TE KAUNIHERA O TE AWA KAIRANGI | 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 4 June 2024 commencing at 1.00pm.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDER PAPER

PUBLIC BUSINESS

5. RECOMMENDATION TO TE KAUNIHERA O TE AWA KAIRANGI | COUNCIL – 4 June 2024

a) Financial decisions on the Long Term Plan 2024-2034

b) Final Development and Financial Contributions Policy 2024

CHAIR'S RECOMMENDATION:

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

Kate Glanville
SENIOR DEMOCRACY ADVISOR

DRAFT LONG-TERM PLAN 2024-2034

Taking the next steps

Our 10 year plan

Mahere Tekau Tau 2024-2034

DRAFT

Contents

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 mounga 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 Mounga 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 Whātaitai. 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 pūtakenga 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 Whātaitai, 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

Message from the Mayor and Chief Executive

Kia ora,

Welcome to our Long-Term Plan 2024-2034

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 10 Year Plan.

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 know that more investment is required in our three waters network and that even the proposed $1.6 billion investment will not get us entirely to where we need to be. We've balanced affordability for our ratepayers with the need for investment. We are working with central government and colleagues across the region for a better way of delivering water services and to secure investment to ensure they are fit for purpose.

We are continuing the futureproofing of our city through transport and resilience projects including 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 10 Year Plan has been very challenging to put together. We've gone through the budget line-byline to find savings, identify revenue opportunities and made 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 significant cuts to our core services.

We've had to make some difficult calls and after rigorous work we have made $38 million 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.

Thank you for your contribution to this plan that helps us build a connected, resilient and inclusive city where all of our people thrive.

Ngā mihi nui,

Campbell Barry

Koromatua Mayor

Jo Miller

Tumu Whakarae Chief Executive He karere nā te Koromatua/Tumu Whakara

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 tribal 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 four 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.

Statement of support

Whakataukī - Manaaki whenua, manaaki tangata, haere whakamua.

If we take care of the land and take care of the people, we will take care of the future

Kia ora koutou katoa,

Hutt City Council, Mana Whenua and hapori Māori (Māori communities) have strong and trusting relationships working collectively to support and enhance the wellbeing of everyone living and working in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt. This 10-year plan outlines many of the ways we seek to do this.

Central to Council's work with Mana Whenua are the Tākai Here. Through these partnership agreements we work together to create a more inclusive and sustainable future for all our people. We all acknowledge there is much work to do to address the inequities across our tāone so that all people living and working in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai thrive.

The community consultation-derived priorities for the 10-year plan are: fit-for-future infrastructure, financial sustainability, enhanced environment, liveable city, and vibrant communities, promoting wellbeing of all people, climate change, and working in partnership with stakeholders and communities. These focus areas speak to what Council should prioritise, how we do this and with whom we should work alongside.

Mana Whenua support these priorities, and especially the call to enhance both the wellbeing of whānau and te taiao. This aligns with the values and beliefs of Mana Whenua in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai.

The ambition to thrive outlined in the 10-year plan holds the interest of Mana Whenua and Māori at heart. The expression of kaitiakitanga, kotahitanga and manaakitanga throughout this document is supported by Mana Whenua and demonstrates the various ways Council is committed to keeping Te Tiriti o Waitangi and its legislative obligations at the heart of its work programme.

When all parts of our community are thriving, we are much better off as a city and community. This plan along with other strategies ensures the aspirations and outcomes for Māori to be a priority.

Ngā mihi nui

Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa Chair Kura Moeahu
Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika Trust Chair Te Whatanui Winiata
Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Chair Callum Katene
Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust Chair Liz Mellish
Wellington Tenths Trust Chair Anaru Smiler

Welcome to our draft 10 Year Plan 2024 – 2034

Taking the next steps (sub header)

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. Council adopted our last 10 Year Plan in 2021, and this year it's time for us to review and adopt a new 10 Year Plan.

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 making Te Awa Kairangi Lower Hutt a great place to live now and into the future.

In 2021 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. Now Council is taking the next steps on our journey. We remain focused on our goal of providing fit for purpose infrastructure enabling a more connected, resilient, and inclusive city where all of our people can thrive.

The economic conditions have become much more challenging since 2021. Te Awa Kairangi Lower Hutt is dealing with the consequences of historic underinvestment in ageing infrastructure, record population growth and more frequent weather events that are disrupting the city and affecting the roading network. In addition, we are facing increasing costs across the board including higher interest rates, inflation and extra insurance costs.

As you read the updated 10 Year Plan, you will see we have outlined the key infrastructure projects that will help Council address the challenges the community is facing. We are still focussed on resilience and investing in 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 particular our water services. Council's Infrastructure Strategy shows how we are taking a proactive approach to addressing our core issues:

- Council 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 more 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 good progress on a new multi-modal transport corridor connecting Gracefield and State Highway 2 (the Cross Valley Connection project).
- Making progress on the construction of Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi (RiverLink) to provide protection from floods and further revitalise our city centre, improving public transport and addressing congestion.

Alongside investment in infrastructure, a priority is to focus on community wellbeing and supporting people to identify and be proud of where they live. This 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. Like many other councils, we know there are financial challenges ahead and that we must continue to act prudently on behalf of 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, ageing 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 16.9% (after growth) in the total amount of rates revenue we collect for 2024/25 in order to fund the approved projects. Around 45% of this will go towards investment in infrastructure for water services and the remaining funding will cover costs for all the other services including roading, parks, community facilities, rubbish and recycling.

This rates increase equates on average to $10.81 per week per residential household.

How to read this plan

We have a wide range of responsibilities and provides a variety of services to the community of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt. To guide our activities and management of our finances and ratepayers' money responsibly, we work to detailed plans. This 10 Year Plan is also known as the Long-Term Plan.

This 10-Year Plan is aimed at providing a long-term perspective over Council's:

- activities and decision making,
- activities Council plans to undertake,
- the cost of delivering these activities and how they will be paid for.

