour
Request for building information hard copy	\$1.65 per A4 \$2.75 per A3	\$2.15 per A4 \$3.50 per A3
Plumbing and drainage plan	Available free on our website	Available free on our website
Aerial photography	Available free on our website	Available free on our website
A4 colour aerial photo	\$1.65	\$4.50
A3 colour aerial photo	\$1.65	\$7.50
Certificate of Title	\$27.50	\$35.00
Interests/document e.g. transfer, easement, covenant, lease	\$24.00	\$31.50

LIMS

All fees include GST.

Service	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Fee
Residential property LIM	\$400.00	\$475.00
Commercial property LIM (base fee - includes 8 hours processing time)	\$700.00	\$1,250.00
Additional processing (per hour)	\$195.00	\$205.00
Fast Track – residential only, processed within five working days (conditions apply, applications will be accepted on a case-by-case basis)	\$550.00 when available	\$800.00 when available
Completed LIM Your LIM will be sent electronically. A fee will apply if a hard copy is requested.		
Hardcopy LIM	\$60.00	\$60.00

LIM/Property Information terms and late payment

Initial fees and additional fees

Fees must be paid before applications are processed and work is undertaken by Council.

If your application is withdrawn a refund may be given based on the amount of time already spent processing the LIM.

Charges for commercial LIMs where additional time is spent processing the application will be invoiced

Terms of payment

Late payment will incur:

- an additional administrative fee (10% of the overdue amount)
- all costs and expenses (including debt collection or legal fees) associated with recovery of the overdue amount.

Development Contributions		
Service	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Fee
Reconsideration Fee	\$400.00	\$400.00
Objection Deposit	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
Full details of the development contributions charges and their makeup can be found in the Council's <i>Development and Financial Contributions Policy</i> which is updated through each Annual/Long-term planning cycle and consulted on where significant changes to the policy are made.		

Environmental health

Food Act 2014 Registration	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Application for registration of Food Control Plan (FCP) based on a template or model issued by MPI	\$375.00 (includes 2 hours processing)	\$390.00 (includes 2 hours processing)
Application for registration of a business subject to a plan or model for National Programmes	\$375.00 (includes 2 hours processing)	\$390.00 (includes 2 hours processing)
Application for renewal of registration	\$185.00 (includes 1 hour processing)	\$195.00 (includes 1 hour processing)
Application for amendment to registration	\$185.00 (includes 1 hour processing)	\$195.00 (includes 1 hour processing)

Food Act 2014 Registration	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Significant amendment to Food Control Plan	\$185.00 (includes 1 hour processing)	\$195.00 (includes 1 hour processing)
Additional time	\$185.00 per hour	\$195.00 per hour

Food Act 2014 Verification	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Verification of a Food Control Plan (FCP) based on a template or model issued by MPI	\$185.00 per hour for all verification activities, including travel time.	\$195.00 per hour for all verification activities, including travel time.
Verification of a plan or model for National Programme 3 (NP3)	\$185.00 per hour for all verification activities, including travel time.	\$195.00 per hour for all verification activities, including travel time.
Verification of a plan or model for National Programme 2 or 1	\$185.00 per hour for all verification activities, including travel time.	\$195.00 per hour for all verification activities, including travel time.
Cancellation of a verification within 3 days without acceptable reason	\$185.00	\$195.00
Inability to verify an FCP or National Programme at the scheduled time, or to carry out the verification due to the absence of key personnel, or the FCP, or records not being available	\$185.00 in addition to any time spent, at \$185.00 per hour	\$195.00 in addition to any time spent, at \$195.00 per hour

Food Act 2014 Compliance	2023/2024 Fee	2023/2024 Timing of Payment	2024/2025 Fee	2024/2025 Timing of Payment
Issue of Improvement Notice or Notice of Direction	\$185.00 per hour of activity	Payable on invoice	\$195.00 per hour of activity	Payable on invoice

Food Act 2014 Compliance	2023/2024 Fee	2023/2024 Timing of Payment	2024/2025 Fee	2024/2025 Timing of Payment
Application for review of issue if Improvement Notice or Notice of Direction	\$185.00 per hour of activity	\$185.00 payable on application Remainder payable on invoice	\$195.00 per hour of activity	\$195.00 payable on application Remainder payable on invoice
All other services and compliance/monitoring activities for which a fee may be set under the Food Act. This includes follow up visits to close out corrective actions, review of (successful) appeals/submissions to verification outcomes, surrender, suspension and revocation of registration.	\$185.00 per hour of activity	Payable on invoice	\$195.00 per hour of activity	Payable on invoice

Additional Fees	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
FCP template and record blanks (photocopy and bound)	\$35.00	\$35.00
Replacement diary (photocopy and bound)	\$35.00	\$35.00
NP guidance and record blanks (photocopy and bound)	\$35.00	\$35.00
Thermometer	\$35.00	\$35.00
Change of ownership (non-food premises)	\$185.00	\$195.00
General administration fee	\$185.00 per hour	\$195.00 per hour
Hardcopy application fee where no online/electronic option is available	\$85.00	\$90.00

Amusement devices (temporary approval)	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
For one device, for the first 7 days of proposed operation or part thereof	\$11.50	\$11.50
For each additional device operated by the same owner, for the first 7 days or part thereof	\$2.30	\$2.30
For each device, for each further period of 7 days or part thereof	\$1.15	\$1.15

Appearance Industries Bylaw 2020	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Registration fee for an Appearance Industry application	\$275.00 (which includes up to 1.5 hour of inspection, administration, and travel time)	\$290.00 (which includes up to 1.5 hour of inspection, administration, and travel time)
Registration fee for a combined Hairdresser/Appearance Industry application	\$370.00 (which includes up to two hours of inspection, administration, and travel time)	\$390.00 (which includes up to two hours of inspection, administration, and travel time)
Additional time for registration/inspection and investigation of justified complaints under the Appearance Industries Bylaw	\$185.00 per hour	\$195.00 per hour

Gambling venue and board venue	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Class 4 Gambling Venue and Board Venue applications (includes 2 hours of processing)	\$370.00	\$390.00
Additional processing time	\$185.00 per hour	\$195.00 per hour

Noise Control	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Seizure fine (stereo equipment)	\$180.00 and \$1.00 per day after the 1st month of storage	\$180.00 and \$1.00 per day after the 1st month of storage

Noise Control	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Subsequent seizures (stereo equipment) within the same property within a 6 month period	\$300.00 and \$1.00 per day after the 1st month of storage	\$300.00 and \$1.00 per day after the 1st month of storage
Security alarms – daytime attendances	Time cost charge	Payable on invoice
Security alarms – after hours attendances	Time cost charge	Payable on invoice
Consultancy and survey fee	\$185.00 per hour	\$195.00 per hour

Premises licences (non-food)	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Travelling shops (no food)	\$185.00	\$195.00
Hairdressers	\$255.00	\$270.00
Camping Grounds	\$325.00	\$345.00
Hawkers (not including inside parks)	\$185.00	\$195.00
Permanent amusement devices	\$185.00	\$195.00
Mortuaries	\$255.00	\$270.00
Offensive Trades	\$255.00	\$270.00
Change of ownership (non-food premises)	\$185.00	\$195.00
Hardcopy application fee where no online/electronic option is available	\$85.00	\$90.00
Late application administration fee for Special Licences (all classes)	New fee in 2024-25	\$120.00

Alcohol licencing fees

Fees by cost/risk score

Risk Category	Cost/risk score	Application Fee	Annual Fee
Very Low	0-2	\$699.20	\$305.90
Low	3-5	\$1,158.05	\$742.90
Medium	6-15	\$1,551.35	\$1,201.75

Risk Category	Cost/risk score	Application Fee	Annual Fee
High	16-25	\$1,944.65	\$1,966.50
Very High	26+	\$2,294.25	\$2,731.25

Special licences

Application fees for special licences are calculated according to the size and frequency of the event or events covered by the special licence.

Special licence class	Type/number of events	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Class 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1x large size event (400+ people) OR more than 3 medium events (100-400 people) OR more than 12 small events (less than 100 people) 	\$1,092.50	\$1,092.50
Class 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-3 medium events (100-400 people) OR 3-12 small events (less than 100 people) 	\$393.30	\$393.30
Class 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-2 small events (less than 100 people) 	\$120.15	\$120.15

Other fees

Description	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Manager's certificate - new or renewal application	\$316.25	\$316.25
Temporary Authority (3 month term)	\$563.75	\$563.75
Appeal to Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority (ARLA)	\$517.50	\$517.50
Public Notice for Alcohol Licence applications (Council website)	\$150.00	\$155.00

Environmental policy

Requests for changes to District Plan

All actual costs related to the proposed plan change, including Council officers' time, will be borne by the applicant as follows:

Fee type	2023–2024 Fee	2024–2025 Fee
Requests for Change to District Plan (deposit)	\$11,000.00	\$11,500.00
All work undertaken by Council's officers in connection with the request for the change shall be charged against the deposit at:	Business Support: \$150.00 per hour Planner: \$220.00 per hour	Business Support: \$150.00 per hour Planner: \$230.00 per hour
Hearing Commissioner time shall be recovered for time spent in hearings and deliberating. Council Commissioners: Chair: Members: Independent Commissioners: Chair: Member of hearing panel:	\$116.00 per hour \$93.00 per hour Actual cost Actual cost	\$116.00 per hour \$93.00 per hour Actual cost Actual cost

Please note:

- If the proposed change is notified publicly, advertising charges will be actual costs payable by the applicant.
- All information requested by the Council shall be supplied at the applicant's cost.
- All work undertaken by independent consultants, advisors and/or specialists in connection with the request for the change shall be charged at the actual costs plus disbursements against the deposit.
- Actual costs of any external venue or equipment hire to run a successful hearing shall be borne by the applicant.

Notice of Requirement and Alterations to Notices of Requirement

All actual costs related to the requirement, including Council officers' time, will be borne by the Requiring Authority as follows:

Fee type	2023–2024 Fee	2024–2025 Fee
Notice of Requirement and Alterations to Notices of Requirement (deposit)	\$11,000.00	\$11,500.00

Fee type	2023–2024 Fee	2024–2025 Fee
All work undertaken by Council officers in connection with the requirement shall be charged against the deposit at:	Business Support: \$150.00 per hour Planner: \$220.00 per hour	Business Support: \$150.00 per hour Planner: \$230.00 per hour
Hearing Commissioner time shall be recovered for time spent in hearings and deliberating. Council Commissioners: Chair Members Independent Commissioners: Chair Member of hearing panel	 \$116.00 per hour \$93.00 per hour Actual cost Actual cost	 \$116.00 per hour \$93.00 per hour Actual cost Actual cost

Please note:

- If the requirement is notified publicly, advertising charges will be actual costs payable by the Requiring Authority.
- All information requested by Council shall be supplied at the Requiring Authority's cost.
- All work undertaken by independent consultants, advisors and/or specialists in connection with the requirement shall be charged at the actual costs plus disbursements against the deposit.
- Actual costs of any external venue or equipment hire to run a successful hearing shall be borne by the applicant.

Purchasing a printed copy of the District Plan

Service	2023–2024 Fee	2024–2025 Fee
Electronic Copy	Available online free of charge	Available online free of charge
Complete Set	We encourage use of the ePlan. Costs will be dependent on the officer time required. Business Support: \$150.00 per hour Planner: \$220.00 per hour	We encourage use of the ePlan. Costs will be dependent on the officer time required. Business Support: \$150.00 per hour

Service	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Fee
		Planner: \$230.00 per hour

Landfill

General refuse charges (any mixed rubbish loads)

Service	2023-2024 Minimum charge	2023-2024 Cost per tonne	2024-2025 Minimum charge	2024-2025 Cost per tonne
All light vehicles (cars, vans, utilities, including those with trailers)	\$25.00	\$233.00	\$25.00	\$260.00
All other vehicles	\$116.50	\$233.00	\$120.00	\$260.00

Green waste charges

Includes all garden waste. Green waste must not be mixed with general refuse. Only applies to vehicles that can access the transfer station.

Service	2023-2024 Minimum charge	2023-2024 Cost per tonne	2024-2025 Minimum charge	2024-2025 Cost per tonne
All vehicles	\$15.00	\$126.50	\$15.00	\$126.50

Special and hazardous waste charges

Service	2023-2024 Minimum charge	2023-2024 Cost per tonne	2024-2025 Minimum charge	2024-2025 Cost per tonne
Household hazardous waste (household quantities only, normal charges otherwise apply)	Free	Free	Free	Free
Tyres (cost applies to any disposal involving more than four tyres)	\$308	\$616	\$1,000	\$2,000
Polystyrene (prior approval required)	\$308	\$616	\$2,500	\$5,000
Special waste - general (prior approval required))	\$159	\$318	\$170	\$346

Service	2023-2024 Minimum charge	2023-2024 Cost per tonne	2024-2025 Minimum charge	2024-2025 Cost per tonne
Asbestos (prior approval required)	Price on Application	Price on Application	\$180	\$366
Special waste – contaminated soil (prior approval required)	-	-	\$250	\$500

Libraries

Description	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Fee
Interloans (non-urgent) per request	\$15.00	\$15.00
Interloans (urgent)	At cost	At cost
Lost/damaged items	Cost of the item at time of purchase by Hutt City Libraries	Cost of the item at time of purchase by Hutt City Libraries
Hot Picks rental books	\$4 for 2 weeks	\$4 for 2 weeks
Subscription access for anyone living outside the SMART libraries area who does not own a rate-paying property withing the SMART libraries area	\$30 for three months \$60 for six months \$120 for one year	\$30 for three months \$60 for six months \$120 for one year
Photocopying and printing	B&W A4 \$0.20 B&W A3 \$0.40 Colour A4 \$1.00 Colour A3 \$2.00	B&W A4 \$0.20 B&W A3 \$0.40 Colour A4 \$1.00 Colour A3 \$2.00

Littering infringement

Littering fines

Type of littering	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Fee
Minor littering Including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cigarette butts wrappers/paper chewing gum small amount of food waste 	\$100.00	\$100.00

Type of littering	2023–2024 Fee	2024–2025 Fee
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> take-away food/drink containers fish and chip papers plastic drink bottle(s) and aluminium can(s) domestic/commercial waste in, or by, public litter bins single small bag of refuse 		
Medium littering Including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> multiple small bags, one to three large bags or boxes of refuse small furniture items small amounts of discard due to an insecure load from truck or trailer 	\$200.00	\$200.00
Major littering Including but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> any large volume of household/commercial/green waste car parts large furniture items four or more large rubbish bags hazardous rubbish such as used nappies, needles, sanitary pads, broken glass, wood with nails and sharp metals. 	\$400.00	\$400.00

Official Information

If you're looking for access to information about yourself, this is covered by the Privacy Act 2020 free of charge.

There is no charge for standard requests made under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

No charges will apply where the information cannot be readily found, or for time spent deciding whether information will be released.

The following charges will apply for non-standard requests made under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

Charges will be notified and agreed with the requester before any copying, scanning, collation or redaction is carried out.

A charge may be modified or waived at the discretion of a general manager:

- if the information is in the public interest to release,
- if payment might cause financial hardship,
- or where the information assists public organisations in their work.

Reproduction charges

Fee type	2023–2024 Fee	2024–2025 Fee
Photocopying A3/A4 – up to 20 pages	Free of charge	Free of charge
Photocopying A3/A4 – over 20 pages	\$0.20 per page	\$0.20 per page
Scanning or copying of items larger than A3	Reproduction costs: As notified on request	Reproduction costs: As notified on request
Charged on a case-by-case basis depending on size, original format and condition	Staff time: \$40.00 per half hour	Staff time: \$40.00 per half hour

Substantial collation and redaction

For requests which require substantial collation, scanning and/or redaction before release (non-standard) the following charges will apply:

Fee type	2023–2024 Fee	2024–2025 Fee
First hour of staff time	Free of charge	Free of charge
Charge per additional half hour of staff time or part thereof	\$40.00	\$40.00
Any external contractor time as required	Actual cost	Actual cost

Expense charges

All charges will need to be paid before you receive the information you have requested. All charges incurred will be fixed so to recover the actual costs involved, including:

- Photocopying – the first 20 pages are free. Every A4 page after that will be charged at 20 cents.
- Producing a document by computer or similar equipment

- Reproducing a photograph, film, video or audio recording
- Viewing or hearing a visual or audio recording
- Providing a copy of any map, plan or other document larger than A4
- Retrieval of information offsite or any situation where a direct charge is incurred in providing the information

Parking

Pay and display meters operate between 9am and 5pm, Monday to Friday.

You can pay:

- with coins or by credit card.
- through the free PayMyPark website or app – pay your parking from your smartphone and extend your time remotely.
- with a SmartPark in-car meters that you can top-up online.

Parking Zone	2023-24 Zone Conditions	2023-2024 Charges	2024-25 Zone Conditions	2024-2025 Charges
Shoppers (Green HC2) Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Two-hour maximum parking duration ☑ Monday to Friday 9am–5pm ☑ Saturday and Sundays, P120 zones (no charge) ☑ Sunday and public holidays unrestricted 	\$2.00 per hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Two-hour maximum parking duration outside of signposted restrictions ☑ 9am–5pm ☑ Public holidays unrestricted Enforcement 7 days per week 	\$3.00 per hour
Commuter (Yellow HC3) Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ No daily maximum parking duration ☑ Monday to Friday 9am–5pm ☑ Saturday and Sundays, P120 zones (no charge) ☑ Saturday, Sunday and public 	\$2.00 per hour \$7.00 maximum daily charge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ No daily maximum parking duration outside of signposted restrictions ☑ 9am–5pm ☑ Public holidays unrestricted 	\$3.00 per hour \$10.00 maximum daily charge

Parking Zone	2023-24 Zone Conditions	2023-2024 Charges	2024-25 Zone Conditions	2024-2025 Charges
	holidays unrestricted		Enforcement 7 days per week	
Commuter (Orange HC4) Zone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No daily maximum parking duration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monday to Friday 9am–5pm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturday and Sundays, P120 zones (no charge) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturday, Sunday and public holidays unrestricted	\$2.00 per hour \$7.00 maximum daily charge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No daily maximum parking duration outside of signposted restrictions <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9am–5pm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public holidays unrestricted Enforcement 7 days per week	\$3.00 per hour \$10.00 maximum daily charge
Riverbank car park (Light Blue) Zone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No daily maximum parking duration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sunday and public holidays unrestricted	Monday – Friday 9am– 5pm: \$2.00 per hour \$7.00 maximum daily charge Saturday 7am– 2pm: \$2.00 per hour \$4.00 maximum daily charge Monthly pass*: \$100.00	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No daily maximum parking duration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public holidays unrestricted Enforcement 7 days per week	\$3.00 per hour \$10.00 maximum daily charge Monthly pass*: \$150.00
Petone parking	New fee in 2024– 25	New fee in 2024–25	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No daily maximum parking duration	\$3.00 per hour \$10.00 maximum daily charge

Parking Zone	2023-24 Zone Conditions	2023-2024 Charges	2024-25 Zone Conditions	2024-2025 Charges
			outside of signposted restrictions ☒ 9am–5pm ☒ Public holidays unrestricted Enforcement 7 days per week	

*Riverbank car park monthly passes reduced in price for December and January. Passes can be purchased from Council's building at 30 Laings Road in Lower Hutt or the PayMyPark App.

Infringements for metered parking

Infringement	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Parked in a metered area without paying the required fee	\$40.00	\$40.00
Parking on a mobility car park without displaying a valid mobility pass card	\$150.00	\$150.00
Overstaying excess time	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Less than 30 minutes	\$12.00	\$12.00
More than 30 minutes but less than 1 hour	\$15.00	\$15.00
More than 1 hour but less than 2 hours	\$21.00	\$21.00
More than 2 hours but less than 4 hours	\$30.00	\$30.00
More than 4 hours but less than 6 hours	\$42.00	\$42.00
More than 6 hours	\$57.00	\$57.00

EV charging stations

Description	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
If pricing based on power consumption only (\$/kWh)	Not applicable	Maximum cost per kWh: \$0.75/kWh
If combined pricing based on power consumption and time (\$/kWh and \$/min)	Maximum cost per kWh when charging: \$0.31 Maximum cost per minute when charging: \$0.31 Maximum cost per minute when not charging: \$0.31	Maximum cost per kWh when charging: \$0.31 Maximum cost per minute when charging: \$0.31
Idle fees (\$/min)		Maximum cost per minute when not charging: \$1

Kerbside rubbish and recycling

Service change	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Additional/replacement/new wheelie bin for rubbish	\$110.00	\$115.00
Additional/replacement/new wheelie bin for recycling	\$110.00	\$115.00
Additional/replacement/new glass crate	\$45.00	\$45.00
Additional/replacement/new wheelie bins for rubbish and recycling and glass crate	\$155.00	\$160.00

Service fees apply for any bin changes except downsizing of rubbish bins and upsizing of recycling bins.

Roading

Roading fees and charges

Subdivision inspection & approval charges	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Boundary adjustment	\$220.00	\$320.00
All business support/administration	\$150.00 per hour	\$200.00 per hour
All processing or monitoring by engineer	\$150.00 per hour	\$250.00 per hour

Subdivision inspection & approval charges	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
All processing or monitoring by senior/principal engineer	\$220.00 per hour	\$320.00 per hour

Vehicle Crossings

Council installed motor crossing charges*	2023-2024 charge	2023-2024 Admin/inspection charge	2024-2025 charge	2024-2025 Admin/inspection charge
Concrete dished crossing per square metre	\$216.00m ²	\$173.00m ²	Service and fee to be removed	
Extensions to existing concrete crossings per square metre	\$216.00m ²	\$173.00m ²	Service and fee to be removed	
Installation of concrete dished crossing in conjunction with road reconstruction work per square metre	\$87.00m ²	\$173.00m ²	Service and fee to be removed	
Concrete block crossing/pipe crossing/'Slot' type crossing per square metre	\$216.00m ²	\$173.00m ²	Service and fee to be removed	

*Traffic management costs are additional and will be advised at the time of quotation.

Privately installed motor crossing charges	2023-2024 charge	2023-2024 Admin/inspection charge	2024-2025 charge	2024-2025 Admin/inspection charge
Deposit for privately installed crossing (\$336.00 refunded upon satisfactory completion of crossing)	\$325.00	\$216.00	\$336.00	\$223.35
Deposit for installation of a Heavy Duty or Extra Heavy Duty vehicle crossing (\$569.00 refunded upon	\$550.00	\$216.00	\$569.00	\$223.35

Privately installed motor crossing charges	2023-2024 charge	2023-2024 Admin/inspection charge	2024-2025 charge	2024-2025 Admin/inspection charge
satisfactory completion of crossing)				

Corridor Access Requests

In accordance with Clause 6.5 Corridor Manager Cost Recovery in the National Code, Council is able to recover costs in administering and monitoring Corridor Access Requests (CAR) consent compliance.

Since 1 July 2015 Hutt City Council aligns itself with Upper Hutt City Council's fees and charges for processing CAR. This includes charging a fee for texturizing seal coats where trenches are located within the carriageway.

Request type	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Corridor Access Request - Minor Work (per CAR request)	\$190.00	\$228.00
Corridor Access Request - Major Work (per CAR request)	\$230.00	\$260.00
Corridor Access Request - Project Work (per CAR request)	\$1,160.00	\$1392.00
Fee the texturizing seal coat of a trench in carriageway	\$7.60/m ²	\$9.20
Re-inspection Fee	\$216.00 per inspection	\$228.00
Cancellation & Reinstatements		
Work Access Permit Extension	\$100.00	110.00
Traffic Management Plan Amendment	100.00	110.00
Road Closure Request	150.00	165.00
Global Corridor Access Request (GTMP)	416.00	458.00
Non-conformance Penalty Fees		
Minor	250.00	275.00
Major	800.00	880.00
Non-notification Penalty	300.00	330.00
Other Investigations		
Skip bin on road reserve within corridor access (per week)	80.00	88.00

Signboard hire and production costs

There are four signboards located in Lower Hutt that can be hired out by the week. The weekly hire fees include installation and removal costs. Total price for hiring is weekly hire fee plus production costs plus GST. All prices are exclusive of GST.

2023-2024 Charges

Signboard location	Side A hire per week	Side A production per booking	Side B Hire per week	Side B production per booking
Ewen Bridge	\$147.00	\$168.00	\$147.00	\$168.00
Waione Street Bridge, Seaview	\$147.00	\$168.00	\$105.00	\$168.00
Kennedy Good Bridge, Avalon	\$147.00	\$168.00	\$105.00	\$168.00
Cambridge Terrace, Naenae	\$105.00	\$168.00	\$105.00	\$168.00
All four signboards	\$545.00	\$670.00	\$460.00	\$670.00

2024-2025 Charges

Signboard location	Side A hire per week	Side A production per booking	Side B Hire per week	Side B production per booking
Ewen Bridge	\$155.00	\$175.00	\$155.00	\$175.00
Waione Street Bridge, Seaview	\$155.00	\$175.00	\$110.00	\$175.00
Kennedy Good Bridge, Avalon	\$155.00	\$175.00	\$110.00	\$175.00
Cambridge Terrace, Naenae	\$110.00	\$175.00	\$110.00	\$175.00
All four signboards	\$575.00	\$710.00	\$485.00	\$710.00

Sportsfields and parks

Season charges

Set to recover the percentage of operating cost identified below plus the full operating cost of ancillary services:

	2023–2024					2024–2025				
Recovery rates percentage	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Children	Training/Winter	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Children	Training/Winter
Sports	30%	20%	10%	5%	5%	30%	20%	10%	5%	5%
Cricket/Croquet	25%	15%	10%	5%	N/A	25%	15%	10%	5%	N/A

One-off or single day hire

We charge 10 per cent of the season charge per game, or 15 per cent of the season charge per day if the game lasts three hours or longer.

Special events charges

We charge fees for hiring out sportsgrounds for events and other special events. Our fees and charges include goods and services tax (GST).

Service	2023–2024 Charge	2024–2025 Charge
Events and commercial operators	Get in touch	Get in touch
Picnic bookings (30 or more people)	\$55.00	\$58.00
Filming	\$443 per day	\$470 per day
Marquees for picnics/promotions – small	\$109.00	\$116.00
Marquees for picnics/promotions – up to 50m ²	\$219.00	\$232.00
Marquees for picnics/promotions – up to 100m ²	\$443.00	\$470.00
Marquees for picnics/promotions – larger	\$667.00	\$707.00
Weddings	\$109.00	\$116.00
Hire of rooms, social facilities and training fields	Get in touch	Get in touch
No. 1 field at Hutt Recreation Ground	Get in touch	Get in touch

Note: We give priority to season-long bookings over casual bookings.

Swimming Pools

Casual Rates	2023–2024 Charge	2024–2025 Charge
Adult	\$6.50	\$7.00
Child	\$4.50	\$5.00

Casual Rates	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Over 65s	\$5.00	\$5.30
Spectator (non-supervising adult)	\$2.80	\$3.00
Family pass (two adults/four children)	\$23.80	\$25.00

Concession Rates	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Adult 10 swim	\$55.50	\$63.00
Adult 30 swim	\$135.90	\$182.00
Accessibility 10 swim (for people with disability) Carers or support people assisting receive free admission	\$41.00	\$43.00
Child 10 swim	\$36.00	\$45.00
Child 30 swim	\$87.60	\$130.00
Over 65s 10 swim	\$40.50	\$47.70
Over 65s 30 swim	\$99.90	\$137.80

Pool hire	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Regular hire (25 metres per hour)	\$75.00	\$80.00
Casual hire (25 metres per hour)	\$135.00	\$143.00
Regular hire (50 metres per hour) - Wainuiomata pool	\$165.00	\$175.00
Casual hire (50 metres per hour) - Wainuiomata pool	\$275.00	\$292.00
Lane charge (25 metres per hour)	\$26.00	\$28.00

School groups	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Group hire for lessons (per head)	\$1.80	\$2.00

Meeting rooms	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Casual hire (per hour)	\$28.00	\$30.00

Venue Hire

Principles:

- Spaces should be optimised, multi-purpose and flexible and serve a wide range of activity,
- Given population growth, increased residential density and the loss of other community spaces (churches etc), spaces need to be fairly shared across different groups (some historic arrangements may need to be revisited and quotas applied to enable this),
- Charges should reflect the type of activity taking place,
- Charges should be within Council's Revenue and Finance Policy guidelines.

Rate Categories	Description
Commercial rate – Base Rate	Charged to business and groups that are generating revenue from their activity beyond cost recovery of the event.
Significant individual benefit rate – 80% of Base Rate	Private events that are not open to all – eg: weddings, parties, celebrations and faith-based groups. This includes churches.
Community rate 50% of Base Rate	Community group for community benefit and does not charge attendees per session.
Partner rate 0%-50% of Base Rate	Activities which are open and free to attend and/or developed or delivered in partnership with Council and/or deliver strongly to Council's equity priority and / or focus areas of wellbeing activity may – at officers discretion – be reduced down to 0%

Community halls:

Hourly rates for hall hire are set out below.

- Annual EOI process to identify regular hirers wanting access to the same space, selection by assessment and / or ballot.

Moera, Eastbourne, Belmont, Treadwell and Wainuiomata Community halls	2023-2024 Charge		2024-2025 Charge		
	Community	Commercial	Community	Individual Benefit	Commercial
Monday – Friday	\$20.00	\$32.00	\$20.00	\$33.00	\$42.00
Weekends and public holidays	\$20.00	\$37.00	\$24.00	\$38.00	\$48.00

Russell Keown House	2023-2024 Charge		2024-2025 Charge		
	Community	Commercial	Community	Individual Benefit	Commercial
Per hour	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$13.00	\$21.00	\$26.00
Up to 4 hours	\$16.00	\$32.00	\$21.00	\$33.00	\$42.00
Full day	\$28.00	\$56.00	\$36.50	\$58.00	\$73.00
Minoh House	2023-2024 Charge		2024-2025 Charge		
	Community	Commercial	Community	Individual Benefit	Commercial
Education Session	\$60.00		\$78.00	\$125	\$156.00
Half day	\$100.00		\$130.00	\$208	\$260.00
Full day	\$200.00		\$260.00	\$416	\$520.00
Social Events	\$200.00		\$260.00	\$416	\$520.00

Neighbourhood Hub Bookable Spaces

- Includes AV for where AV is supplied,
- Weekend bookings between 7am Saturday and 7pm Sunday attract a 10% premium,
- Annual EOI process to identify regular hirers wanting access to the same space, selection by assessment and / or ballot.

Meeting rooms in Neighbourhood Hubs	2023-2024 Charge		2024-2025 Charge		
	Community	Commercial	Community	Individual Benefit	Commercial
Eastbourne – small	\$15.00		\$16.50	\$26.00	\$32.50
Koraunui – small	\$10.00	\$15.00	\$16.50	\$26.00	\$32.50
Walter Nash – small	\$15.00	\$20.00	\$16.50	\$26.00	\$32.50
Wainuiomata – meeting	\$15.00	\$29.00	\$19.00	\$30.00	\$38.00
Petone – Boardroom	\$9.00		\$19.00	\$30.00	\$38.00
Eastbourne – Boardroom	\$9.00		\$19.00	\$30.00	\$38.00
Koraunui – medium A	\$15.00	\$20.00	\$19.00	\$30.00	\$38.00

Meeting rooms in Neighbourhood Hubs	2023-2024 Charge		2024-2025 Charge		
	Community	Commercial	Community	Individual Benefit	Commercial
Koraunui – medium B	\$20.00	\$25.00	\$19.00	\$30.00	\$38.00
Koraunui – Large A	\$35.00	\$50.00	\$32.50	\$52.00	\$65.00
Koraunui – Large B	\$35.00	\$50.00	\$32.50	\$52.00	\$65.00
Koraunui – Large A& B	\$70.00	\$100.00	\$65.00	\$104.00	\$130.00
Walter Nash – large	\$35.00	\$55.00	\$32.50	\$52.00	\$65.00
Walter Nash – large combined	\$65.00	\$110.00	\$65.00	\$104.00	\$130.00

Walter Nash Courts	2023-2024 Charge		2024-2025 Charge	
	Regular	Casual	Discounted: M-F 6am-6pm & S&S 6pm-10pm	Standard: M-F 6pm-10pm & S&S 7am-6pm
One court	\$45.00	\$77.00	\$45.00	\$64.00
Two courts	\$85.00	\$139.00	\$80.00	\$114.00
Three courts	\$125.00	\$206.00	\$115.00	\$164.00
Four courts	\$155.00	\$258.00	\$150.00	\$214.00
Five courts	\$185.00	\$309.00	\$185.00	\$264.00

Walter Nash Stadiums	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge		
	Flat rate, maximum charges for community use. Commercial activities incur separate charges available on inquiry.	Community	Individual Benefit	Commercial
Front stadium – all day	\$1,600	\$1,040	\$1,664	\$2,080
Front stadium – ½ day	\$800	\$520	\$832	\$1,040

Back stadium – full day	\$1,200	\$780	\$1,248	\$1,560
Back stadium – ½ day	\$600	\$390	\$624	\$780
Full facility – all day	\$3,600	\$2,340	\$3,744	\$4,680
Full facility – ½ day	\$2,500	\$1,625	\$2,600	\$3,250

Note: Charges are for venue only with separate charges applying for equipment, cleaning, security etc on enquiry.

Little Theatre

	2023–2024			
	Monday to Friday	Weekends and public holidays	Monday to Friday	Weekends and public holidays
Hours and sessions	(Jan–Aug)	(Jan–Aug)	(Sep–Dec)	(Sep–Dec)
One session (8am–1pm, 1pm–6pm or 6pm–11pm)	\$160	\$235	\$175	\$255
Two sessions in one day	\$260	\$350	\$180	\$380
Three sessions in one day	\$385	\$525	\$420	\$575
Per hour after 11 pm	\$90	\$125	\$95	\$135
Note: 25% discount for community organisations.				
Site induction (new charge in 2023–24)	\$225.00 per event			
Post event reset and tech check (New charge in 2023–24)	\$225.00 per event			

	2023–2024			
	Monday to Friday	Weekends and public holidays	Monday to Friday	Weekends and public holidays
	(Jan–Aug)	(Jan–Aug)	(Sep–Dec)	(Sep–Dec)
Hours and sessions				
Site cleaning (new charge in 2023–24)	\$172.50 per day/event			
Technician	\$75 hourly			
Minimum three hours Minimum six hours for bookings over three days				

Hours and sessions	2024–2025	
	Monday to Friday	Weekends and public holidays
Full Day Hire (8am–11pm)	\$420	\$575
Per hour after 11 pm	\$95	\$135
Note: 25% discount for community organisations.		
Site induction (new charge in 2023–24)	\$225 per event	
Post event reset and tech check	\$225 per event	
Site cleaning	\$172.50 per event	
Technician*	\$75 hourly	
*Minimum three hours,		

Dowse Museum

Room charges (per hour)	2023–2024	2024–2025
James Coe 1	\$70.00	\$75.00
James Coe 2	\$60.00	\$65.00
Foyer	\$65.00	\$70.00
Meeting room	\$35.00	\$40.00
Courtyard	\$35.00	\$40.00

Room charges (per hour)	2023–2024	2024–2025
James Coe Centre (JC1+JC2)	\$115.00	\$125.00
James Coe 2 and foyer	\$115.00	\$125.00
JCC and foyer	\$170.00	\$175.00
Staff charges (per hour)		
Duty Manager	\$40.00	\$40.00
Bar Staff/After Hours	\$35.00	\$35.00
Security Staff	\$55.00	\$60.00
Discount rates		
Hutt City Council	20%	20%
Community	60%	60%
Post event cleaning cost (new charge in 2023–24)	\$50.00	\$50.00

Trade waste class

		2023–2024		2024–2025
	Consent Fees	Consent + \$165 if conditional consent required	Consent Fees	Consent + \$175 if conditional consent required
Class 1: High risk	\$1,750	\$1,915	\$1845.00	\$2020.00
Class 2: Moderate risk	\$885	\$1,050	\$935.00	\$1110.00
Class 3: Low risk	\$495	\$660	\$520.00	\$695.00
Class 4: Minimal risk	\$265	\$430	\$280.00	\$455.00
Class 5: Minimal risk low flow	\$130	N/A	\$135.00	N/A
Application fee		\$100		\$105
Re-inspection fee		\$125		\$130.00
Late payment additional fee		\$105		\$110.00
Transfer additional fee		\$50		\$55.00

Trade waste user charges

	2023–2024	2024–2025
Flow	\$0.549 per cubic metre	\$0.579 per cubic metre
Total suspended solids	\$1.192 per kilogram	\$1.256 per kilogram
COD (chemical oxygen demand)	\$0.417 per kilogram	\$0.440 per kilogram

Service Connection Applications

Service Connection	2023–2024 Fees	2024–2025 Fees
Sewer/Wastewater	\$130.00	\$140.00
Stormwater	\$130.00	\$140.00
Water	\$130.00	\$140.00

Water

	2023–2024	2024–2025
Fee for use of water by builders on unmetered industrial and commercial sites	\$130.00	\$140.00
Charge for ordinary supply Class 2 Water		
Minimum charge per cubic metre	\$3.35	\$4.25
Water supplied by hydrant		
Per cubic metre	\$3.35	\$4.25
Minimum charge	\$130.00	\$140.00

Ngā whakamāramatanga –

Definitions

10 Year Plan – A plan that describes the activities of a local authority, its community outcomes, and its long term focus in terms of decisions and activities. This is equivalent to our Long-Term Plan (LTP).

Annual Plan – A plan that describes the activities of the local authority, with a particular focus on the financial year for which the document is produced.

Asset – Something of value that Council owns on behalf of the people of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt, such as roads, drains, parks, and buildings.

Asset Management Plan – A long-term plan for managing an asset to ensure that it continues to have the capacity to provide an agreed level of service and that costs over the life of the asset are minimised.

Capital expenditure – Money spent on acquiring or building long-term Council assets.

Central Business District (CBD) – Lower Hutt’s city centre.

Community Boards – A local elected body set up under the Local Government Act. Community boards are consulted by Council and can represent community concerns to Council. Hutt City Council has three community boards: Eastbourne, Petone and Wainuiomata.

Council-Controlled Organisation (CCO) – A company, in which Council is at least a 50% shareholder that independently manages facilities, delivers services, and undertakes developments on behalf of the Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt community. Where necessary, Council funds these organisations.

Employee Costs – The costs of all staff expenditure, including wages, salaries and related taxes, training, and recruitment costs. Remuneration of elected and appointed representatives is also included under this heading. This does not include CCO director fees, which are included in operating expenditure.

Financial Year – Council’s financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June of the following year.

Local Government Act 2002 – The key legislation that defines the powers and responsibilities of local authorities like Hutt City Council.

Long Term Plan (LTP) – See 10-Year Plan, above. Maintenance costs – Money spent to keep the Council’s assets in working condition, such as repairs and maintenance.

Mana Whenua – Māori who have historic and territorial rights over the land. Mana whenua refers to iwi and hapū who have these rights in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai, Lower Hutt. The tribe's history and legends are based in the lands they have occupied over generations and the land provides the sustenance for the people and to provide.