This 10 Year Plan 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 to achieve 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 Council's direction, this 10 Year Plan sets out the basis for monitoring and evaluation, so we can report to the community on progress.

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

- The 10 Year Plan sets out the plans for Te Awa Kairangi Lower Hutt 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, Council produces an Annual Plan each year.

In both the 10 Year Plan and Annual Plans we set goals across different activity areas to make sure Council is always striving to best serve the community. In Council's Annual Report, we compare the goals we set with how we performed that year. This document is then audited by the Office of the Auditor General.

Challenges we are all facing

It's important to understand the challenges we are facing in this 10 Year Plan. This is one of our most challenging plans due to the growing population, challenging economic environment, changing climate, managing our assets and dealing with past under investment in our water infrastructure. 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, and 137,000 in 2043. [could show this in a simple graph?] 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.

What we're doing: Council is working in partnership with the Government, community organisations and the private sector to prepare for population growth. We want to deliver a city that is thriving and meets the needs of diverse businesses, residents, and visitors. We are 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 the new economic environment.

Council knows the 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, Council is facing much higher costs and the need to balance the budget is essential.

What we're doing: Council is 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

Council is 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 some key questions to answer. 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. We also have a significant deferred work programme which needs to be dealt with in the years beyond this 10 Year Plan. This will be difficult to do with our current funding mechanisms.

What we're doing: For this 10 Year Plan, we're taking the next steps with a clear commitment and strong focus on improving 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.

Weathering the change in climate

Communities around the country are feeling the impact of more frequent and severe weather events due to the 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: Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi (RiverLink) is a major project we are undertaking in partnership with Greater Wellington Regional Council, Mana Whenua and central government. As well as improving flood protection the project will develop better walking, cycling, and public transport connections in central Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt and help to revitalise our city centre.
Council wants to avoid increasing debt on this project. We're considering ways to lower costs by reducing some parts of the project and looking at different ways of doing things, as well as Investigating other funding sources.

We're also exploring extending due dates over the life of the project so we can spread the costs more evenly across a longer period of time, reducing the impact on our balance sheet and our ratepayers.

Managing our assets

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

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

What we're doing: Council has reviewed 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.

Council also plans 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.

Our Strategy

Our vision is to make Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt city a place where everyone thrives. To do this, we need a plan to get there. Our 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 enhancing the environment

We're taking the next steps: [icons to support each]

- 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

Long term financial planning

Budget savings of $38 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.

Council continues to invest in a programme of work called Go Digital, which will help increase efficiency and keep costs down. Go Digital is modernising our operational systems, the way we work, and how we engage with the Public. As you will see in this document, Council has taken steps to organise some projects differently, been flexible where possible and delayed some of our transport initiatives, such as the strengthening of the Cuba Street Overbridge, and postponed some renewals work until we're in a better position to start them.

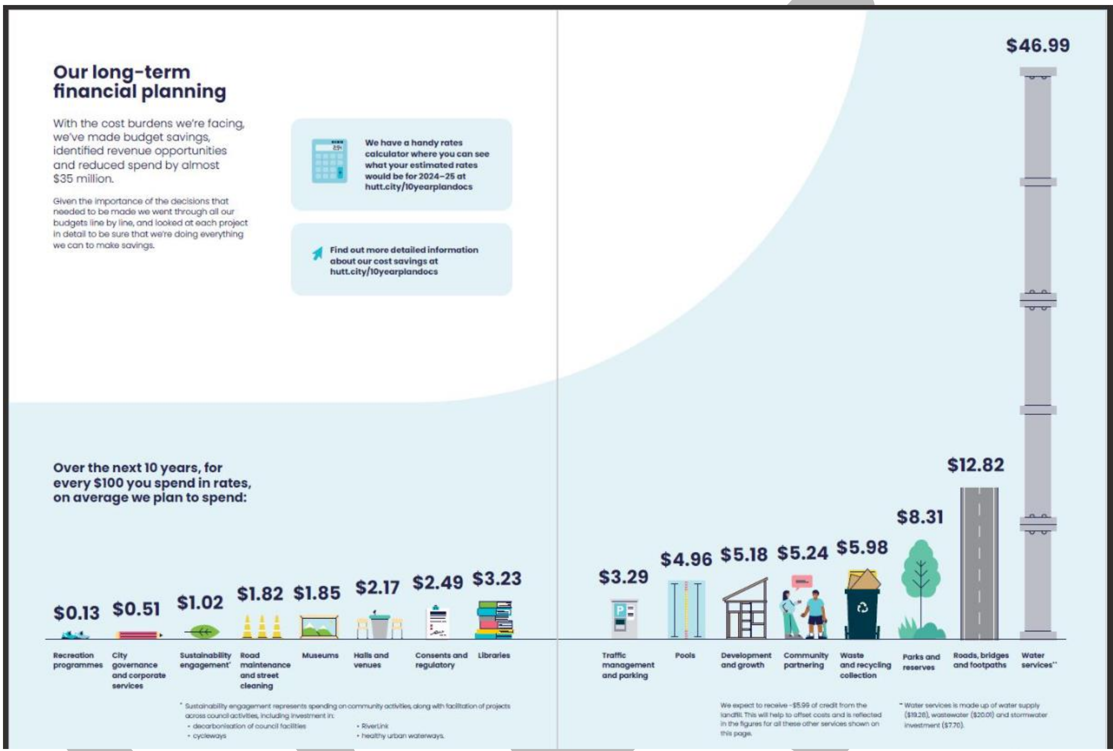
Two factors are central to our planning:

- Ensuring our long-term financial sustainability, and
- Carefully considering rates charges that are as affordable as possible for our community.

All 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 this 10 Year Plan.

Here is where your rates will be spent over the next 10 years:

[graphic to be updated in design version]



Conclusion

We know all Councils 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 have progressed to be fit for purpose and resilient against the impacts of the changing climate, and will meet the needs of a growing population. In addition, our facilities and services will support the wellbeing of the community. We will have taken the right steps in aiming to have a much more resilient and future proofed city and one where people are proud to live in.