Ngāti Toa Rangatira – An iwi with historic and territorial rights over Te Awa Kairangi, Lower Hutt. Originally living in the Kāwhia area on the North Island's west coast, Ngāti Toa Rangatira (also known as Ngāti Toa) lands are now largely in the southwestern North Island centred around Porirua and the Kāpiti Coast. The northernmost point of the Ngāti Toa Rangatira rohe is considered to be Whangaehu, extending south on the west coast of the North Island and encompassing Te Moana o Raukawa (Cook Strait). In Te Waipounamu (the South Island), the rohe extends to the Arahura River, its southernmost point on the West Coast, and Kaikōura on the east coast.

Operating Expenditure – Money spent on the day-to-day operations of the Council.

Operating Projects – Significant projects that do not result in the creation of Council assets.

Performance Measure – A measure that shows how well Council is doing in achieving the goals it has set for itself.

PPE – An accounting term for Property, plant and equipment representing all the assets of the Council, such as land buildings, pipes, roads, community facilities.

Rates – Funds collected by Council from levies on property. These are based on the capital value of the property, but the term is often used to also include targeted rates.

Residents Satisfaction Survey (RSS) – This survey is conducted using a panel system, where a group of residents receive surveys to provide feedback on the city.

Significance – The degree of importance of an issue, proposal, decision, or matter as assessed by a local authority in terms of its likely consequences for the current and future social, economic, environmental, or cultural wellbeing of the community.

Significant Activity – An activity deemed to be significant according to Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. Currently the Long-Term Plan and Annual Plan list 31 separate significant activities that fall within 12 groups of activities.

Seaview Marina Limited (SML) – This is a Council-controlled organisation which is Wellington’s newest and fastest developing marina, situated at the sheltered northeast end of Wellington Harbour.

Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika – Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika is a collective that comprises people of Te Āti Awa, Taranaki, Ngāti Ruanui, Ngāti Tama and others, including Ngāti Mutunga, from several Taranaki iwi whose ancestors migrated to Wellington in the 1820s and 1830s and who signed the Port Nicholson Block Deed of Purchase in 1839. Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika, represented by Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika (Port Nicholson Block Settlement) Trust, has over 19,000 registered members.

Targeted rate – Any rate levied other than the general rate, which is targeted at users of a service such as water supply, wastewater, refuse and recycling, and the Jackson Street Programme.

Te Āti Awa – An iwi with historic and territorial rights over Te Awa Kairangi, Lower Hutt, and Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui, the wider Wellington region. Te Āti Awa in this region share close kinship to Te Āti Awa in northern Taranaki, Kāpiti and the northern areas of the South Island.

Urban Plus Limited (UPL) & Urban Plus Limited Developments Limited (UPLD DL)

– These are Council-controlled organisations and are multidisciplinary property companies. They provide high quality residential property development, rental housing portfolio management and strategic property services.

User charges – Income to Council through fees paid by those who use specific services Council provides.

Contact details

Your Mayor and Councillors

Hutt City Council is made up of 12 Councillors and a Mayor. Along with all other local authorities in New Zealand, Council is elected every three years.

The Mayor and six Councillors are elected on a city-wide basis and six Councillors are elected to represent their respective wards, while working in the best interests of the city as a whole. There are six wards – Northern, Eastern, Central, Western, Harbour and Wainuiomata – each with one Councillor. Following elections in October 2022, a new Council was sworn in for the new triennium. You can find information about Hutt City Council's elected members below and on our website – hutt.city/councillors

Campbell Barry
Koromatua | Mayor

Tui Lewis
Koromatua Tuarua | Deputy Mayor
Kaikaunihera ki te Whanganui
Harbour Ward Councillor

Josh Briggs
Kaikaunihera o Te Tāone Whānui
City Wide Councillor

Brady Dyer
Kaikaunihera o Te Tāone Whānui
City Wide Councillor

Simon Edwards
Kaikaunihera o Te Tāone Whānui
City Wide Councillor

Karen Morgan

Kaikaunihera o Te Tāone Whānui
City Wide Councillor

Tony Stallinger
Kaikaunihera o Te Tāone Whānui
City Wide Councillor

Gabriel Tupou
Kaikaunihera o Te Tāone Whānui
City Wide Councillor

Glenda Barratt
Kaikaunihera ki Te Riu
Central Ward Councillor

Keri Brown
Kaikaunihera o Wainuiomata
Wainuiomata Ward Councillor

Andy Mitchell
Kaikaunihera ki Te Rāwhiti
Eastern Ward Councillor

Chris Parkin
Kaikaunihera ki Te Uru
Western Ward Councillor

Naomi Shaw
Kaikaunihera ki Te Raki
Northern Ward Councillor

Hutt City Council

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Neighbourhood Hubs

War Memorial Library

Address: 2 Queens Drive, Lower Hutt

Phone: 04 570 6633

Eastbourne Community Library

Address: 38 Rimu Street, Eastbourne

Phone: 04 562 8042

Maungaraki Community Library –

Whare Pūrākau

Address: Maungaraki School,

137 Dowse Drive, Maungaraki

Phone: 028 2550 3219

Moerā Community Library

Address: 107 Randwick Road, Moerā

Phone: 04 568 4720

Naenae Community Library

Address: Hillary Court, Naenae

Phone: 04 567 2859

Petone Community Library

Address: 7 Britannia Street, Petone

Phone: 04 568 6253

Koraunui Stokes Valley

Community Hub & Library

Address: 186 Stokes Valley Road, Stokes Valley

Phone: 04 562 9050

Walter Nash Centre & Library

Address: 22 Taine Street, Taitā

Phone: 04 560 1090

Wainuiomata Community Hub & Library

Address: 1a–1c Queen Street, Wainuiomata

Phone: 04 564 5822

Pools

Huia Pool and Fitness

Address: Huia Street, Lower Hutt

Pool phone: 04 570 6655

Fitness suite phone: 04 570 1053

Stokes Valley Pool and Fitness

Address: Bowers Street, Stokes Valley

Pool phone: 04 562 9030

Fitness suite phone: 04 562 9030

McKenzie Baths Summer Pool

Address: 79 Udy Street, Petone

Phone: 04 568 6563

Eastbourne Summer Pool

Address: Marine Parade, Eastbourne

Phone: 04 562 7582

Wainuiomata Summer Pool

Address: 2 Moohan Street, Wainuiomata

Phone: 04 564 8780

Arts and Culture

The Dowse Art Museum

Address: 45 Laings Road, Lower Hutt

Phone: 04 570 6500

Petone Settlers Museum

Address: 130 The Esplanade, Petone

Phone: 04 568 8373

Little Theatre

Address: 2 Queens Drive, Lower Hutt

Phone: 04 570 6500

Independent Auditor's Report

DRAFT

Report no: LTPAP2024/1/24

Three Waters Further Advice for 2024-2034 Long Term Plan

Purpose of Report

1. This report provides further background information and advice from Wellington Water Limited (WWL) on the proposed three waters investment for the 2024-2034 Draft Long Term Plan (draft LTP).

Recommendations

That the Subcommittee recommends that Council:

- (1) notes the further advice from Wellington Water Limited (WWL) on three waters investment for the 2024-2034 Draft Long Term Plan (draft LTP);
- (2) notes that operational costs associated with operating and maintaining water meters are not currently included in the preferred investment option for the draft LTP;
- (3) decides either:
 - (a) await the outcome of the business case to be undertaken in 2024/25 to make this decision with more accurate information; OR
 - (b) to include in the preferred investment option for the draft LTP the recommended OPEX costs associated with operating and maintaining water meters as outlined in paragraph 5 of the report, noting that this will require an increase in rates revenue from year 2 onwards; and
- (4) notes that the preferred CAPEX investment option will not adequately fund the network renewal strategy to achieve the target of 30 kilometres of three water pipe infrastructure renewed per year to clear the backlog, with the drinking water network achieving around 50% of what is required and the local wastewater network around 10% for most years of the draft LTP.

Background

2. The Subcommittee has previously considered advice from WWL at its meetings on 30 October 2023 (OPEX) and 27 November 2023 (CAPEX) from which it has made decisions on a preferred investment options for the draft LTP.

3. This report briefly summarises WWL's further advice on Council's proposed preferred option for both OPEX and CAPEX investment in the draft LTP, particularly commenting on the risks associated with this option. The advice is attached as Appendix 1.

OPEX Investment

4. Council agreed to include in the draft LTP the WWL recommended OPEX budget level for 2024/25 and for future years thereafter to adjust the budget by the standard inflation adjusters. The key reason for this was that there was insufficient information and justification from WWL to support the steep increases in future years.
5. WWL has indicated that holding OPEX investment at the year one recommended budget of \$34.8M, with future years simply adjusted by the standard inflation rate, will be insufficient to meet ongoing operational costs.
6. It points out that the costs associated with operating and managing universal water meters as they are rolled out across the city will need to be met. The cost of this work will increase from an estimated \$0.8M in 2025/26, \$1.3M in 2026/27 and \$2.0M in 2028/29 onwards.
7. This is new information that was not made explicit to Council when the decision was made in October 2023 to hold the investment at year one levels.
8. Council could either adjust the water activity budget in the draft LTP by making an allowance for this item now, based on this advice, or await the outcome of the detailed business case to be completed in 2024/25 before making this decision. It is expected that more accurate information will result from the business case work.
9. WWL advises that the flatline OPEX budget carries the following risks;
 - a. a flatline budget is unlikely to be able to respond to increasing operating needs of an ageing network resulting in reduced levels of service, such as the time it takes to attend and resolve leaks.
 - b. a flatline budget could result over time in a decrease in planned and reactive maintenance and investigations and result in a negative impact on the drinking water network, affecting Council's ability to actively respond to the acute water shortage risk over the dry summer months.
 - c. essential expenditure such as energy for the wastewater plant has recently experienced a large increase. If this trend continues it will reduce the available OPEX for other operational activity.
10. While not specifically included in the WWL advice, the investment in water meters is likely to result in a higher number of leaks being located, both in the public and private parts of the network. This was certainly the case with the recent trial carried out in Greytown. If these leaks are to be resolved in a timely manner WWL will likely require more resources to both repair the leaks on the public network and to follow up with owners where there are leaks within the private part of the network.

11. WWL has advised that it has been able to reduce the Management Fee by around \$250k through cost efficiencies. Officers have asked WWL to reallocate the funding to the operating budget, which will help to partially reduce the risks associated with the flatline budget.

CAPEX Investment

12. Council's preferred option for CAPEX investment in the draft LTP is \$1.31B (uninflated) which is \$770M lower than WWL's maximum deliverable programme of \$2.08B (uninflated). The key reason why Council has included in the draft plan the lower level of investment is due to the higher option being considered unaffordable to be funded by ratepayers alone without government support.
13. The main items that make up the difference are:
 - a. \$248M of funding to achieve the network renewals strategy, (that is increasing renewals to around 30 kilometres per year to address the backlog within the 30-year period of the Infrastructure Strategy);
 - b. \$51M for Hutt CBD stormwater renewals; and
 - c. Funding to undertake the physical works to replace the Seaview main outfall pipe, for which only the funding for the design and planning are included in the draft LTP.
14. WWL advises that the preferred option will likely carry some compliance and water supply risks due to projects starting later than it has recommended.
15. Deferring renewals will increase operating costs and will push out problems with ageing infrastructure. Overall, the size and cost of the renewals backlog problem will increase.
16. The proposed level of investment in renewals will make little impact in addressing the backlog that exists for both the wastewater and drinking water pipe networks. Drinking water is being funded at around 50% of what WWL considers is required to address the backlog, with local wastewater (excluding the bulk network), around 10% for most years of the LTP.

Discussion

17. Whilst significant progress has been made since 2020 with three waters CAPEX investment, the preferred CAPEX investment option will not adequately address the network renewal strategy over the first 10 years of the 30-year target period of the Infrastructure Strategy. This effectively pushes the responsibility for meeting these costs onto future ratepayers.
18. Debt head room constraints limit Council's ability to further loan fund renewals, while rates funding these works would have a significant impact on many ratepayers, particularly those with fixed incomes. Rates funding asset renewals is in accordance with the principles that underlie Council's Financial Strategy and help Council to work towards a balanced budget.

19. The overall shortfall between the preferred CAPEX option and WWL's investment advice will need to be loaded and spread over years 11 to 30 of the period of the Infrastructure Strategy to demonstrate that Council has adequately responded to WWL advice on its three water assets. Accordingly, the investment required over the last 20 years of the strategy will need to ramp up substantially.

Climate Change Impact and Considerations

20. There are no specific climate change issues to consider.

Consultation

21. Consultation on the draft LTP will occur once the draft LTP has been adopted.

Legal Considerations

22. There are no specific legal issues to consider.

Financial Considerations

23. If Council decides to include in its preferred option OPEX investment to manage water meters there will be an impact on rates from year 2 of the draft LTP. This would equate to roughly a further 0.5% rates increase to be added into each of the years from 2025-26 to 2028/29.

Appendices

No.	Title	Page
1↓	Wellington Water Advice on 3 Waters Investment for 2024-2034 Long Term Plan	395

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Group Chief Financial Officer

Reviewed By: Alison Geddes
Director Environment and Sustainability

Approved By: Jo Miller
Chief Executive



Advice to Hutt City Council Regarding Draft Three Waters Operational and Capital programmes and budgets for the 2024-34 Long Term Plan

TO Bruce Hodgins, Strategic Advisor, Hutt City Council

COPIED TO Pete Wells, Manager Service Planning, Wellington Water; Kevin Locke, General Manager Customer Operations, Wellington Water; Jenny Livschitz, Group Chief Financial Officer, Hutt City Council

FROM Julie Alexander, Group Manager Network Strategy and Planning, Wellington Water

DATE 2nd February 2024

Contact for telephone discussion (if required)

Name	Position		1st Contact
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Pete Wells	Head of Service Planning, Wellington Water	021 195 9621	x

Purpose

1. This memo advises Hutt City Council (Council) on:
 - a. the draft operational expenditure (OPEX) and capital expenditure (CAPEX) budgets Council has set for the 2024-34 Long Term Plan (LTP) period,
 - b. the draft OPEX and CAPEX programmes Wellington Water has built to fit within the budgets, and
 - c. the high-level outcomes achieved for Council from the draft OPEX and CAPEX investment programmes, as well as guidance on risks and lost opportunities Council will carry with these programmes.



Recommendations

2. It is recommended that Council:
 - a. **note** the OPEX budget for the 2024-34 LTP period is in line with the level recommended by Wellington Water for year 1, but is below the recommended level for other years;
 - b. **note** that the flatline OPEX budget for the 2024-34 LTP period does not allow for ongoing consequential OPEX for data collection and management of the Universal Residential Smart Meters, starting from Year 2 onwards.
 - c. **note** the CAPEX budget for the 2024-34 LTP period is below the level recommended by Wellington Water;
 - d. **Note** all budget figures quoted in this memo are uninflated, inflation adjustments will need to be applied by Council;
 - e. **note** that Wellington Water appreciates the level of funding Council has been able to propose in its draft budgets for community consultation and looks forward to continuing to engage constructively to get best value from available funding;
 - f. **note** that more detailed advice, with information about outcomes supported by the proposed investments, as well as guidance on risks arising from unfunded activities, will be provided to Council to support material for consultation on Council's draft 2024-34 LTP;
 - g. **note** that in line with agreed policies on transparency and information sharing, this memo will be published on Wellington Water's public website, subject to any redactions consistent with the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, once Council has considered and made decisions regarding this advice.

Background

3. The investment planning process for three waters assets and services has been uncertain and challenging to coordinate for the 2024-34 LTP period due to the passing of new legislation and a change in government.
4. Legislation currently states that councils are required to decide funding levels and priorities for the first two years of the 2024-34 LTP period, and government will decide from Year 3 onwards. The newly elected coalition government announced their intentions to repeal this legislation in December 2023.
5. To be ready for various election outcomes, Wellington Water has built draft three waters OPEX and CAPEX programmes for the full ten years of the 2024-34 LTP period.
6. In developing the draft 2024-34 LTP OPEX and CAPEX programmes for Council, the Wellington Water Committee has directed Wellington Water to maintain the following five strategic priorities to guide regional investment:
 - Looking after existing infrastructure
 - Supporting a growing population
 - Sustainable water supply and demand
 - Improving environmental water quality
 - Achieving net zero carbon emissions and building resilience



7. This direction has been applied to the Wellington Water recommended OPEX budget and the recommended (Maximum Deliverable) CAPEX programme. Budgets below these recommended levels will impact the ability to have a balanced programme which delivers on all strategic priorities in a meaningful way.
8. Council's OPEX and CAPEX programmes have been developed through an iterative process with Council officers and regular updates to Council elected members. The following updates have been provided to Council:
 - a. Stage 1 Advice: Council briefing on challenges and priorities at 13 September 2023 Council workshop
 - b. Stage 2 Advice: Council direction on detailed investment options at 9 October 2023 Council workshop and 30 October Council meeting
 - c. Stage 3 Advice at 13 November 2023 Council workshop and 27 November Council meeting
9. Wellington Water thanks Council for its constructive engagement through this process and appreciates the level of funding Council has been able to propose in its draft budgets.

2024-34 LTP OPEX budgets and draft programme

10. Within OPEX budgets there is activity that is considered unavoidable; that is, activity that is mandatory or cannot be avoided or deferred as its essential for the operation and maintenance of Council's assets. For example, costs required for the day-to-day operation of critical services where the consequence of failure is very high, or for maintaining compliance with legislation, regulation, or industry standards.
11. Wellington Water presented to Council a recommended level of OPEX for the 2024-34 LTP period to ensure that all operational activity Wellington Water recommends can be undertaken.
12. The Wellington Water recommended budget includes an assumed consequential OPEX requirement for ongoing data collection and management costs for the Universal Residential Smart Meters from Year 2 onwards, in line with when the universal residential smart meters will be installed. These are shown as planned maintenance costs for the Universal Residential Smart Meters and ramp up as follows:
 - FY2024/25: \$0.0M
 - FY2025/26: \$0.8M
 - FY2026/27: \$1.3M
 - FY2028/29 onwards: \$2.0M
13. The actual consequential OPEX requirement will be determined through the detailed business case to be developed in Year 1 of the 2024-34 LTP. Once this is complete, council can make an informed decision on how to incorporate the ongoing costs into future OPEX budgets.
14. At the Council Long Term Plan Committee meeting of 30 October 2023, Council agreed to Wellington Water's recommended annual OPEX budget of \$35.047M for year one, with all subsequent years remaining at this investment level adjusted each year for inflation (a flatline budget).
15. Within the budget Council has agreed to, there will be opportunity to increase planned and reactive maintenance above the levels being delivered in FY2023/24, and increase investment in activities such as:



- a. Critical Asset Condition Assessments – physical pipe inspections to pick up high criticality assets going forward, pump station asset management documentation and action and smart response plans, and testing of critical pumps
- b. Increased leak repair activity, active leakage control and water loss management – based on increased levels of service to get on top of growing leaks (7% yearly increase)
- c. Catchment growth planning
- d. Wastewater Joint Venture emissions monitoring (new activity)
- e. Regional Biosolids management – strategy and plan for the beneficial reuse of wastewater biosolids.

16. Table 1 summarises Council's FY2024/25 OPEX budget.

Water Type	Investment Category	Year 1 FY2024/25	% of programme
Drinking Water (DW)	Monitoring & Investigations	\$2.6M	7.5%
	Operations	\$0.1M	0.3%
	Planned Maintenance	\$1.8M	5.2%
	Reactive Maintenance	\$6.2M	17.8%
DW Total		\$10.6M	30.5%
Stormwater (SW)	Monitoring & Investigations	\$1.1M	3.2%
	Operations	\$0.0M	0%
	Planned Maintenance	\$1.4M	4%
	Reactive Maintenance	\$1.4M	4%
SW Total		\$3.9M	11.2%
Wastewater (WW)	Monitoring & Investigations	\$2.0M	5.7%
	Operations	\$0.1M	0.3%
	Planned Maintenance	\$0.8M	2.3%
	Reactive Maintenance	\$1.5M	4.3%
	Treatment Plant	\$0.3M	0.9%
WW Total		\$4.7M	13.5%
Wastewater Treatment Plant Joint Venture (WWJV)	Monitoring & Investigations	\$0.7M	2%
	Operations	\$0.0M	0%
	Planned Maintenance	\$0.7M	2%
	Reactive Maintenance	\$0.4M	1.1%
	Treatment Plant	\$9.8M	28.2%
WWJV Total		\$11.7M	33.6%
Management Total	Management and Advisory Services	\$3.8M	10.9%
Grand Total		\$34.8M	

Table 1: Hutt City Council uninflated OPEX for the 2024-34 LTP

17. Wellington Water is cognisant of the cost pressures Council is facing and has been looking at cost efficiencies throughout the organisation. In response to this, the Management Fee has been reduced by 5% for all councils. This brings Council's FY2024/34 OPEX budget down to \$34.8M.
18. Council should note that a flatline OPEX budget carries risk:
 - a. Wellington Water's recommended OPEX budget increases significantly over the 10-year period reflecting the increasing operating needs of an ageing network. A flatline budget may not be able to respond to these needs. This could impact the three waters level of



service Council provides its communities, for example, the time it takes to attend and resolve leaks.

- b. A flatline budget will mean activity in planned and reactive maintenance, and investigations would progressively decrease over time as budget is directed to essential activity. Over the 10-year LTP period, the flatline OPEX budget is \$44.3M less than the Wellington Water recommended budget.
- c. Reductions to planned and reactive maintenance of the water network will impact the ability to detect and repair leaks in the water network and may impact Council's ability to actively respond to acute water shortage risk.
- d. Energy and disposal costs at the treatment plant can vary and are essential expenditure. Any increases here will reduce available OPEX for other operational activity.

2024-34 LTP CAPEX budgets and draft programme

19. In developing Council's 2024-34 LTP CAPEX programme, Wellington Water initially presented to Council a view of:
 - a. Council's unconstrained CAPEX need,
 - b. a maximum deliverable level of investment that Wellington Water could make (noting this should be viewed as a share of an overall regional maximum deliverable level of investment. As such, there is flexibility to support investment above this level if other councils did not fund to their maximum deliverable level), and
 - c. a baseline level of investment based on Council's 2021-31 LTP budget level.
20. Council officers then asked Wellington Water to develop four CAPEX programmes, based on the baseline level of investment, for Councillors to consider:
 - a. Option 1 – Programme to fit Council LTP Baseline budget
 - b. Option 2 – Option 1 including universal residential smart meters
 - c. Option 3 – Option 1 including network renewal backlog strategy
 - d. Option 4 - Option 1 including universal residential smart meters and network renewal backlog strategy
21. To fit within the Council LTP Baseline budgets some key projects needed to be shifted to start later than recommended by Wellington Water.
22. Following the 13 November 2023 Council workshop, Council confirmed its intentions to progress with Option 2 as the preferred option for consultation, with the following changes to two significant projects:
 - a. Eastern Hills Reservoir (previously called Naenae No 2 Reservoir), Outlet Main and Pipeline – Start date of FY2028/29 in Option 2 to be brought forward to start in FY2026/27.
 - b. Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant Odour Control Renewal – Start date of FY2027/28 in Option 2 to be brought forward to start in FY2024/25.
23. The CAPEX for Option 2 with the changes noted in paragraph 23 are summarised in Table 2 below.



24.

Water type	LGA category	2024/25	Triennium	LTP - Total
Drinking Water	Growth	100,000	9,637,000	43,319,200
	Renewal	15,217,763	41,585,603	216,723,140
	Level of Service	4,993,100	42,870,917	163,600,601
	Total	20,310,863	94,093,520	423,642,941
Stormwater	Growth	307,000	957,000	7,358,550
	Renewal	4,064,629	12,709,246	39,187,959
	Level of Service	3,113,000	15,369,786	131,916,236
	Total	7,484,629	29,036,032	178,462,745
Wastewater	Growth	4,578,200	7,144,154	16,290,909
	Renewal	10,034,000	18,847,625	90,593,810
	Level of Service	4,138,644	9,530,713	84,328,763
	Total	18,750,844	35,522,492	191,213,482
Wastewater JV	Growth	-	-	335,115
	Renewal	32,499,250	163,656,930	497,979,580
	Level of Service	1,023,086	1,643,103	17,465,138
	Total	33,522,336	165,300,033	515,779,833
Total:		80,068,672	323,952,077	1,309,099,001

Table 2: Uninflated budget for Option 2 CAPEX programme

25. Option 2 includes investment across the five strategic priorities but focuses investment on:
- Looking After Existing Infrastructure,
 - Sustainable Water Supply and Demand,
 - Improving Environmental Water Quality, and
 - Supporting Growth.
26. While there are a limited number of specific growth projects in the Option 2 programme that Wellington Water will deliver for council, there are many other level of service and renewal driven projects which also support growth. Council, with Wellington Water support, is also progressing growth and renewal driven water infrastructure projects outside of the three waters programme Wellington Water delivers, e.g. through the CBD sewer bypass, IAF stormwater projects and the RiverLink programme.
27. Under the Option 2 programme being delivered by Wellington Water, there is minimal investment in activity to achieve net carbon zero and increase resilience to climate change (including flooding).
28. Option 2 includes the following activity:
- Committed projects (inc. UHCC JV projects) – all projects underway such as the Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant Wastewater Storage
 - Compliance / consenting projects and programmes, for example for resource consent renewals and progressing the global stormwater and network overflow consents
 - Control systems and modelling – programmes that are considered essential activity to manage assets and support other investment
 - Reactive renewals for all asset classes



- e. Progressing the design and planning for the replacement of the Seaview main outfall pipe
 - f. Continuation of planned network renewal activities to address assets known to be in poor condition or subject to frequent failures
 - g. A small number of other level of service projects and growth projects, noting that some of these are deferred to start later than recommended by Wellington Water due to Council's funding constraints.
29. Appendix A provides a breakdown of the Option 2 draft 2024-34 LTP CAPEX programme that has been shared with Council. Note, this programme is still moving and is a point in time view of Council's CAPEX programme until it is finalised in June 2024.
30. Option 2 is expected to carry some compliance and water supply security risks as a result of projects starting later than recommended, and network renewals being delivered at a rate below that recommended by Wellington Water. Deferring renewals activity increases operating costs and pushes the problems associated with ageing infrastructure down the track. Overall, this increases the size and cost of the renewals backlog problem.
31. Overall, budget below that recommended by Wellington Water will make it difficult to deliver on all service level targets and key performance indicators and deliver on all strategic priorities in a meaningful way.

Next steps

32. Wellington Water is preparing artefacts in accordance with the Minimum Viable Product (MVP) guidance prepared by Councils, and Audit New Zealand advice, to support council's LTP audit.

Appendix A: Council draft 2024-34 LTP CAPEX Programme

Funded Projects	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	LTP Total
Contractually committed (excluding network renewals)	3,396,405	2,565,188	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,161,593
Contractually committed (networks renewals)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consenting NDP and other specific consenting programmes	1,660,000	1,660,000	2,500,000	2,600,000	4,147,000	5,067,000	16,270,000	15,420,000	15,980,000	24,320,000	89,624,000
Priority modelling	830,000	680,000	860,000	980,000	630,000	980,000	580,000	580,000	470,000	370,000	6,960,000
Control Systems	144,844	85,000	294,000	273,000	305,000	277,000	287,000	267,000	267,000	277,000	2,476,844
Reactive projects	1,897,923	1,806,844	1,824,764	1,803,019	1,819,494	1,182,684	1,237,808	1,180,146	1,018,287	1,006,310	14,777,279
Planned Renewals	1,997,614	1,885,614	1,693,866	1,430,463	1,249,020	1,754,622	2,166,073	1,202,676	1,031,939	1,082,880	15,494,767
Other renewals	1,779,539	9,325,294	1,476,843	4,416,333	5,880,000	2,205,000	-	-	-	500,000	-
Priority projects	3,370,000	5,000,000	2,790,000	5,948,030	10,459,460	10,728,210	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	38,695,700
Major Projects	15,500,000	58,800,000	47,500,000	22,416,250	43,000,000	58,500,000	23,000,000	-	-	-	268,716,250
Network renewals strategy - not fully loaded	28,393,300	18,772,400	22,979,335	25,785,440	37,811,190	42,848,940	70,243,960	78,905,460	126,691,400	74,735,640	527,167,065
Other priority projects	10,289,797	7,413,327	8,133,930	7,903,806	23,581,778	37,235,075	39,035,723	30,664,491	26,722,221	50,120,846	241,100,994
Universal Residential Smart Meters	1,393,000	6,896,000	17,241,000	21,789,000	20,689,000	4,548,000	-	-	-	-	72,556,000
WWL Baseline Programme	70,652,422	114,889,667	107,493,738	95,345,341	149,571,942	165,326,531	152,920,564	128,319,773	172,280,847	152,512,676	1,309,313,501

Unfunded projects not included with council baseline	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	LTP Total
Other Network Renewals Projects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Network renewals strategy (unfunded portion)	14,088,390	9,891,360	11,073,382	12,600,000	14,979,600	23,247,000	41,534,500	53,652,000	67,212,000	-	248,278,232
Hutt CBD flooding renewals	-	5,100,000	10,200,000	20,400,000	15,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	51,000,000
Total Unfunded Programme	14,088,390	14,991,360	21,273,382	33,000,000	30,279,600	23,247,000	41,534,500	53,652,000	67,212,000	-	299,278,232

TOTAL PROGRAMME (including unfunded programme)	84,740,812	129,881,027	128,767,120	128,345,341	179,851,542	188,573,531	194,455,064	181,971,773	239,492,847	152,512,676	1,608,591,733
WWL Maximum Deliverable	89,365,102	116,174,633	151,027,023	196,335,129	255,235,668	255,235,668	255,235,668	255,235,668	255,235,668	255,235,668	2,084,315,895

Projects	Primary_LGA_Classification	Service_Area	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Seaview WWTP Wastewater Storage	Level of service	Wastewater JV	1,023,086	492,017	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dowse Dr Stormwater Improvement	Level of service	Stormwater	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hutt Central Wastewater (excl JV) Network Improvements	Growth	Wastewater	500,000	300,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epuni and Woburn WW Network Upgrades	Level of service	Wastewater	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HCC VHCA Reservoir Water Quality Renewals	Renewal	Drinking Water	1,810,594	1,773,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gracefield Reservoir Urgent Structural Repairs	Renewal	Drinking Water	2,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NDP: SW Subcatchment Asset Management Plan - Hutt City B	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,000	140,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
NDP: SW Subcatchment Asset Management Plan - Hutt City A	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	-	-	140,000	140,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
NDP: SMS workstream 1 implementation for water quality	Level of service	Stormwater	100,000	100,000	100,000	250,000	907,000	977,000	1,500,000	1,200,000	900,000	1,000,000
NDP: SW Subcatchment Asset Management Plan - Black Creek	Level of service	Stormwater	140,000	140,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,440,000	4,440,000	4,440,000	4,440,000
NDP: Resource consent for stormwater discharges	Level of service	Stormwater	500,000	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NDP: WWNO subcatchment reduction plan - Hutt City B	Level of service	Wastewater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	150,000	8,390,000
NDP: WWNO subcatchment reduction plan - Hutt City A	Level of service	Wastewater	-	-	-	-	150,000	150,000	8,390,000	8,390,000	8,390,000	8,390,000
NDP: ww overflows universal measures	Level of service	Wastewater	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
NDP: Resource consent for dry weather overflows	Level of service	Wastewater	300,000	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NDP: Resource consent for wet weather overflows	Level of service	Wastewater	500,000	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consent renewal - Seaview WWTP coastal discharge (exp 2031)	Renewal	Wastewater JV	-	-	-	500,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	-	-	-
Consent renewal - Seaview WWTP coastal occupation (exp 2029)	Renewal	Wastewater JV	-	-	-	250,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	-
Consent renewal - Seaview WWTP (maintenance) (exp 2031)	Renewal	Wastewater JV	-	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	-
Consent renewal - Seaview WWTP Discharge to air (exp 2031)	Renewal	Wastewater JV	-	-	-	500,000	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-
HCC Global consent for operations and maintenance works in streams	Renewal	Stormwater	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consent renewal - Coast Road Wainuiomata discharge to land and water (exp 2037)	Renewal	Wastewater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seaview WWTP JV Process Model Development	Renewal	Wastewater JV	-	150,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	150,000	50,000
Capital Carbon Modelling	Level of service	Stormwater	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-
HCC Stormwater model build and mapping	Level of service	Stormwater	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Capital Carbon Modelling	Level of service	Drinking Water	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Capital Carbon Modelling	Level of service	Wastewater	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

HCC Wastewater Model	Level of service	Wastewater	200,000	200,000	450,000	600,000	250,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-
HCC Water Network Modelling	Level of service	Drinking Water	350,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	350,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Odour modelling	Level of service	Wastewater JV	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HCC WWJV Control Systems Upgrades - HUVA	Level of service	Wastewater JV	-	-	98,000	97,000	109,000	-	-	-	-	-
HCC Smart WW Manhole Sensor Trial	Level of service	Wastewater	29,844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HCC New Smart Services	Level of service	Drinking Water	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Smart Services implementation	Level of service	Drinking Water	-	-	21,000	21,000	21,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000
Smart Services implementation	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	26,000	26,000	26,000	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000
Smart Services implementation	Level of service	Wastewater	-	-	44,000	44,000	44,000	89,000	89,000	89,000	89,000	89,000
HCC WW Control Systems Renewals	Level of service	Wastewater	30,000	30,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
HCC SW Control Systems Renewals	Renewal	Stormwater	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000
HCC DW Control Systems Renewals	Renewal	Drinking Water	50,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	50,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Seaview WWTP JV Reactive Renewals	Renewal	Wastewater JV	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000	1,120,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Reactive Growth Development Projects - HCC - Water	Growth	Drinking Water	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Reactive Growth Development Projects - HCC - Stormwater	Growth	Stormwater	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Reactive Growth Development Projects - HCC - Wastewater	Growth	Wastewater	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
HCC Water Pump Station REACTIVE Renewals	Renewal	Drinking Water	81,180	54,450	85,140	68,310	68,310	68,310	68,310	68,310	68,310	68,310
HCC Reactive Works Reservoirs (Operations)	Renewal	Drinking Water	81,604	81,604	63,460	74,904	74,903	74,664	75,238	76,004	11,977	-
HCC Wastewater Pump Stations REACTIVE Renewals	Renewal	Wastewater	66,000	75,000	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
HCC WWJV - Major Pump Stations REACTIVE Renewals	Renewal	Wastewater JV	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000	63,000
HCC Stormwater Pump Stations REACTIVE Renewals	Renewal	Stormwater	119,790	58,410	85,140	85,140	85,140	85,140	85,140	85,140	-	-
HCC District meter area REACTIVE renewals	Renewal	Drinking Water	66,349	54,380	70,524	54,165	70,641	54,070	71,120	12,692	-	-
Seaview WWTP JV Planned Renewals	Renewal	Wastewater JV	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
HCC Water Pump Station PLANNED Renewals	Renewal	Drinking Water	280,000	168,000	24,640	230,720	49,280	555,520	965,440	-	-	82,880
HCC District meter area PLANNED renewals	Renewal	Drinking Water	217,614	217,614	169,226	199,743	199,740	199,102	200,633	202,676	31,939	-
Seaview WWTP Effluent Pump Station Renewal	Renewal	Wastewater JV	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seaview WWTP JV Aeration System Renewal	Renewal	Wastewater JV	-	735,000	1,470,000	4,410,000	5,880,000	2,205,000	-	-	-	-
Seaview WWTP JV RAS System Renewal	Renewal	Wastewater JV	1,000,000	1,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Te Mome Pump Station Renewal and Optimisation	Renewal	Stormwater	279,539	6,790,294	6,843	6,333	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seaview WWTP Site Services and Building Renewal	Renewal	Wastewater JV	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Seaview WWTP JV Centrifuge Dewatering Renewal	Renewal	Wastewater JV	300,000	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(SWS) HCC PW Pressure Management	Level of service	Drinking Water	900,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	650,000	-	-	-	-
Drainage Improvement Projects	Level of service	Stormwater	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Hutt City - SW Network - Hutt Central South Flooding	Growth	Stormwater	1,000,000	800,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alicetown Wastewater (excl JV) pump station and storage improvements	Growth	Wastewater	-	-	495,000	2,475,000	495,000	-	-	-	-	-
Melling Stormwater Pumpstation and Pipe Upgrades	Growth	Stormwater	1,000,000	800,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stokes Valley Wastewater (excl JV) Network Improvements - Hawthorn Cres Sewer Connection	Growth	Wastewater	-	-	-	-	158,400	990,000	-	-	-	-
Naenae Wastewater (excl JV) Storage Improvements - Seddon St WW Storage	Growth	Wastewater	-	-	-	393,030	786,060	2,751,210	-	-	-	-
Manor Park Water Storage Reservoir	Growth	Drinking Water	-	-	495,000	1,980,000	7,920,000	6,237,000	-	-	-	-
RiverLink SW Outlets Upsized	Growth	Stormwater	70,000	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Hills Reservoir (previously called Naenae No 2 Reservoir) and Outlet Main	Growth	Drinking Water	-	-	18,000,000	22,000,000	13,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Hills Reservoir Pipeline (previously called Naenae No 2 Reservoir Pipeline)	Growth	Drinking Water	-	-	200,000	15,000,000	10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
Seaview WWTP JV Backup Power Supply	Renewal	Wastewater JV	500,000	2,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seaview WWTP JV Clarifier Renewal	Renewal	Wastewater JV	-	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	-	-	-
Seaview WWTP JV UV Renewal	Renewal	Wastewater JV	3,000,000	4,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seaview WWTP Odour Control Renewal	Renewal	Wastewater JV	9,416,250	3,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seaview WWTP Sludge Dryer Replacement	Renewal	Wastewater JV	7,000,000	32,000,000	35,000,000	9,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trunk Type B Network Development - Petone Collecting Wastewater Upgrade	Renewal	Wastewater JV	5,000,000	20,000,000	11,000,000	2,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	-	-	-
RB Network Renewals Pot HCC WW	Renewal	Wastewater	9,968,000	2,990,400	3,588,480	3,780,000	3,780,000	3,780,000	3,780,000	3,780,000	3,780,000	37,800,000
RB Network Renewals Pot HCC WW JV	Renewal	Wastewater JV	2,200,000	2,400,000	4,375,000	4,500,000	10,800,000	13,300,000	46,550,000	56,500,000	101,700,000	2,000,000
RB Network Renewals Pot HCC DW	Renewal	Drinking Water	12,600,000	12,600,000	10,000,000	12,096,000	14,515,200	15,750,000	15,750,000	15,750,000	15,750,000	31,500,000
RB Network Renewals Pot HCC SW	Renewal	Stormwater	3,625,300	782,000	875,000	1,037,000	1,322,000	5,406,000	1,487,000	1,733,000	2,036,000	2,410,000
HCC WW Pump Station Renewals	Renewal	Wastewater	-	-	2,122,245	2,815,170	4,965,520	943,010	62,370	605,880	502,920	432,630
HCC JV/DBO WW Pump Station Renewals	Renewal	Wastewater JV	-	-	2,011,680	348,480	1,239,480	806,850	354,420	248,490	312,840	486,090
HCC SW Pump Station Renewals	Renewal	Stormwater	-	-	6,930	1,208,790	1,188,990	2,863,080	2,260,170	288,090	2,609,640	106,920
Climate Resilience Plan - Alicetown/Petone	Level of service	Stormwater	-	375,000	375,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Commerical Water Meter - Change of Ownership	Level of service	Drinking Water	-	-	510,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freshwater Management tool - Build	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
HCC Authorised Tanker Fill Points	Level of service	Drinking Water	-	-	200,000	400,000	1,400,000	-	-	-	-	-
HCC Reservoir Safety Improvements	Level of service	Drinking Water	6,000	326,427	249,296	531,864	332,136	247,127	52,874	252,091	47,909	-
HCC Stormwater Pump Stations Energy Conservation	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	109,000	21,000	105,000	-	-	-	-	-
Hutt City - SW Network - Wainuiomata - Black Creek Flooding	Growth	Stormwater	-	-	250,000	480,000	4,700,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-
Kingsley Reservoir Seismic replacement	Level of service	Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500,000
Network WQ Improvements - Backflow Prevention	Level of service	Drinking Water	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000	33,000
Rata and Sunville Rezonig	Level of service	Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	662,000
Seaview WWTP JV Critical Spares	Renewal	Wastewater JV	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wainuiomata Wastewater (excl JV) Network Improvements	Growth	Wastewater	297,000	594,000	2,079,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wainuiomata Wastewater (excl JV) Storage Upgrades - Fraser St EOP Storage	Growth	Wastewater	-	-	495,000	990,000	2,970,000	2,970,000	2,475,000	-	-	-
Wellesley College stream inlet and outlet erosion protection	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boulcott Wastewater (excl JV) Pipe Upgrade	Growth	Wastewater	-	-	83,200	500,000	500,000	560,000	-	-	-	-
Climate Resilience Plan - Eastbourne	Level of service	Stormwater	-	250,000	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Climate Resilience Plan - Seaview	Level of service	Stormwater	-	375,000	375,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COG Health and Safety and level service upgrade improvements	Level of service	Drinking Water	150,000	158,000	165,000	174,000	182,000	191,000	201,000	211,000	222,000	233,000
COG Health and Safety and level service upgrade improvements	Level of service	Wastewater	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	-	-
Critical pipelines seismic upgrade	Level of service	Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	881,000
Drainage Investigations Improve I&I	Level of service	Wastewater	-	-	665,600	698,880	734,240	770,640	809,120	849,680	892,320	937,040
Gracefield Reservoir Replacement	Renewal	Drinking Water	-	-	100,000	500,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	-	-
HCC Water supply rebuild, recalibration and Zone management plan	Level of service	Drinking Water	-	-	33,660	38,760	37,740	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Safety improvements	Level of service	Stormwater	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	-	-
Hutt CBD Stormwater renewals and p/s to ease flooding	Renewal	Stormwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hutt City - SW Network - Butterfly Creek Flooding	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Hutt City - SW Network - Cornish Street Flooding	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Hutt City - SW Network - Days Bay North Flooding	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	300,000	2,000,000	-
Hutt City - SW Network - Days Bay South Flooding	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	2,000,000

Hutt City - SW Network - Hair St Flooding	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Hutt City - SW Network - Hutt Central North Flooding	Growth	Stormwater	-	-	-	247,500	-	198,000	2,970,000	2,970,000	-	-
Hutt City - SW Network - Konini St Flooding	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Hutt City - SW Network - Oroua St Flooding	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Hutt City - SW Network - Petone Flooding	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	-	-	250,000	8,200,000	8,200,000	8,200,000	8,200,000	8,200,000
Hutt City - SW Network - Rona Bay North Flooding	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	-
Hutt City - SW Network - Seaview Flooding	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Hutt City - SW Network - Stokes Valley Flooding	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600,000
Hutt City - SW Network - Taita Flooding	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Hutt City - SW Network - Wainuiomata - Lowry	Growth	Stormwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Hutt City - SW Network - Wainuiomata - Parkway Flooding	Growth	Stormwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Hutt City - SW Network - Waiwhetu Stream Flooding	Growth	Stormwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Hutt City - SW Network - Western Hills Flooding	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Hutt City - SW Network - Wingate Flooding	Growth	Stormwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Hutt City - SW Network - Woburn Flooding	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Improvement to fish passage	Level of service	Stormwater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
Install Bypass smart flow meter	Level of service	Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	1,500,000	1,575,000	1,654,000	1,736,000	1,823,000	1,914,000
Korokoro Wastewater (excl JV) Pipe Upgrades	Growth	Wastewater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	158,400
Maungaraki Reservoir Replacement	Renewal	Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	500,000	5,000,000	10,000,000
Maungaraki Reservoir Structural Repairs	Renewal	Drinking Water	-	800,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maungaraki Wastewater (excl JV) Storage Improvements	Growth	Wastewater	-	-	-	1,003,860	2,007,720	3,513,510	3,513,510	-	-	-
Naenae Reservoir Number 1 replacement	Renewal	Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,520,886
North Wainuiomata new WW Pump Station and Rising Main (Greenfield)	Growth	Wastewater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,052,370
Seaview WWTP JV General Instrumentation Replacement	Renewal	Wastewater JV	-	250,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	-
Seaview WWTP JV Grit Removal	Level of service	Wastewater JV	-	-	-	-	800,000	1,600,000	2,500,000	3,200,000	-	-
Seaview WWTP JV Screening Wash Press Replacement	Renewal	Wastewater JV	200,000	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seaview WWTP JV Sludge Handling Renewal and Capacity Upgrade	Renewal	Wastewater JV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000	1,400,000	3,500,000
Seaview WWTP JV Treatment System Modification (consent required)	Level of service	Wastewater JV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	1,200,000	3,000,000

Seaview WWTP Milliscreen Replacement	Renewal	Wastewater JV	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	-	-	-	-	-
Silverstream Wastewater (JV) storage	Growth	Wastewater JV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,351,150
Smart DMA Actuated Boundary Shut Valves (tell if open/close or partial open)	Level of service	Drinking Water	-	-	-	900,000	945,000	992,000	1,042,000	1,094,000	-	-
Smarter Water Network by installing network metering loggers (Water Loss)	Level of service	Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,935,000
Stokes Valley Wastewater (excl JV) Pipe Improvements - Richard Gr Intrscn Sewer	Growth	Wastewater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	564,300
Wainuiomata Water Supply Storage and Network Upgrades	Growth	Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	1,500,000
Waiwhetu Wastewater (excl JV) Storage Improvements - Whites Line WW Storage	Growth	Wastewater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	495,000
Waterloo Wastewater (excl JV) Pipes Upgrades	Growth	Wastewater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	366,300
Woburn Wastewater (excl JV) Pump Station Improvements	Growth	Wastewater	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	257,400
HCC Management of Fire Hydrant Use	Level of service	Drinking Water	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HCC Reservoir Leakage remediation	Renewal	Drinking Water	27,697	24,478	21,153	24,968	24,968	24,888	25,079	25,335	3,992	-
HCC Rezoning Package 2a Rata and Sunville	Level of service	Drinking Water	1,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HCC Security Locks Reservoirs	Level of service	Drinking Water	17,957	20,073	19,901	19,974	19,974	19,910	20,140	3,385	-	-
Kamahi Street Pressure Control Valve Installation	Level of service	Drinking Water	18,143	150,563	312,897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wainuiomata North Wastewater Trunk Network Upgrade	Growth	Wastewater	6,500,000	-	12,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muritai Rd (92-96) Rona St, Marine Parade (19) Stormwater Upgrades	Level of service	Stormwater	-	2,316,786	-	200,000	900,000	900,000	-	-	-	-
Universal Residential Smart Metering	Level of service	Drinking Water	1,393,000	6,896,000	17,241,000	21,789,000	20,689,000	4,548,000	-	-	-	-

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25 January 2024

Report no: LTPAP2024/1/2

Approval of draft Development and financial contributions policy 2024 for consultation

Purpose of report

1. The purpose of this report is to seek approval for community engagement material and updated charges for the draft 2024 Development and Financial Contributions Policy for consultation.

Recommendations

That the Subcommittee recommends Council:

- (1) notes the extract of consultation document and survey question related to development contributions to be included in the consultation document, attached as Appendix 1 to the report;
- (2) approves the 2024 Development and Financial Contributions Policy community engagement material, attached as Appendix 2 to the report;
- (3) approves the updated development contribution charges to be included in the draft 2024 Development and Financial Contribution Policy for consultation as per table 1 contained within the report; and
- (4) approves the updated draft 2024 Development and Financial Contributions policy attached as Appendix 3 to the report, which includes the updated charges and a range of other minor editorial changes.

For the reasons outlined in the report

Acronyms

DCP – Development and Financial Contributions Policy

LGA – Local Government Act 2002

DLTP – Draft Long Term Plan 2024-34

CD – Draft Long Term Plan 2024-34 Consultation Document

EHU – Equivalent Household Unit

Background

2. Council is required to update its DCP every three years. Hutt City Council is updating the DCP alongside the DLTP to ensure they are aligned. Public consultation on the DCP will occur at the same time Council is consulting on the DLTP.
3. Two previous reports ([HCC2023/3/187](#) on 30 June 2023 and [LTPAP2023/5/391](#) on 12 December 2023) were considered by Council and as a result, key elements of the DCP, the funding of growth infrastructure, and an early draft of the 2024 DCP, were approved. Further reviews have been carried out of the assumptions and cost allocations for the planned capital programme and this has resulted in some minor changes to the charges which is outlined in this report and the attached DCP.

Discussion

4. Wellington Water Ltd has reviewed and refined the assumptions around growth and cost allocation supported by evidence, for the three waters programme. This has been incorporated into the calculation of development contributions charges, alongside some updates to budgeted projects. Compared to the charges considered at the 13 December 2023 Council meeting, the new charges are slightly higher for most catchments except Wainuiomata which has reduced.

Table 1. Updated draft development contribution charges per EHU (GST-inclusive) for consultation

	Eastbourne	Stokes Valley	Valley Floor	Wainuiomata	Western Hills	Rural*	District-wide*
Transport	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,570
Water	\$0	\$0	\$12,130	\$12,855	\$695	\$0	\$2,118
Wastewater	\$0	\$3,137	\$12,974	\$5,936	\$3,030	\$0	\$2,223
Stormwater	\$3,053	\$68	\$10,689	\$5,082	\$105	\$0	\$968
Total	\$3,053	\$3,205	\$35,792	\$23,873	\$3,829	\$0	\$10,878
Charge per EHU (including the district-wide charge)	\$13,931	\$14,083	\$46,670	\$34,751	\$14,707	\$5,570	\$10,878
Charges considered at Dec meeting	\$13,870	\$13,941	\$46,571	\$40,550	\$14,564	\$5,570	\$10,817
Change	(\$61)	(\$141)	(\$99)	\$5,798	(\$143)	0	(\$61)

5. Approval is sought to include the updated charges in the draft 2024 Development and Financial Contributions Policy for consultation.
6. The DCP must be adopted after following the general decision-making obligations in section 82 of the LGA. To help comply with this, officers recommend community engagement material be prepared to accompany the DCP to help interested parties understand the key changes proposed in the DCP. The community engagement material is included in appendix 2.
7. Some summary information will also be provided in the Consultation Document (CD) refer to appendix 1, and people will be able to make submissions on the DCP separately or as part of their feedback to the CD.

Climate Change Impact and Considerations

8. As addressed through previous reports. This is not materially affected by the changes noted in this report.

Consultation

9. Refer to separate report in the agenda which includes the consultation document and survey questions being asked around the proposed policy changes. An extract of this information is included as appendix 1 to this report.

Legal Considerations

10. Development contributions (and the decision to use them) are governed by the Local Government Act 2002. In particular - sections 101(3) and 106, and subpart 5. The in-principle decisions sought in this report are consistent with the requirements of these sections.
11. An external review has been performed by a specialist legal adviser as well as a specialist policy advisor to ensure the policy complies with legal requirements. Some of the proposed changes to the draft 2024 DCP are a result of the review feedback.

Financial Considerations

12. The proposed policy changes result in an additional \$51M over ten years revenue from development contributions (from \$45M per current DCP up to \$96M in the updated DCP) which would otherwise need to be funded through rates. Refer to table below.

Revenue forecast over 10 years per current DCP	Revenue forecast over 10 years in draft budget (per previous decisions in December)	Revenue forecast over 10 years per updated draft DCP
\$45M	\$98M	\$96M

Appendices

No.	Title	Page
1 ↓	Extract of proposed consultation material for DCP	414
2 ↓	Proposed engagement material for DCP	416
3 ↓	Draft Development and Financial Contributions Policy 2024	423

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Manager Financial Strategy and Planning

Reviewed By: Jenny Livschitz
Group Chief Financial Officer

Approved By: Jo Miller
Chief Executive

Extract of proposed consultation material and survey questions

Development contributions policy

The Development and Financial Contributions policy is a key part of our funding toolkit, helping to provide funding for growth-related infrastructure. The policy is aligned to our Financial Strategy principle of 'growth pays for growth'. This means allocating costs and charges where they fall. Development contributions are payments made to council by developers towards the costs of planned infrastructure required such as water services or roading, to meet the future needs of the growing community.

The proposed 2024 Policy has two key changes compared to the current Policy:

1. New assessment category for residential development with four or more bedrooms. These will be charged 25% more than a standard dwelling.
2. Increased development contribution charges (summarised below) that reflect the significant growth in infrastructure investment proposed in the 10 Year Plan.

Proposed development contributions charges per Equivalent Household Unit of demand (EHU) (effective 1 July 2024)

		Catchment						
		Eastbourne	Stokes Valley	Valley Floor	Wainuiomata	Western Hills	Rural	Districtwide
DC per EHU a development will pay in each catchment	Current	\$7,802	\$6,954	\$14,779	\$26,000	\$8,257	\$2,497	\$6,272
	Proposed	\$13,931	\$14,083	\$46,670	\$34,751	\$14,707	\$5,570	\$10,878
	Increase	\$6,129	\$7,129	\$31,891	\$8,751	\$6,450	\$3,073	\$4,606

The proposed change results in additional projected development contributions revenue of \$51 Million over ten years which would otherwise need to be funded by ratepayers (via higher borrowings).

Check out the full Development contributions policy in our supporting documents

[<link>](#)

Feedback Form

Developments Contributions Policy

Q.14: Rate your level of agreement or disagreement with Council's revised development contributions policy.

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know / NA
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Do you have any comments on our Development Contributions Policy?

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Proposed 2024 Development and Financial Contributions Policy Engagement Material

Introduction

The council is consulting on its proposed 2024 Development and Financial Contributions Policy. This Policy is a key part of the Council's funding toolkit, helping to provide funding for growth related infrastructure of around \$1.6B¹ in accordance with our principle of "growth pays for growth".

The proposed 2024 Policy has two key changes compared to the current Policy.

1. Updated development contribution charges (summarised in table 2 below) which reflects the capital programme included in the Draft Long-Term Plan 2024-34. The charges have increased, especially for the Wainuiomata and Valley Floor catchments, which reflects the significant increase in investment Hutt City is proposing to make in the city's growth-related infrastructure.
2. New category for residential development with four or more bedrooms. These will be charged 25% more than a standard dwelling.

Other changes we are proposing are:

- a partial or full remission of development contributions for development of specified types of Māori community owned land if certain criteria are met, to help meet the requirements of section 102(3A) of the Local Government Act 2002.
- the Council intends to recover growth costs related to providing community infrastructure in future development contribution policies. Charges associated with these are not included in the draft 2024 Development and Financial Contributions Policy but could be in future editions (following consultation at that time).

With these proposed changes, Council is proposing to fund approximately \$288M (17%) of the growth related capital expenditure through development contributions revenue of around \$96M.

Proposal and reasons for the proposal

Lower Hutt is growing rapidly and is expected to continue growing for the next 10 years. Council must provide for this growth to meet our obligations under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development. More importantly, we must provide for this growth so that all our families have a place to call home. Growth creates the need for new subdivisions and developments, and these place increasing demands on the assets and services provided by Council. As a result, significant investment in new or upgraded assets and services is required. For

¹ Includes growth project costs over their life (i.e. outside of 2024-2034)

example, the following projects are included in the proposed capital programme to help cater for growth (all figures are inflation adjusted, GST exclusive) and

individually have a material impact on the proposed development contribution charges.

- The Cross Valley Connector programme – approximately \$221M of which 16.5% is attributable to growth. Overall, approximately 8% of the programme's cost is funded by development contributions as part of the growth costs are expected to be funded by subsidies by Waka Kotahi/ New Zealand Transport Agency.
- Transport related intensification improvements – approximately \$46M of which 75% is attributable to growth and 37% is funded from development contributions (after subsidies by Waka Kotahi/ New Zealand Transport Agency).
- Eastern Hills (previously Naenae) Reservoir and outlet main – approximately \$61M and \$29M, of which 50% and 80% is attributable to growth respectively and funded by development contributions.
- Manor Park Water Storage Reservoir – approximately \$19M of which 60% is funded from development contributions.
- Infrastructure Acceleration Fund projects for wastewater (\$40.5M) and stormwater (\$144M), which are 100% and 27% funded from development contributions respectively.
- Wainuiomata Water Supply Storage and network upgrade – approximately \$50M of which 50% is funded by development contributions.
- A series of Wainuiomata wastewater network upgrades – approximately \$16.3M of which 36% is funded from development contributions.
- Black Creek Improvements – approximately \$29M of which 30% is funded by development contributions.

There are several other projects and ongoing programmes that collectively provide capacity for growth. These are listed in Schedule 1 of the proposed 2024 Policy.

Table 1 – Total cost of capital expenditure for growth and funding sources (\$M, inflation included, GST exclusive)

	<u>Water</u>	<u>Wastewater</u>	<u>Stormwater</u>	<u>Transport</u>	<u>Total</u>
Gross capex (\$M)	\$322.2	\$489.8	\$344.0	\$503.6	\$1,659.5
Growth capex (\$M)	\$103.8	\$80.8	\$58.4	\$92.4	\$335.6
DC funded capex (\$M)	\$103.8	\$80.8	\$58.4	\$45.3	\$288.4

	<u>Water</u>	<u>Wastewater</u>	<u>Stormwater</u>	<u>Transport</u>	<u>Total</u>
Capex % funded from development contributions	32%	17%	17%	9%	17%
Capex % funded from other sources	68%	83%	83%	91%	83%

Development versus Financial Contributions Council has the ability to impose both development and financial contributions to help fund growth related infrastructure, but these must not both be imposed on a development for the same purpose.

Councils can require financial contributions to be made under s108 (2)(a) of the RMA through setting conditions requiring a contribution of money or land or can be a combination of the two (s108(9)). Financial contributions can assist with the costs of providing infrastructure for developments and providing for the recreational needs of the community. Funds can also be used to provide upgraded or additional servicing or to acquire or enhance land or assets for recreation and community purposes. Councils must specifically use these monies collected for the purposes they are intended.

Development contributions are another funding tool available to the Council and can be used to help fund the costs of growth-related capital expenditure.

Development contributions are levied on development and are established in a Development and Financial Contributions Policy, which the Council must review every three years.

The purpose of the Policy is to ensure that a fair, equitable, and proportionate share of the cost of that infrastructure is funded by development.

The charges proposed in the 2024 Development and Financial Contributions Policy, and how they compare to the 2021 Development and Financial Contributions Policy, are summarised below (GST inclusive). The increases are a direct consequence of increased planned investment in growth related water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure, especially in the Valley Floor catchment.

Table 2 – Comparison of proposed charges (applicable 1 July 2024) to previous policy

		Catchment						
		Eastbourne	Stokes Valley	Valley Floor	Wainuiomata	Western Hills	Rural*	Districtwide
Activity		Development contribution per EHU (GST inclusive)						
Transport	Current	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,497
	Proposed	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,570
Water Supply	Current	\$0	\$0	\$7,680	\$12,383	\$1,231	\$0	\$342
	Proposed	\$0	\$0	\$12,130	\$12,855	\$695	\$0	\$2,118
Wastewater	Current	\$667	\$667	\$667	\$5,525	\$667	\$0	\$3,188
	Proposed	\$0	\$3,137	\$12,974	\$5,936	\$3,030	\$0	\$2,223
Stormwater	Current	\$864	\$15	\$160	\$1,821	\$88	\$0	\$244
	Proposed	\$3,053	\$68	\$10,689	\$5,082	\$105	\$0	\$968
Total	Current	\$1,530	\$682	\$8,507	\$19,729	\$1,986	\$0	\$6,272
	Proposed	\$3,053	\$3,205	\$35,792	\$23,873	\$3,829	\$0	\$10,878
DC per EHU (\$) a development will pay in each catchment	Current	\$7,802	\$6,954	\$14,779	\$26,000	\$8,257	\$2,497	\$6,272
	Proposed	\$13,931	\$14,083	\$46,670	\$34,751	\$14,707	\$5,570	\$10,878
	Change	\$6,129	\$7,129	\$31,891	\$8,751	\$6,450	\$3,073	\$4,606

*The rural catchment is subject to only the district wide transport development contributions unless it connects to any of the three water services. In all other catchments, the district wide transport development contribution applies as well as catchment specific contributions for other activities.

What are the options for funding growth infrastructure?

Council is obliged to meet the housing needs of its community under the National Policy Statement for Urban Development. The Council's infrastructure programme has been developed to enable this. The main question that the Council and our community must confront is how to pay for this infrastructure?

At a high level, the main options available to the Council are summarised below, along with pros and cons.

Table 3 – Options

Option		Pro	Cons / risks
1	(Proposed) Retain a policy of meeting 100%* of the Council's growth-related capital expenditure from new developments through development and financial contributions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent with growth pays for growth principle • Growth creates need for and benefits from the infrastructure funded by development contributions • Development contributions allow growth costs to be shared between developments, now and in the future • Expected scale of growth-related costs sufficient to justify dedicated funding stream. Highest charge equates to around 6% of the average house price (Sep 2023 Infometrics). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major charge difference between Wainuiomata and the Valley Floor, and the other catchments • May increase cost of developing new housing, decreasing its affordability • Risk the charges may deter development in some or all areas
2.	Fund part of the Council's growth-related capital expenditure through development contributions and financial contributions, and the remainder from another funding source, such as rates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowers cost of developing new housing, potentially improving affordability • Ability to target just high-cost catchments (Wainuiomata and Valley Floor) • Growth creates need for and benefits from the infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion of growth pays for growth principle • Rates increases to pay for growth costs • Unclear it will lower new house prices

Option		Pro	Cons / risks
		part-funded by development contributions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development contributions allow growth costs to be shared between developments, now and in the future • Expected scale of growth-related costs sufficient to justify dedicated funding stream 	
3.	Fund 100% of the Council's growth-related capital expenditure from a funding source other than development contributions and financial contributions, such as rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowers cost of developing new housing across whole city, potentially improving affordability • Council avoids additional costs incurred to develop or administer policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opposite of growth pays for growth principle • Pushes most of the burden of funding growth costs onto existing residents and businesses who don't create the need for the infrastructure, rather, than growth • Rates increases to pay for growth costs • Unclear if it will lower new house prices

* Elements of the transport programme are expected to be subsidised by Waka Kotahi (New Zealand Transport Agency), lowering the portion funded by development contributions for that activity to 49%.

The Council must also consider the matters listed in sections 101(3) and 197AB of the Local Government Act 2002 when making its decisions on how to fund growth related infrastructure. Council's assessment of these matters for activities funded by development contributions is listed in Part 2 of the proposed 2024 Policy.

After weighing all of these matters, Hutt City Council proposes that it should continue to use:

- Development contributions under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) to fund 100% of the Council's planned growth-related capital expenditure on water, wastewater, stormwater, and transport* in the city (option 1); and
- The current catchment development contribution boundaries.
- Financial contributions under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) to help fund 100% of growth-related reserve provision, and any infrastructure impacts caused directly by a development that are not addressed and funded by development contributions.

Your feedback

Of course, there are the other changes proposed, such as the higher assessment rate (and therefore charges) for dwellings with four or more bedrooms, and the new provisions related Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. The Council could choose not to proceed with the higher assessment rate or change the proposed Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. Council welcomes submissions on these, or any other aspects of the proposed 2024 policy. We want to hear what you have to say about the new Policy and associated charges.

Refer to the consultation document [link](#) for details on how to provide your feedback.

DRAFT DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024 – 2034

Date created May 2021
Publication date June 2021
Review period May 2024
Owner Finance
Approved by Council

Version	Author	Date	Description
V 1.0	Dwayne Fletcher (consultant)	May 2021	Approved by Council.
V 2.0	Dwayne Fletcher (consultant) Deepu Nunnian	Feb 2024	Draft

Contents

DRAFT DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024 – 2034.....	2
INTRODUCTION.....	4
PURPOSE OF THE POLICY	4
NAVIGATING THIS DOCUMENT	4
PART 1: POLICY OPERATION	6
DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS.....	6
THE CHARGES	6
LIABILITY FOR DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	7
WHEN DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS ARE LEVIED.....	7
DETERMINING INFRASTRUCTURE IMPACT.....	11
REVIEW RIGHTS.....	16
OTHER OPERATIONAL MATTERS	18
FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS	22
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS	22
SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER THE DISTRICT PLAN.....	23
DEFINITIONS.....	25
PART 2: POLICY DETAILS.....	28
REQUIREMENT TO HAVE A POLICY.....	28
FUNDING SUMMARY	28
GROWTH INFRASTRUCTURE	29
FUNDING POLICY SUMMARY	29
CATCHMENT DETERMINATION	32
SIGNIFICANT ASSUMPTIONS OF THE POLICY.....	34
COST ALLOCATION.....	36
CALCULATING THE DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION CHARGES	37
SCHEDULE 1: GROWTH-RELATED ASSETS AND DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION CALCULATIONS SUMMARY.....	40
PART 3: CATCHMENT MAPS.....	42

INTRODUCTION

- This Development and Financial Contributions Policy was adopted by Hutt City Council on **TBC**. It will apply to all resource consents, building consents, certificates of acceptance and service connections applied for from 1 July 2024. The previous policies shall continue to apply for all complete resource or building consents and authorisations for service connections submitted to the Council before 1 July 2024.
- Council will review the policy on a three-yearly basis and may update it at shorter intervals if necessary. See the Council website www.huttcity.govt.nz for further information.

PURPOSE OF THE POLICY

1. Population and business growth create the need for new subdivisions and developments, and these place increasing demands on the assets and services Council provides. As a result, we need significant investment in new or upgraded assets and services.
2. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that a fair, equitable and proportionate share of the cost of new infrastructure is funded by development. Hutt City Council intends to achieve this by using:
 - development contributions under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) to help fund growth-related capital expenditure on water, wastewater, stormwater and transport in the city.
 - financial contributions established under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) to help fund growth-related and/or reserve improvement provision and any infrastructure impacts caused directly by a development that are not addressed and funded by development contributions.

NAVIGATING THIS DOCUMENT

3. The policy outlines the Council's approach to funding development infrastructure via development contributions and financial contributions. The policy has three main parts:
 - Part 1: Policy operation

- Part 2: Background and supporting information
- Part 3: Catchment maps.

PART 1: POLICY OPERATION

4. Part 1 provides information on if, when and how development contributions and financial contributions will apply to developments. It also explains people's rights, and proper operation of the policy.
5. The key sections of Part 1 are:
 - The charges
 - Liability for development contributions
 - When development contributions are levied
 - Determining infrastructure impact
 - Review rights
 - Other operational matters
 - Summary of financial contributions under the District Plan
 - Definitions.
- PART 2: BACKGROUND AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION
6. Part 2 aims to meet the accountability and transparency requirements of the LGA. It explains Council's policy decisions, calculation of the development contribution charges, and the assets Council will use the development contributions for.
7. The key sections of Part 2 are:
 - Requirement to have a policy
 - Funding summary
 - Funding policy summary
 - Catchment determination
 - Significant assumptions of the policy
 - Cost allocation
 - Calculating the development contribution charges
 - Schedule 1: Growth-related assets and development contribution calculations summary.

PART 3: CATCHMENT MAPS

8. Part 3 provides catchment maps that show where the development contribution charges in the policy apply.

PART 1: POLICY

OPERATION

DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

THE CHARGES

9. There are six local catchments, plus one district-wide catchment, within Hutt City for development contributions. Part 3 maps these.
10. Table 1 sets out the related development contribution charges per equivalent household unit (EHU) for each activity. The Determining infrastructure impact section below explains the concept of an EHU.
11. For each infrastructure activity and catchment for which development contributions are required, the development contribution payable is calculated by multiplying the number of EHUs generated through the development by the charge for that activity. This is then aggregated for all activities to give the total charge. For example, a development on the Valley Floor that creates three additional residential lots will pay three times the water, wastewater, stormwater and transport charges for that catchment (see Charge per EHU in Table 1). The total development contributions payable in this case would be \$140,010 (inclusive of GST).
12. These charges may be adjusted for inflation annually in line with the Producers Price Index outputs for construction, as permitted by sections 106(2B) and (2C) of the LGA. The Council will publish the latest charges on its website: www.huttcity.govt.nz.

Table 1: Development contribution charge per EHU as at 1 July 2024 (GST-inclusive)¹

	Eastbo urne	Stokes Valley	Valley Floor	Wainuiom ata	Western Hills	Rural*	District- wide*
Transport	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,570
Water	\$0	\$0	\$12,130	\$12,855	\$695	\$0	\$2,118
Wastewater	\$0	\$3,137	\$12,974	\$5,936	\$3,030	\$0	\$2,223
Stormwater	\$3,053	\$68	\$10,689	\$5,082	\$105	\$0	\$968
Total	\$3,053	\$3,205	\$35,792	\$23,873	\$3,829	\$0	\$10,878
Charge per EHU (including the district-	\$13,931	\$14,083	\$46,670	\$34,751	\$14,707	\$5,570	\$10,878

	Eastbo urne	Stokes Valley	Valley Floor	Wainuiom ata	Western Hills	Rural*	District- wide*
wide charge)							

¹ GST has been applied at the rate of GST as at 1 July 2024 (15 per cent). Should the rate of GST change, the Council will adjust the charges accordingly. The GST-exclusive charge per activity can be found in Schedule 1.

*The rural catchment is subject to only the district-wide transport development contributions. In all other catchments, the district-wide transport development contribution applies as well as catchment- specific contributions for other activities.

LIABILITY FOR DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

13. Developers who are subdividing, building, connecting to Council's services or otherwise undertaking development in Hutt City may need to pay development contributions.
14. In some circumstances, development contributions may not apply, or may be reduced. Further information on these circumstances can be found in the sections When development contributions are levied, Credits and Limitations on imposing development contributions below.
15. Financial contributions may also be required in some cases. This is discussed later in the policy.
16. Development of new infrastructure sometimes means that areas not previously liable for a development contribution become so. For example, a bare section in a subdivision may be liable for development contributions whereas previously constructed houses on the same subdivision were not.
17. Council officers will be available to help resolve any uncertainty about development contribution liabilities.

WHEN DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS ARE LEVIED

18. Once a developer has made an application for a resource consent, building consent, certificate of acceptance or service connection with all the required information, the normal steps for assessing and requiring payment of development contributions are.



19. These steps are explained in more detail below.

Trigger for requiring development contributions

20. Council can require development contributions for a development upon the granting of:
 - a resource consent
 - a building consent or certificate of acceptance
 - an authorisation for a service connection for water, wastewater or stormwater services.
21. Council will generally require development contributions at the earliest possible point (i.e., at the point whichever consent, certificate or authorisation listed above is granted first). For new developments, the resource consent is often the first step in the process and therefore the first opportunity to levy development contributions. Where development contributions were not assessed (or only part assessed) on the first consent, certificate or authorisation for a development, this does not prevent the Council assessing contributions on a subsequent consent, certificate or authorisation for the same development. This approach is the same for all charges in all catchments.
22. Council will assess development contributions under the policy in force at the time the application for resource consent, building consent, certificate of acceptance or service connection was submitted with all required information.

Assessment

23. On receiving an application for resource consent, building consent, certificate of acceptance or service connection, Council will check that:
 - a) the development (subdivision, building, land use or work) generates a demand for network infrastructure; and
 - b) the effect of that development (together with other developments) is to require new or additional assets or assets of increased capacity in network infrastructure; and
 - c) Council has incurred or will incur capital expenditure to provide appropriately for those assets. This includes capital expenditure already incurred by Council in anticipation of development.
24. Council has identified the assets and areas that are likely to meet the requirements of (b) and (c); these are outlined in Schedule 1 (Growth-related assets development contribution calculations summary) and Part 3 (Catchment map). In general, if a development is within one of the areas covered by the catchment maps it is likely that the Council will require development contributions.
25. The Council may waive or reduce development contributions if:
 - a) a resource consent or building consent does not generate additional demand

- for any community facilities (such as a minor boundary adjustment); or
- b) one of the circumstances outlined in the section Limitations on imposing development contributions apply; or
 - c) credits apply as outlined in the Credits section.
26. If a developer seeks a subsequent resource consent (excluding a change to conditions of an existing resource consent), building consent, certificate of acceptance or service connection, Council may undertake a new assessment using the policy in force at that time. Any increase or decrease in the number of EHUs, relative to the original assessment, will be calculated and the contributions adjusted to reflect this.
27. This means Council will require additional development contributions where additional units of demand are created and development contributions for those additional units of demand have not already been required.
28. Examples of where these would be needed include the following situations:
- a) Minimal development contributions were levied on a commercial development at subdivision or land use consent stage, as the type of development that will happen will only be known at building consent stage.
 - b) Development contributions levied at the subdivision or land use consent stage were for a small home, but the home as built is larger or is subsequently extended.
 - c) The nature of use has changed; for example, from a low-infrastructure-demand commercial use to a high-infrastructure-demand commercial use.

Notice

29. Council will normally issue a development contribution notice when a resource consent, building consent, certificate of acceptance or service connection authorisation is granted. In some cases, the notice may be issued or re-issued later. The notice is an important step in the process as it outlines the activities and the number of EHUs assessed for development contributions, as well as the charges that will apply to the development. It also triggers rights to request a development contributions reconsideration or to lodge an objection (see the section Review rights below).
30. If Council is issuing multiple consents or authorisations for a development, it may issue a notice of requirement for each. However, where payments are made in relation to one of the notices, actual credits will be recognised for the remaining notices.
31. Development contributions notices do not constitute an invoice or an obligation to pay for the purposes of the Goods and Services Tax Act 1985. Council will issue a tax invoice

at the time of supply, being the earlier of Council issuing an invoice to the applicant or payment of the development contributions.

Invoice

32. Council will issue an invoice for development contribution charges to provide an accounting record and to initiate the payment process. The timing of the invoice is different for different types of consents or authorisations (see Table 2).

Table 2: Invoice timing

Building consent	At the time of application for a code compliance certificate
Certificate of acceptance	At issue of a certificate of acceptance
Resource consent for subdivision	At the time of application for a certificate under section 224(c) of the RMA. Council will issue an invoice for each stage of a development for which section 224(c) certificates are sought, even where separate stages are part of the same consent
Resource consent (other)	At granting of the resource consent
Service connection	At granting of the service connection for water, wastewater or stormwater services

33. Despite the provisions set out above, if a development contribution is not invoiced at the specified time as a result of an error or omission on the part of Council, the invoice will be issued when the error or omission is identified. The development contributions remain payable.

Payment

34. Development contributions must be paid by the due dates in

Table 3: Payment due date

Building consent	Prior to issue of the code compliance certificate
Certificate of acceptance	At issue of the certificate of acceptance
Resource consent for subdivision	Prior to release of the certificate under section 224(c) of the RMA for each stage

Resource consent (other)	20th of the following month (after the issue of the invoice) unless Council agree to different payment timing for large scale multi-stage developments
Service connection	At issue of the connection approval

35. On-time payment is important because, until the development contributions have been paid in full, Council may:
- prevent the commencement of a resource consent
 - withhold a certificate under section 224(c) of the RMA
 - withhold a code compliance certificate under section 95 of the Building Act 2004
 - withhold a service connection to the development
 - withhold a certificate of acceptance under section 99 of the Building Act 2004.
36. Where invoices remain unpaid beyond the payment terms set out in the policy, Council will start debt collection proceedings, which may involve the use of a credit recovery agent. Council may also register the development contribution under the Land Transfer Act 2017, as a charge on the title of the land in respect of which the development contribution was required.

DETERMINING INFRASTRUCTURE IMPACT

37. To apply a consistent method of charging for development contributions, the policy is centered around the concept of an EHU: an average household in a standard residential unit (RU) and the demands it typically places on community facilities. Table 4 summarises the demand characteristics of an EHU.

Table 4: EHU demand measures

Activity	Unit of measurement	Demand per EHU
Water	Litres per day	567 litres per day
Wastewater	Litres per day	510 litres per day
Stormwater	Impervious surface area	200m ²
Transport	Trips per day	8 trips per day

Residential development

38. In general, the number of EHUs charged for residential subdivision is one per new allotment, although lower or higher assessments can apply in some cases (see below).

39. When calculating the number of EHUs for a residential subdivision, Council will adjust the assessment to account for any:
- credits relating to the site (refer to the Credits section below)
 - allotment which, by agreement, is to be vested in Council for a public purpose
 - allotment required as a condition of consent to be amalgamated with another allotment.
40. Visitor accommodation units will be assessed as 0.5 EHUs for each service.
41. Aged care units (per bed) and retirement units (per unit) will be assessed as:
- 0.5 EHUs for water, wastewater and stormwater and
 - 0.3 EHUs for transport.

Bedroom based assessments

42. Council will assess residential development based on the number of bedrooms where possible, including for:
- building consents or certificate of acceptance
 - subdivision, land use consents, or connection authorisation where information is provided by the applicant that demonstrates that a minor or small RU (or RUs) will be provided, to the satisfaction of Council. Council may enter into agreements with developers or landowners to give effect to a minor or small RU assessment and bind the applicant to any conditions that accompanies the assessment.
 - subdivision, land use consents, or connection authorisation where the Council has information indicating that a large RU is intended to be constructed or connected.
43. Where Council agrees to apply minor or small RU assessment to a subdivision, Council will assess each allotment as one EHU, and may agree to postpone payment by the person undertaking the subdivision until a building consent is issued for an allotment. At that time, Council will adjust the assessment and the payment required accordingly. See the section Postponement.
44. Such assessments are guided by the parameters outlined in

Table 5: Bedroom based RU assessments

	Minor RU	Small RU	Standard RU	Large RU
Number of bedrooms*	1	2	3	4 or more
EHU discount (all services)	50%	25%	0%	0%
Proportion of EHU payable for all charges	0.5	0.75	1	1.25

* The Definitions section defines 'bedroom'.