To take the next steps

The purpose of a 10 Year Plan is to answer the question, "What will our city look like in 10 years as a result of this 10 Year Plan?" As we have seen, 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 have 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 priorities. These priorities are based on clear direction from the elected members to support a connected, resilient and inclusive city where all people thrive.

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 are: [icons to illustrate]

What we will do:

- **Provide future-fit infrastructure**: Making sure the city has good quality and future-ready pipes and roads.
- **Enable 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 and protect the natural environment and biodiversity.

And how we will do it:

- **In partnership**: Collaborating with different groups, organisations and businesses to achieve our goals.

- **With the changing climate in mind**: Considering the changing climate in all decisions and actions.
- **Being financially sustainable**: Managing money responsibly.

The Principle: Promoting the wellbeing of all people

For Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt to thrive, neighbourhoods and communities need to be safe, connected, healthy, inclusive, and resilient. Neighbourhoods and communities give us a sense of place and purpose. Council's role is to support and enable neighbourhoods and communities to thrive.

Council works alongside communities to facilitate and support community-led initiatives and find local solutions to local issues. We use community hui listen to the specific issues and work on problems with groups and agencies across the city.

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 Lower Hutt. The Māori population in the city is steadily expanding, underscoring the need for well-defined aspirations and objectives aimed at enhancing health, education, and employment opportunities for Māori.

Tākai Here (Memoranda of Partnership) serve as ongoing guidance on how we should engage in partnerships with mana and integrity. Collaborating with Mana Whenua enhances our capacity to fulfil Council's commitment to nurturing and supporting all Māori and Mātāwaka residing in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt.

Mana Whenua, Mātāwaka, and Marae organise annual events like Te Rā o te Raukura, that actively promote and champion health, wellbeing, and whānau. Council is committed to offering support to ensure the success of these events, as they provide Māori and our wider population with engagement opportunities.

Priority 1: Future-fit infrastructure

Our infrastructure supports Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt to be a liveable city where all 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.

We're facing some big financial challenges as we re-prioritise projects in this 10-year plan. 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 the 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 everyone. Easy access to green spaces and community places is an important part of this. Our neighbourhood hubs are places to gather and connect and are central to creating vibrant communities. A lack of affordable housing stock is an issue, and our inner city has a high proportion of renters which is set to increase further. The city centre does not have dense housing in comparison to other parts of our city and we have little social housing in the centre. We know that the quality of our housing stock is low in some areas (e.g. Epuni and Melling), where some 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 good quality 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 natural spaces. To achieve this our strategies and plans highlight the need for reserve management practices that respond to the changing climate, and resilient against storms and flooding.

The Council's draft District Plan proposes a range of provisions to address stormwater runoff, this includes water-sensitive urban design 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 pathways 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.

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 and green organics (FOGO). In doing this, we will relieve the pressure on our landfills across the region.

Our finances at a glance

The budget for this 10 Year Plan has been developed to ensure the delivery of the priorities and progress the investment in basic infrastructure.

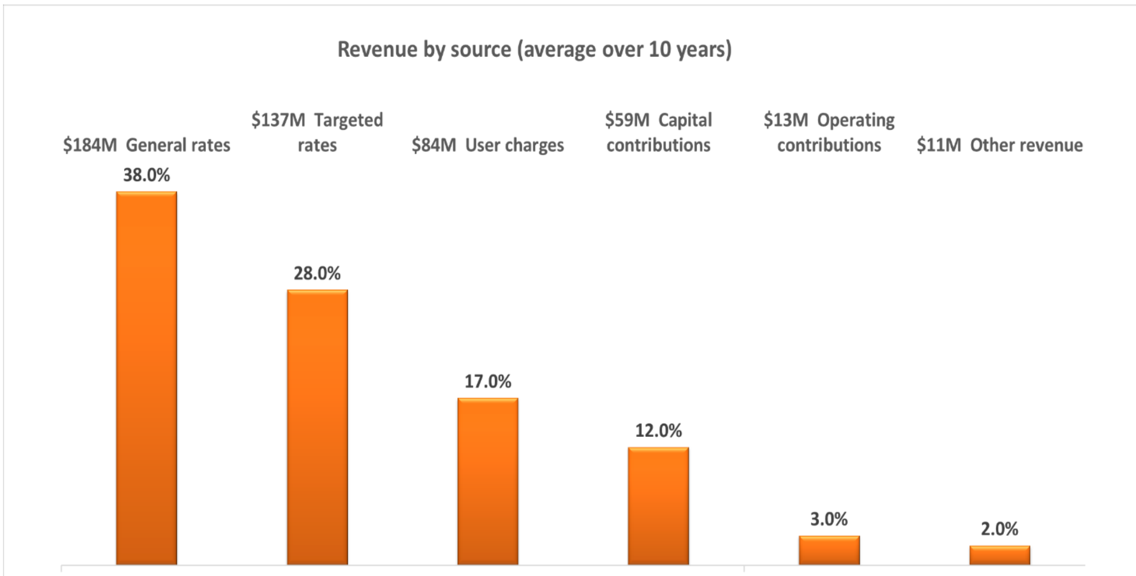
There are three key financial challenges which need to be managed:

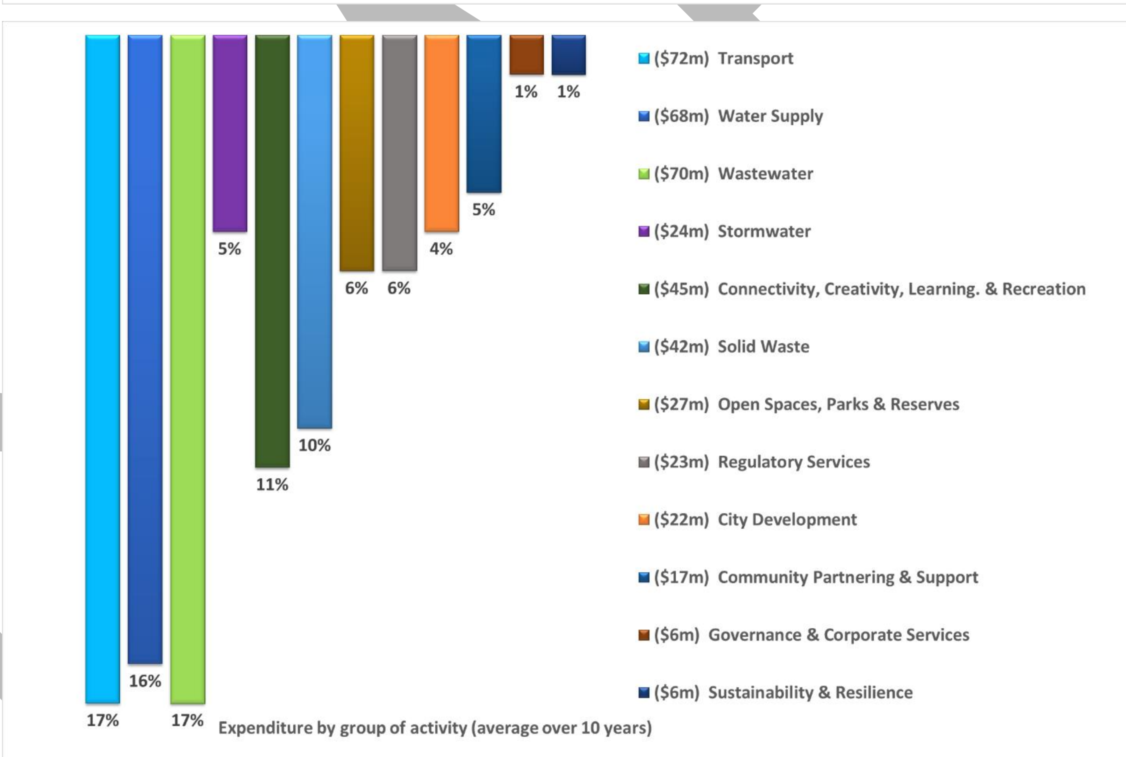
Alongside these three challenges, there is uncertainty around legislative reforms and potentially higher compliance requirements that need to be catered for through this 10 Year Plan. The guiding principles for the financial strategy include:

- achieving **intergenerational equity**, by spreading the costs between 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 services** effectively and efficiently
- **strengthening the financial position** in the long term
- **maintaining principle of “growth pays for growth”**

Check out the full Financial Strategy. <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 (17%) 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 borrowing has also increased significantly and is allocated to service areas where incurred.

Council has agreed to go out to the community on a proposed 16.9% rates revenue increase after growth for the year starting on 1 July 2024. On an averagely priced residential home this would equate to around $10.81 more per week in rates.

Council has noted that this 10-year plan has been one of our most challenging due to the cost-of-living crisis, escalating costs, and the need to invest in our infrastructure after decades of under investment.

Through our plans we need to strike the right balance between the investment needed and the cost impact on people. Fixing our pipes and other water infrastructure is our top priority and driving much of the proposed rates increase set out in this draft 10-year plan.

Savings, spending cuts and revenue opportunities

As part of developing the draft LTP proposals for Council we have needed to complete a savings exercise to ease the burden on our ratepayers. We've dialled up some activities (like investment in water infrastructure) and dialled down others which are not considered core or priorities at this time. This means we expect there to be some changes to current activities and service levels. These activities have provided great value to the community, however, in the current environment we need to put our resource and budget into other areas.

We've gone through the budget line-by-line to find savings, revenue opportunities and propose spending cuts which have informed the proposals included in the draft plan. These equate to $38M over the next 10 years and these have an ongoing effect to reduce the rating impact on ratepayers.

We've applied financial principles to our approach for savings and investment. This includes the principle that growth pays for growth (i.e. allocating costs and charges where they fall).

Savings have been made through withdrawal and delaying of some programmes and reducing some services, together with some increases to fees and charges like parking and leases. Some examples of savings include:

- *Disestablish Te Wao clubhouse based in Naenae and shift to delivering this Kaupapa through programming and staff based at Neighbourhood Hubs. Disestablish the Safe*
- *City Ambassador programme – in the current environment we have made the decision to prioritise funding and resource to CCTV services and other safety initiatives.*
- *Stopping our funding of Hutt Science* – We are working with House of Science to identify other sponsors and sustainable funding for this service.
- *Continuing our shift towards more community—led activity at our facilities like hubs and libraries*
- *Reducing funding for the E Tu Trust* – public art will be funded through other existing mechanisms
- *Reducing funding for Matariki* – in line with our community-led approach, we will offer funding to third parties to host these events

There are savings in other areas such as Mayor's Taskforce for Jobs (from Year 2 of LTP), exiting Business Central etc.