45. Should additional bedrooms be proposed to an RU that has been previously assessed under this section, or any RU that is being extended to a large RU, Council will require

additional development contributions in line with Table 6 (subject to any credits recognised, for example for allotments that existed before 1 July 2006. See section on Credits).

Table 6: RU extension assessment guidance (EHUs)

Type of extension	Top of proportion required	Total EHUs required
Extend minor RU to a small RU	0.25	0.75
Extend minor RU to a standard RU	0.5	1
Extend small RU to a standard RU	0.25	1
Extend minor RU to a Large RU	0.75	1.25
Extend small RU to a Large RU	0.5	1.25
Extend Standard RU to a Large RU	0.25	1.25

Non-residential development

46. Non-residential subdivisions, land uses or building developments are more complicated, as they do not usually conform with typical household demands for each service.
47. In these cases, Council makes a household 'equivalent' assessment based on the characteristics of the development and demand loadings likely to be placed on the services. To provide consistency, the demand measures in Table 4 have been converted for assessing non-residential developments based on gross floor area (Table 7). Council will use these rates for determining EHUs for non-residential developments unless it seeks or accepts a special assessment.

Table 7: EHU per 100m² gross floor area (except stormwater, which is based on total impervious surface area)

Development type	Water	Wastewater	Stormwater	Transport
Industrial	0.4	0.4	0.5	4
Commercial	0.4	0.4	0.5	3
Retail	0.4	0.4	0.5	6.0
Other non-residential	Special assessment	Special assessment	0.5	Special assessment

48. If no proper assessment of the likely demand for activities is able to be carried out at the subdivision consent stage, Council will charge a development contribution based on one EHU for each new allotment created and will require an assessment to be carried out at the building consent stage. This later assessment will credit any development contributions paid at the subdivision consent stage.

Special assessments

49. Developments sometimes require a special level of service or are of a type or scale that is not readily assessed in terms of EHUs – such as large-scale primary sector processors or service stations. In these cases, Council may decide to make a special assessment of the EHUs applicable to the development. Council may initiate this process or may consider a request by the developer, in writing, to make a special assessment prior to a development contribution notice being issued.
50. In general, Council will evaluate the need for a special assessment for one or more activities where it considers that:

- a) the development is of relatively large scale or uses; or

- b) the development is likely to have less than half or more than twice the demand for an activity listed in Table 7 for that development type; or
 - c) a non-residential development does not fit into an industrial, retail or commercial land use and must be considered under the other category in Table 7 or
 - d) a non-residential development may use more than 5m³ of water per day.
51. Council will use the demand measures in Table 4 to help guide special assessments.
52. Where the special assessment is requested by the developer, the onus is on the applicant to prove (on the balance of probabilities) that the actual increased demand created by the development meets the requirement of criterion (B) above.
53. Any application for a special assessment must be accompanied by the fee payable to recover the Council's actual and reasonable costs of determining the application. The fee will be assessed at the time of application. Council may levy additional fees to meet Council's actual costs, should the actual costs be materially higher than the initial assessment.
54. If a special assessment is undertaken, Council may require the developer to provide information on the demand for community facilities generated by the development. Council may also carry out its own assessment for any development and may determine the applicable development contributions based on its estimates.

Credits

55. Credits are a way of acknowledging that the lot, home or business may already be connected to, or lawfully entitled to use, one or more Council services, or a development contribution has been paid previously. Credits can reduce or even eliminate the need for a development contribution. Credits cannot be refunded and can only be used for development on the same site and for the same service for which they were created.
56. Council gives a credit for the number of EHUs paid previously or assessed for the existing or most recent prior use of the site. This is to recognise situations where the incremental demand increase on infrastructure is not as high as the assessed number of units of demand implies.
57. Council will calculate the number of EHU credits available by applying the criteria in the above paragraph except where what is being considered is residential allotments existing as at 1 July 2006 – these are deemed to have a credit of one EHU.
58. Table 8 illustrates situations where credits will arise.

Table 8: Credit examples

Re-development of six pre 2006 residential units into a commercial office block	6 EHU credits (i.e., one for each of the existing residential allotments)
Infill residential subdivision of existing pre-2006 allotment into two allotments	1 EHU credit (i.e., one for the original allotment). Development contributions payable on 1 EHU
Residential development of existing central business district site with 400m ² gross floor area (GFA) commercial building (200m ² footprint) into eight unit title apartments – no additional impervious area	Roading and traffic: 12 EHU credits (400m ² GFA x 3 EHUs per 100m ²)
	Water supply: 1.6 EHU credits (400m ² GFA x 0.4 EHUs per 100 m ²)
	Wastewater: 1.6 EHU credits (400m ² GFA x 0.4 EHUs per 100 m ²)
	Stormwater: 1 EHU credit (200m ² impervious surface x 0.5 EHUs per 100m ²)

REVIEW RIGHTS

59. Developers are entitled under the LGA to request a reconsideration or lodge a formal objection if they believe Council has made a mistake in assessing the level of development contributions for their development.

Reconsideration

60. Using the reconsideration request process, developers can formally require Council to reconsider its assessment of development contributions for a development. Developers can make reconsideration requests where they have grounds to believe that:
- a) the Council incorrectly calculated or assessed the development contribution levied under the policy; or
 - b) Council has incorrectly applied the policy; or
 - c) the information Council used to assess the development against the policy, or the way that Council recorded or used that information when requiring a development contribution, was incomplete or contained errors.
61. To seek a reconsideration, the developer must:
- a) lodge the reconsideration request within 10 working days of receiving the development contribution notice by emailing it to developmentcontributions@huttcity.govt.nz

- b) use the reconsideration form (found on www.huttcity.govt.nz) and supply any supporting information with the form
 - c) pay the reconsideration fee at the time of application, as set out in Council's Schedule of Fees and Charges.
62. Council will return applications with insufficient information or without payment of fee to the applicant, with a request for additional information or payment.
63. Once Council has received all required information and the reconsideration fee, the request will be considered by a panel of a minimum of two, and a maximum of three, staff. The panel will comprise staff who were not involved in the original assessment. Before reaching their decision, the panel will consider all of the information supplied by the applicant and will consider and apply the requirements of the policy, along with any other information that the panel considers is relevant. The result of a reconsideration decision may confirm the original assessment or increase or decrease the amount required.
64. Council will notify the applicant of its decision within 15 working days from the date on which Council receives all required relevant information relating to the request (including additional information Council has sought).
65. Council will not accept any reconsideration request received after the 10-working-day period, or where an objection has already been lodged under section 199C of the LGA. The applicant will receive written notice if the request for reconsideration cannot be made for one of these reasons. Council reserves the right to reconsider an assessment if it believes an error has been made.

Objections

66. The objections process is more formal; it allows developers to seek a review of the Council's decision. An application for reconsideration does not prevent the applicant from also filing an objection under section 199C of the LGA.
67. A panel of up to three independent commissioners will consider the objection. The decision of the commissioners is binding on the developer and the Council, although either party may seek a judicial review of the decision.
68. Objections may only be made on the grounds that Council has:
- a) failed to properly take into account features of the development that, on their own or cumulatively with those of other developments, would substantially reduce the impact of the development on requirements for community facilities in the district or parts of the district; or

- b) required a development contribution for community facilities not required by, or related to, the development, whether on its own or cumulatively with other developments; or
 - c) required a development contribution in breach of section 200 of the LGA; or
 - d) incorrectly applied the policy to the development.
69. Schedule 13A of the LGA sets out the objection process. To pursue an objection, the developer must:
- a) lodge the request for an objection within 15 working days of receiving notice to pay a development contribution, or within 15 working days of receiving the outcome of any request for a reconsideration; and
 - b) use the objection form (found on www.huttcity.govt.nz) and supply any supporting information with the form; and
 - c) pay a deposit.
70. Objectors are liable for all costs incurred in the objection process including staff arranging and administering the process, commissioners' time and other costs incurred by Council associated with any hearings, such as room hire and associated expenses, as provided by section 150A of the LGA. However, objectors are not liable for the fees and allowances costs associated with any Council witnesses.

OTHER OPERATIONAL MATTERS

Refunds

71. Sections 209 of the LGA states the circumstances in which development contributions must be refunded, or land returned. In summary, Council will refund development contributions paid if:
- a) the resource consent:
 - i. lapses under section 125 of the RMA; or
 - ii. is surrendered under section 138 of the RMA; or
 - b) the building consent lapses under section 52 of the Building Act 2004; or
 - c) the development or building in respect of which the resource consent or building consent was granted does not proceed; or
 - d) Council does not provide the network infrastructure for which the

development contributions were required.

72. Council will also provide refunds where overpayment has been made (for whatever reason).
73. Where the Council refunds a development contribution, it may retain a portion of the contribution equivalent to the costs incurred by the Council in assessing, requiring and refunding the charges.

Limitations on imposing development contributions

74. Council is unable to require a development contribution in certain circumstances, as outlined in section 200 of the LGA, if, and to the extent that:
 - a) it has, under section 108(2)(a) of the RMA, imposed a condition on a resource consent in relation to the same development for the same purpose; or
 - b) the developer will fund or otherwise provide for the same network infrastructure; or
 - c) a third party has funded or provided, or undertaken to fund or provide, the same network infrastructure; or
 - d) the Council has already required a development contribution for the same purpose in respect of the same building work, whether on the granting of a building consent or a certificate of acceptance. However, the Council may require another development contribution to be made for the same purpose if the further development contribution is required to reflect an increase in the scale or intensity of the development since the original contribution was required.
75. In addition, Council will not require a development contribution in any of the following circumstances:
 - a) non-residential building work for which a building consent is required and that either is less than \$20,000 exclusive of GST in value or has a GFA of less than 10m², unless the building consent is for a change of use
 - b) in relation to any dwelling, replacement development, repair or renovation work generates no additional demand for reserve or network infrastructure
 - c) the conversion of an existing unit developments into unit titles. This does not apply to any building consents required as part of any changes to existing units, which the Council will still assess to determine if development contributions are applicable
 - d) a building consent is for a bridge, dam (confined to the dam structure and

- any tail race) or other public utility
- e) the application for a resource or building consent, authorisation or certificate of acceptance is made by the Crown
 - f) the development is being undertaken by Council. This exemption does not apply to developments undertaken by or on behalf of Council organisations, Council-controlled organisations or Council-controlled trading organisations, as defined in section 6 of the LGA
 - g) in rural areas for stormwater development contributions, where no Council stormwater systems are provided
 - h) for water and/or wastewater development contributions if a development does not connect to Council's water supply and/or wastewater reticulation systems.

Postponement

76. Council will only permit postponement of development contribution payments at its discretion and only:
- a) for development contributions over \$50,000 (GST-exclusive); and
 - b) where a bond or guarantee equal in value to the payment owed is provided.
77. The request for postponement must be made at the time a resource consent, building consent or service connection is granted. Bonds or guarantees:
- a) will only be accepted from a registered trading bank
 - b) shall be for a maximum period of 24 months, beyond the normal payment date set out in the policy, subject to later extension as agreed by Council
 - c) will have an interest component added, at an interest rate of 2 per cent per annum above the Reserve Bank 90-day bank bill rate on the day the bond document is prepared. The bonded sum will include interest, calculated using the maximum term set out in the bond document. If Council agrees to an extension of the term of the guarantee beyond 24 months, the applicable interest rate will be reassessed from the date of the Council's decision and the guaranteed sum will be amended accordingly
 - d) shall be based on the GST-inclusive amount of the contribution.
78. At the end of the term of the guarantee, the development contribution (together with interest) is payable immediately to Council.

79. If Council exercises the discretion to allow a bond, the applicant will meet all costs for preparation of the bond documents.

Development agreements

80. Council may enter into specific arrangements with a developer for the provision and funding of particular infrastructure under a development agreement, including the development contributions payable, as provided for under sections 207A–207F of the LGA. For activities covered by a development agreement, the agreement overrides the development contributions normally assessed as payable under the policy.

Remissions

81. Council may remit all or part of a development contribution at its complete discretion. Council will only consider exercising its discretion in exceptional circumstances. Applications made under this part will be considered on their own merits and any previous decisions of Council will not be regarded as binding precedent.
82. Any request for remission must be made in writing and set out the reasons for the request. The request must be made:
- a) within 15 working days after Council has issued a notice for the development contribution payable; and
 - b) before the development contribution payment is made to Council.
83. Council will not allow retrospective remissions of development contributions.
84. Council delegates to the chief executive officer, in conjunction with the Chair of the Finance and Audit Committee, with authority to delegate to officers, the authority to make a decision on a request for remission.
85. When considering a request for remission, Council will take into account:
- a) the purpose of development contributions, Council's financial modelling and Council's funding and financial policies
 - b) the extent to which the value and nature of the works proposed by the applicant reduces the need for works proposed by Council in its capital works programme
 - c) any other matters that Council considers relevant.

Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993

86. Section 102(3A) of the Local Government Act 2002 provides that this policy must support the principles set out in the Preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. These principles include recognition that land is a taonga tuku iho of special significance to Māori people, and to facilitate the occupation, development, and utilisation of that land for the benefit of its owners, their whanau, and their hapū.
87. To support these principles, Council will consider reductions in development contributions for certain types of developments on Māori land and other land in collective Māori ownership. When making this assessment, the Council will apply the same framework and criteria as the Council's Policy on Remission and Postponement of Rates for Māori Freehold Land, with all modification necessary for the purposes of development contributions. Parties interested in applying for a reduction on this basis should make an application, as directed by that policy, when lodging their building consent, resource consent, or connection request.

FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

88. The financial contributions and development contributions in this policy are separate charges, and Council uses them to fund separate categories of expenditure. This ensures there is no 'double dipping' and is consistent with the intention of section 200 of the LGA.
89. Development contributions can be required under the LGA and are used to help fund planned and budgeted capital expenditure related to growth for the activities and assets listed in the development contributions schedule of assets in this policy (Schedule 1).
90. Financial contributions can be required under the RMA in line with the provisions in the District Plan. Financial contributions are required for reserves and where individual developments give rise to capital expenditure that is not planned and recovered via development contributions. In these cases, Council may impose a financial contribution as a condition of resource consent, specifically:
- financial contributions for reserves (12.2.2.8 and 12.2.1.9)
 - financial contributions to which District Plan Rules 12.2.1–12.2.1.7 apply.
91. A brief summary of these is provided below. Further information on financial contributions can be found in the [District Plan](#).

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER THE DISTRICT PLAN

Reserve contributions – subdivision of land

92. There is a long history of local authorities requiring subdividers of land to provide land or money for the purpose of providing public open space as reserves. Reserves are generally required as part of the subdivision process, as they provide open space and recreation facilities and opportunities to cater for additional demand generated; they also protect and enhance amenity values. As communities continue to grow in size and population, the extent of public open space they require increases.
93. As part of its evaluation under section 32 of the RMA, Council assessed a number of options and undertook considerable consultation with the public, developers and other special interest groups. Council decided that reserve contributions should be set at a maximum contribution in cash or land to an equivalent value equal to 7.5% of the value of each new allotment, to provide a maximum dollar contribution of \$10,000 per allotment created in residential activity areas or \$5,000 per allotment created in rural activity areas. It recognised that the maximum reserve contribution is not appropriate in all cases, and this can be adjusted taking into account criteria specified in Rule 12.2.1.8 (c) of the District Plan.

Reserve contributions – development of land

94. The District Plan also recognises that the development of land for business/commercial purposes can increase the number of people employed at a particular location, and consequently there may be an increase in demand for open space and recreation areas. After considerable consultation with the public, property owners, developers and other special interest groups, and after evaluating various options, Council decided that where commercial or industrial development will result in an increase or intensification of use of land, a reserve contribution in the form of money equivalent to 0.5 per cent of the value of the development in excess of \$200,000 is appropriate. It recognised that the maximum reserve contribution is not appropriate in every case, and the maximum could be adjusted based on criteria specified in Rule 12.2.1.9(b) of the District Plan.

Financial contributions – services

95. Under the District Plan the developer of a subdivision or development is responsible for funding all work within its boundaries relating to services directly required for the subdivision or development. This approach has been in practice for a very long time. Council has adopted two main methods for imposing financial contributions in the District Plan: the recoupment impact fee (sometimes called the recognised equity

method) and the capital improvements programme fee.

96. In summary, the District Plan requires financial contributions as follows:

- a) In the context of subdivision or development of land the rules specify that the developer is responsible for all work within its boundaries relating to services directly required.
- b) The rules specify that where, as a result of subdivision or development of land, services in adjoining land that were previously adequate become inadequate, the subdivider or developer should pay for the full and actual costs of upgrading services.
- c) Where subdivision or development takes place and the services in the adjoining land are already inadequate, the rules specify that the subdivider or developer should pay a proportion of the costs of upgrading services.
- d) In cases where Council has upgraded services in advance of land being subdivided, the subdivider or developer should pay the full and actual costs of upgrading, taking into account the time value of money, when the land is subsequently subdivided or developed.

Financial contributions – traffic impact fee for retail activities and places of assembly in all residential and rural activity areas

97. The District Plan recognises that large-scale retail activities exceeding 3,000m² in floor area and all places of assembly in residential and rural activity areas may have adverse effects on the surrounding roading network and on pedestrian circulation. In such circumstances the District Plan requires that the developer contribute to the upgrading and modification of the surrounding roads, intersections and footpaths.

DEFINITIONS

98. In the policy, unless the context otherwise requires, the following applies:

Accommodation units has the meaning given in section 197 of the LGA.

Activity means the provision of facilities and amenities within the meaning of network infrastructure for which a development contribution charge exists under the policy.

Actual increased demand means the demand created by the most intensive non-residential use(s) likely to become established in the development within 10 years from the date of application.

Allotment (or lot) has the meaning given to allotment in section 218(2) of the RMA.

Asset management plan means Council plan for the management of assets within an activity that applies technical and financial management techniques to ensure that specified levels of service are provided in the most cost-effective manner over the life-cycle of the asset.

Bedroom means any habitable space within an RU that is capable of being used for sleeping purposes and that can be partitioned or closed for privacy, including spaces such as a 'games room', 'family room', 'recreation room', 'study', 'office', 'sewing room', 'den' or 'works room'. The definition excludes:

- a kitchen or pantry
- a bathroom or toilet
- a laundry or clothes-drying room
- a walk-in wardrobe
- a corridor, hallway or lobby
- a garage
- any other room smaller than 6m².

Where an RU has any living or dining rooms that can be partitioned or closed for privacy, all such rooms except one shall be considered a bedroom.

Capacity life means the number of years that the infrastructure will provide capacity for any associated EHUs.

Catchment means the areas within which development contributions charges are determined and charged.

Commercial activity means any activity associated with (but not limited to): communication services, financial services, insurance, services to finance and investment, real estate, business services, central government administration, public order and safety services, tertiary education provision, local government administration services and civil

defence, and commercial offices.

Community facilities means reserves, network infrastructure or community infrastructure as defined by the LGA, for which development contributions may be required.

Community infrastructure means land, or development assets on land, owned or controlled by the Council for the purpose of providing public amenities, and includes land that the Council will acquire for that purpose.

Council means Hutt City Council.

Development means any subdivision, building, land use or work that generates a demand for reserves, network infrastructure or community infrastructure (but does not include the pipes or lines of a network utility operator).

District means the Lower Hutt.

Equivalent household unit (EHU) means demand for Council services equivalent to that produced by a nominal household in a standard residential unit (RU).

Gross floor area (GFA) means the sum of the total area of all floors of a building or buildings (including any void area in each of those floors, such as service shafts, liftwells or stairwells) measured:

- where there are exterior walls, from the exterior faces of those exterior walls
- where there are walls separating two buildings, from the centre lines of the walls separating the two buildings
- where a wall or walls are lacking (for example, a mezzanine floor) and the edge of the floor is discernible, from the edge of the floor.

See National Planning Standards 2019:

www.environment.govt.nz/acts-and-regulations/national-planning-standards

Industrial activity means an activity that manufactures, fabricates, processes, packages, distributes, repairs, stores or disposes of materials (including raw, processed or partly processed materials) or goods. It includes any ancillary activity to the industrial activity.

LGA means the Local Government Act 2002.

Network infrastructure means the provision of transportation (roading), water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure.

Network utility operator has the meaning given to it by section 166 of the RMA.

Non-residential development means any development that falls outside the definition of residential development in this policy.

Policy means this Development and Financial Contributions Policy.

Reserves means land for public open space and improvements to that land needed for it

to function as an area of usable green open space for recreation and sporting activities and the physical welfare and enjoyment of the public, and for the protection of the natural environment and beauty of the countryside (including landscaping, sports and play equipment, walkways and cycleways, carparks and toilets). In the policy, 'reserve' does not include land that forms or is to form part of any road or is used or to be used for stormwater management purposes.

Residential development means the development of land and buildings for any domestic/living purposes for use by people living on the land or in the buildings.

Residential unit (RU) means a building(s) or part of a building that is used for a residential activity exclusively by one household, and must include sleeping, cooking, bathing and toilet facilities. See National Planning Standards 2019: www.environment.govt.nz/acts-and-regulations/national-planning-standards

Retail activity means any activity trading in goods, equipment or services that is not an industrial activity or commercial activity.

Retirement unit means any dwelling unit in a retirement village, but does not include aged care rooms in a hospital or similar facility.

Retirement village has the meaning given in section 6 of the Retirement Villages Act 2003.

RMA means the Resource Management Act 1991.

Service connection means a physical connection to an activity provided by, or on behalf of, Council (such as water, wastewater or stormwater services).

PART 2: POLICY DETAILS

REQUIREMENT TO HAVE A POLICY

99. Council is required to have a policy on development contributions and financial contributions as a component of its funding and financial policies under section 102(2)(d) of the LGA. The policy meets that requirement.

FUNDING SUMMARY

100. Council has incurred or plans to incur over \$1.66B on infrastructure partially or wholly needed to meet the increased demand for community facilities resulting from growth. This includes works undertaken in anticipation of growth, and future planned works. Of this cost, approximately 17 per cent will be funded from development contributions.
101. Table 9 provides a summary of the total costs of growth-related capital expenditure and the funding the Council will seek by development contributions for each activity. Schedule 1 presents a breakdown by activities and catchment.

Table 9: Total cost of capital expenditure for growth and funding sources (\$M, inflation included, GST-exclusive)

	Water	Wastewater	Stormwater	Transport	Total
Total capital expenditure	\$322.2	\$489.8	\$344.0	\$503.6	\$1,659.5
Growth capital expenditure	\$103.8	\$80.8	\$58.4	\$92.4	\$335.6
Development contributions- funded capital expenditure	\$103.8	\$80.8	\$58.4	\$45.3	\$288.4
Total capital expenditure proportion funded by development contributions	32%	17%	17%	9%	17%
Capital expenditure proportion funded from other sources*	68%	83%	83%	91%	83%

* No growth expenditure for water, wastewater, stormwater and transport is forecast to be funded by financial contributions under the RMA.

GROWTH INFRASTRUCTURE

102. Council's growth forecasts (see the section Projecting growth) are used to derive a programme of infrastructure works. Future elements of this programme (and associated costs) are identified in the Council's Long Term Plan and in Schedule 1 of this policy. In some cases, Council has undertaken works to support forecast growth; these are also listed in Schedule 1. All of or part of the costs of these projects can be funded from development contributions.
103. When determining whether a project or programme is growth related and therefore should be included in this policy, Council asks whether growth:
- is an important driver for the works. This is usually the case for projects that have been specifically designed for growth capacity upgrade purposes
 - influences the scope or capacity of the proposed work. This is often the case for smaller improvements, upgrade and renewal works that also increase infrastructure capacity, and takes account of the impact on infrastructure of continuing growth within the city.
104. Council determines the proportion of the costs of these projects or programmes that are attributable to growth in line with the approach outlined in the Cost allocation section.

FUNDING POLICY SUMMARY

Funding growth expenditure

105. Population and business growth create the need for new subdivisions and development, and these place increasing demands on the assets and services Council provides. Accordingly, we need significant investment in new or upgraded assets and services to meet the demands of growth – as noted in the previous section.
106. The Council has decided to fund these costs from:
- development contributions under the LGA for planned expenditure on water, wastewater, stormwater and transport
 - financial contributions under the RMA for reserves and where individual developments give rise to capital expenditure that is not planned and recovered via development contributions.
107. In forming this view, Council has considered the matters set out in section 101(3) of the LGA within its Revenue and Financing Policy, and within the policy for each activity.
108. The Revenue and Financing Policy is Council's primary and over-arching statement on its approach to funding its activities. It outlines how Council will fund all activities, and

the rationale for Council's preferred funding approach.

109. In addition, Council is required under section 106(2)(c) of the LGA to explain within the policy why it has decided to use development contributions and financial contributions to fund capital expenditure relating to the cost of growth for each activity. This explanation is below. There are no material differences for the purposes of this assessment for different activities funded by development contributions, so this assessment applies equally to each activity. However, growth costs for some transport-related projects and programmes may be subsidised by Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency, reducing the proportion of growth costs funded by development contributions to 49 per cent.
110. Council uses financial contributions to fund the cost of growth-related reserves infrastructure. Reserve financial contributions achieve many of the same benefits and outcomes as development contributions but are simpler to administer.
111. The Council also intends to recover growth costs related to providing community infrastructure in future development contribution policies. Charges associated with these are not included in the draft 2024 Development and Financial Contributions Policy but will be in a future edition (following consultation at that time).

Community outcomes (section 101(3)(a)(i))

112. Council has considered whether development contributions and financial contributions are an appropriate source of funding considering each activity, the outcomes sought and their links to growth infrastructure. Council has developed nine outcomes to help achieve our vision of making our city a great place to live, work and play:
- a safe community
 - a strong and diverse economy
 - an accessible and connected city
 - healthy people
 - a healthy natural environment
 - active engagement in community activities
 - strong and inclusive communities
 - a healthy and attractive built environment
 - a well-governed city.
113. These outcomes describe a city that is safe, well connected and accessible; that looks after the environment and that provides the foundation needed for a thriving economy. To enable this, we must provide and maintain infrastructure to a high level of service, and make investment to ensure we cater for growth. We are much better

able to accommodate this growth if additional funding through development contribution is possible, rather than levelling all cost on existing ratepayers. As a dedicated growth funding source, development contributions also offer funding through which we can deliver on our vision and outcomes for new communities.

Other funding decision factors (section 101(3)(a)(ii)-(v))

114. Council has considered the funding of growth-related community facilities against the following matters:

- the distribution of benefits between the community as a whole, any identifiable part of the community and individuals, and the extent to which the actions or inaction of particular groups or individuals contribute to the need to undertake the activity
- the period in or over which those benefits are expected to occur
- the costs and benefits, including consequences for transparency and accountability, of funding the activity distinctly from other activities.

115. A summary of this assessment is presented in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Other funding decision factors

Who Benefits / whose act creates the need	A significant portion of Council's work programme over the next 30 years is driven by development or has been scoped to ensure it provides for new developments. The extent to which growth is serviced by and benefits from an asset or programme, as well as how much it serves and benefits existing ratepayers, is determined for each asset or programme in line with the requirements of section 197AB(c) of the LGA.
Period of benefit	<p>The assets constructed for development will last for a very long time and provide benefits and capacity for developments now and developments in the future. In many cases, the 'capacity life' of such assets spans decades.</p> <p>Development contributions allow development-related capital expenditure to be apportioned over the capacity life of assets. Developments that benefit from the assets will contribute to its cost, regardless of whether they happen now or in the future. This helps ensure that growth now and later contributes a fair share to those assets.</p> <p>Financial contributions for reserves have a similar effect by distributing the cost of providing for growth over time so that current and future developments that benefit contribute.</p>
Funding sources and rationale,	<p>The cost of supporting development in Lower Hutt is significant. Development contributions and financial contributions send clear signals to the development community about the cost of growth</p>

including rationale for separate funding	<p>and the capital costs of providing infrastructure to support that growth.</p> <p>Council also considers that allocating the full cost of growth to development is fairer to existing ratepayers, and helps ensure economic efficiency. By not imposing the burden of growth costs on existing ratepayers, Council can use rates income to advance its other activities. These activities contribute in a wide range of ways to improving current and future community outcomes.</p> <p>Consequently, Council considers that the benefits to the community are significantly greater than the cost of policy making, calculations, collection, accounting and distribution of funding for development and financial contributions.</p>
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Overall impact of liability on the community (section 101(3)(b))

116. Council has also considered the impact of the overall allocation of liability on the community. In this case, the liability for revenue falls directly with the development community. Council considers that the level of development and financial contributions are affordable and are not out of step with those required by other councils. The highest charges represent less than 5 percent of the median house price in Hutt City. Consequently, Council does not consider it likely that there will be an undue or unreasonable impact on the social, economic and cultural wellbeing of this section of the community. Nor are the charges expected to divert private sector investment from Lower Hutt on any significant scale.
117. Moreover, shifting development costs onto ratepayers is likely to be perceived as unfair, and would significantly impact the rates revenue required from existing residents – who do not cause the need or benefit directly from the growth infrastructure needed to service new developments.
118. Overall, Council considers it fair and reasonable to use development contributions and financial contributions to fund the costs of growth-related capital expenditure for community facilities, and it considers that the social, economic and cultural interests of the district's communities are best advanced in this way.

CATCHMENT DETERMINATION

119. When setting development contributions, Council must consider how it sets catchments for grouping charges by geographic areas. The LGA gives Council wide scope to determine these catchments, provided that the Council considers the factors

listed in section 101(3) of the LGA, and provided under section 197AB(g) that:

- the grouping is done in a manner that balances practical and administrative efficiencies with considerations of fairness and equity; and
- grouping by geographic area avoids grouping across an entire district wherever practical.

120. Council has determined that there will be seven catchments. These catchments are:

- the Western Hills
- the Valley Floor
- Stokes Valley
- Wainuiomata
- Eastbourne
- rural
- districtwide.

121. The rationale for the number of catchments is to:

- keep the policy as simple as practicable
- provide flexibility to deliver growth infrastructure where it is most needed
- reconcile the contributions as closely as practicable to the areas where developments have generated the need for capital expenditure on new assets, or assets of increased capacity
- strike a reasonable balance between practical and administrative efficiencies and considerations of fairness and equity.

122. The boundaries of these catchments, excluding the rural catchment, are defined by the aggregated suburb boundaries and the urban zoning in the District Plan. The catchments are shown on the map in Part 3 of this policy. Developers operating within these catchments will be required to pay contributions applicable in the relevant catchment in accordance with this policy.

123. The catchments and their boundaries are based on communities of interest (aggregating district suburbs), the geography of the district, the characteristics of the infrastructure and service it provides, the common benefits received across the geographical area supplied by the infrastructure being funded by development contributions, and judgments involving a balance between administrative efficiency and fairness and equity. Projects or programmes that provide capacity and benefits for more than one catchment are attributed to all relevant catchments, and growth costs are shared among those catchments.

124. The district-wide catchment is only used where it is not practical to break down a project or programme into individual catchments. For example, the Seaview wastewater storage project or Cross Valley Transport Connections benefit all

developments. To disaggregate the costs of such projects to catchment level would require different portions of growth capacity to be assigned to different catchments. Without a very detailed amount of information (which the Council does not have available), this would be an arbitrary exercise and likely result in some catchments paying less or more than other catchments for similar capacity and benefits. The district-wide catchment is a practical way of addressing this, and ensures fairness.

SIGNIFICANT ASSUMPTIONS OF THE POLICY

Methodology

125. In developing a methodology for the development contributions in the policy, Council has taken an approach that ensures that the cumulative effect of development is considered across each catchment.

Planning horizons

126. Council has used a 30-year timeframe as a basis for forecasting growth and growth-related assets and programmes. This is set out in Council's asset management plans.

Projecting growth

127. Hutt City has experienced high population growth and steady economic growth in recent years, and this growth is forecast to continue.
128. Using residential forecasts derived from Sense Partners and a commercial growth study as a base, the key assumptions on future growth are as follows:
- Years 2024–2034:
 - population growth in the district of just over 11,700 people
 - RU growth in the district of around 3,900 RUs
 - minimal net development of GFA for commercial space – although intensity of use is expected to increase.
 - Years 2034–2054:
 - population growth in the district of around 24,000 people from 2034
 - RU growth in the district of around 7,000 RUs from 2031
 - minimal net development of GFA for commercial space – although intensity of use is expected to increase.
129. Table 11 shows a five-yearly breakdown of the population and household forecast.

Table 11: Five-yearly breakdown of dwelling forecasts

	2024	2029	2034	2039	2044	2049	2054
WESTERN HILLS	6,308	6,679	7,156	7,632	8,109	8,584	9,061
WAINUIOMATA	8,130	8,340	8,571	8,814	9,058	9,301	9,545
EASTBOURNE	2,433	2,477	2,518	2,560	2,602	2,644	2,685
STOKES VALLEY	4,350	4,659	4,860	5,026	5,192	5,357	5,523
VALLEY FLOOR	26,224	27,167	28,213	29,431	30,648	31,865	33,083
HUTT CITY TOTAL	47,445	49,322	51,318	53,463	55,609	57,751	59,897

Best available knowledge

130. Development contributions are based on projects and programmes previously undertaken, future works proposed in Council's Long Term Plan and/or asset management plans, and projected estimates of future growth. These are all based on the best available knowledge at the time of preparation. As better information becomes available the policy will be updated, generally alongside the Annual Plan process.

Capacity lives

131. The capacity lives for projects and programme within the policy are approximated to the closet decade that they provide for growth, being 10 years, 20 years or 30 years. Projects that do not provide capacity for development within the period 2024–2034 are not included in this policy.

Cost of infrastructure

132. Future capital expenditure costs used in this policy are based on the forecast costs in the Long Term Plan and/or Hutt City Council and Wellington Water Asset Management Plans. Past project costs (see Schedule 1) are derived from annual reports and will be updated at least every three years.
133. Interest costs are added to the above to account of the costs of borrowing (see Funding model section below) and third-party funding is deducted (such as Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency subsidies).
134. As better information becomes available, Council will update the policy.

Key risks

135. There are two key risks associated with administering development contributions:

- that the growth predictions do not eventuate, resulting in a change to the assumed rate of development. In that event, Council will continue to monitor the rate of growth and will update assumptions in the growth and funding predictions, as required
- that the time lag between expenditure incurred by Council and development contributions received from those undertaking developments is different from that assumed in the funding model, so that the costs of capital are greater than expected. This would result in an increase in debt servicing costs. To guard against that occurrence, Council will continue to monitor the rate of growth, and will update assumptions in the growth and funding models, as required.

Service assumptions

136. Council assumes that methods of service delivery, and levels of service, will remain substantially unchanged and in accordance with Council's Long Term Plan and asset management plans.

Funding model

137. Council has developed a funding model to calculate development contribution charges under the policy. The model accounts for the activities for which contributions are sought, the assets and programmes related to growth, forecast growth and associated revenue. The funding model embodies several important assumptions, including that:

- all capital expenditure estimates are inflation adjusted and GST exclusive
- the level of service/backlog and renewal portions of each asset or programme will not be funded by development contributions. See the Cost allocation section below
- the growth costs associated with an asset are spread over the capacity life of the asset, and any debt incurred in relation to that asset will be fully repaid by the end of that capacity life
- interest expenses incurred on debt accrued will be recovered via development contributions and shared equally over the capacity life of each asset.

COST ALLOCATION

138. Council must consider how to allocate the cost of each asset or programme between three principal drivers – growth, level of service /backlog and renewal. Council's general approach to cost allocation is summarised as follows:

- Where a project provides for and benefits only growth, 100 per cent of a project's cost is attributed to growth. To qualify for this, there would have to be no renewal element (see below) or material level of service benefit or capacity provided for existing residents and businesses.
- Where a project involves renewal of existing capacity, the value of a stand-alone renewal component is generally determined separately for significant individual identified works. For smaller projects or ongoing programmes, a proportion of the works

is attributed to growth in line with future beneficiary split (see below).

- If a project provides for growth and level of service, after deducting any share of costs attributable to renewal, Council will split the cost between growth and level of service based on a future beneficiary split approach. Under this approach, the cost attributed to:
 - level of service will be based on the proportion that the existing community (in EHUs) will make up of the future community (in EHUs)
 - growth will be based on the proportion that the growth (in EHUs) will make up of the future community (in EHUs).

139. The approach uses easily available information but generally provides a conservative (low) estimate of the portion of a project's cost attributable to growth compared to other possible approaches.

140. For particularly large and expensive projects, Council may undertake a specific cost-apportionment assessment that differs from the general approach outlined above if better information is available: for example, using identified capacity share as the basis for cost allocation.

CALCULATING THE DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION CHARGES

141. This section outlines how Council calculated the development contribution charges in accordance with section 203 and schedule 13 of the LGA.

Process

142. Table 12 summarises the steps Council took to determine growth, growth projects and cost allocations, and to calculate the development contributions charges.

Table 12: Summary of development contribution charge calculation methodology

Step	Description/comment	Example (cost exclusive of GST)
1. Forecast growth	Council estimates potential land supply and likely take-up of that land. The estimates help provide household and business growth forecasts for up to 30 years. See the <i>Projecting growth</i> section above for further information.	Valley floor has growth significantly in the last few years and is forecast to grow by another 6,800 homes over the next 30 years.
2. Identify projects required to facilitate growth	Council identifies and develops the works programme needed to facilitate growth. In some cases, Council may have already undertaken the work. The	Wellington Water has identified a need for additional water storage for existing residents and growth. Eastern Hills reservoir is planned as a result. The inflation-adjusted estimated cost of the project is

Step	Description/comment	Example (cost exclusive of GST)
	programme in the policy is for 30 years.	\$61M.
3. Determine the cost allocation for projects	Council apportions the cost of each asset or programme between renewal, growth and level of service/backlog in accordance with the approach outlined in the <i>Cost allocation</i> section of this policy. Schedule 1 of the policy outlines the amount required to fund growth from development contributions for each of these assets or programmes.	Half of the capacity of the new reservoir is for an existing level of service gap (identified in 2018), and half is for growth over 20 years. As a result, 50% of the cost of the project is attributable to growth.
4. Determine growth costs to be funded by development contributions	Council determines whether to recover all of the growth costs identified in step 3 from development contributions or whether some of the growth costs will be funded from other sources.	After considering the matters in section 101(3) of the LGA, Council has generally adopted an approach of recovering 100% of growth costs for each activity from development via development contributions.
5. Adjust for inflation and interest costs	Council adjusts the growth costs from step 4 for inflation if they are future works. It then estimates the interest cost (or interest accrued) for each project over the period it will be paid off (called capacity life).	The inflation-adjusted growth-related cost of the Eastern Hills Reservoir is \$30.5M, and expected interest costs raise this to a total sum of \$39.3M that must be funded by development contributions.
6. Divide development contributions-funded growth costs by capacity lives	The growth costs from step 4 are divided by the estimated capacity life (defined in EHUs), to provide an EHU charge for each future and past asset and programme.	\$39.3M is divided by the number of EHUs in the development contributions catchment (Valley Floor) for the capacity life estimates of the reservoir (30 years starting in 2020, 8,476 EHUs), to produce a specific charge of \$4,633.
7. Sum all per asset charges	For each catchment and activity, Council adds up the per-EHU asset or programme charges, to obtain a total development contribution charge. For each activity and catchment, development contributions fund the programme on an aggregated basis.	All Valley Floor projects charges are added together with any projects charges that cross development contribution catchments or serve the whole city to generate a total development contribution charges for the Valley Floor for each service (Water, wastewater etc.). GST is added to these charges.

Summary of calculations

143. Schedule 1 provides information on each asset or programme and summarises the calculation of the development contribution charge for each activity/catchment.

DRAFT

SCHEDULE 1: GROWTH-RELATED ASSETS AND DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTION CALCULATIONS SUMMARY

The tables in this schedule outline capital expenditure on assets or programmes attributable to new growth in accordance with section 201A of the LGA and provide a summary of the development contribution calculations. All figures exclude GST and future costs are inflation adjusted.

Water

Asset or programme name	Description	Total cost \$M	Percentage funded by development contributions	Percentage funded from other sources	Development contribution s funded cost \$M (exclusive of interest)	Development contributions -funded cost \$M (inclusive of interest)	Past Spend \$M	Year1 2024/ 2025 \$M	Year1 2025/ 2026 \$M	Year3 2026/ 2027 \$M	Year4 2027/ 2028 \$M	Year5 2028/ 2029 \$M	Year6 2029/ 2030 \$M	Year7 2030/ 2031 \$M	Year8 2031/ 2032 \$M	Year9 2032/ 2033 \$M	Year10 2033/ 2034 \$M	Years 11–30 2034/2 035– 2054/2 055 \$M	Recover able growth / capacity life (EHUs)	Development contribution charge \$
Valley Floor																				
Naenae/Eastern reservoir	Provide 8,000m3 reservoir at current Naenae reservoir site for levels of service and growth	61.03	50%	50%	30.51	39.27	-	-	-	-	-	20.34	25.39	15.30	-	-	-	-	8,476	4,633
Naenae reservoir outlet main	New main from Naenae reservoir to provide additional flow and maintain head in the network for growth	29.31	80%	20%	23.44	28.17	-	-	-	-	-	0.23	17.31	11.77	-	-	-	-	8,476	3,323
Manor Park Water Storage Reservoir	New reservoir for levels of service and growth	18.87	60%	40%	11.32	17.59	-	-	-	0.54	2.19	8.95	7.20	-	-	-	-	-	6,787	2,591
	Total	109.21	60%	40%	65.28	85.02														10,548
Wainuiomata																				
Wainuiomata Water Supply Storage and Network Upgrades	Provide 8,000m³ reservoir in Wainuiomata, including main and road access, for levels of service and growth	50.05	50%	50%	25.03	24.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	1.87	48.06	2,160	11,178
	Total	50.05	50%	50%	25.03	24.15														11,178
Western Hills																				
Sweetacres reservoir number upgrade	New reservoir for levels of service and growth	2.20	25%	75%	0.55	0.69	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,148	604

	Total	2.20	25%	75%	0.55	0.69														604
District-wide																				
Network renewals	Programme of network renewals including upsizing to provide capacity for growth	103.01	6%	94%	6.2	9.9	-	7.73	5.56	8.43	8.85	9.04	9.23	13.15	13.42	13.67	13.93	-	12,302	802
Drinking water development projects – reactive	Provision to enable reticulation capacity for growth	1.14	100%	0%	1.1	1.1	-	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	-	3,778	302
Network upgrades		56.59	10%	90%	5.7	9.1	-	1.08	11.57	12.09	12.37	12.84	2.37	0.48	0.49	0.72	2.57	-	12,302	738
	Total	160.75	8%	92%	13.0	20.1														1,841

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024-2034

Wastewater

Asset or programme name	Description	Total cost \$M	Percent age funded by develop ment contrib utions	Percentage funded from other sources	Development contributions–funded cost \$M (exclusive of interest)	Developm ent contributi ons–funded cost \$M (inclusive of interest)	Past Spend \$M	Year1 2024/ 2025 \$M	Year1 2025/ 2026 \$M	Year3 2026/ 2027 \$M	Year4 2027/ 2028 \$M	Year5 2028/ 2029 \$M	Year6 2029/ 2030 \$M	Year7 2030/ 2031 \$M	Year8 2031/ 2032 \$M	Year9 2032/ 2033 \$M	Year10 2033/ 2034 \$M	Years 11– 30 2034/2 035– 2054/2 055 \$M	Recov er able growt h / capaci ty life (EHUs)	Develo pment contrib ution charge \$
Valley Floor, Western Hills, Stokes Valley																				
Trunk DBO asset replacement and upgrade	Programme of network renewals including upsizing to provide capacity for growth	74.33	6%	94%	4.46	6.89	-	3.44	4.50	5.64	28.52	24.14	1.80	1.83	2.04	2.44	-	-	10,718	642
Trunk DBO network cyclic replacement	Programme of network renewals including upsizing to provide capacity for growth	122.77	6%	94%	7.37	10.72	-	0.53	28.24	3.07	2.08	1.99	28.06	33.57	9.93	10.79	4.50	-	10,718	1,000
Silverstream Wastewater storage JV project		2.93	80%	20%	2.34	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.93	-	10,718	280
	Total	200.03	7%	93%	14.17															1,923
Wainuiomata																				
Wainuiomata North Wastewater Trunk Network Upgrade		4.97	50%	50%	2.48	4.55	-	4.95	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,330	3,422
Wastewater storage Fraser Street and Main Road	Wastewater storage to minimise wet weather overflows	11.34	30%	70%	3.40	3.76	0.02	-	-	0.54	1.09	3.36	3.43	2.91	-	-	-	-	2,160	1,741
	Total	16.31	36%	64%	5.89	8.31														5,163
Valley Floor																				
Alicetown Wastewater pump station and storage improvements		3.83	10%	90%	0.38	0.62	-	-	-	0.54	2.74	0.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,787	92
Boulcott Wastewater		1.85	10%	90%	0.19	0.29	-	-	-	0.09	0.55	0.57	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	6,787	43

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024-2034																				
Asset or programme name	Description	Total cost \$M	Percent age funded by develop ment contrib utions	Percentage funded from other sources	Development contributions– funded cost \$M (exclusive of interest)	Developm ent contributi ons– funded cost \$M (inclusive of interest)	Past Spend \$M	Year1 2024/ 2025 \$M	Year1 2025/ 2026 \$M	Year3 2026/ 2027 \$M	Year4 2027/ 2028 \$M	Year5 2028/ 2029 \$M	Year6 2029/ 2030 \$M	Year7 2030/ 2031 \$M	Year8 2031/ 2032 \$M	Year9 2032/ 2033 \$M	Year10 2033/ 2034 \$M	Years 11– 30 2034/2 035– 2054/2 055 \$M	Recov er able growt h / capaci ty life (EHUs)	Develo pment contrib ution charge \$
Pipe Upgrade																				
Hutt Central Wastewater Network Improvements		1.05	100%	0%	1.05	1.90	-	0.52	0.32	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,787	280
IAF valley Floor Infrastructure growth		40.58	100%	0%	40.58	66.97	3.13	10.21	23.48	3.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,594	8,819
Naenae Wastewater Storage Improvements – Seddon St WW Storage		4.50	10%	90%	0.45	0.69	-	-	-	-	0.43	0.89	3.17	-	-	-	-	-	6,787	101
Waiwhetū Wastewater Storage Improvements – Whites Line WW Storage		0.62	10%	90%	0.06	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.62	-	6,787	12
Waterloo Wastewater Pipes Upgrades		0.37	10%	90%	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	-	6,787	6
Woburn Wastewater Pump Station Improvements		0.32	10%	90%	0.03	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.32	-	6787	6
	Total	53.12	81%	19%	42.78	70.64														9,359
Western Hills																				
Korokoro Wastewater Pipe Upgrades		1.47	10%	90%	0.15	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	1.27	2700	68
Maungaraki Wastewater Storage Improvements		11.57	10%	90%	1.16	1.74	-	-	-	-	1.11	2.27	4.05	4.14	-	-	-	-	2700	644
	Total	13.03	10%	90%	1.30	1.92														712
Stokes Valley																				
Stokes Valley Wastewater Network Improvements – Hawthorn Cres Sewer Connection		1.32	10%	90%	0.13	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	1231	143
Stokes Valley Wastewater Pipe Improvements – Richard Gr Intersection Sewer		7.21	10%	90%	0.72	0.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	6.50	1231	662
	Total	8.53	10%	90%	0.85	0.99														805

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024-2034

Asset or programme name	Description	Total cost \$M	Percentage funded by development contributions	Percentage funded from other sources	Development contributions-funded cost \$M (exclusive of interest)	Development contributions-funded cost \$M (inclusive of interest)	Past Spend	Year1 2024/ 2025 \$M	Year1 2025/ 2026 \$M	Year3 2026/ 2027 \$M	Year4 2027/ 2028 \$M	Year5 2028/ 2029 \$M	Year6 2029/ 2030 \$M	Year7 2030/ 2031 \$M	Year8 2031/ 2032 \$M	Year9 2032/ 2033 \$M	Year10 2033/ 2034 \$M	Years 11–30 2034/2035–2054/2055 \$M	Recoverable growth/ capacity life (EHUs)	Development contribution charge \$
Districtwide																				
Network renewals	Programme of network renewals including upsizing to provide capacity for growth	144.20	6%	94%	8.65	12.37	-	9.54	10.77	9.98	13.20	13.48	13.77	17.45	17.80	18.13	20.08	-	12,302	1,005
Seaview WWTP capacity upgrade		4.55	10%	90%	0.45	0.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.29	1.20	3.06	-	10,173	53
Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant storage	Provision of 10,000m3 of additional storage capacity	4.81	25%	75%	1.20	1.78	3.71	0.74	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,585	114
Trunk Main Outfall Pipeline Overflow Mitigation		44.04	10%	90%	4.40	5.65	7.54	15.17	15.28	6.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,302	459
Wastewater development projects reactive	Provision to enable reticulation capacity for growth	1.14	100%	0%	1.14	1.14	-	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	-	3,778	302
	Total	198.75	8%	92%	15.86	21.48														1,933

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024-2034

Stormwater

Asset or programme name	Description	Total cost \$M	Percentage funded by development contributions	Percentage funded from other sources	Development contributions-funded cost \$M (exclusive of interest)	Development contributions-funded cost \$M (inclusive of interest)	Past Spend \$M	Year1 2024/2025 \$M	Year1 2025/2026 \$M	Year3 2026/2027 \$M	Year4 2027/2028 \$M	Year5 2028/2029 \$M	Year6 2029/2030 \$M	Year7 2030/2031 \$M	Year8 2031/2032 \$M	Year9 2032/2033 \$M	Year10 2033/2034 \$M	Years 11–30 2034/2035–2054/2055 \$M	Recoverable growth / capacity life (EHUs)	Development contribution charge \$
Eastbourne and Eastern Bays																				
Butterfly Creek Flooding		0.31	5%	95%	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	87	163
Days Bay North Flooding		2.72	5%	95%	0.14	0.15	-	-	-	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	2.45	-	-	172	876
Days Bay South Flooding		3.13	5%	95%	0.16	0.17	-	-	-	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	2.49	-	172	981
Hekatarā Street / Pukateā Street		0.79	7%	93%	0.06	0.07	0.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	163
Konini St Flooding		0.31	5%	95%	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	87	163
Oroua St Flooding		0.31	5%	95%	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	87	163
Rona Bay North Flooding		0.24	5%	95%	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	-	-	-	87	131
	Total	7.81	5%	95%	0.41	0.44														2,639
Stokes Valley																				
Stokes Valley Flooding		0.75	5%	95%	0.04	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	-	568	59
	Total	0.75	5%	95%	0.04	0.03														59
Wainuiomata																				
Black Creek improvements		29.89	30%	70%	8.97	9.55	-	-	-	0.27	0.53	5.31	5.77	5.89	6.01	6.12	-	-	2,246	4,252
Hair St Flooding		0.31	5%	95%	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	429	33
Parkway Flooding		0.31	10%	90%	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	429	67
Wainuiomata – Lowry		0.31	10%	90%	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	429	67
	Total	30.82	29%	71%	9.04	9.62														4,419
Western Hills																				
Cornish Street Flooding		0.31	5%	95%	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	795	18
Dowse Drive stormwater improvement		0.68	15%	85%	0.10	0.16	0.68	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,867	55

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024-2034																				
Asset or programme name	Description	Total cost \$M	Percentage funded by development contributions	Percentage funded from other sources	Development contributions-funded cost \$M (exclusive of interest)	Development contributions-funded cost \$M (inclusive of interest)	Past Spend \$M	Year1 2024/ 2025 \$M	Year1 2025/ 2026 \$M	Year3 2026/ 2027 \$M	Year4 2027/ 2028 \$M	Year5 2028/ 2029 \$M	Year6 2029/ 2030 \$M	Year7 2030/ 2031 \$M	Year8 2031/ 2032 \$M	Year9 2032/ 2033 \$M	Year10 2033/ 2034 \$M	Years 11– 30 2034/2035– 2054/2055 \$M	Recoverable growth / capacity life (EHUs)	Development contribution charge \$
project																				
Western Hills Flooding		0.31	5%	95%	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	795	18
	Total	1.31	10%	90%	0.13	0.19														91
Valley Floor																				
Hutt Central North Flooding		7.56	10%	90%	0.76	1.08	-	-	-	-	0.27	-	0.23	3.50	3.57	-	-	-	6,787	159
Hutt Central South Flooding		2.10	10%	90%	0.21	0.38	-	1.03	0.85	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,787	56
IAF valley Floor Infrastructure growth		144.44	27%	73%	39.00	61.39	6.08	20.82	50.75	48.16	18.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,351	8,351
Melling Stormwater Pumpstation and Pipe Upgrades		2.10	10%	90%	0.21	0.31	-	1.03	0.85	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,353	72
Petone Flooding works		49.50	5%	95%	2.47	3.42	-	-	-	-	-	0.28	9.46	9.65	9.85	10.03	10.23	-	6,787	505
Queen Street, Petone		1.74	6%	94%	0.10	0.15	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,778	22
Randwick Road stormwater improvement, Moera		0.16	6%	94%	0.01	0.01	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,778	2
RiverLink SW Outlets Upsized		2.19	10%	90%	0.22	0.39	-	0.07	2.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,787	58
Seaview Flooding		0.31	5%	95%	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	1,917	7
Taita Flooding		0.31	1%	100%	0.00	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	1,917	7
Victoria Street / Humes Street		0.10	12%	88%	0.01	0.02	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,476	2
Waiwhetū Stream Flooding		0.31	10%	90%	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	1,917	15
Wingate Flooding		0.31	10%	90%	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	1,917	15
Woburn Flooding		0.31	5%	95%	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	1,917	7
	Total	211.43	20%	80%	43.09	67.26														9,278
Eastbourne and Eastern Bays, Valley Floor																				
Beach stormwater outlets		0.88	12%	88%	0.11	0.16	0.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,762	16

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024-2034																				
Asset or programme name	Description	Total cost \$M	Percentage funded by development contributions	Percentage funded from other sources	Development contributions-funded cost \$M (exclusive of interest)	Development contributions-funded cost \$M (inclusive of interest)	Past Spend \$M	Year1 2024/ 2025 \$M	Year1 2025/ 2026 \$M	Year3 2026/ 2027 \$M	Year4 2027/ 2028 \$M	Year5 2028/ 2029 \$M	Year6 2029/ 2030 \$M	Year7 2030/ 2031 \$M	Year8 2031/ 2032 \$M	Year9 2032/ 2033 \$M	Year10 2033/ 2034 \$M	Years 11–30 2034/2035–2054/2055 \$M	Recoverable growth / capacity life (EHUs)	Development contribution charge \$
	Total	0.88	12%	88%	0.11	0.16														16
District Wide																				
Network renewal upgrade		89.81	5%	95%	4.49	6.70	5.48	1.44	3.51	5.91	5.78	7.90	9.42	8.97	11.54	14.78	15.07	-	12,376	541
Stormwater development projects - reactive		1.14	100%	0%	1.14	1.14	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	-	-	3,796	300
	Total	90.96	6%	94%	5.63	7.84														842

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024-2034

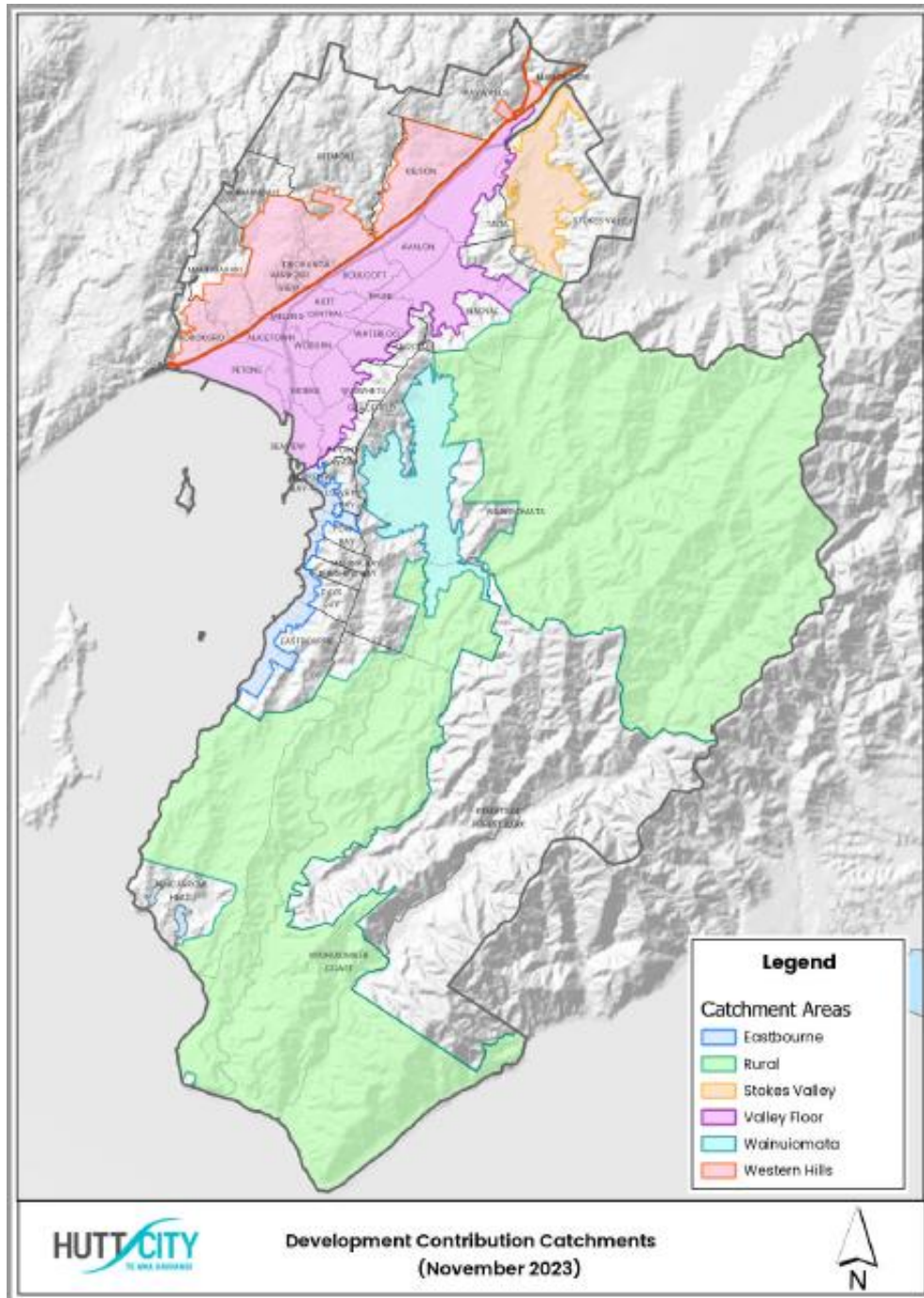
Transport

Asset or programme name	Description	Total cost \$M	Percentage funded by development contributions	Percentage funded from other sources	Development contribution s-funded cost \$M (exclusive of interest)	Development contribution s-funded cost \$M (inclusive of interest)	Past Spend \$M	Year1 2024/ 2025 \$M	Year1 2025/ 2026 \$M	Year3 2026/ 2027 \$M	Year4 2027/ 2028 \$M	Year5 2028/ 2029 \$M	Year6 2029/ 2030 \$M	Year7 2030/ 2031 \$M	Year8 2031/ 2032 \$M	Year9 2032/ 2033 \$M	Year10 2033/ 2034 \$M	Years 11– 30 2034/2 035– 2054/2 055 \$M	Recover able growth / capacity life (EHUs)	Development contributi on charge \$
District-wide																				
Cross valley connector		221.28	8%	92%	17.89	21.32	1.71	3.40	2.14	0.79	50.46	59.46	34.53	40.12	28.67	-	-	-	15,680	1,360
Cycleways / Shared Paths		72.85	2%	98%	1.65	2.78	23.43	8.13	4.11	3.13	4.09	10.03	8.80	11.14	-	-	-	-	12,380	225
Cycling connections		52.12	5%	95%	2.55	3.58	18.37	16.04	17.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,680	228
RiverLink intersection improvements		27.37	5%	95%	1.34	2.11	6.74	4.50	4.03	6.21	5.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,485	157
Intensification improvements		45.64	37%	63%	16.77	18.86	-	4.14	4.23	4.32	4.42	4.52	4.62	4.71	4.80	4.89	4.99	-	9,192	2,052
Local Area Traffic Management		1.94	2%	98%	0.04	0.05	0.70	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	-	3,798	13
Minor safety works		1.90	2%	98%	0.04	0.05	0.35	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	-	3,798	12
Pedestrian Crossings New		0.80	2%	98%	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	-	3,798	5
RiverLink Streetscapes		25.49	5%	95%	1.25	2.01	5.03	8.07	10.72	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,485	149
RiverLink bridge		25.60	5%	95%	1.25	2.08	9.40	9.70	6.07	0.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,485	154
Road network improvements		11.25	9%	91%	0.99	1.01	0.89	0.99	1.02	1.05	0.97	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.10	1.12	1.15	-	3,798	267
Traffic Safety Improvements		14.97	2%	98%	0.34	0.36	2.55	1.13	1.15	1.18	1.20	1.23	1.26	1.28	1.31	1.33	1.36	-	3,798	94
Wise Street extension (urban growth strategy)		2.33	49%	51%	1.14	2.00	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,680	128
All projects	Total	503.56	9%	91%	45.29	56.23														4,843

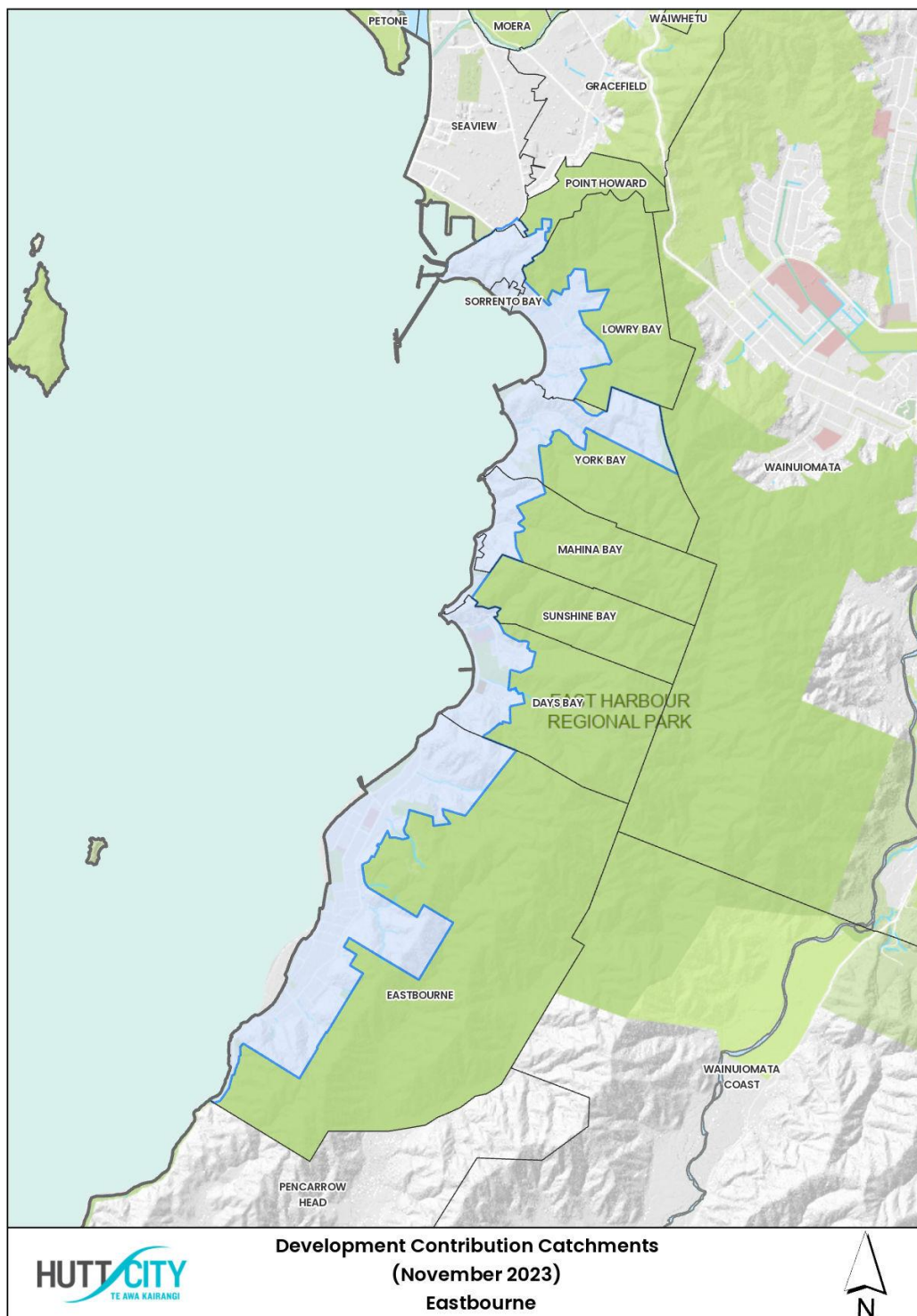
² Assumes Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency subsidies of 51 per cent are available for most of the programme, including the growth component. Consequently, the percentage of costs recovered from development contributions is generally only 49 per cent of the costs attributable to growth except where indicated (*).

PART 3: CATCHMENT MAPS

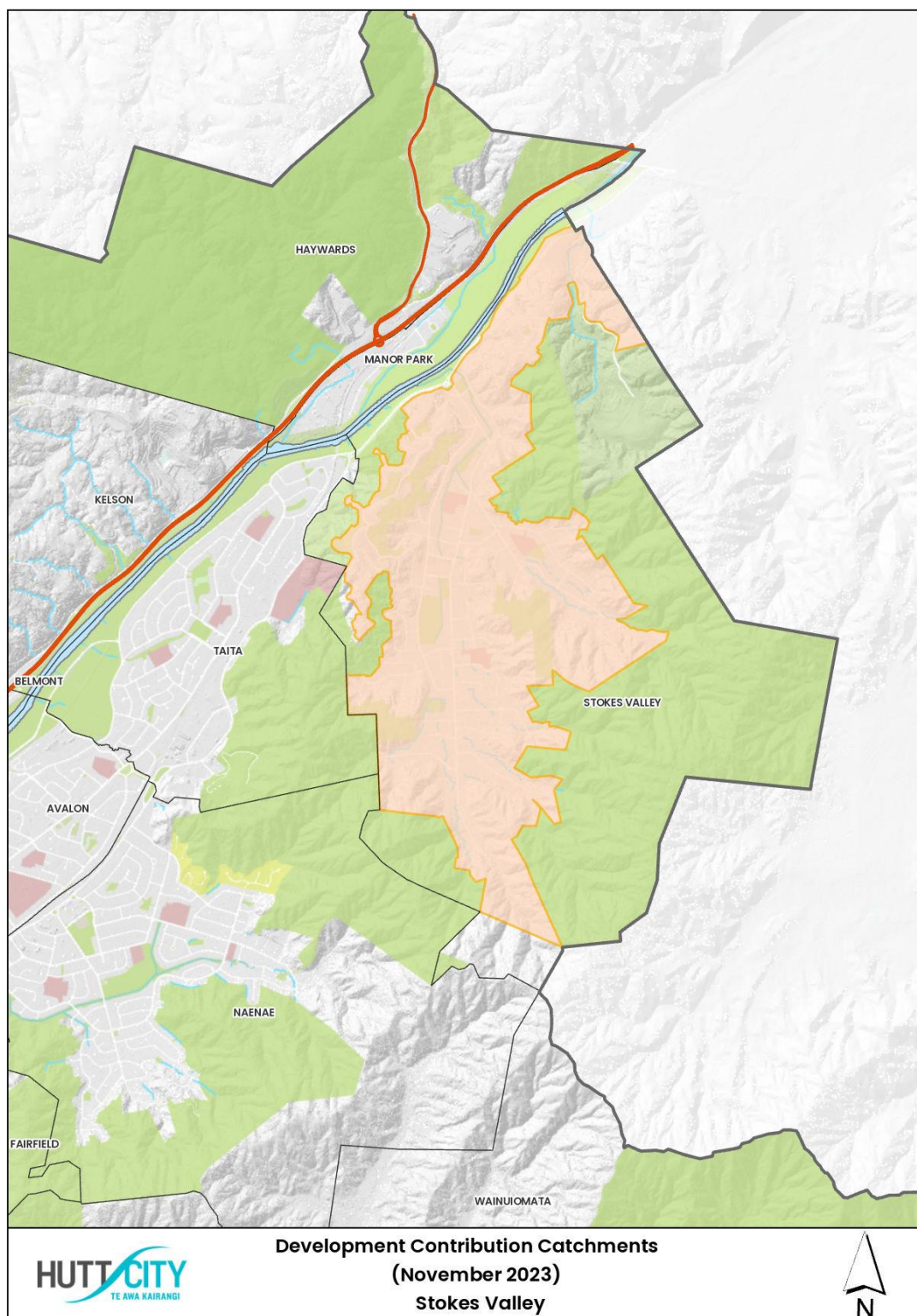
This map outlines the boundaries of the catchments within which development contributions will apply.



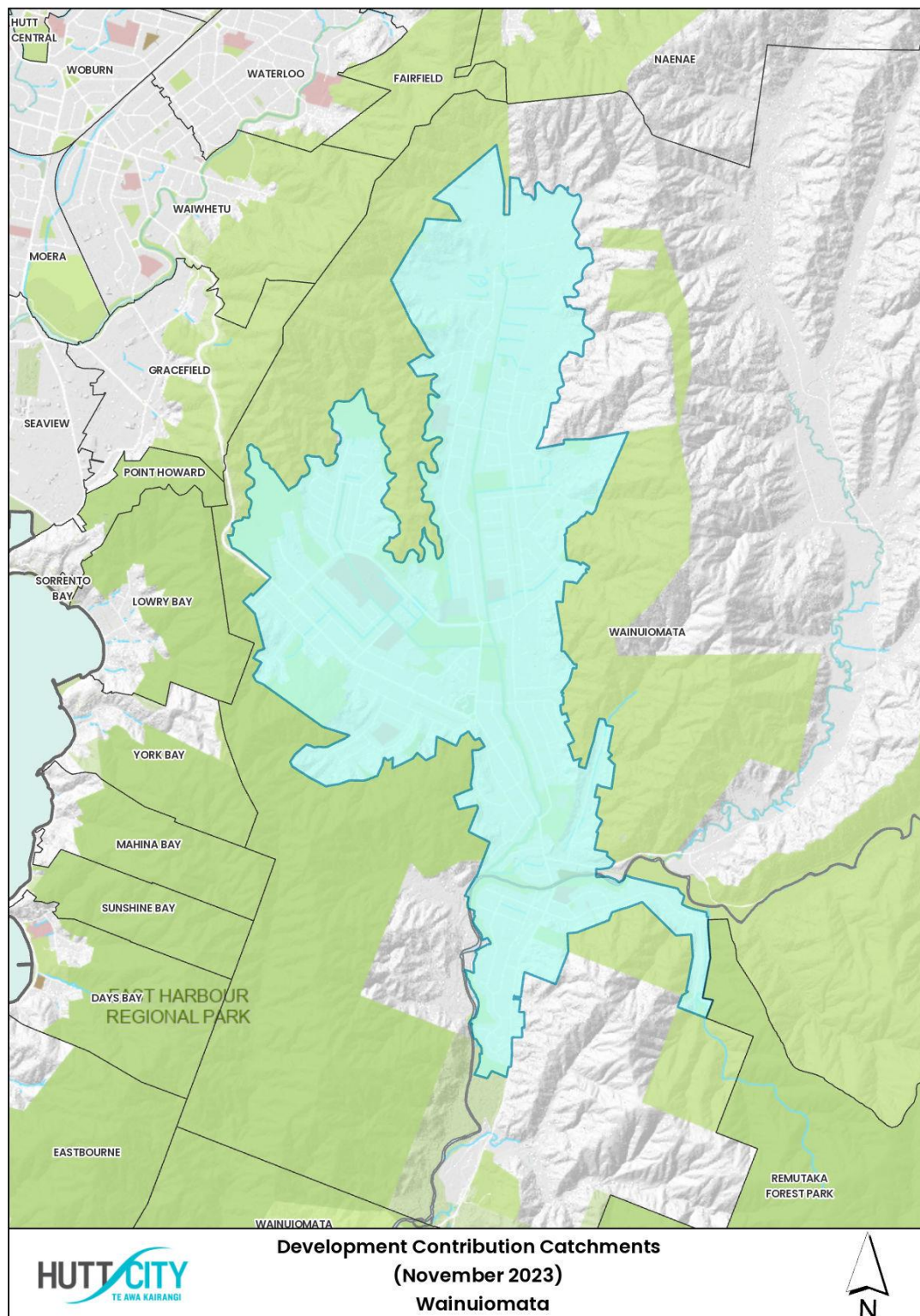
This map outlines the boundaries of the Eastbourne catchment within which development contributions will apply.



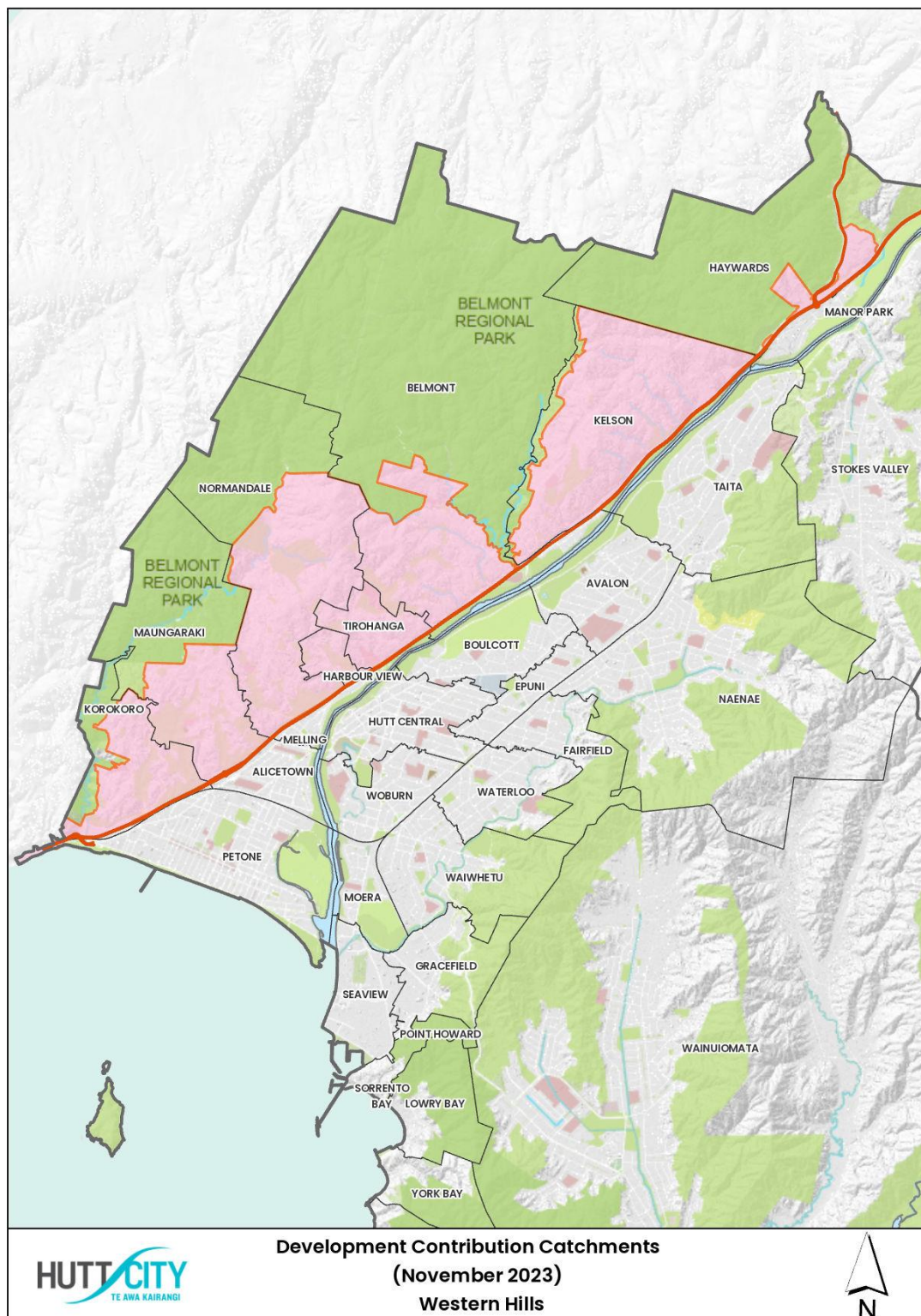
This map outlines the boundaries of the Stokes Valley catchment within which development contributions will apply.