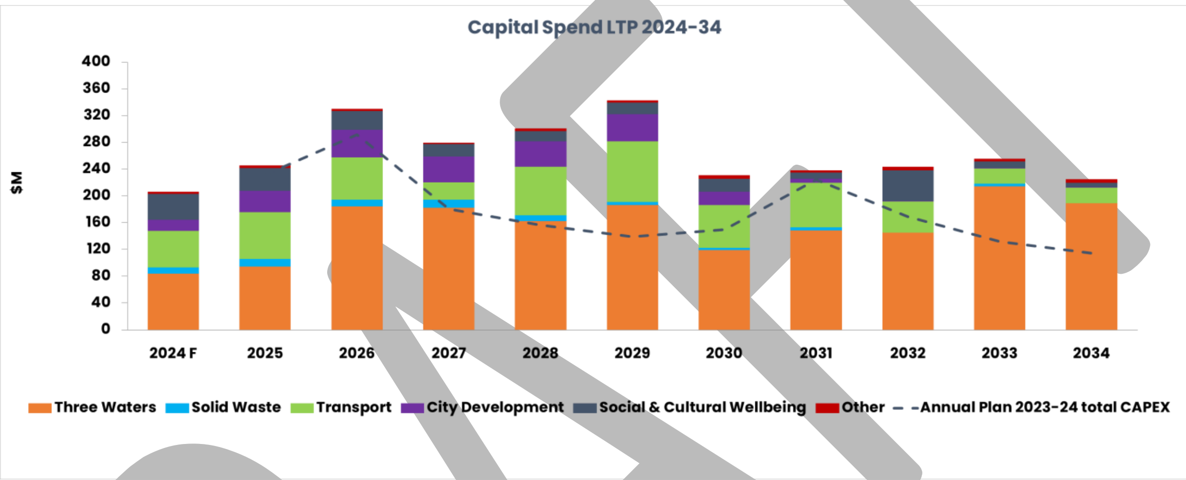
We'll continue to implement efficiencies and look for different ways to increase our income which can reduce the rates burden.

Capital Investment and funding

To address growing demands for core infrastructure assets, Council plans to spend close to $2.7 billion over the next ten years. 60% of this spend is in water services and 20% on transport. This investment level is a significant increase of $1.3 billion compared to the previous 10 Year Plan in 2021, 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 environment.

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

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.



Asset management

Infrastructure deteriorates as it ages, increasing the likelihood of failures and service disruption. These failures increase maintenance, operations and customer service costs. Renewing infrastructure that is reaching, or is at, the end of its life reduces the risk of service interruptions and minimises maintenance costs. We are not able to fully fund renewals of all assets during this 10 year plan due to the significant rates increases that would require. While the focus of this plan is for 10 years, there are significant challenges beyond the period of this plan related to the deferred investment and how this will be funded.

Three waters – drinking water, stormwater and wastewater

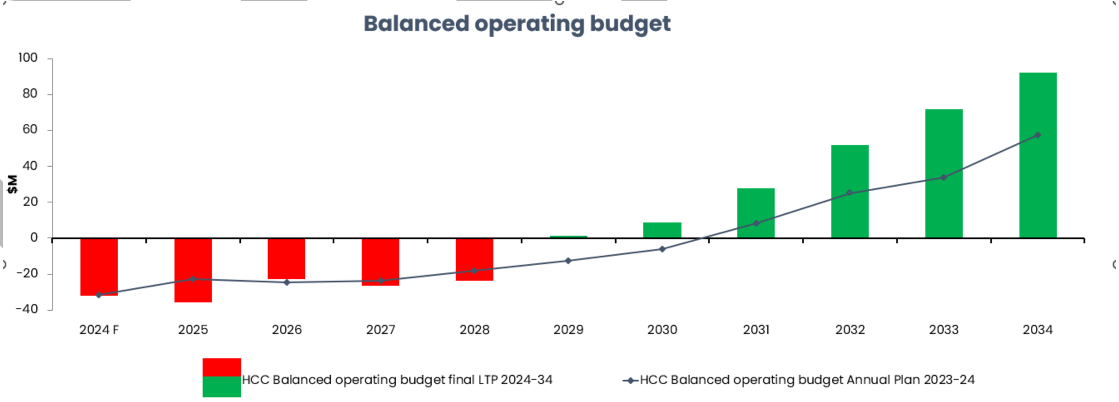
Following advice from Wellington Water Limited, this 10 Year Plan includes a significantly higher capital budget for the maintenance, operations and renewal of water assets. This budget is based on what is affordable, even though we know it is less than half of the 30km per year of pipe renewal rate that Wellington Water recommended. This budget will be used for the most urgent jobs and projects. The budgeted spend is expected to result in improvements to the water network over the 10 years and maintain the current levels of service.

Transport

The Integrated Transport Strategy developed in 2022 identified some challenges for the transport network. This 10 Year Plan takes a step towards addressing some of these issues and is expected to improve the overall condition of the transport network over the 10 years. Funding constraints have also had an impact on the planned investment. 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 Council's Financial Strategy is the importance of having a balanced operating budget. This means that projected operating revenue over the lifetime of this 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 2028-29 when a balanced operating budget position is expected to be achieved, which effectively means we are borrowing to offset the funding shortfall before then.

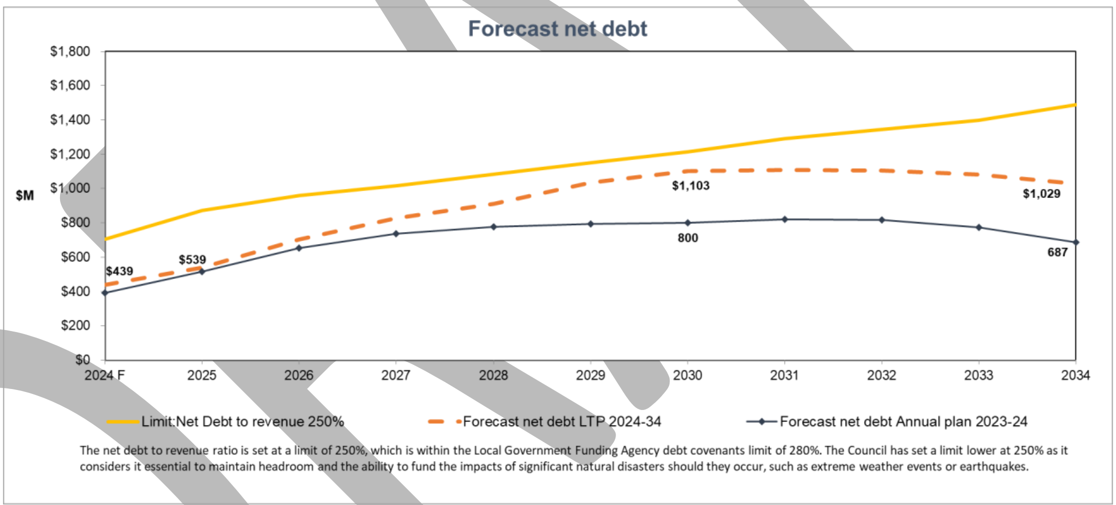


Council meets the legislative balanced budget requirement as defined in s100 of the Local Government Act 2002 over the 10 years of the plan (you can refer to our Financial Strategy for further details). The legislative calculation includes capital grants and subsidies which can only be applied to capital projects and cannot be used to fund everyday operational costs over the period. As Council is projecting to receive significant capital grants and subsidies over the period of the plan, the legislative calculation makes it appear that there is more income available to meet everyday operational costs than there actually is. Therefore, we have excluded capital improvement subsidies and capital grants from the graph to only show the projected operating balanced budget for everyday operational income and costs.

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

Borrowings

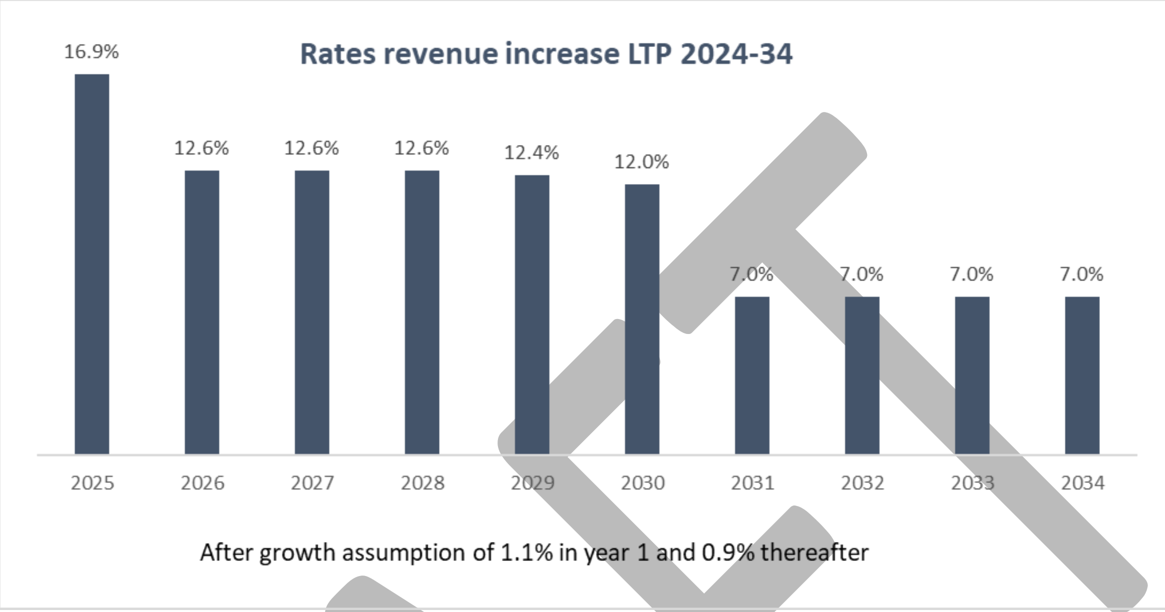
In August 2023, the Standard & Poors Global Ratings Agency affirmed Council's AA credit rating, but adjusted the outlook from stable to negative. This reflects the risks associated with higher borrowings due to increased capital investment. To help fund the cost of infrastructure, Council's Financial 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 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 $1.1 billion in 2029-30.



The projected debt profile is outlined in the graph also highlights the much higher borrowing levels compared to the Annual Plan 2023-2024. The proposed programme fully utilises the debt headroom capacity available whilst ensuring debt is managed prudently within the limits set.

Rates

The graph below outlines the rates revenue increases 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 %
Average Residential	$815,000	$3,348	$3,910	$562	$10.81	16.8%
Average Commercial Central	$2,350,000	$19,367	$22,994	$3,627	$69.76	18.7%
Average Commercial Suburban	$2,418,000	$16,501	$19,425	$2,924	$56.23	17.7%
Average Rural (no water or wastewater)	$1,247,000	$2,342	$2,694	$352	$6.77	15.0%
Utilities	$3,262,068	$23,515	$28,467	$4,952	$95.24	21.1%

Debt and revenue sources are increasing in this 10 Year Plan, however, the levels of service are still at risk due to cost pressures that may exceed the assumptions around inflation. We are doing everything we can to mitigate the risks.

Check out the full Strategy and project list in our supporting documents <link>

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 in design version]

Introduction to the Statements of Service Performance Chapter

Taking the next steps (sub header if Gusto need, depending on design)

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 are measured on a regular basis. The annual Resident's Satisfaction Survey plays an important role in monitoring 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 to for their communities. The aim is to enable residents to actively participate in discussions about levels of service for their areas and to lift involvement in the decision-making processes of local authorities.

You can find more information about the mandatory non-financial performance measures here – link.

How to read this Chapter

One of our main jobs at Council is to make decisions that are fair and helpful for both current and future generations 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 their 10 Year Plan, the Annual Plan and Resident Satisfaction Surveys.

The performance dashboard at the start of each section gives you a quick look at how well our services are performed. The indicators help us track progress outlined in this 10 Year Plan.

By going through this section with an understanding of how:

- we make decisions,
- follow the rules,
- measure our performance,

you should get a good idea of how our Council looks at and shares information about its services.

Introduction to Environmental Wellbeing Section

Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt Environmental Wellbeing

Ensuring communities have access to quality green spaces and clean, safe waterways is important for enhancing everyone's health and wellbeing. 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.

Taking the next steps over the next 10 years, our focus will be 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 and manage it. 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 Lower Hutt 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 our commitment to fostering sustainability and wellbeing through targeted initiatives that align with the region's broader environmental goals.