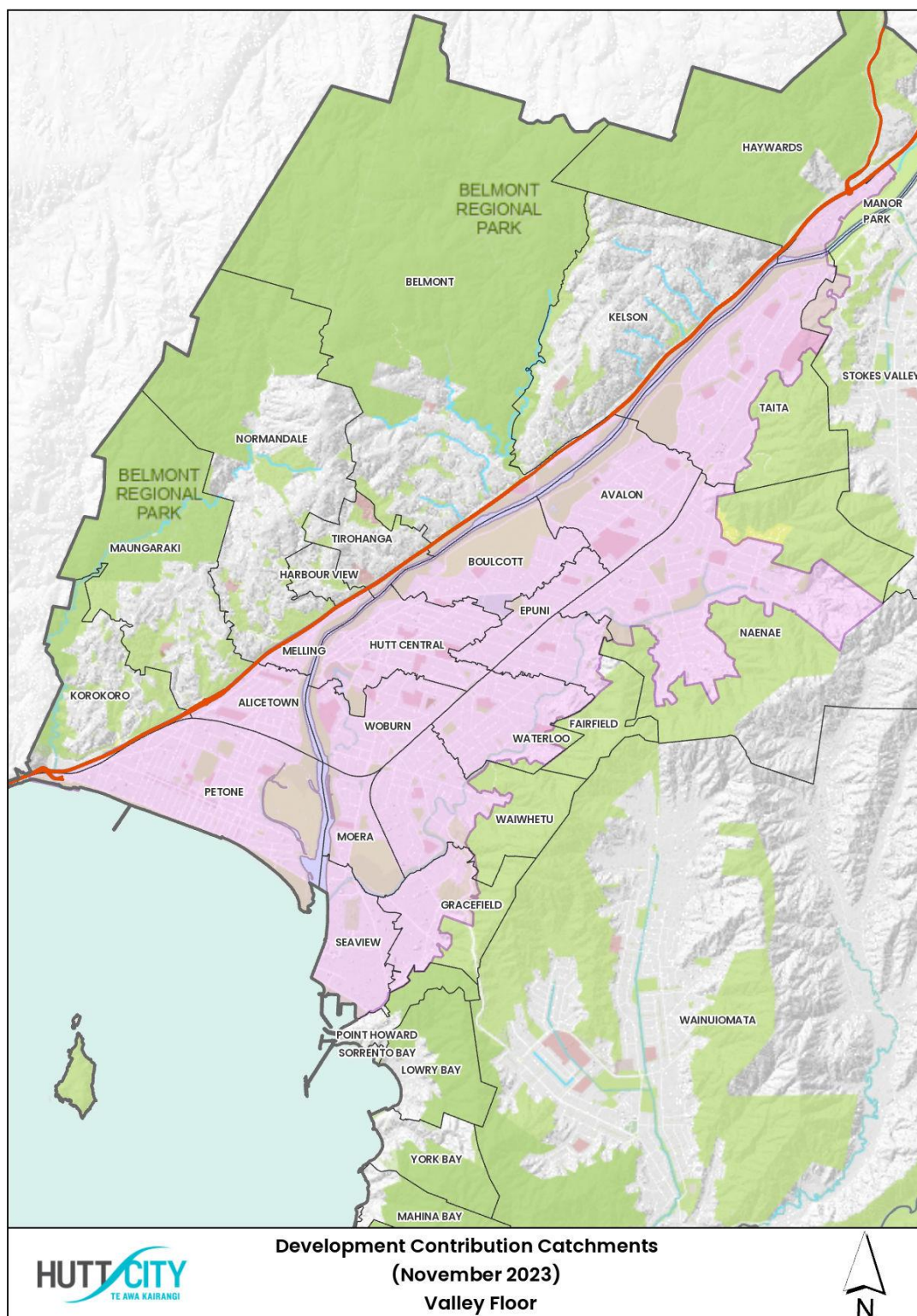
This map outlines the boundaries of the Wainuiomata catchment within which development contributions will apply.



This map outlines the boundaries of the Western Hills catchment within which development contributions will apply.



This map outlines the boundaries of the Valley Floor catchment within which development contributions will apply.



03 January 2024

Report no: LTPAP2024/1/1

Rates Remission and Rates Postponement Policies

Purpose of Report

1. The purpose of this report is to progress rating policy decisions in order to present draft Rates Remission and Rates Postponement policies to be included in the Draft LTP 2024-2034 for public consultation.

Recommendations

That the Subcommittee recommends Council:

- (1) notes the decisions of Council on 30 June 2023 and 30 August 2023 and that this report has been prepared in response to those decisions; and
- (2) approves the draft Rates Remission Policy attached as Appendix 2 to the report, for consultation as part of the Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034; and
- (3) approves the draft Rates Postponement Policy attached as Appendix 3 to the report, for consultation as part of the Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034.

Section A - Background

2. Rates remission and postponement policies are a tool through which councils may provide exemptions or relief from paying rates for certain property owners or categories of properties. These policies are often designed to support specific purposes or objectives, such as promoting economic development or helping specific groups of ratepayers.
3. In preparation for the Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034 (DLTP24), the HCC Rates Remission and Postponement policies are being reviewed in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act (LGA).
4. Two reports have been considered in relation to the review. At the Council meeting on 30 June 2023, a report entitled "Rates remission and postponement policy review" (HCC2023/3/189) progressed initial decisions for the DLTP2024. Council resolved as follows:
 - 1) *notes that as part of the preparation of the Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034, that the Rates Remission and Rates Postponement policies are being reviewed;*
 - 2) *notes that the updated policies will be included in the formal public consultation process for the Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034;*

- 3) *notes the work completed to date to review the Rates Remission and Rates Postponement Policies;*
 - 4) *agrees that officers progress review work in relation to rates remissions of land protected for natural, historic or cultural conservation purposes and will bring back options to be considered by Council as part of the Long Term process;*
 - 5) *agrees that officers progress further review work in relation to rates remissions to support financial hardship and rates affordability, as detailed in paragraphs 32 to 38, and that officers bring back options to be considered by Council as part of the Long Term Plan process;*
 - 6) *agrees that officers progress further review work in relation to rates remissions for natural calamity as detailed in paragraphs 39 to 41, and that officers bring back options to be considered by Council as part of the Long Term Plan process;*
 - 7) *agrees that officers progress review work in relation to rates remissions for targeted development related to the RiverLink project which would achieve environmental and planning outcomes sought, and that officers bring back options to be considered by Council as part of the Long Term Plan process;*
 - 8) *notes the feedback from the legal compliance review of the Rates Remission Policy and notes that officers intend to address this as part of the review process, refer to Section C in the report;*
 - 9) *agrees in principle to amend the delegations for the Rates Remission Policy to be the responsibility of officers, and that the updated policy be drafted accordingly;*
 - 10) *agrees that given the detailed review work undertaken as part of the Covid-19 response, that the Rates Postponement Policy is considered fit-for-purpose and that officers are directed not to undertake any further review work;*
 - 11) *notes that the updated policies will be included in the formal public consultation process for the Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034."*
5. This report presents a draft Rates Postponement policy for inclusion in the DLTP24, noting that in resolution 10 above, the review of the policy considered it fit for purpose. No changes to the policy are being proposed. The draft policy is included in the DLTP24 for completeness of the consultation process.
 6. There are three current Rates Postponements in place under the current policy. These are all eligible under the criteria that the ratepayers are over the age of 65, the rates postponed are on their homes and the ratepayers have demonstrated financial hardship.
 7. At the Long-Term Plan/ Annual Plan Subcommittee meeting on 30 August 2023, a follow up report entitled "Rates Remission Policy 2" (LTPAP2023/4/249) progressed decisions for the DLTP2024. The Subcommittee resolved as follows:

- (1) *notes that the report has been prepared in response to the decisions of Council on 30 June 2023;*
 - (2) *notes that a separate review of the support provided to the owners of heritage properties is being undertaken by officers and will include considering the future use of rates remissions for these properties;*
 - (3) *considers the general feedback and advice from officers regarding Part 4 (Land protected for natural, historic or cultural conservation purposes) of the current rates remission policy, refer to Section B of Report No. LTPAP2023/4/249;*
 - (4) *notes the information regarding a new rates remission to support financial hardship and directs officers to provide further information regarding the options presented through Councillor workshops ahead of a proposed policy being drafted, refer to Section C of Report No. LTPAP2023/4/249;*
 - (5) *notes the indicative rates revenue impacts of this financial hardship rates remission would be a rates revenue increase of approximately 0.35% in 2024/25;*
 - (6) *notes that Council wishes to retain the ability to grant a remission of rates to property adversely affected by natural calamity;*
 - (7) *agrees that Part 8 (Natural Calamity) of the Rates Remission Policy is updated to support application and administration of the policy, refer to Section D of Report No. LTPAP2023/4/249;*
 - (8) *agrees that options to support development outcomes for Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi are investigated further through the use of reductions in development related costs (such as Development Contributions) and not through the Rates Remission policy, refer to Section E of Report No. LTPAP2023/4/249;*
 - (9) *notes that the updated Rates Remission Policy will be included in the formal public consultation process for the Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034; and*
 - (10) *considers any further direction to be provided to officers ahead of developing the Rates Remission Policy."*
8. This report incorporates the earlier decisions into a Draft Rates Remission Policy proposed for inclusion in the DLTP24.
 9. The current Rates Remission Policy contains 11 parts. This is reduced to nine parts in the Draft policy due to three parts identified as no longer required and the new proposed rates remission for low-income ratepayers.

Section B - Changes to the overall Rates Remission policy

10. The report presented to Council on 30 June 2023, Rates Remission and Postponement Policy review, report number HCC2023/3/189, included recommendations following a legal compliance review. These suggestions have been incorporated in the Draft Rates Remission Policy. The suggestions can be considered under the broad headings of:

- Te Ture Whenua Māori Act (refer to Section C of this report for further detail)
- Timing of applications
- Possible remissions to remove (refer to Section D of this report for further detail).

Timing of applications

11. Where Council required an application for a rates remission prior to the start of the rating year, it was noted in the legal compliance review that this approach is more limited than the Rating Act intends. This proposed change is incorporated in the Draft Rates Remission policy in the opening section under “Applications”. References in the different Parts of the Draft Rates Remission policy have been removed.
12. Officers also suggested, and Council agreed in principle, that delegation of decisions relating to rates remission applications should sit with officers. This proposed change is incorporated in the Draft Rates Remission policy in the opening section under “Decisions”. Any reference to delegation in the different Parts of the Draft Rates Remission policy have been removed.
13. Format changes to the different Parts of the Draft Rates Remission policy to ensure consistency across the different parts of the policy. Each of the Parts now includes a Remission Statement, Policy Objectives and Conditions and criteria. Unless noted in Section D, conditions and criteria remain unchanged from the existing Rates Remission Policy.

Section C - Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993

14. A recent change to the LGA requires that the Rates Remission and Rates Postponement Policies, support the principles set out in the Preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. The English version of the Preamble is set out below.

Whereas the Treaty of Waitangi established the special relationship between the Māori people and the Crown: And whereas it is desirable that the spirit of the exchange of kawanatanga for the protection of rangatiratanga embodied in the Treaty of Waitangi be reaffirmed: And whereas it is desirable to recognise that land is a taonga tuku iho of special significance to Māori people and, for that reason, to promote the retention of that land in the hands of its owners, their whanau, and their hapu, and to protect wahi tapu: and to facilitate the occupation, development, and utilisation of that land for the benefit of its owners, their whanau, and their hapu: And whereas it is desirable to maintain a court and to establish mechanisms to assist the Māori people to achieve the implementation of these principles.

15. Under the LGA, positive action is required by Council towards assisting in achieving the desired outcome of the Act, namely removing, or reducing the barriers to development and full utilisation of the land. Council’s approach to support must be more than “doing no harm” or taking a neutral view. The support provided must be to strengthen the position of Māori landowners to retain ownership of the land and to use the land for the benefit of themselves, their whānau, and their hapū.

16. Council has previously considered how to address the obligations outlined above in relation to rates in its Rate Remission on Māori land Policy. This policy was reviewed and updated significantly. The updated policy was adopted by Council on 30 June 2022, refer to report number HCC2022/3/132 for further information. A copy of the current policy is attached as Appendix 4.
17. The updated Rates Remission on Māori land policy goes further than the minimum required in the legislation in relation to supporting the landowners. Mana whenua partners were engaged in the development of the policy and input was sought from property owners directly affected.
18. Officers consider that the primary mechanism for providing rates assistance for Māori land is through the Rates Remission on Māori land Policy. Officers have incorporated wording to that effect in the Draft Rates Remission Policy. This is included in the new “Policy Purpose” section.
19. For this reason, officers considered in the review of the Rates Postponement Policy that further changes to this policy would not support the retention of Māori land, reduce rates debt or otherwise support the principles given the nature of the postponement mechanism. Officers consider that the proposed suite of policies meet the requirement.

Section D – Parts of the Draft Rates Remission Policy

20. Section D contains detail relating to any changes for each of the Parts of the Draft Rates Remission policy.

Part 1 – Remission for Community, Sporting and other organisations

21. Only minor editorial changes have been incorporated into the Draft policy including those noted in Section B of this report. The conditions and criteria along with the remission amounts remain unchanged.

Part 2 – Remission of Penalties

22. Only minor editorial changes have been incorporated into the Draft policy including those noted in Section B of this report. The conditions and criteria along with the remission amounts remain unchanged.

Part 3 – Remission of targeted rates in certain circumstances

23. Only minor editorial changes have been incorporated into the Draft policy including those noted in Section B of this report. The conditions and criteria along with the remission amounts remain unchanged.

Part 4 – Remission on land protected for natural, historic or cultural conservation purposes

24. This part of the Draft policy incorporates the proposed draft Part 4 provided in the report LTPAP Subcommittee meeting on 30 August 2023. The changes made support greater flexibility to allow for remissions to be granted to properties involved in a proposed district plan change as well as ensuring clarity for both ratepayers and officers. Refer to Section B, report no. LTPAP2023/48/249 for further information relating to these changes.
25. Minor editorial changes are also incorporated into the Draft policy including those noted in Section B of this report.

Part 5 – Remission of wastewater targeted rates for schools

26. Only minor editorial changes have been incorporated into the Draft policy including those noted in Section B of this report. The conditions and criteria along with the remission amounts remain unchanged.

Part 6 – Remission on land affected by natural calamity

27. This part of the Draft policy incorporates the proposed changes provided in the report LTPAP Subcommittee meeting on 30 August 2023. The proposed changes support greater accessibility of the policy to affected ratepayers as well as ensuring clarity for both ratepayers and officers. Refer to Section D, report no. LTPAP2023/48/249 for further information relating to these changes.
28. Minor editorial changes are also incorporated into the Draft policy including those noted in Section B of this report.

Part 7 – Remission of rates on land that transitions from Rural to Residential as a result of a District Plan change

29. Minor editorial changes have been incorporated into the Draft policy including those noted in Section B of this report. The conditions and criteria along with the remission amounts remain unchanged.
30. Reference to the LTP2021-31 and the 2021-22 rating year have been removed.

Part 8 – Remission of rates, miscellaneous

31. Minor editorial changes have been incorporated into the Draft policy including those noted in Section B of this report. The conditions and criteria along with the remission amounts remain unchanged.

Part 9 – Remission of rates for low-income ratepayers (NEW)

32. Qualification for this proposed new rates remission is based on a successful central government rates rebate application. The rates rebate scheme is available to ratepayers for the property that is their usual place of residence and the amount granted depends on the rates for the property, the income of the ratepayer/s and the number of dependants living with the ratepayer. Figure 1 provides examples of the amount of rates rebate a ratepayer with no dependants may be entitled to in the current financial year. These figures (income threshold and maximum rebate amount) are updated each year in line with inflation.

Figure 1 – examples of rates rebate amount 2023-24

Examples of the amount of rates rebate you may be entitled to with no dependants

Household income	Level of rates								
	\$1,000	\$1,500	\$2,000	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$3,500	\$4,000	\$4,500	\$5,000
\$30,000	\$560.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00
\$32,000	\$323.00	\$656.33	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00
\$34,000	\$73.00	\$406.33	\$739.67	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00
\$36,000	-	\$156.33	\$489.67	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00
\$38,000	-	-	\$239.67	\$573.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00
\$40,000	-	-	-	\$323.00	\$656.33	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00
\$42,000	-	-	-	\$73.00	\$406.33	\$739.67	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00
\$44,000	-	-	-	-	\$156.33	\$489.67	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00
\$46,000	-	-	-	-	-	\$239.67	\$573.00	\$750.00	\$750.00
\$48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$323.00	\$656.33	\$750.00
\$50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$73.00	\$406.33	\$739.67
\$52,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$156.33	\$489.67
\$54,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$239.67
\$56,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

33. The proposed new policy is for a rates remission of up to \$250 to ratepayers who are granted a Rates Rebate. The amount of the rates remission granted will be based on the amount of the Rates Rebate granted. 100% of the maximum Rates Rebate would mean 100% of the maximum rates remission, 80% of the maximum rates rebate would mean a remission of 80% etc.
34. Applications for this proposed new rates remission would be assessed in conjunction with a ratepayer's application for the central government rates rebate. This will result in a policy that is straightforward and familiar for officers. It will also be simple for ratepayers as there is no additional information requirements.
35. This proposed new rates remission policy is a matter included in the consultation document and questionnaire for formal public consultation. Feedback is being sought through this process from the community and this will be reported back as part of the Draft Long Term Plan engagement.

Section D – Parts proposed to be removed from the Rates Remission Policy

36. The following parts in the current Rates Remission Policy do not appear in the Draft Rates Remission Policy.

Remission Part	Reason for recommended removal
Part 5 – economic development	The remission is no longer current and is not accepting new applications.
Part 6 – residential land in commercial or industrial areas	Remission is unnecessary. Residential land is valued as such, regardless of location.
Part 10 – commercial accommodation to commercial central	Remission was only applicable for the 2021-22 rating year.

37. Officers do not recommend further changes to the Rates Remission Policy.

Climate Change Impact and Considerations

38. The matters addressed in this report have been considered in accordance with the process set out in Council's Climate Change Considerations Guide.

Consultation

39. The draft Rates Remission and Postponement Policies will be formally consulted on as part of the Draft Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 process.
40. The draft Rates Remission Policy includes the new Part 9 – Remission of rates for low-income ratepayers. This matter is included as one of the six consultation items and the draft material to be presented to the community is attached as Appendix 1.

Legal Considerations

41. The most relevant legislation includes the Local Government Act 2002, the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and the Rating Valuations Act 1998.
42. External legal review by a specialist has been undertaken and feedback incorporated.

Financial Considerations

43. Allowance is made in the rates revenue requirements to fund rates remissions. This has been increased for 2024-25 to include a provision for the new Part 9 – Remission of rates for low-income ratepayers. The total amount included in the 2024-25 budget is \$1.2M excluding GST.
44. External specialist advice is being provided in support of the proposed changes to the Rates Remission Policy. This is being funded from within existing budgets.

Appendices

No.	Title	Page
1 ↓	Appendix 1 - Draft consultation material rates relief for low income households	485
2 ↓	Appendix 2 - Draft Rates Remission Policy	487
3 ↓	Appendix 3 - Draft Rates Postponement Policy	498
4 ↓	Appendix 4 - Rates Remission on Māori Freehold Land Policy	509

Author: Alicia Andrews
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Reviewed By: Jenny Livschitz
Group Chief Financial Officer

Approved By: Jo Miller
Chief Executive

Item 3: Rates relief for low-income households

Summary: Let's look at the proposal for a new rates remission policy for those experiencing financial hardship

What's the issue?

Everyone is feeling the impact of higher costs. We want to help those that really need extra assistance with their rates as cost-of-living pressures are generally felt more by the lowest income households.

Why does it matter?

We currently support ratepayers in financial difficulty through flexible payment arrangements and in some cases, remission of penalties.

We also process applications for the government Rates Rebate Scheme. The Scheme is part of how central government provides financial help with housing to those on a low-income. The scheme is funded by the government and provides a partial rebate (up to \$750 in the current financial year*) for eligible, low-income ratepayers who pay rates on their home.

Ratepayers who qualify meet strict criteria including:

- total household income limit (additional allowance for dependants)
- amount of rates
- application must be for the house they live in
- they must be named as the Ratepayer

What we need your help with

We're proposing a new Rates Remission Policy which would extend the amount of financial help to eligible low-income ratepayers up to an additional \$250 per year. The same criteria as the Rates Rebates Scheme would apply.

This proposed policy will be introduced for three years, starting 1 July 2024. The effectiveness and future of the policy would be reviewed in the next 10 Year Plan in 2027.

Rates remissions are funded through the General Rate which is charged to all rateable properties. This means that the cost of any rates remissions granted are spread across all ratepayers.

Help us take the next steps and let us know if you support the idea to create a Rates Remission Policy that will provide financial relief for households experiencing financial hardship. The choices are:

Check out the full proposed policy in our supporting documents <link>

Option 1 –Preferred			Option 2		
New Rates Remission Policy Up to \$250 remission per year for eligible households.			Maintain the status quo Not offer a rates remission based on financial hardship.		
✓ – Offers some financial support to our low-income home owners ✓ – Simple application process that follows the Government's Rates Rebates Scheme X – the financial support not available to renters			✓ – Under this option, the increase to rates revenue in option 1 would be avoided X – Less support for low income homeowners to ease rates burden		
Rates impact**	Debt Impact	Additional operating cost	Rates impact**	Debt Impact	Additional operating cost
\$17 per year from 2024-2027	N/A	\$1.8 million over 3 years***	N/A	N/A	N/A

* The 2023-24 rates rebate is a maximum of \$750. This amount and the income threshold for entitlement is adjusted annually with inflation.

**Rates figures are included to provide an indicative impact to an average residential property. Individual property charges will vary dependent on property value and rating category.

*** The projected rates estimate assumes 2,100 approved rates rebate applications being granted the maximum \$250 proposed rates remission. Actual uptake could vary from this estimate.



Rates Remission Policy

**Draft policy for
consultation as
part of
DLTP2024-2034**

Division	Finance		
Date created	July 2021		
Publication date	July 2021		
Review period	July 2024		
Owner	Financial Transaction Services Manager		
Approved by	Council		

Version	Author	Date	Description
V 1.0	Financial Transaction Services Manager	July 2021	Approved by Council
V 2.0	Financial Transaction Services Manager	July 2024	Draft



Rates Remission Policy

Policy purpose

The objectives of this policy are to:

- provide ratepayers with some financial assistance towards their rates changes;
- address circumstances where the rating system results in unintended consequences in the incidence of rates;
- support the achievement of broader council policy objectives;
- support the principles set out in the Preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 by supporting Māori ownership and use of Māori land.

The council's primary mechanism for providing rates assistance for Māori land is through the Māori Land Rates Remission Policy.

Policy background

Section 102(3) of the Local Government Act 2002 provides that a council may have a rates remission policy. Section 102(3A) (b) of the Local Government Act 2002 requires that any remission policy adopted under subsection 102(3) must also support the principles set out in the Preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.

Applications

Applications for rates remission should be in writing, setting out the reasons for the request and how the remission will support the objectives of the relevant part of the Remission Policy. Council can apply for the remission on behalf of the ratepayer, provided council is certain the property meets all the criteria of the relevant part of the Remission Policy.

Each remission application is applicable to a single rating year.

Applications received during a rating year will be considered for either the current or for the following rating year, depending on the remission type. Applications will not be backdated to prior years.

Decisions

Decisions relating to the remission of rates will be made by council officers.

DRAFT

Full details and criteria for Rates Remissions

Part 1 – Remission for Community, Sporting and other organisations

1.1 Remission statement

Council may remit 50% of the General Rate and/or part of the Wastewater targeted rate on land used for community, sporting or recreation purposes.

1.2 Remission Objectives

- To facilitate the ongoing provision of non-commercial community services that meet the needs of the residents of the city
- To facilitate the ongoing provision of non-commercial recreational opportunities for the residents of the city
- To assist the organisations' survival
- To make membership of the organisations more accessible to the general public; particularly disadvantaged groups. These include children, youth, young families, aged people and economically disadvantaged people.

1.3 Conditions and criteria

- The policy will apply to land owned by Council or owned and occupied by a registered charitable organisation which is used exclusively or principally for sporting, recreation or community purposes.
- The policy does not apply to organisations operated for private pecuniary profit.
- The policy will also not apply to groups or organisations whose primary purpose is to address the needs of adult members (over 18 years) for entertainment or social interaction, or who engage in recreational, sporting or community services as a secondary purpose only.
- Organisations making an application should include the following documents in support of their application:
 - statement of objectives

- financial accounts
 - information on activities and programmes
 - details of membership or clients.
- Qualifying organisations rated in the Community Facilities differential 1 (CF1) and 2 (CF2) categories will be eligible for rates remission under this policy.
 - The policy shall apply to such organisations as are approved by Council as meeting the relevant criteria.
 - No remission will be granted on targeted rates for water supply under this policy.
 - Remission of targeted rates for wastewater disposal under this policy will only be granted as follows, to the types of organisations specified:
 - Places of religious worship will be charged for a maximum of two pans, except in circumstances where it is evident that there is regular weekday use of the building for non-worship purposes.
 - Childcare facilities will be charged for a maximum of two pans.
 - Sports clubs will be charged for a maximum of two pans.
 - No more than 200 pans are to be charged on any one property.
 - Mārae and other similar meeting places are to be charged for a maximum of two pans.

Part 2 – Remission of Penalties

2.1 Remission statement

Council may remit all or part of a penalty where it considers it fair and reasonable to do so.

2.2 Policy objectives

To enable Council to act fairly and reasonably when rates have not been paid by the due date.

2.3 Conditions and criteria

Council may remit all or part of a penalty where it considers it fair and reasonable to do so. Matters that will be taken into consideration by Council include the following:

- the ratepayer's payment history
- the impact on the ratepayer of extraordinary events
- the payment of the full amount of rates due
- the ratepayer entering into an agreement with Council for the payment of rates.

Part 3 – Remission of targeted rates in certain circumstances

3.1 Remission statement

The Council may remit all or part of a targeted rate set as a fixed charge per separately used or inhabited part (SUIP).

3.2 Policy objectives

The objective of this remission is to promote fairness in the application of rates by allowing the Council to remit targeted rates assessed as fixed charges in circumstances where it is equitable to do so.

3.3 Conditions and criteria

A remission may be granted where an application meets one of the following criteria:

- rating units used for residential purposes in separate ownership and contiguous (ie, sharing a boundary and in common usage, as that they should reasonably be treated as a single unit). This includes but is not limited to situations where the secondary unit is used solely as a private garden or for vehicle parking;
- rating units used for residential purposes and that include a SUIP occupied by a dependent member of the family of the owner;

- for land classified as residential or rural under the council's operative district plan, targeted rates for refuse and recycling may be remitted where the service is not provided to the rating unit;
- rating units or a SUIP with a dwelling that has been damaged by fire and as a result is uninhabitable.

Part 4 – Remission on land protected for natural, historic or cultural conservation purposes

4.1 Remission statement

The Council may remit up to a maximum amount of 100% of the Hutt City Council General Rate assessed in a rating year.

4.2 Policy objectives

To protect and promote significant natural areas, culturally significant sites, historic buildings, structures and places, and archaeological sites. This policy will support the provisions of the District Plan where a number of these features have been identified.

4.3 Conditions and criteria

A remission of up to 100% of the General Rate will be granted where a rating unit meets the following criteria:

1. The rating unit includes a significant natural area, a culturally significant site, historic building, structures and places, or archaeological sites, including those identified in the District Plan or proposed District Plan, or
2. The owner has voluntarily protected these features through a relevant covenant or other legal mechanism.

Applications must be made in writing and should be supported by documentary evidence of the protected status of the rating unit; for example, a copy of the covenant or other legal mechanism.

When determining an application for remission under this part of the policy, the following matters will be considered:

- the extent to which the protection and promotion of significant natural areas, culturally significant sites, historic buildings, structures and places, and archaeological sites will be promoted by granting remission of rates on the rating unit;
- the degree to which the significant natural areas, culturally significant sites, historic buildings, structures and places, and archaeological sites are present on the land;
- the degree to which the significant natural areas, culturally significant sites, historic buildings, structures and places, and archaeological sites inhibit the economic utilisation of the land.

Part 5 – Remission of wastewater targeted rates for schools

5.1 Remission statement

The Council may remit part of the Wastewater targeted rate on land used for education purposes.

5.2 Policy objectives

To provide relief and assistance to educational establishments in paying charges for wastewater services.

5.3 Conditions and criteria

This part of the policy will apply only to educational establishments as defined in Schedule 1 Part 1 clause 6 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The policy does not apply to any school house, or any part of a school used for residential purposes. The wastewater charge payable by any educational establishment in any one year will be the lesser of either:

- a. the amount of the targeted rate for wastewater, calculated based on the actual number of toilet pans in the establishment; or

b. the amount of the targeted rate for wastewater calculated based on a notional number of toilet pans in the establishment, determined according to the following formula:

Based on the establishment's water consumption for the previous financial year, each 200m³ of water used, or part thereof, shall count as one toilet pan.

Where the charge made is based on the notional number of toilet pans, the amount of the remission allowed will amount to the difference between the calculations set out in a and b above.

Part 6 – Remission of rates on land affected by natural calamity

6.1 Remission statement

The council may remit 100% of the Hutt City Council rates on a property for the duration that property cannot be used due to a natural calamity.

6.2 Policy objectives

To provide relief and assistance to any ratepayer where the use that may be made of their property has been detrimentally affected by a natural calamity.

6.3 Conditions and criteria

100% of the Hutt City Council rates may be remitted on a property deemed by the Council to be unusable. The remission is available for the duration that the property is deemed unusable. The initial application will be granted until the earlier of:

- one year following the approved application; or
- the property is deemed by the Council to be usable again.

Reapplications may be considered where the property remains unusable after one year.

Applicants for a remission under this part of the policy will also be deemed eligible to be considered for a postponement of rates under the Rates Postponement Policy. Assistance granted may therefore be in the form of either

a postponement or a remission of rates, or a combination of both; whichever is most appropriate in the individual circumstances.

Any rates postponed on rating units affected by natural calamity may at a later date be considered for a remission under this policy, when the full extent and duration of the event has become more clearly defined.

Part 7 – Remission of rates on land that transitions from Rural to Residential as a result of a District Plan change

7.1 Remission statement

The council may remit 50% of the increase in the General Rate payable on a rating unit that is moved from the Rural to the Residential differential rating category as a result of a District Plan change for the first rating year of the change.

7.2 Policy objectives

To phase in any increase to the Hutt City Council General Rate payable as a result of a rating unit's differential rating classification being changed from Rural to Residential as a result of a District Plan change.

7.3 Conditions and criteria

This policy applies to any rating unit where there is an increase in the General rate due to a District Plan change resulting in the differential rating category reclassification of that rating unit changing from Rural to Residential.

If granted, this remission will last for one rating year, being the first rating year that the change in differential rating classification takes effect. The remission will be calculated as follows:

- Rating value * Residential differential rate in the dollar (x)
- Rating value * Rural differential rate in the dollar (y)
- $(x) - (y) / 2 = \text{remission}$

Part 8 – Remission of rates - miscellaneous

8.1 Remission statement

The Council may remit part of or all of the current Hutt City Council rates on a rating unit where Council considers it fair and reasonable to do so.

8.2 Policy objectives

It is recognised that not all situations in which the Council may wish to remit rates will necessarily be known about in advance and provided for in the Council's specific policies. This policy provides for the possibility of a rates remission in circumstances that have not been specifically addressed in other parts of the Council's Rates Remission and Postponement Policies and where Council considers it fair and reasonable to remit rates.

8.3 Conditions and criteria

The Council may remit part of or all of the current Hutt City Council rates on a rating unit where Council considers it fair and reasonable to do so in circumstances including:

- the rates, or a particular rate, assessed on that rating unit are disproportionate to those assessed in respect of comparable rating units; or
- the rating policy is determined by the Council at its sole discretion to unfairly disadvantage an individual ratepayer.

The approval of this remission will not set a precedent that application of the usual rates unfairly disadvantages other ratepayers.

Part 9 – Remission of rates for low-income ratepayers

9.1 Remission statement

The council may provide up to \$250 in additional assistance to those who have been approved for the New Zealand Government rates rebate.

9.2 Policy objectives

The objective of this remission is to provide relief to those low-income households who have been approved for the New Zealand Government rates rebate.



Rates Remission Policy

**Draft policy for
consultation as
part of
DLTP2024-2034**

Division	Finance		
Date created	July 2021		
Publication date	July 2021		
Review period	July 2024		
Owner	Financial Transaction Services Manager		
Approved by	Council		

Version	Author	Date	Description
V 1.0	Financial Transaction Services Manager	July 2021	Approved by Council
V 2.0	Financial Transaction Services Manager	July 2024	Draft



Rates Remission Policy

Policy purpose

The objectives of this policy are to:

- provide ratepayers with some financial assistance towards their rates changes;
- address circumstances where the rating system results in unintended consequences in the incidence of rates;
- support the achievement of broader council policy objectives;
- support the principles set out in the Preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 by supporting Māori ownership and use of Māori land.

The council's primary mechanism for providing rates assistance for Māori land is through the Māori Land Rates Remission Policy.

Policy background

Section 102(3) of the Local Government Act 2002 provides that a council may have a rates remission policy. Section 102(3A) (b) of the Local Government Act 2002 requires that any remission policy adopted under subsection 102(3) must also support the principles set out in the Preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.

Applications

Applications for rates remission should be in writing, setting out the reasons for the request and how the remission will support the objectives of the relevant part of the Remission Policy. Council can apply for the remission on behalf of the ratepayer, provided council is certain the property meets all the criteria of the relevant part of the Remission Policy.

Each remission application is applicable to a single rating year.

Applications received during a rating year will be considered for either the current or for the following rating year, depending on the remission type. Applications will not be backdated to prior years.

Decisions

Decisions relating to the remission of rates will be made by council officers.

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Full details and criteria for Rates Remissions

Part 1 – Remission for Community, Sporting and other organisations

1.1 Remission statement

Council may remit 50% of the General Rate and/or part of the Wastewater targeted rate on land used for community, sporting or recreation purposes.

1.2 Remission Objectives

- To facilitate the ongoing provision of non-commercial community services that meet the needs of the residents of the city
- To facilitate the ongoing provision of non-commercial recreational opportunities for the residents of the city
- To assist the organisations' survival
- To make membership of the organisations more accessible to the general public; particularly disadvantaged groups. These include children, youth, young families, aged people and economically disadvantaged people.

1.3 Conditions and criteria

- The policy will apply to land owned by Council or owned and occupied by a registered charitable organisation which is used exclusively or principally for sporting, recreation or community purposes.
- The policy does not apply to organisations operated for private pecuniary profit.
- The policy will also not apply to groups or organisations whose primary purpose is to address the needs of adult members (over 18 years) for entertainment or social interaction, or who engage in recreational, sporting or community services as a secondary purpose only.
- Organisations making an application should include the following documents in support of their application:
 - statement of objectives

- financial accounts
 - information on activities and programmes
 - details of membership or clients.
- Qualifying organisations rated in the Community Facilities differential 1 (CF1) and 2 (CF2) categories will be eligible for rates remission under this policy.
 - The policy shall apply to such organisations as are approved by Council as meeting the relevant criteria.
 - No remission will be granted on targeted rates for water supply under this policy.
 - Remission of targeted rates for wastewater disposal under this policy will only be granted as follows, to the types of organisations specified:
 - Places of religious worship will be charged for a maximum of two pans, except in circumstances where it is evident that there is regular weekday use of the building for non-worship purposes.
 - Childcare facilities will be charged for a maximum of two pans.
 - Sports clubs will be charged for a maximum of two pans.
 - No more than 200 pans are to be charged on any one property.
 - Mārae and other similar meeting places are to be charged for a maximum of two pans.

Part 2 – Remission of Penalties

2.1 Remission statement

Council may remit all or part of a penalty where it considers it fair and reasonable to do so.

2.2 Policy objectives

To enable Council to act fairly and reasonably when rates have not been paid by the due date.

2.3 Conditions and criteria

Council may remit all or part of a penalty where it considers it fair and reasonable to do so. Matters that will be taken into consideration by Council include the following:

- the ratepayer's payment history
- the impact on the ratepayer of extraordinary events
- the payment of the full amount of rates due
- the ratepayer entering into an agreement with Council for the payment of rates.

Part 3 – Remission of targeted rates in certain circumstances

3.1 Remission statement

The Council may remit all or part of a targeted rate set as a fixed charge per separately used or inhabited part (SUIP).

3.2 Policy objectives

The objective of this remission is to promote fairness in the application of rates by allowing the Council to remit targeted rates assessed as fixed charges in circumstances where it is equitable to do so.

3.3 Conditions and criteria

A remission may be granted where an application meets one of the following criteria:

- rating units used for residential purposes in separate ownership and contiguous (ie, sharing a boundary and in common usage, as that they should reasonably be treated as a single unit). This includes but is not limited to situations where the secondary unit is used solely as a private garden or for vehicle parking;
- rating units used for residential purposes and that include a SUIP occupied by a dependent member of the family of the owner;

- for land classified as residential or rural under the council's operative district plan, targeted rates for refuse and recycling may be remitted where the service is not provided to the rating unit;
- rating units or a SUIP with a dwelling that has been damaged by fire and as a result is uninhabitable.

Part 4 – Remission on land protected for natural, historic or cultural conservation purposes

4.1 Remission statement

The Council may remit up to a maximum amount of 100% of the Hutt City Council General Rate assessed in a rating year.

4.2 Policy objectives

To protect and promote significant natural areas, culturally significant sites, historic buildings, structures and places, and archaeological sites. This policy will support the provisions of the District Plan where a number of these features have been identified.

4.3 Conditions and criteria

A remission of up to 100% of the General Rate will be granted where a rating unit meets the following criteria:

1. The rating unit includes a significant natural area, a culturally significant site, historic building, structures and places, or archaeological sites, including those identified in the District Plan or proposed District Plan, or
2. The owner has voluntarily protected these features through a relevant covenant or other legal mechanism.

Applications must be made in writing and should be supported by documentary evidence of the protected status of the rating unit; for example, a copy of the covenant or other legal mechanism.

When determining an application for remission under this part of the policy, the following matters will be considered:

- the extent to which the protection and promotion of significant natural areas, culturally significant sites, historic buildings, structures and places, and archaeological sites will be promoted by granting remission of rates on the rating unit;
- the degree to which the significant natural areas, culturally significant sites, historic buildings, structures and places, and archaeological sites are present on the land;
- the degree to which the significant natural areas, culturally significant sites, historic buildings, structures and places, and archaeological sites inhibit the economic utilisation of the land.

Part 5 – Remission of wastewater targeted rates for schools

5.1 Remission statement

The Council may remit part of the Wastewater targeted rate on land used for education purposes.

5.2 Policy objectives

To provide relief and assistance to educational establishments in paying charges for wastewater services.

5.3 Conditions and criteria

This part of the policy will apply only to educational establishments as defined in Schedule 1 Part 1 clause 6 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The policy does not apply to any school house, or any part of a school used for residential purposes. The wastewater charge payable by any educational establishment in any one year will be the lesser of either:

- a. the amount of the targeted rate for wastewater, calculated based on the actual number of toilet pans in the establishment; or

b. the amount of the targeted rate for wastewater calculated based on a notional number of toilet pans in the establishment, determined according to the following formula:

Based on the establishment's water consumption for the previous financial year, each 200m³ of water used, or part thereof, shall count as one toilet pan.

Where the charge made is based on the notional number of toilet pans, the amount of the remission allowed will amount to the difference between the calculations set out in a and b above.

Part 6 – Remission of rates on land affected by natural calamity

6.1 Remission statement

The council may remit 100% of the Hutt City Council rates on a property for the duration that property cannot be used due to a natural calamity.

6.2 Policy objectives

To provide relief and assistance to any ratepayer where the use that may be made of their property has been detrimentally affected by a natural calamity.

6.3 Conditions and criteria

100% of the Hutt City Council rates may be remitted on a property deemed by the Council to be unusable. The remission is available for the duration that the property is deemed unusable. The initial application will be granted until the earlier of:

- one year following the approved application; or
- the property is deemed by the Council to be usable again.

Reapplications may be considered where the property remains unusable after one year.

Applicants for a remission under this part of the policy will also be deemed eligible to be considered for a postponement of rates under the Rates Postponement Policy. Assistance granted may therefore be in the form of either

a postponement or a remission of rates, or a combination of both; whichever is most appropriate in the individual circumstances.

Any rates postponed on rating units affected by natural calamity may at a later date be considered for a remission under this policy, when the full extent and duration of the event has become more clearly defined.

Part 7 – Remission of rates on land that transitions from Rural to Residential as a result of a District Plan change

7.1 Remission statement

The council may remit 50% of the increase in the General Rate payable on a rating unit that is moved from the Rural to the Residential differential rating category as a result of a District Plan change for the first rating year of the change.

7.2 Policy objectives

To phase in any increase to the Hutt City Council General Rate payable as a result of a rating unit's differential rating classification being changed from Rural to Residential as a result of a District Plan change.

7.3 Conditions and criteria

This policy applies to any rating unit where there is an increase in the General rate due to a District Plan change resulting in the differential rating category reclassification of that rating unit changing from Rural to Residential.

If granted, this remission will last for one rating year, being the first rating year that the change in differential rating classification takes effect. The remission will be calculated as follows:

- Rating value * Residential differential rate in the dollar (x)
- Rating value * Rural differential rate in the dollar (y)
- $(x) - (y) / 2 = \text{remission}$

Part 8 – Remission of rates - miscellaneous

8.1 Remission statement

The Council may remit part of or all of the current Hutt City Council rates on a rating unit where Council considers it fair and reasonable to do so.

8.2 Policy objectives

It is recognised that not all situations in which the Council may wish to remit rates will necessarily be known about in advance and provided for in the Council's specific policies. This policy provides for the possibility of a rates remission in circumstances that have not been specifically addressed in other parts of the Council's Rates Remission and Postponement Policies and where Council considers it fair and reasonable to remit rates.

8.3 Conditions and criteria

The Council may remit part of or all of the current Hutt City Council rates on a rating unit where Council considers it fair and reasonable to do so in circumstances including:

- the rates, or a particular rate, assessed on that rating unit are disproportionate to those assessed in respect of comparable rating units; or
- the rating policy is determined by the Council at its sole discretion to unfairly disadvantage an individual ratepayer.

The approval of this remission will not set a precedent that application of the usual rates unfairly disadvantages other ratepayers.

Part 9 – Remission of rates for low-income ratepayers

9.1 Remission statement

The council may provide up to \$250 in additional assistance to those who have been approved for the New Zealand Government rates rebate.

9.2 Policy objectives

The objective of this remission is to provide relief to those low-income households who have been approved for the New Zealand Government rates rebate.

RATES REMISSION ON MAORI LAND POLICY



Division	Strategy and Engagement, Rates and Finance, Office of the Chief Executive.
Owner	Head of Strategy and Policy
Approved by	Council on 30 June 2022

Introduction

Hutt City Council must adopt a policy on the remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land. Hutt City Council has also elected to consider applications for remission of rates on certain land in Māori ownership which is not Māori freehold land.

Hutt City Council has incorporated the principles of the preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 and the matters identified in schedule 11 of the Local Government Act 2002 in making this policy, including deciding to consider applications for remission of rates on general land collectively owned by Māori in the circumstances set out in this policy. This policy is made under sections 102, 108 and 109 of the Local Government Act which reflects that the policy applies both to Māori freehold land and to general land collectively owned by Māori.

Hutt City Council has determined that this policy does not offer postponement of rates as it is inconsistent with the intent of this policy to support the retention of Māori land and reduce rates debts.

In the interests of increasing subregional collaboration, this policy aligns with Greater Wellington Regional Council's proposed policy on Rates Remission on Māori Land.

1. PURPOSE

This policy allows for rates remissions on Māori freehold land and certain land in Māori ownership which is not Māori freehold land.

The purpose of this policy is to support Māori freehold land to be used in the 'best way' as determined by landowners and to remove/reduce barriers that may stand in the way of achieving the aspirations for their whenua, such as historic rates arrears. It also provides greater consistency, equity and clarity around the rating of Māori land for the benefit of Māori landowners and local authorities.

2. OBJECTIVES

1. To support the connection of Mana Whenua to their traditional lands and resources, and cultural values, where appropriate, through the short, medium and long term relief from rates.
2. To contribute to supporting Council's strategic direction and partnership with Mana Whenua. To recognise that Hutt City Council and the community benefit through the efficient collection of rates that are properly payable and the removal of rating debt that is considered non-collectable.
3. To meet the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 and to support the principles in the preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993

3. ELIGIBILITY, CRITERIA AND CONDITIONS

Hutt City Council will consider each application on its merit and remission may be granted where it is considered that the application meets the relevant criteria and conditions set out below.

To be granted a remission the land must be eligible. Eligible land is either:

1. Māori freehold land or land which was converted from Māori freehold land to general title by status order change pursuant to the Māori Affairs Amendment Act 1967; or
2. General land in collective Māori ownership.

Rates Remission on Maori Land Policy

Land converted from Māori freehold title to general title under the Māori Affairs Amendment Act 1967 must be in ownership of descendants of the original owners at the time of the status order change.

Land in collective Māori ownership is land owned by Māori which:

1. was transferred to a Post-Settlement Governance Entity from the Crown as the result of a Treaty settlement, where no rates had been due to Hutt City Council prior to the transfer and the land is not currently generating a commercial return, and will not generate a commercial return in the financial year the remission is applied for; or
2. is held for:
 - a. The protection of wāhi tapu or other cultural values intrinsic to the land; or
 - b. Providing economic, cultural or infrastructure support for marae (including papakainga housing); or
 - c. Educational, cultural or community purposes; or
4. Satisfies the benefits requirements for land under development in section 114A of the Local Government (Rating Act) 2002.

4. CRITERIA

Hutt City Council will give a remission of up to 100 percent of all rates due for eligible land for the years for which it is granted based on the extent to which the remission of rates will meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. Support the use of the land by owners for traditional purposes
2. Support the relationship of Mana Whenua and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands
3. Avoid further alienation of Māori freehold land
4. Facilitate any wish of the owners to develop the land for economic use
5. Recognise and take account of the presence of wāhi tapu that may affect the use of the land for other purposes
6. Recognise and take account of the importance of the land in providing economic and infrastructure support for marae and associated papakāinga housing (whether on the land or elsewhere)
7. Recognise and take account of the importance of the land for community goals relating to:
 - a. The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment
 - b. The protection of outstanding natural features
 - c. The protection of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna
8. Recognise the level of community services provided to the land and its occupiers
9. Recognise matters related to the physical accessibility of the land

5. CONDITIONS

1. Applications for remission under this policy can be made by any owner in the case of collective ownership, must be made in writing and should be made prior to the commencement of the rating year. Applications made after the commencement of the rating year may be accepted at the discretion of Hutt City Council. No remissions are able to be granted for a previous financial year.
2. Remissions will be granted for a period of three years, unless stated otherwise. Hutt City Council may reduce the period of remission during the period of the remission if it deems that the criteria for granting the remission are no longer met.
3. Applications should include the following information:
 - a. Details of the rating unit or units involved
 - b. Documentation that shows that the land is eligible as detailed above
 - c. Supporting information to demonstrate that the remission will help achieve the criteria set out in the above section.
4. Hutt City Council may of its own volition investigate and grant remission of all or part of the rates (including penalties for unpaid rates) on any Māori land in the region.
5. Where applicable, Hutt City Council may determine that a remission will only apply to part of the land to which is eligible (for example, wāhi tapu on a portion of a site that limits some but not the entire use of the site). In these cases, the remission will be pro-rated.⁰
6. For remissions on Māori land under development that meet the benefits described in section 114A(3) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, Hutt City Council will determine the duration and extent of the rates to be remitted in accordance with section 114A(4) and section 114A(5) of the Act.
7. The applicant may choose to remit the payment of a lesser amount of rates than the full amount owing.
8. Relief, and the extent thereof, is at the sole discretion of Hutt City council and may be cancelled and reduced at any time. Hutt City Council will advise landowners of the intention to cancel or reduce the remission or extent of remission, seek feedback from the landowner and take this feedback into account before making a final decision.

6. DECISIONS

Decisions on the remission of rates (including penalties for unpaid rates) under this policy, and It is needed decisions on remissions under section 114A of the Local Government Ratings Act 2002, are delegated to Hutt City Council officers and the decision must be endorsed by the Kaitātari Tumuaki Māori (Principal Māori Advisor).

25 January 2024**Report no: LTPAP2024/1/25**

Three Waters Capital Works Programme Review 2023/24

Purpose of Report

1. This report provides an update on the Capital Works Programme for three waters based on Wellington Water Limited (WWL) advice and seeks variation approvals for projects that have exceeded budget or are new to the approved programme of works.

Recommendations

That the Subcommittee recommends Council:

- (1) notes the advice from Wellington Water Limited on the review of the 2023/24 capital works programme for three waters;
- (2) endorses the main variations to the programme and budget as outlined in this report; (paragraphs 5 and 10);
- (3) approves a total budget increase of \$8.5M in 2023-24 for capital projects being new projects and cost increases on the Barber Grove to Seaview Wastewater Plant Collecting Sewer;
- (4) notes the Chief Executive has approved under delegated authority the bringing forward of programmed works valued at \$5.7M in 2023-24 for Howard Road and to advance galvanised iron watermain renewals and the renewal of a section of the Hair Street watermain; and
- (5) notes that these changes will have an impact on the Long Term Plan budgets which will be reported back to this committee in May.

For the reason that it will help reduce the backlog of three waters renewal work and assist in reducing water loss.

Background

2. WWL has undertaken a six-month review of the three waters capital works programme and has advised several changes to the programme along with an opportunity to expand the programme by bringing forward planned future works. The advice from WWL is attached as Appendix 1.

3. Council has approved \$68M of capital works in the three waters budgets in the current financial year for which WWL has full responsibility to plan and deliver. (In addition, there are three waters capital works that are being delivered by other means, e.g. IAF and Tupua Horo Nuku Alliance).
4. WWL can manage the capital programme within the allocated budget through programme management but is seeking approval to undertake further works both new and brought forward.
5. WWL advises that the following works have been included in this year's programme that were not originally on the schedule at the time the 2023/24 Annual Plan was approved:
 - a. Howard Road Watermain Renewals - \$2.3M
 - b. Pressure Management Works - \$4.1M
 - c. Gracefield Reservoir Structural Repairs - \$0.5M
 - d. Totara Park Road Watermain seismic resilience - \$1.0M
6. The Howard Road project has been brought forward in the capital works programme while the other three are new to the programme.
7. The Howard Road watermain renewals have been brought forward following the slip, which occurred in early 2023. Now that the slip repairs have been completed, renewal of the aged watermain will help mitigate the risks associated with ongoing leaks in this steep hillside suburb. The upper section of the road will be completed this financial year while the lower section will extend into the 2024/25 financial year.
8. The Pressure Management works were identified by WWL as high priority being a key tool to better manage water loss. This work involves the installation of pressure reduction valves around identified network zones with higher than required pressure. Lowering the pressure means that vulnerable pipes in poor condition are less likely to fail. Design has been completed with the physical works scheduled over the next 3 months.
9. The Gracefield Reservoir repairs have been previously reported to Council through the Infrastructure and Regulatory Committee, while the Totara Park Road Watermain is a Hutt Valley Wastewater JV asset, for which this Council is responsible for approximately 70% of the cost, was inadvertently omitted from the 2023/24 Annual Plan.
10. A further impact on this year's budget is the Barber Grove to Seaview Wastewater Plant Collecting Sewer project for which final claims are being considered with a forecast overspend of \$2.9M. While this additional unbudgeted cost is being mostly managed within the current financial year, through programme changes, it will result in an overall unfavourable variation to the approved programme of works. Information from WWL on the project and reasons for the variation is attached as Appendix 2.

11. The advice from WWL includes options to increase the capital work programme by up to \$20M with a pipeline of works ready for construction. It has recommended an \$11M increase which includes the new works outlined in paragraph 5 of this report (\$7.6M) plus galvanised iron watermain renewal (\$2M) and Hair Street watermain renewal works (\$1.4 M).

Discussion

12. The request to approve an expansion to the current year's programme will have the effect of both advancing works that are scheduled to occur in the future and enable current works to continue as scheduled. Council is essentially being asked to endorse the variations to the budget to enable the programme to proceed as planned, noting that the Chief Executive has approved the bringing forward of renewal works that were programmed for future years.
13. Bringing forward the galvanised iron watermain renewals is a top priority for Council and will help reduce the backlog of renewals and reduce leaks. This is also the case for the Hair Street renewal works.

Options

14. WWL has presented four options for Council consideration. Officers recommend that Council agrees to option 2 to increase the budget and programme of works from \$68M to \$82M for 2023-24. Refer to the financial considerations for further details.

Climate Change Impact and Considerations

15. There are no specific climate change matters to consider.

Consultation

16. There has been no consultation on the matters in this report.

Legal Considerations

17. The Chief Executive has financial delegated authority to approve the bringing forward of capital works that are in the LTP programme of works.

Financial Considerations

18. A summary of the changes at a project level is presented below.

Project	\$'M	Comment
Howard Road Watermain Renewals	2.3	Bring forward
Stokes Valley and Wainuiomata Galvanised Iron Ridemain Renewals project	2.0	Bring forward
Hair Street Wainuiomata	1.4	Bring forward
Pressure Management works	4.1	Urgent works
Gracefield Reservoir Structural Repairs	0.5	Urgent works
Totara Park Road Water main seismic resilience	1.0	Additional funding
Barber Grove to Seaview	2.9	Cost escalation
Capital cost	14.2	
Totara Park Road Water main seismic resilience	(0.3)	30% subsidy UHCC
Barber Grove to Seaview	(0.9)	30% subsidy UHCC
Net HCC share of capital cost	13.0	

19. Additional capex and opex for 2023-24 will be debt funded. The net impact on debt is an additional \$7.3M over the 10 years. The tables below present the high level capital and subsidy changes for 2023-24 and the LTP 2024-24.

20. These changes have not been updated into the draft LTP 2024-2034 material presented on this agenda. There will be flow on impacts for debt headroom and rates increases to fund higher debt levels. There will also be impacts on operating cost budgets due to depreciation and interest costs related to this programme.

Table 1: Revenue budgets

\$M	<u>2023/24</u>	<u>2024/25</u>	<u>2025/26</u>	<u>2026/27</u>	<u>2027/28</u>	<u>2028/29</u>	<u>2029/30</u>	<u>2030/34</u>	<u>Total</u>
Draft LTP 2024-2034	6.8	10.4	22.2	18.6	8.5	14.8	14.7	82.4	178.4
Revised Draft LTP 2024-2034	5.6	10.4	22.2	18.6	8.5	14.8	14.7	82.4	177.2
Variance	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2

Table 2: Capex budgets (Wellington Water budget excluding IAF projects)

\$M	<u>2023/24</u>	<u>2024/25</u>	<u>2025/26</u>	<u>2026/27</u>	<u>2027/28</u>	<u>2028/29</u>	<u>2029/30</u>	<u>2030/34</u>	Total
Draft LTP 2024-2034	68.0	82.8	120.8	131.4	131.5	165.2	143.3	684.8	1,527.7
Revised Draft LTP 2024-2034	82.2	78.5	119.4	131.4	131.5	165.2	143.3	684.8	1,536.2
Variance	(14.2)	4.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(8.5)

Appendices

No.	Title	Page
1	WWL Advice	518
2	Barber Grove to SWWTP Collecting Sewer project	530

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Chief Executive



Briefing Paper - Hutt City Council: Capital Programme FY23/24 six month review

Author: James Walker (Programme Delivery Lead HCC/UHCC)
Review: Susannah Cullen (Group Manager, Network Development and Delivery)
Inform: Pete Wells (Head of Service Planning, Network Strategy and Planning),
Date: 12th December 2023
Version: Final v1.1: for Review by HCC

Purpose

2. The purpose of this paper is to request consideration of additional budget for the current 2023/2024 financial year for the delivery of unplanned capital works and capital works brought forward from future years.
3. This paper requests that Council considers the scenarios outlined and provides approval of its preferred approach.

Recommendations

4. It is recommended that HCC:
 - **Notes** the scenarios presented in this paper;
 - **Notes** Wellington Water recommends Scenario 2, - 'Deliver Current Committed and Urgent Works Programme' is adopted, increasing this financial year's budget by an additional \$11M from \$68M to \$79M;
 - **Provides** written approval for Wellington Water to proceed with its preferred scenario; and
 - **Notes** that in line with agreed policies on transparency and information sharing, this memo will be published on Wellington Water's public website, subject to any redactions consistent with the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, once Council has considered and made decisions regarding this advice.

Background and Context

5. The confirmed budget for the HCC Capital Programme for financial year 2023/2024 is **\$68M**.
6. Year to date actuals as of December 2023 are \$33.1M across the total capital programme.
7. Several projects not funded in the current capital budget are requesting funding this year. The inclusion of two Urgent Works projects, Pressure Management 23/24 (\$4.1M) and Gracefield Reservoir Urgent Structural Repairs (\$0.5M) into the programme. Additional funding is also required to fund HCC's share of the UHCC WWJV project – Totara Park Road Seismic Resilience (\$0.7M). Watermain renewals at Howard Road (\$2.3M), previously programmed for renewal in future years, has been brought forward to this year after a slip occurred to alleviate the impact on the community by aligning slip rectification works and network renewals. Additional funding of \$2M is also requested to continue the urgent need for mitigating water loss through continuation of the Stokes Valley and Wainuiomata Galvanised Iron Ridermain Renewals project



- (approx. 1km of network renewal). Additional funding of \$1.4M to bring forward renewal of a section water main in Hair Street, Wainuiomata.
8. The Pressure Management 23/24 project has been identified as important in mitigating water loss in the network. This project was brought into the programme through Urgent Works after recent investigations identified network zones with higher than required pressure. The immediate benefit in reduction of water loss could be gained by reducing the pressure in these certain zones of the network by installing Pressure Reduction Valves.
 9. It was identified that the post tensioning cables around the roof of Gracefield reservoir had snapped and the roof was at imminent risk of collapse. Due to the network importance of this asset, urgent structural repairs were required to fit new post tensioning cables around the roof of this structure restoring its structural integrity and mitigating the risk of collapse. The repairs were completed in November of this year.
 10. The Totara Park Road Seismic Resilience project is to replace an AC watermain across the bridge which is the main supply to Totara Park suburb with a material that would be more resilient in a seismic event. In the investigation phase of the project it was identified that there were economic efficiencies to replacing the wastewater pipe along the bridge at the same time. The project is currently in the procurement phase and set to begin construction in the 3rd quarter of this year and continue on into next financial year.
 11. The Howard Road watermain renewals have been brought forward following the slip, which occurred in early 2023. Now that the slip repairs have been completed, renewal of the aged watermain will help mitigate the risks associated with ongoing leaks in this steep hillside suburb. The upper section of the road will be completed this financial year with the lower section may extend into the 2024/25 financial year.
 12. The Galvanised Iron Ridermain were identified as areas of the network that had high levels of water loss and were relatively quick and cost effective to construct given the low complexity and low risk nature of the works. The project began last year with the initial set of six street renewals completed in the 1st quarter this year. The next three streets of renewal began construction in 1st quarter this year and were completed construction in 2nd quarter this year.
 13. A section of 100mm AC water main in Hair Street, Wainuiomata (300m) has been identified as an urgent renewal. This section of network has suffered four network bursts in the last 3 months. Due to the depth of the service operations have had to install a temporary overland supply to keep supply to several residences. Renewing this section of pipe earlier than programmed would future proof continued service and reduce the disruption to residents and the potential further costs to fix repairs.
 14. Within the recommended funding request of \$11M there is \$5.3M of new projects to the programme (Pressure Management 23/24, Totara Park Road Seismic Resilience, and Gracefield Reservoir Urgent Structural Repairs), and \$5.7M of projects that have been brought forward (Howard Road watermain renewals, Stokes Valley and Wainuiomata Galvanised Iron Ridermain Renewals, and Hair Street watermain renewal).

Capital Programme Forecast

15. Current delivery across the full HCC capital programme is indicating that Wellington Water is on track to spend the full year budget of **\$68M**.
16. In general, the overall Wellington Water capital programme is managed by several parts of the organisation, with Major Projects and PMO making up, on average, 80% of the overall



programme. The other 20% of the programme is for investigative works that are able to be capitalised such as the work being undertaken on universal consents.

17. A review of the Major Projects budget and forecasts is outlined in Table 1 below. The review indicates that across the projects current under and over forecasts between projects will balance out at the end of the financial year.
18. Current draft LTP 24-34 plans indicate that the likely level of funding for future years for HCC capital programmes is **\$323M** over the next 3 years, these figures are draft only and may change through the Council's LTP consultation process.
19. HCC may want to consider bringing funding forward to smooth the programme over the next 4 years. The outlook for funding levels for network renewals declines over the first three years of the draft LTP 24-34. Bringing work forward would reduce funding available in future years, so deliverability and supply chain sustainability is an important consideration in looking at the options.



Project Description	Sum of Year to Date Actual	Current Full Year Forecasts	Sum of Full Year Budget	Comments
Barber Gr to WWTP Duplication	2,985,286	4,100,000	1,200,000	Reasonable confidence in this forecast
Petone Collecting WW Upgrade	304,750	1,500,000	2,000,000	Low YTD spend compared to forecast
Naenae Reservoir No. 2	887,007	1,300,000	2,000,000	Project appears to be planned later for delivery in draft LTP
Naenae Res 2 Bulk Main Pipeline	191,406	200,000	200,000	Project appears to be planned later for delivery in draft LTP
Seaview WWTP Sludge Dryer Renew	416,374	1,400,000	2,000,000	Low YTD spend compared to forecast
Seaview WWTP UV Renewal	22,855	800,000	1,000,000	Low YTD spend compared to forecast
Seaview WWTP Odour Ctrl Upgrade	221,957	190,000	268,878	Small Budget
Seaview Main Outfall Upgrade	0	500,000	1,000,000	Confident the project won't spend the full year budget.
	5,029,635	9,990,000	9,668,878	

Table 1. HCC Major Projects Budget and Forecast review.

PMO Programme Forecast

20. The current PMO programme forecast for this year is to meet the full year budget of **\$44.8M**, **noting that several projects will likely need to be slowed down to meet this budget.**
21. There is potential for **\$10.2M** of contracts that could be awarded for delivery this year.
22. Draft LTP plans indicate that the level of funding for the next three years for PMO budget is approximately **\$91M**

Programme Scenarios

23. The following tables summarise the suggested programme scenarios for consideration. These scenarios aim to detail the key benefits and risks and highlight the most effected projects.



Scenarios

Scenario 1. Deliver Current Approved Budget		Benefits	Risks/Issues
Current Capital Budget	\$ 68M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional funding required No reduction of future year funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any necessary slow down or pause of projects in construction will impact the respective contractor work programmes. There is risk of potential loss or reduction in availability of contract suppliers. De-mobilisation and re-mobilisation resulting from putting projects on hold will likely result in additional construction costs Due to reprioritising programme budget from planned renewals to urgent works/unplanned works forecast network renewals distances will be significantly lower at approx. 9.5km compared to baseline 15.4km. This variance from baseline also includes changes in the baseline programme, notably, Gracefields WW renewals and HCC Watermain Renewals – Package 2 - Rata St no being constructed this year. Risk of lack of renewals designs for future years construction.
Proposed Capital Budget	\$ 68M		
Additional Capital Budget Required	N/A		
Overview		Key Projects being Delivered	Key Projects/Packages Effected
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This scenario would have approved funding, redistributed to strategic priority supporting projects and committed projects. Committed projects or packages are deemed either projects complete, in construction, or contractually awarded/instructed. Probable slowdown of one or more renewals projects – Avalon WW, Knights Rd for example. Only design work on strategic and committed projects to continue. No more construction to be awarded instructed this financial year. Assumes that Totara Park Road Bridge WWJV contribution would need to be funded from the current budget. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure Management (SP1 and SP2) HCC Watermain Renewals – Pt Howard Gracefields Reservoir Urgent Repairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avalon WW Renewal Year 2 – Likely stop Knights Road WW & SW Renewals – Year 2 – Likely stop HCC Watermain Renewals – Package 2 - Rata St – Won't be awarded to begin delivery this FY. Gracefields WW Renewals – Won't be awarded to begin delivery this FY. GI Ridermain Renewals – no further scope constructed Ava Street Watermain Renewal – Won't be awarded to begin delivery this FY. Wainui WW Renewals – additional scope – Won't be instructed to begin delivery this FY. Wainui WS Renewals – Hair Street (portion)

Note. See Appendix A. for the full PMO Programme detail for Scenario 1.



Scenario 2. Deliver Current Committed and Urgent Works Programme RECOMMENDED		Benefits	Risks/Issues
Current Capital Budget	\$ 68.0M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the proposed renewals projects that would otherwise require slowing down delivering to the current approved budget. Increase the full year forecasted renewals lengths from approx. 8.5km to 12.5km. Less impact on future year's funding to cover the level of additional funding in this scenario. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any necessary slow down or pause of projects in construction will impact the contractor work programmes. Forecasted renewals lengths to be lower than baseline at end of year at approx. 12km. This variance from baseline forecast is due to changes in the baseline programme, notably, Gracefields WW renewals and HCC Watermain Renewals – Package 2 - Rata St not being constructed this year. Risk of lack of renewals designs for future year construction. Mitigate by re-prioritise only the completion of designs for planned construction projects 24/25
Proposed Capital Budget	\$ 79.0M		
Additional Capital Budget Required	\$ 11.0M		
Overview		Key Projects being Delivered	Key Projects/Packages Effected
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This scenario aims to deliver the current committed programme including urgent works. Includes Totara Park Road Bridge WWJV contribution and two Urgent Works projects. The additional funding would cover the <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Urgent works projects – Gracefields Reservoir structural repairs and Pressure Management GI Ridermain Renewals – considered urgent in the mitigation of water loss. HCC contribution for Totara Park Road WWJV Seismic project (UHCC) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure Management (SP1 and SP2) HCC Watermain Renewals – Pt Howard Stokes Valley and Wainui GI Ridermain Renewals Gracefields Reservoir Urgent Repairs Wainui WS Renewals – Hair Street (portion) Avalon WW Renewal – Year 2 Knights Road WW & SW Renewals - Year2 Wainui WW Renewals – additional scope 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HCC Watermain Renewals – Package 2 - Rata St – Won't be awarded to begin delivery this FY. Gracefields WW Renewals – Won't be awarded to begin delivery this FY. Ava Street Watermain Renewal – Won't be awarded to begin delivery this FY.

Note. See Appendix B. for the full PMO Programme detail for Scenario 2.



Scenario 3. Deliver Renewals Awarded in Quarter 2 -		Benefits	Risks/Issues
Current Capital Budget	\$ 68.0M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the proposed renewals projects that would otherwise require slowing down, delivering to the current approved budget. Increase the full year forecasted renewals lengths from approx. 11km to 14.3km. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of delivery with projects beginning at the midpoint of the year. This risk can be mitigated though having further renewals projects finished design ready to instruct/award. Additional funding, if offset from future years, will likely reduce funding on future delivery. This would have a potential significant impact on future year's renewals funding.
Proposed Capital Budget	\$ 83.0M		
Additional Capital Budget Required	\$ 15.0M		
Overview		Key Projects being Delivered	Key Projects/Packages Effected
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This scenario aims to deliver the renewals contracts or packages that can be awarded in the 2nd quarter. These projects will have more certainty of delivery with contractor availability confirmed for beginning start of 3rd quarter. Funding further renewals-based designs Includes Totara Park Road Bridge WWJV contribution. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure Management (SP1 and SP2) HCC Watermain Renewals – Pt Howard Gracefields Reservoir Urgent Repairs Wainui WS Renewals – Hair Street (portion) Avalon WW Renewal – Year 2 Knights Road WW & SW Renewals - Year2 Stokes Valley and Wainui GI Ridermain Renewals Gracefields WW Renewals Wainui and Rishworth WW Renewal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HCC Watermain Renewals – Package 2 - Rata St – Won't be awarded to begin delivery this FY. Pressure Management (SP3) – not included. Ava Street Watermain Renewal – Won't be awarded to begin delivery this FY.

Note. See Appendix C. for the full PMO Programme detail for Scenario 3.



Scenario 4. Award and Deliver All Construction Projects		Benefits	Risks/Issues
Current Capital Budget	\$ 68.0M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further reduces the gaps to contractor and consultancy Panel. Increase renewals lengths to above the baseline forecast to 17.5km 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With several projects being awarded/instructed in the 3rd quarter there is risk that construction isn't delivered in this year. Additional funding, if offset from future years, will likely reduce funding on future delivery. This would have a potential significant impact on future year's renewals funding
Proposed Capital Budget	\$ 87.5M		
Additional Capital Budget Required	\$ 19.5M		
Overview		Key Projects being Delivered	Key Projects/Packages Effected
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This scenario aims to deliver all possible projects that could be awarded this year. Funding further renewals-based designs Includes Totara Park Road Bridge WWJV contribution. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure Management (SP1 and SP2) HCC Watermain Renewals – Pt Howard Gracefields Reservoir Urgent Repairs Avalon WW Renewal – Year 2 Wainui WS Renewals – Hair Street (portion) Knights Road WW & SW Renewals - Year2 GI Ridermain Renewals Gracefields WW Renewals Wainui and Rishworth WW Renewal HCC Watermain Renewals – Package 2 - Rata St Ava Street Watermain Renewal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No projects effected.

Note. See Appendix D. for the full PMO Programme detail for Scenario



Appendix

OPC#	Council	Water Type	Project Name	Status	December Actuals YTT	Remaining FY23/24 Forecast Expenditure	Total FY23/24 Forecast Expenditure
OPC101323	HCC	WS	Ava Street Watermain Renewal	Design	\$32,813	\$80,000	\$112,813
OPC101267	HCC	WW	Avalon WW Renewals Programme 21-22 (year1)	Complete	\$2,424	\$0	\$2,424
OPC101491	HCC	WW	Avalon WW Renewals Programme 22-23 (year 2)	In Construction	\$4,423,354	\$2,000,000	\$6,423,354
OPC101492	HCC	WW	Avalon WW Renewals Programme 23-24 (year 3)	Design	\$156,164	\$0	\$156,164
OPC100987	HCC	WW	Bell Road Wasterwater Upgrade	Complete	\$21,600	\$50,000	\$71,600
OPC100994	HCC	WS	Copeland Street and Oxford Terrace – Critical Pipelines Seismic Upgrade	Complete	\$2,069	\$20,000	\$22,069
OPC101580	HCC	WS	District Meter Area (DMA) meter fleet - Regional	Design	\$34,887	\$0	\$34,887
OPC100211	HCC	SW	Dowse Dr Stormwater Improvement	Complete	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101419	HCC	WW	Epuni and Woburn WW Network Upgrades	In Construction	\$2,433,310	\$750,000	\$3,183,310
OPC101808	HCC	WS	Gracefield Reservoir Urgent Structural Repairs	Complete	\$331,518	\$170,000	\$501,518
OPC101488	HCC	WW	Gracefield Wastewater Renewals	Procurement	\$61,881	\$0	\$61,881
OPC101578	HCC	WS	HCC Localised Pressure Management Pilot	Planning	\$12,477	\$20,000	\$32,477
OPC100846	HCC	WS	HCC Management of Fire Hydrant Use Regional (Water Take Sites)	Planning	\$2,690	\$0	\$2,690
OPC101929	HCC	WS	HCC Pressure Management Projects 23/24	Procurement/Design	\$584,200	\$3,500,000	\$4,084,200
OPC100816	HCC	WS	HCC Pressure Management Stage 2 (Semi-regional)	In Construction	\$235,105	\$130,000	\$365,105
OPC101579	HCC	WS	HCC Rezoning Package 2a Rata and Sunville (delivered with HCC Watermain Renewals pr	Procurement	\$36,490	\$0	\$36,490
OPC100906	HCC	WW	HCC Sewer Renewals - White lines East, Rahui Grove and Laery Street	Complete	\$6,245	\$0	\$6,245
OPC100240	HCC	SW	HCC SW manhole cover safety improvements - Regional	Complete	\$6,691	\$0	\$6,691
OPC101600	HCC	WS	HCC VHCA Reservoir Water Quality Renewals - Regional	In Construction?	\$128,709	\$350,000	\$478,709
OPC101324	HCC	WS	HCC Water Main Renewals Package1 - Waddington Dr	Complete	\$850,102	\$137,039	\$987,141
OPC101595	HCC	WS	HCC Water Main Renewals Package2 - Rata St	Procurement	\$162,898	\$20,000	\$182,898
OPC101909	HCC	WS	HCC Water Main Renewals Package3 - Waddington Dr	Design	\$33,735	\$20,000	\$53,735
OPC101744	HCC	WS	HCC Water Main Renewals Package4 - Balgownie/Burke/Hill	Design	\$25,467	\$80,000	\$105,467
OPC101745	HCC	WS	HCC Water Main Renewals Package5 - Howard Rd/Church Rd	Procurement/Design	\$95,318	\$2,300,000	\$2,395,318
OPC100241	HCC	WW	HCC WW manhole cover safety improvements - Regional	Complete	\$29,068	\$0	\$29,068
OPC101905	HCC	WW	Hume Street Wastewater Renewals	Briefed	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101528	HCC	SW	Jackson Street Stormwater Renewals	Optioneering	\$239,609	\$250,000	\$489,609
OPC101675	HCC	WS	Kamahi Pressure Control Valve Installation	Planning	\$177	\$75,000	\$75,177
OPC100191	HCC	WS	Kingsley Reservoir Seismec Resilience	Optioneering	\$39,323	\$75,000	\$114,323
OPC100908	HCC	SW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Stormwater - Package 1	Complete	\$151,335	\$0	\$151,335
TBC	HCC	SW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Stormwater - Package 2	In Construction	\$300,455	\$500,000	\$800,455
TBC	HCC	SW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Stormwater - Package 3	Design		\$184,141	\$184,141
TBC	HCC	SW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Stormwater - Package 4	Design		\$26,600	\$26,600
OPC100907	HCC	WW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Wastewater - Package 1	Complete	\$503,799	\$0	\$503,799
TBC	HCC	WW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Wastewater - Package 2	In Construction	\$1,778,888	\$1,500,000	\$3,278,888
TBC	HCC	WW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Wastewater - Package 3	Design		\$0	\$0
TBC	HCC	WW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Wastewater - Package 4	Design		\$0	\$0
OPC101331	HCC	SW	Murital Rd (92-96) Rona St, Marine Parade (19) Stormwater Upgrades	Optioneering	\$49,386	\$20,000	\$69,386
OPC100993	HCC	WS	Naenae Reservoir - Water Safety	Complete	\$553,209	\$50,000	\$603,209
TBC	HCC	WW	Naenae Sewer Renewals	Initiation	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC100979	HCC	WW	Naenae Sewer Renewals - Wilkie Swainson & Grierson Seddon St	Complete	\$13,964	\$30,000	\$43,964
OPC101899	HCC	SW	Naenae VHCA SW Renewals	Initiation	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000
OPC100174	HCC	WS	Pharazyn Street Pump Station Safety Issue and Cross Connection Removal Project	Complete	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC100238	HCC	WS	Point Howard to Lowry Bay Link Main (Alliance-Third Party)	Removed	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC100242	HCC	WS	Port Road (53 Port Rd - Hutt Park Roundabout) Watermain Renewal (COMPLETED)	Complete	\$7,766	\$0	\$7,766
TBC	HCC	WW	Railway Avenue Wastewater Renewals	Briefed	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101915	HCC	SW	Seaview Rd Stormwater Upgrade	Consenting	\$76,010	\$40,000	\$116,010
OPC101901	HCC	WW	Seaview WWTP Aeration Renewal	Initiation	\$13,547	\$100,000	\$113,547
OPC101903	HCC	WW	Seaview WWTP Backup Power Supply	Initiation	\$13,547	\$200,000	\$213,547
OPC101902	HCC	WW	Seaview WWTP Clarifier Renewal	Initiation	\$13,547	\$100,000	\$113,547
OPC101904	HCC	WW	Seaview WWTP RAS System Upgrade	Initiation	\$13,547	\$500,000	\$513,547
OPC101688	HCC	WW	Smart Wastewater Network - Regional	Design	\$6,901	\$0	\$6,901
OPC101861	HCC	WS	Stokes Valley and Wainuiomata GI Ridermain Renewals	In Construction	\$3,600,000	\$0	\$3,600,000
OPC101907	HCC	WW	Stokes Valley Road WW Renewal (bundled with AvalonWW)	Briefed		\$0	\$0
OPC101601	HCC	SW	Stokes Valley VHCA SW Renewals	Briefed		\$0	\$0
OPC101866	HCC	WW	Taita Rock WW Pipe Protection	Initiation	\$14,845	\$50,000	\$64,845
OPC101906	HCC	WW	Tama Street Wastewater Renewals	Briefed	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101132	HCC	WS	Te Mome Pump Station Renewal and Optimisation	Initiation	-\$1,668	\$0	-\$1,668
TBC	HCC	WWJV	Totara Park Road - Bridge Pipework Seismic Strengthening - Wastewater	Procurement		\$700,000	\$700,000
OPC101161	HCC	WW	Wainui Road and Rishworth Street Sewer Renewals	Procurement	\$95,615	\$0	\$95,615
OPC101224	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata North Wastewater Trunk Network Upgrade	Design	\$203,702	\$75,898	\$279,600
OPC101746	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 21-22 - SP2 - Lees/Hay	Complete	\$669,750	\$0	\$669,750
OPC101746	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 21-22 - SP2 - Lees/Hay (additional scope)	Design		\$0	\$0
OPC101747	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 21-22 - SP3 - Fraser/Sheehy/Reading	In Construction	\$3,059,619	\$1,600,000	\$4,659,619
OPC101747	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 21-22 - SP3 - Fraser/Sheehy/Reading (additional sc	Design			\$0
TBC	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 21-22 - SP4 - Wainuiomata Road/Queen St	Design		\$0	\$0
TBC	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 24/25	Initiation		\$0	\$0
OPC101693	HCC	WS	Wainuiomata Water Supply Renewals 21-22 SP2 Fraser/Simmons	Complete	\$21,615	\$0	\$21,615
OPC101722	HCC	WS	Wainuiomata Water Supply Renewals 21-22 SP3 Fraser/Sheehy	Complete	\$1,379,145	\$0	\$1,379,145
OPC101723	HCC	WS	Wainuiomata Water Supply Renewals 21-22 SP4 Hine Road	In Construction	\$2,602,248	\$1,808,000	\$4,410,248
OPC101916	HCC	WS	Wainuiomata Water Supply Renewals 21-22 SP5 Lees/Holland	Procurement	\$79,706	\$2,100,000	\$2,179,706
TBC	HCC	WS	Wainuiomata Water Supply Renewals 21-22 SP6 Hair St (portion)	Design		\$0	\$0
OPC101332	HCC	SW	Wellesley College stream inlet and outlet erosion protection	Complete	\$890	\$0	\$890
TBC	HCC	WWJV	Western Hutt Trunk Sewer Renewal	Initiation	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000
OPC101133	HCC	WS	Wilkie Cres Watermains Renewal and Upgrade	Complete		\$0	\$0