Environmental Wellbeing Dashboard

Infographics

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 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,
- 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 are one way to help us reach our goal of using water more 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.

New waste plan approved

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. 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, Council's 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
By delivering water that is of high quality and affordable, Council actively contributes to several crucial activities: • Enhancing the overall health of the community • Ensuring community safety, particularly through the water supply system's firefighting capabilities • Supporting industrial and residential development initiatives

Significant negative effects and mitigation

Possible adverse impacts encompass the reduction of watercourses (such as rivers and streams) due to water extraction rates and the decline of habitats influenced by the upgrading and replacement of three waters infrastructure. Extraction is carefully regulated to minimise adverse effects to acceptable levels. Our efforts contribute to managing water demand, thus reducing the necessity to seek new water sources.

Key Performance Indicators

Water supply

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
We want to ensure our community has access to a safe, clean, reliable water supply:			
The extent to which the water supply will comply with part 4 of the New Zealand drinking water standards and the drinking water quality assurance rules (bacteria and protozoal compliance criteria).	Quarterly	Full compliance – 100%	Full compliance – 100%
Number of complaints received about water clarity, taste, odour, pressure, flow and continuity of supply per 1,000 connections.	Quarterly	≤ 20	≤ 20
Resident satisfaction with the water supply service they receive	Annual	≥ 90%	≥ 90%
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:			
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
We need to ensure we have a sustainable water supply for the future:			
Average drinking water consumption per resident per day	Quarterly	≤ 385 litres	≤ 385 litres
Percentage of real water loss from networked reticulation system[1]	Quarterly	≤ 20%	≤ 20%
Kilometres of renewals for 3 Water infrastructure	Quarterly	Hold or increase on previous year	Hold or increase on previous year

1 The Council has revised performance targets for select three water measures to align with current service levels and ensure consistency in performance measurement across the region, particularly for councils managed by Wellington Water.

Capital Projects Water supply

Capital projects											
Water Supply	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
	Forecast BR	Draft	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 Upgrades WS Growth	25	106	106	108	107	109	114	112	116	237	1,929
Reservoir Upgrades WS Growth	-	-	-	21,423	41,691	33,798	-	6,961	-	-	-
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Distribution Pipe Model Development	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reactive Network Renewals (WS)	3,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reactive Pump Station Renewals	275	382	235	119	320	129	1,177	696	79	81	182
Reactive Reservoir Renewals	660	2,353	1,876	-	111	547	11,497	5,580	12,192	11,832	16,302
Control Systems Renewals (WS)	-	53	32	32	32	55	34	33	35	35	36
Network Renewals Water Supply	22,390	13,317	15,351	6,048	14,171	17,145	18,114	18,864	18,399	18,417	37,686
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Critical Pipelines Seismic Upgrade	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,062
Data Collection Water Supply	-	1,439	63	65	1,027	1,099	1,254	1,509	1,340	71	72
Network Upgrade - Water Supply	6,103	1,180	16	53	57	1,697	1,900	1,774	2,033	2,175	5,457
Reactive Reservoir Renewals	-	-	345	267	303	307	281	276	287	292	-
Reservoir Upgrades WS	2,840	19	21	22	21	22	23	22	4	-	1,809
Water Resilience	-	2,316	1,093	1,118	1,326	1,566	38	2,325	38	39	40
Universal Water Meters	-	1,474	7,294	18,981	23,304	22,615	-	5,076	-	-	-
	35,653	22,640	26,432	48,236	82,471	79,089	34,432	43,228	34,523	33,179	64,574

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	6,010	6,682	7,103	7,440	7,660	7,907	8,174	8,239	8,475	8,670
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	1,163	1,822	3,166	3,660	3,837	3,727	5,064	3,912	3,658	3,643	3,714
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**	**7,959**	**9,977**	**10,895**	**11,412**	**11,525**	**13,112**	**12,230**	**12,044**	**12,268**	**12,537**
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating costs	25,726	34,545	34,638	36,861	38,820	39,901	41,405	43,156	43,786	45,035	46,092
Support costs/internal charges	664	644	624	640	671	669	688	731	712	725	769
Interest expenditure	2,507	3,655	4,275	5,826	8,410	11,388	12,819	14,046	14,864	15,628	16,410
Depreciation	6,375	8,263	8,307	11,692	13,767	14,613	19,875	20,721	21,671	21,724	25,126
Total expenditure	**35,272**	**47,107**	**47,844**	**55,019**	**61,668**	**66,571**	**74,787**	**78,654**	**81,033**	**83,112**	**88,397**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	**(29,271)**	**(39,148)**	**(37,867)**	**(44,124)**	**(50,256)**	**(55,046)**	**(61,675)**	**(66,424)**	**(68,989)**	**(70,844)**	**(75,860)**
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	**35,653**	**22,640**	**26,433**	**48,235**	**82,471**	**79,088**	**34,432**	**43,228**	**34,523**	**33,180**	**64,574**
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(29,271)	(39,148)	(37,867)	(44,124)	(50,256)	(55,046)	(61,675)	(66,424)	(68,989)	(70,844)	(75,860)
Add capital contributions	(1,163)	(1,822)	(3,166)	(3,660)	(3,837)	(3,727)	(5,064)	(3,912)	(3,658)	(3,643)	(3,714)
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	7,939	13,076	7,002	6,777	4,884	(278)	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	**(22,495)**	**(27,894)**	**(34,031)**	**(41,007)**	**(49,209)**	**(59,051)**	**(66,739)**	**(70,336)**	**(72,647)**	**(74,487)**	**(79,574)**
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	(25)	(106)	(106)	(21,531)	(41,798)	(33,907)	(114)	(7,072)	(116)	(237)	(1,929)
Capital to improve level of service	(8,963)	(6,429)	(8,833)	(20,505)	(26,039)	(27,306)	(3,496)	(10,982)	(3,702)	(2,577)	(8,439)
Capital to replace existing assets	(26,665)	(16,105)	(17,494)	(6,199)	(14,634)	(17,875)	(30,822)	(25,174)	(30,705)	(30,366)	(54,206)
Less capital contributions	1,163	1,822	3,166	3,660	3,837	3,727	5,064	3,912	3,658	3,643	3,714
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	6,375	8,263	8,307	11,692	13,767	14,613	19,875	20,721	21,671	21,724	25,126
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	(7,939)	(13,076)	(7,002)	(6,777)	(4,884)	278	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	**(36,054)**	**(25,631)**	**(21,962)**	**(39,660)**	**(69,751)**	**(60,470)**	**(9,493)**	**(18,595)**	**(9,194)**	**(7,813)**	**(35,734)**
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	**(58,549)**	**(53,525)**	**(55,993)**	**(80,667)**	**(118,960)**	**(119,521)**	**(76,232)**	**(88,931)**	**(81,841)**	**(82,300)**	**(115,308)**