Appendix B

OPC#	Council	Water Type	Project Name	Status	December Actuals YTD	Remaining FY23/24 Forecast Expenditure	Total FY23/24 Forecast Expenditure
OPC101323	HCC	WS	Ava Street Watermain Renewal	Design	\$32,813	\$80,000	\$112,813
OPC101267	HCC	WW	Avalon WW Renewals Programme 21-22 (year1)	Complete	\$2,424	\$0	\$2,424
OPC101491	HCC	WW	Avalon WW Renewals Programme 22-23 (year 2)	In Construction	\$4,423,354	\$5,000,000	\$9,423,354
OPC101492	HCC	WW	Avalon WW Renewals Programme 23-24 (year 3)	Design	\$156,164	\$0	\$156,164
OPC100987	HCC	WW	Bell Road Wasterwater Upgrade	Complete	\$21,600	\$50,000	\$71,600
OPC100994	HCC	WS	Copeland Street and Oxford Terrace – Critical Pipelines Seismic Upgrade	Complete	\$2,069	\$20,000	\$22,069
OPC101580	HCC	WS	District Meter Area (DMA) meter fleet - Regional	Design	\$34,887	\$0	\$34,887
OPC100211	HCC	SW	Dowse Dr Stormwater Improvement	Complete	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101419	HCC	WW	Epuni and Woburn WW Network Upgrades	In Construction	\$2,433,310	\$750,000	\$3,183,310
OPC101808	HCC	WS	Gracefield Reservoir Urgent Structural Repairs	Complete	\$331,518	\$170,000	\$501,518
OPC101488	HCC	WW	Gracefield Wastewater Renewals	Procurement	\$61,881	\$0	\$61,881
OPC101578	HCC	WS	HCC Localised Pressure Management Pilot	Planning	\$12,477	\$20,000	\$32,477
OPC100846	HCC	WS	HCC Management of Fire Hydrant Use Regional (Water Take Sites)	Planning	\$2,690	\$0	\$2,690
OPC100816	HCC	WS	HCC Pressure Management Projects 23/24	Procurement/Design	\$584,200	\$3,500,000	\$4,084,200
OPC100816	HCC	WS	HCC Pressure Management Stage 2 (Semi-regional)	In Construction	\$235,105	\$130,000	\$365,105
OPC101579	HCC	WS	HCC Rezoning Package 2a Rata and Sunville (delivered with HCC Watermain Renewals)	Procurement	\$36,490	\$0	\$36,490
OPC100906	HCC	WW	HCC Sewer Renewals - White lines East, Rahui Grove and Laery Street	Complete	\$6,245	\$0	\$6,245
OPC100240	HCC	SW	HCC SW manhole cover safety improvements - Regional	Complete	\$6,691	\$0	\$6,691
OPC101600	HCC	WS	HCC VHCA Reservoir Water Quality Renewals - Regional	In Construction?	\$128,709	\$350,000	\$478,709
OPC101324	HCC	WS	HCC Water Main Renewals Package1 - Waddington Dr	Complete	\$850,102	\$137,039	\$987,141
OPC101595	HCC	WS	HCC Water Main Renewals Package2 - Rata St	Procurement	\$162,898	\$20,000	\$182,898
OPC101909	HCC	WS	HCC Water Main Renewals Package3 - Waddington Dr	Design	\$33,735	\$20,000	\$53,735
OPC101744	HCC	WS	HCC Water Main Renewals Package4 - Balgownie/Burke/Hill	Design	\$25,467	\$80,000	\$105,467
OPC101745	HCC	WS	HCC Water Main Renewals Package5 - Howard Rd/Church Rd	Procurement/Design	\$95,318	\$2,300,000	\$2,395,318
OPC100241	HCC	WW	HCC WW manhole cover safety improvements - Regional	Complete	\$29,068	\$0	\$29,068
OPC101905	HCC	WW	Hume Street Wastewater Renewals	Briefed	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101528	HCC	SW	Jackson Street Stormwater Renewals	Optioneering	\$239,609	\$250,000	\$489,609
OPC101675	HCC	WS	Kamahi Pressure Control Valve Installation	Planning	\$177	\$75,000	\$75,177
OPC100191	HCC	WS	Kingsley Reservoir Seismic Resilience	Optioneering	\$39,323	\$75,000	\$114,323
OPC100908	HCC	SW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Stormwater - Package 1	Complete	\$151,335	\$0	\$151,335
TBC	HCC	SW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Stormwater - Package 2	In Construction	\$300,455	\$500,000	\$800,455
TBC	HCC	SW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Stormwater - Package 3	Design	\$184,141	\$184,141	\$184,141
TBC	HCC	SW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Stormwater - Package 4	Design	\$26,600	\$26,600	\$26,600
OPC100907	HCC	WW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Wastewater - Package 1	Complete	\$503,799	\$0	\$503,799
TBC	HCC	WW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Wastewater - Package 2	In Construction	\$1,778,888	\$4,500,000	\$6,278,888
TBC	HCC	WW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Wastewater - Package 3	Design	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
TBC	HCC	WW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Wastewater - Package 4	Design	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101331	HCC	SW	Muritai Rd (92-96) Rona St, Marine Parade (19) Stormwater Upgrades	Optioneering	\$49,386	\$20,000	\$69,386
OPC100993	HCC	WS	Naenae Reservoir - Water Safety	Complete	\$553,209	\$50,000	\$603,209
TBC	HCC	WW	Naenae Sewer Renewals	Initiation	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC100979	HCC	WW	Naenae Sewer Renewals - Wilkie Swainson & Grierson Seddon St	Complete	\$13,964	\$30,000	\$43,964
OPC101899	HCC	SW	Naenae VHCA SW Renewals	Initiation	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000
OPC100174	HCC	WS	Pharazyn Street Pump Station Safety Issue and Cross Connection Removal Project	Complete	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC100238	HCC	WS	Point Howard to Lowry Bay Link Main (Alliance-Third Party)	Removed	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC100232	HCC	WS	Port Road (53 Port Rd - Hutt Park Roundabout) Watermain Renewal (COMPLETE)	Complete	\$7,766	\$0	\$7,766
TBC	HCC	WW	Railway Avenue Wastewater Renewals	Briefed	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101915	HCC	SW	Seaview Rd Stormwater Upgrade	Consenting	\$76,010	\$40,000	\$116,010
OPC101901	HCC	WW	Seaview WWTP Aeration Renewal	Initiation	\$13,547	\$100,000	\$113,547
OPC101903	HCC	WW	Seaview WWTP Backup Power Supply	Initiation	\$13,547	\$200,000	\$213,547
OPC101902	HCC	WW	Seaview WWTP Clarifier Renewal	Initiation	\$13,547	\$100,000	\$113,547
OPC101904	HCC	WW	Seaview WWTP RAS System Upgrade	Initiation	\$13,547	\$500,000	\$513,547
OPC101688	HCC	WW	Smart Wastewater Network - Regional	Design	\$6,901	\$0	\$6,901
OPC101861	HCC	WS	Stokes Valley and Wainuiomata GI Ridermain Renewals	In Construction	\$3,600,000	\$0	\$3,600,000
OPC101907	HCC	WW	Stokes Valley Road WW Renewal (bundled with AvalonWW)	Briefed	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101601	HCC	SW	Stokes Valley VHCA SW Renewals	Briefed	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101866	HCC	WW	Taita Rock WW Pipe Protection	Initiation	\$14,845	\$50,000	\$64,845
OPC101906	HCC	WW	Tama Street Wastewater Renewals	Briefed	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101132	HCC	WS	Te Mome Pump Station Renewal and Optimisation	Initiation	-\$1,668	\$0	-\$1,668
TBC	HCC	WWJV	Totara Park Road - Bridge Pipework Seismic Strengthening - Wastewater	Procurement	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000
OPC101161	HCC	WW	Wainui Road and Rishworth Street Sewer Renewals	Procurement	\$95,615	\$0	\$95,615
OPC101224	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata North Wastewater Trunk Network Upgrade	Design	\$203,702	\$75,898	\$279,600
OPC101746	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 21-22 - SP2 - Lees/Hay	Complete	\$669,750	\$0	\$669,750
OPC101746	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 21-22 - SP2 - Lees/Hay (additional scope)	Design	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000	\$1,300,000
OPC101747	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 21-22 - SP3 - Fraser/Sheehy/Reading	In Construction	\$3,059,619	\$1,600,000	\$4,659,619
OPC101747	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 21-22 - SP3 - Fraser/Sheehy/Reading (add)	Design	\$0	\$0	\$0
TBC	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 21-22 - SP4 - Wainuiomata Road/Queen St	Design	\$0	\$0	\$0
TBC	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 24/25	Initiation	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101693	HCC	WS	Wainuiomata Water Supply Renewals 21-22 SP2 Fraser/Simmons	Complete	\$21,615	\$0	\$21,615
OPC101722	HCC	WS	Wainuiomata Water Supply Renewals 21-22 SP3 Fraser/Sheehy	Complete	\$1,379,145	\$0	\$1,379,145
OPC101723	HCC	WS	Wainuiomata Water Supply Renewals 21-22 SP4 Hine Road	In Construction	\$2,602,248	\$1,808,000	\$4,410,248
OPC101916	HCC	WS	Wainuiomata Water Supply Renewals 21-22 SP5 Lees/Holland	Procurement	\$79,706	\$2,100,000	\$2,179,706
TBC	HCC	WS	Wainuiomata Water Supply Renewals 21-22 SP6 Hair St (portion)	Design	\$0	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000
OPC101332	HCC	SW	Wellesley College stream inlet and outlet erosion protection	Complete	\$890	\$0	\$890
TBC	HCC	WWJV	Western Hutt Trunk Sewer Renewal	Initiation	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000
OPC101133	HCC	WS	Wilkie Cres Watermain Renewal and Upgrade	Complete	\$0	\$0	\$0



Appendix C

OPC#	Council	Water Type	Project Name	Status	December Actuals YTD	Remaining FY23/24 Forecast Expenditure	Total FY23/24 Forecast Expenditure
OPC101323	HCC	WS	Ava Street Watermain Renewal	Design	\$32,813	\$80,000	\$112,813
OPC101267	HCC	WW	Avalon WW Renewals Programme 21-22 (year1)	Complete	\$2,424	\$0	\$2,424
OPC101491	HCC	WW	Avalon WW Renewals Programme 22-23 (year 2)	In Construction	\$4,423,354	\$5,000,000	\$9,423,354
OPC101492	HCC	WW	Avalon WW Renewals Programme 23-24 (year 3)	Design	\$156,164	\$0	\$156,164
OPC100987	HCC	WW	Bel Road Wastewater Upgrade	Complete	\$21,600	\$50,000	\$71,600
OPC100994	HCC	WS	Copeland Street and Oxford Terrace – Critical Pipelines Seismic Upgrade	Complete	\$2,069	\$20,000	\$22,069
OPC101580	HCC	WS	District Meter Area (DMA) meter fleet - Regional	Design	\$34,887	\$0	\$34,887
OPC100211	HCC	SW	Dowse Dr Stormwater Improvement	Complete	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101419	HCC	WW	Epunui and Woburn WW Network Upgrades	In Construction	\$2,433,310	\$750,000	\$3,183,310
OPC101808	HCC	WS	Gracefield Reservoir Urgent Structural Repairs	Complete	\$331,518	\$170,000	\$501,518
OPC101488	HCC	WW	Gracefield Wastewater Renewals	Procurement	\$61,881	\$2,500,000	\$2,561,881
OPC101578	HCC	WS	HCC Localised Pressure Management Pilot	Planning	\$12,477	\$20,000	\$32,477
OPC100846	HCC	WS	HCC Management of Fire Hydrant Use Regional (Water Take Sites)	Planning	\$2,690	\$0	\$2,690
OPC100816	HCC	WS	HCC Pressure Management Projects 23/24	Procurement/Design	\$584,200	\$3,500,000	\$4,084,200
OPC100816	HCC	WS	HCC Pressure Management Stage 2 (Semi-regional)	In Construction	\$23,105	\$130,000	\$365,105
OPC101579	HCC	WS	HCC Rezoning Package 2a Rata and Sunville (delivered with HCC Watermain Renewals)	Procurement	\$36,490	\$0	\$36,490
OPC100906	HCC	WW	HCC Sewer Renewals - White lines East, Rahui Grove and Laery Street	Complete	\$6,245	\$0	\$6,245
OPC100240	HCC	SW	HCC SW manhole cover safety improvements - Regional	Complete	\$6,691	\$0	\$6,691
OPC101600	HCC	WS	HCC VHCA Reservoir Water Quality Renewals - Regional	In Construction?	\$128,709	\$350,000	\$478,709
OPC101324	HCC	WS	HCC Water Main Renewals Package1 - Waddington Dr	Complete	\$850,102	\$137,039	\$987,141
OPC101595	HCC	WS	HCC Water Main Renewals Package2 - Rata St	Procurement	\$162,898	\$20,000	\$182,898
OPC101909	HCC	WS	HCC Water Main Renewals Package3 - Waddington Dr	Design	\$33,735	\$20,000	\$53,735
OPC101744	HCC	WS	HCC Water Main Renewals Package4 - Balgownie/Burke/Hill	Design	\$25,467	\$80,000	\$105,467
OPC101745	HCC	WS	HCC Water Main Renewals Package5 - Howard Rd/Church Rd	Procurement/Design	\$95,318	\$2,300,000	\$2,395,318
OPC100241	HCC	WW	HCC WW manhole cover safety improvements - Regional	Complete	\$29,068	\$0	\$29,068
OPC101905	HCC	WW	Hume Street Wastewater Renewals	Briefed	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101528	HCC	SW	Jackson Street Stormwater Renewals	Optioneering	\$239,609	\$250,000	\$489,609
OPC101675	HCC	WS	Kamahi Pressure Control Valve Installation	Planning	\$177	\$75,000	\$75,177
OPC100191	HCC	WS	Kingsley Reservoir Seismic Resilience	Optioneering	\$39,323	\$75,000	\$114,323
OPC100908	HCC	SW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Stormwater - Package 1	Complete	\$151,335	\$0	\$151,335
TBC	HCC	SW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Stormwater - Package 2	In Construction	\$300,455	\$500,000	\$800,455
TBC	HCC	SW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Stormwater - Package 3	Design	\$184,141	\$0	\$184,141
TBC	HCC	SW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Stormwater - Package 4	Design	\$26,600	\$0	\$26,600
OPC100907	HCC	WW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Wastewater - Package 1	Complete	\$503,799	\$0	\$503,799
TBC	HCC	WW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Wastewater - Package 2	In Construction	\$1,778,888	\$4,500,000	\$6,278,888
TBC	HCC	WW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Wastewater - Package 3	Design	\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000
TBC	HCC	WW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Wastewater - Package 4	Design	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101331	HCC	SW	Muriti Rd (92-96) Rona St, Marine Parade (19) Stormwater Upgrades	Optioneering	\$49,386	\$20,000	\$69,386
OPC100993	HCC	WS	Naenae Reservoir - Water Safety	Complete	\$553,209	\$50,000	\$603,209
TBC	HCC	WW	Naenae Sewer Renewals	Initiation	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC100979	HCC	WW	Naenae Sewer Renewals - Wilkie Swainson & Grierson Seddon St	Complete	\$13,964	\$30,000	\$43,964
OPC101899	HCC	SW	Naenae VHCA SW Renewals	Initiation	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000
OPC100174	HCC	WS	Pharazyn Street Pump Station Safety Issue and Cross Connection Removal Project	Complete	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC100238	HCC	WS	Point Howard to Lowry Bay Link Main (Alliance-Third Party)	Removed	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC100232	HCC	WS	Port Road (53 Port Rd - Hutt Park Roundabout) Watermain Renewal (COMPLETE)	Complete	\$7,766	\$0	\$7,766
TBC	HCC	WW	Railway Avenue Wastewater Renewals	Briefed	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101915	HCC	SW	Seaview Rd Stormwater Upgrade	Consenting	\$76,010	\$40,000	\$116,010
OPC101901	HCC	WW	Seaview WWTP Aeration Renewal	Initiation	\$13,547	\$100,000	\$113,547
OPC101903	HCC	WW	Seaview WWTP Backup Power Supply	Initiation	\$13,547	\$200,000	\$213,547
OPC101902	HCC	WW	Seaview WWTP Clarifier Renewal	Initiation	\$13,547	\$100,000	\$113,547
OPC101904	HCC	WW	Seaview WWTP RAS System Upgrade	Initiation	\$13,547	\$500,000	\$513,547
OPC101688	HCC	WW	Smart Wastewater Network - Regional	Design	\$6,901	\$0	\$6,901
OPC101861	HCC	WS	Stokes Valley and Wainuiomata GI Ridermain Renewals	In Construction	\$3,600,000	\$2,000,000	\$5,600,000
OPC101907	HCC	WW	Stokes Valley Road WW Renewal (bundled with Avalon WW)	Briefed	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101601	HCC	SW	Stokes Valley VHCA SW Renewals	Briefed	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101866	HCC	WW	Taita Rock WW Pipe Protection	Initiation	\$14,845	\$50,000	\$64,845
OPC101906	HCC	WW	Tama Street Wastewater Renewals	Briefed	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101132	HCC	WS	Te Mome Pump Station Renewal and Optimisation	Initiation	-\$1,668	\$0	-\$1,668
TBC	HCC	WWJV	Totara Park Road - Bridge Pipework Seismic Strengthening - Wastewater	Procurement	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000
OPC101161	HCC	WW	Wainui Road and Rishworth Street Sewer Renewals	Procurement	\$95,615	\$1,446,411	\$1,542,026
OPC101224	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata North Wastewater Trunk Network Upgrade	Design	\$203,702	\$75,898	\$279,600
OPC101746	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 21-22 - SP2 - Lees/Hay	Complete	\$669,750	\$0	\$669,750
OPC101746	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 21-22 - SP2 - Lees/Hay (additional scope)	Design	\$1,316,000	\$1,316,000	\$1,316,000
OPC101747	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 21-22 - SP3 - Fraser/Sheehy/Reading	In Construction	\$3,059,619	\$1,600,000	\$4,659,619
OPC101747	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 21-22 - SP3 - Fraser/Sheehy/Reading (add)	Design	\$0	\$0	\$0
TBC	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 21-22 - SP4 - Wainuiomata Road/Queen St	Design	\$0	\$0	\$0
TBC	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 24/25	Initiation	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101693	HCC	WS	Wainuiomata Water Supply Renewals 21-22 SP2 Fraser/Simmons	Complete	\$21,615	\$0	\$21,615
OPC101722	HCC	WS	Wainuiomata Water Supply Renewals 21-22 SP3 Fraser/Sheehy	Complete	\$1,379,145	\$0	\$1,379,145
OPC101723	HCC	WS	Wainuiomata Water Supply Renewals 21-22 SP4 Hine Road	In Construction	\$2,602,248	\$1,808,000	\$4,410,248
OPC101916	HCC	WS	Wainuiomata Water Supply Renewals 21-22 SP5 Lees/Holland	Procurement	\$79,706	\$2,100,000	\$2,179,706
TBC	HCC	WS	Wainuiomata Water Supply Renewals 21-22 SP6 Hair St (portion)	Design	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000
OPC101332	HCC	SW	Welliesley College stream inlet and outlet erosion protection	Complete	\$890	\$0	\$890
TBC	HCC	WWJV	Western Hutt Trunk Sewer Renewal	Initiation	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000
OPC101133	HCC	WS	Wilkie Cres Watermain Renewal and Upgrade	Complete	\$0	\$0	\$0



Appendix D

OPC#	Council	Water Type	Project Name	Status	December Actuals YTD	Remaining FY23/24 Forecast Expenditure	Total FY23/24 Forecast Expenditure
OPC101323	HCC	WS	Ava Street Watermain Renewal	Design	\$32,813	\$2,500,000	\$2,532,813
OPC101267	HCC	WW	Avalon WW Renewals Programme 21-22 (year1)	Complete	\$2,424	\$0	\$2,424
OPC101491	HCC	WW	Avalon WW Renewals Programme 22-23 (year 2)	In Construction	\$4,423,354	\$5,000,000	\$9,423,354
OPC101492	HCC	WW	Avalon WW Renewals Programme 23-24 (year 3)	Design	\$156,164	\$0	\$156,164
OPC100987	HCC	WW	Bell Road Wastewater Upgrade	Complete	\$21,600	\$50,000	\$71,600
OPC100994	HCC	WS	Copeland Street and Oxford Terrace – Critical Pipelines Seismic Upgrade	Complete	\$2,069	\$20,000	\$22,069
OPC101580	HCC	WS	District Meter Area (DMA) meter fleet - Regional	Design	\$34,887	\$0	\$34,887
OPC100211	HCC	SW	Dowse Dr Stormwater Improvement	Complete	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101419	HCC	WW	Epuni and Woburn WW Network Upgrades	In Construction	\$2,433,310	\$750,000	\$3,183,310
OPC101808	HCC	WS	Gracefield Reservoir Urgent Structural Repairs	Complete	\$331,518	\$170,000	\$501,518
OPC101488	HCC	WW	Gracefield Wastewater Renewals	Procurement	\$61,881	\$2,500,000	\$2,561,881
OPC101578	HCC	WS	HCC Localised Pressure Management Pilot	Planning	\$12,477	\$20,000	\$32,477
OPC100846	HCC	WS	HCC Management of Fire Hydrant Use Regional (Water Take Sites)	Planning	\$2,690	\$0	\$2,690
OPC100816	HCC	WS	HCC Pressure Management Projects 23/24	Procurement/Design	\$584,200	\$3,500,000	\$4,084,200
OPC100816	HCC	WS	HCC Pressure Management Stage 2 (Semi-regional)	In Construction	\$235,105	\$130,000	\$365,105
OPC101579	HCC	WS	HCC Rezoning Package 2a Rata and Sunville (delivered with HCC Watermain Re	Procurement	\$36,490	\$0	\$36,490
OPC100906	HCC	WW	HCC Sewer Renewals - White lines East, Rahui Grove and Laery Street	Complete	\$6,245	\$0	\$6,245
OPC100240	HCC	SW	HCC SW manhole cover safety improvements - Regional	Complete	\$6,691	\$0	\$6,691
OPC101600	HCC	WS	HCC VHCA Reservoir Water Quality Renewals - Regional	In Construction?	\$128,709	\$350,000	\$478,709
OPC101324	HCC	WS	HCC Water Main Renewals Package1 - Waddington Dr	Complete	\$850,102	\$137,039	\$987,141
OPC101595	HCC	WS	HCC Water Main Renewals Package2 - Rata St	Procurement	\$162,898	\$3,300,000	\$3,462,898
OPC101909	HCC	WS	HCC Water Main Renewals Package3 - Waddington Dr	Design	\$76,010	\$40,000	\$116,010
OPC101744	HCC	WS	HCC Water Main Renewals Package4 - Balgownie/Burke/Hill	Design	\$25,467	\$80,000	\$105,467
OPC101745	HCC	WS	HCC Water Main Renewals Package5 - Howard Rd/Church Rd	Procurement/Design	\$95,318	\$2,300,000	\$2,395,318
OPC100241	HCC	WW	HCC WW manhole cover safety improvements - Regional	Complete	\$29,068	\$0	\$29,068
OPC101905	HCC	WW	Hume Street Wastewater Renewals	Briefed	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101528	HCC	SW	Jackson Street Stormwater Renewals	Optioneering	\$239,609	\$250,000	\$489,609
OPC101675	HCC	WS	Kamahi Pressure Control Valve Installation	Planning	\$177	\$75,000	\$75,177
OPC100191	HCC	WS	Kingsley Reservoir Seismec Resilience	Optioneering	\$39,323	\$75,000	\$114,323
OPC100908	HCC	SW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Stormwater - Package 1	Complete	\$151,335	\$0	\$151,335
TBC	HCC	SW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Stormwater - Package 2	In Construction	\$300,455	\$500,000	\$800,455
TBC	HCC	SW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Stormwater - Package 3	Design		\$184,141	\$184,141
TBC	HCC	SW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Stormwater - Package 4	Design		\$26,600	\$26,600
OPC100907	HCC	WW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Wastewater - Package 1	Complete	\$503,799	\$0	\$503,799
TBC	HCC	WW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Wastewater - Package 2	In Construction	\$1,778,888	\$4,500,000	\$6,278,888
TBC	HCC	WW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Wastewater - Package 3	Design		\$200,000	\$200,000
TBC	HCC	WW	Knights Road - Colin Grove E Coli - Wastewater - Package 4	Design		\$0	\$0
OPC101331	HCC	SW	Muritai Rd (92-96) Rona St, Marine Parade (19) Stormwater Upgrades	Optioneering	\$49,386	\$20,000	\$69,386
OPC100993	HCC	WS	Naenae Reservoir - Water Safety	Complete	\$553,209	\$50,000	\$603,209
TBC	HCC	WW	Naenae Sewer Renewals	Initiation	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC100979	HCC	WW	Naenae Sewer Renewals - Wilkie Swainson & Grierson Seddon St	Complete	\$13,964	\$30,000	\$43,964
OPC101899	HCC	SW	Naenae VHCA SW Renewals	Initiation	\$0	\$40,000	\$40,000
OPC100174	HCC	WS	Pharazyn Street Pump Station Safety Issue and Cross Connection Removal Proj	Complete	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC100238	HCC	WS	Point Howard to Lowry Bay Link Main (Alliance-Third Party)	Removed	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC100232	HCC	WS	Port Road (53 Port Rd - Hutt Park Roundabout) Watermain Renewal (COMPLETE	Complete	\$7,766	\$0	\$7,766
TBC	HCC	WW	Railway Avenue Wastewater Renewals	Briefed		\$0	\$0
OPC101915	HCC	SW	Seaview Rd Stormwater Upgrade	Consenting	\$79,706	\$40,000	\$119,706
OPC101901	HCC	WW	Seaview WWTP Aeration Renewal	Initiation	\$13,547	\$100,000	\$113,547
OPC101903	HCC	WW	Seaview WWTP Backup Power Supply	Initiation	\$13,547	\$200,000	\$213,547
OPC101902	HCC	WW	Seaview WWTP Clarifier Renewal	Initiation	\$13,547	\$100,000	\$113,547
OPC101904	HCC	WW	Seaview WWTP RAS System Upgrade	Initiation	\$0	\$0	\$0
OPC101688	HCC	WW	Smart Wastewater Network - Regional	Design	\$6,901	\$0	\$6,901
OPC101861	HCC	WS	Stokes Valley and Wainuiomata GI Ridermain Renewals	In Construction	\$3,600,000	\$2,000,000	\$5,600,000
OPC101907	HCC	WW	Stokes Valley Road WW Renewal (bundled with AvalonWW)	Briefed	\$33,735	\$20,000	\$53,735
OPC101601	HCC	SW	Stokes Valley VHCA SW Renewals	Briefed		\$0	\$0
OPC101866	HCC	WW	Taita Rock WW Pipe Protection	Initiation	\$14,845	\$50,000	\$64,845
OPC101906	HCC	WW	Tama Street Wastewater Renewals	Briefed		\$0	\$0
OPC101132	HCC	WS	Te Mome Pump Station Renewal and Optimisation	Initiation	-\$1,668	\$0	-\$1,668
TBC	HCC	WWJV	Totara Park Road - Bridge Pipework Seismic Strengthening - Wastewater	Procurement		\$700,000	\$700,000
OPC101161	HCC	WW	Wainui Road and Rishworth Street Sewer Renewals	Procurement	\$95,615	\$1,446,411	\$1,542,026
OPC101224	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata North Wastewater Trunk Network Upgrade	Design	\$203,702	\$75,898	\$279,600
OPC101746	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 21-22 - SP2 - Lees/Hay	Complete	\$669,750	\$0	\$669,750
OPC101746	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 21-22 - SP2 - Lees/Hay (additional scope)	Design		\$1,316,000	\$1,316,000
OPC101747	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 21-22 - SP3 - Fraser/Sheehy/Reading	In Construction	\$3,059,619	\$1,600,000	\$4,659,619
OPC101747	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 21-22 - SP3 - Fraser/Sheehy/Reading (add	Design		\$400,000	\$400,000
TBC	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 21-22 - SP4 - Wainuiomata Road/Queen S	Design		\$0	\$0
TBC	HCC	WW	Wainuiomata Wastewater Renewals 24/25	Initiation	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000
OPC101693	HCC	WS	Wainuiomata Water Supply Renewals 21-22 SP2 Fraser/Simmons	Complete	\$21,615	\$0	\$21,615
OPC101722	HCC	WS	Wainuiomata Water Supply Renewals 21-22 SP3 Fraser/Sheehy	Complete	\$1,379,145	\$0	\$1,379,145
OPC101723	HCC	WS	Wainuiomata Water Supply Renewals 21-22 SP4 Hine Road	In Construction	\$2,602,248	\$1,808,000	\$4,410,248
OPC101916	HCC	WS	Wainuiomata Water Supply Renewals 21-22 SP5 Lees/Holland	Procurement	\$300,455	\$500,000	\$800,455
TBC	HCC	WS	Wainuiomata Water Supply Renewals 21-22 SP6 Hair St (portion)	Design		\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000
OPC101332	HCC	SW	Wellesley College stream inlet and outlet erosion protection	Complete	\$890	\$0	\$890
TBC	HCC	WWJV	Western Hutt Trunk Sewer Renewal	Initiation	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000
OPC101133	HCC	WS	Wilkie Cres Watermains Renewal and Upgrade	Complete		\$0	\$0



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Barber Grove to Seaview WWTP pipe duplication project

Expected out-turn cost
January 2024



Main Collecting Sewer – Critical Asset



Why did we do this project?

To provide network resilience

- Pipeline conveys wastewater from 90% of Hutt Valley residents (~150,000 people)
- There was no existing network redundancy
- The existing pipe is highly vulnerable to earthquakes

Project Outcome?

A new seismically resilient duplicate pipeline has been constructed that provides increased capacity and operational flexibility.

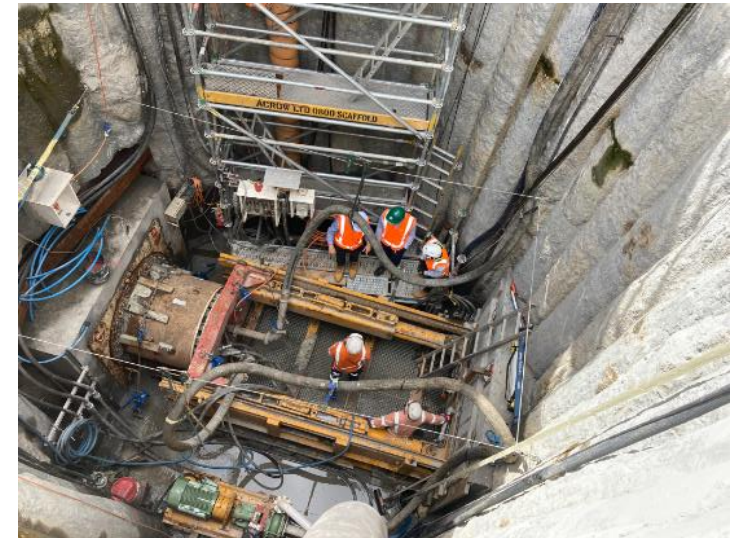
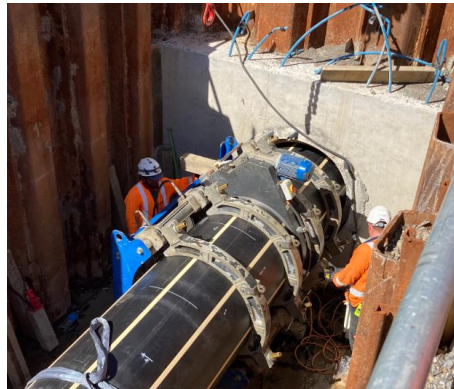


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Progress update

The pipeline came into service on 20 October 2023.

The final contractor claims are currently being reviewed and the close out report is expected to be complete by the end of Q3.



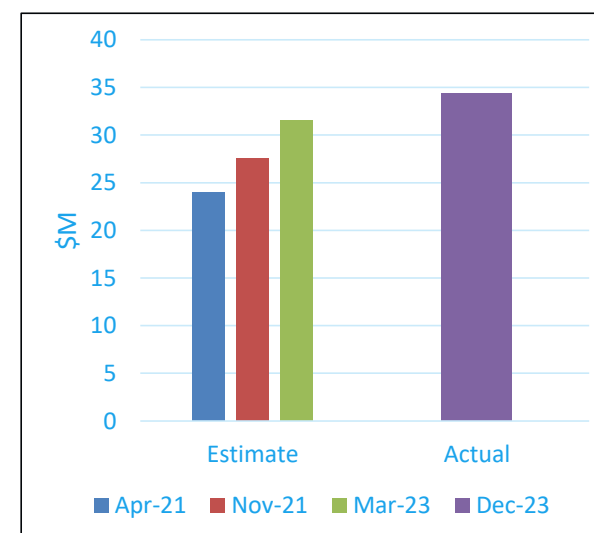
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Previous project estimates



There have been a number of estimates prepared for this project since 2021:

Date	Estimate type	Value	Comment
April 2021	Level 3	24M	Before design finalised
November 2021	Contract Award	\$27.5M	Completion expected March 2023
March 2023	Mid-construction	\$31.5M	Completion expected June 2023
December 2023	Final	\$34.4M	Completion 22 September 2023



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Cost escalation

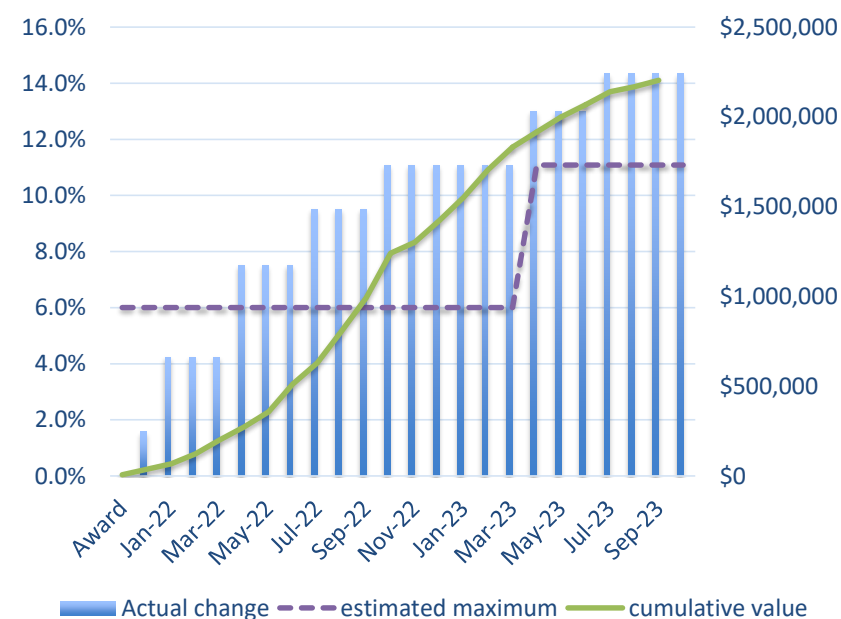
There are two primary ways to manage cost escalation in a construction contract:

1. The contractor includes provision for cost escalation in their tender price
2. Cost fluctuation clause included means the tender price reflects current market conditions

This project utilized option 2, meaning that the risk of cost escalation is held by the principal. This decision was driven by:

- a) ensuring the tender price was not inflated by risk and additional margins that may or may not eventuate and,
- b) because market conditions meant those contract terms were unlikely to be accepted by any contractor.

Cost escalation



Cost escalations exceeded what was forecast in March 2023 and reached 14.3%.
More than \$2.2M was payable to the contractor by the end of the project.

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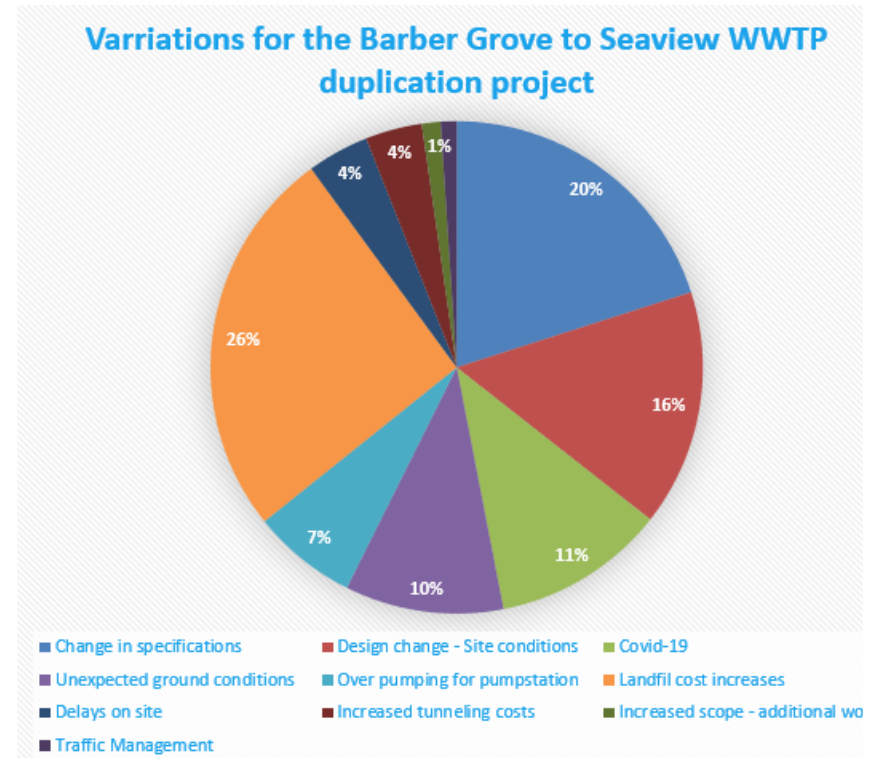
Variations summary

The contractor submitted approximately \$4.6M in claims throughout this project. At this time a number of these are still under review by the engineer.

Since the budget increase request in March 2023 the following issues account for further project overspend:

- Increased volume of fill material (compounded by high disposal costs)
- Changes in specification requirements from both HCC and WWL
- Increased scope – including lighting for the Light Wing Sculpture and repair of an unrelated pipeline at the Barber Grove Pump Station
- Higher than expected cost escalation indices (previous slide)

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Recommendation

To complete the project a further budget increase of \$2.9M is required. This will increase the total project budget to \$34.4M.

Wellington Water recommends that the council:

1. **Approve** increasing the project budget to \$34.4M.
2. **Note** that final claims are still under review and Wellington Water are focussed on minimising final project costs.

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