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 $36 million largely due to changes to fees for water set to recover higher bulk water costs and changes to the assumed development contributions revenue recovery aligned to the proposed capital programme and Development and Financial Contributions policy.

Expenditure – Water supply
Expenditure has increased by $157 million and is driven by higher operating cost budgets for maintenance and operations as per Wellington Water Limited 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 option as advised by Wellington Water Limited. 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 the 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 the environment. We operate an extensive pipe network, and efficiently manage the flow of household and commercial effluent to the Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant before the treated effluent is discharged into Cook Strait at the Pencarrow Outfall.
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.

Significant negative effects and mitigation

The release of odours, overflows, and the deterioration of watercourses due to overflows are potential significant adverse effects. Odor control systems have been installed in sections of the wastewater infrastructure where odour issues have been noted. Reports of odours are monitored via the Council's Request for Service system and reports from the wastewater system maintenance and operations contractor. Areas affected by overflows are gradually being upgraded using a combination of approaches. Upgrading occurs through the asset renewal program, which involves replacing each wastewater pipeline as it reaches the end of its useful life, and the asset development program, which considers long-term demand projections for the wastewater

Key Performance Indicators

Wastewater

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
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:			
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%
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:			
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 measured by the number of abatement notices, infringement notices, enforcement orders, and convictions 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 Description	Forecast BR $000	Draft $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 Renewals WW Growth	-	106	106	108	107	109	114	112	116	118	121
Network Upgrades WW Growth	100	7,193	946	3,105	3,088	7,020	6,817	12,036	-	-	1,910
Wastewater Valley Floor Infrastructure Growth	600	5,003	18,787	21,951	13,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pump Station Upgrades WW Growth	-	-	-	536	2,647	541	-	-	-	-	1,579
Wastewater storage JV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,040
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Wastewater Modelling	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Network Renewals (WW)	19,621	8,954	3,163	3,883	4,043	4,132	4,303	4,219	4,389	4,472	45,574
Pump Station Upgrades (WW)	300	70	79	2,337	40	41	85	42	87	89	90
Seaview WWTP JV Sludge Handling Renewal and Capacity Upgrc	-	-	-	-	374	1,530	-	3,906	-	-	-
Trunk Non-DBO Minor Works	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trunk DBO JV asset replacement and Capacity upgrade	6,850	25,183	59,446	52,429	23,941	24,433	56,938	10,675	67,765	108,943	5,545
Trunk DBO Network Cyclic Replacement	6,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joint Venture trunk reticulation DBO network cyclic replacement	-	2,477	-	27,323	12,915	2,186	22,767	33,436	-	-	-
Trunk Resource Consent Renewals	740	-	-	-	1,337	2,022	797	3,013	-	-	-
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Network Upgrades (WW)	568	1,238	1,206	2,274	1,567	1,421	10,940	1,464	11,357	11,386	21,637
Wastewater storage JV	-	1,083	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trunk Main Outfall Pipeline Overflow Mitigation	1,900	-	-	139	104	994	2,846	1,786	4,064	1,420	3,617
Joint Venture trunk reticulation DBO network cyclic replacement	2,169	3,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	40,098	55,276	84,254	114,085	64,112	44,430	105,607	70,688	87,778	126,428	84,113

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	3,971	4,094	4,211	4,300	4,427	4,550	4,483	4,573	4,660	4,751
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	775	2,144	3,859	5,051	5,346	5,496	6,740	6,568	6,359	6,218	6,355
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**	**7,490**	**9,358**	**10,699**	**11,116**	**11,425**	**12,824**	**12,616**	**12,528**	**12,505**	**12,764**
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating costs	20,147	23,014	24,052	24,763	25,772	26,697	27,275	27,479	28,270	29,016	29,843
Support costs/internal charges	1,098	1,177	1,158	1,186	1,237	1,240	1,273	1,339	1,319	1,343	1,410
Interest expenditure	3,104	4,458	5,856	8,954	10,402	11,196	13,504	15,964	17,258	19,621	19,787
Depreciation	11,669	14,110	16,348	22,432	24,934	24,678	30,174	32,953	35,785	39,043	46,035
Total expenditure	**36,018**	**42,759**	**47,414**	**57,335**	**62,345**	**63,811**	**72,226**	**77,735**	**82,632**	**89,023**	**97,075**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	**(30,680)**	**(35,269)**	**(38,056)**	**(46,636)**	**(51,229)**	**(52,386)**	**(59,402)**	**(65,119)**	**(70,104)**	**(76,518)**	**(84,311)**
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	**40,098**	**55,277**	**84,254**	**114,085**	**64,113**	**44,430**	**105,607**	**70,688**	**87,778**	**126,428**	**84,114**
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(30,680)	(35,269)	(38,056)	(46,636)	(51,229)	(52,386)	(59,402)	(65,119)	(70,104)	(76,518)	(84,311)
Add capital contributions	(775)	(2,144)	(3,859)	(5,051)	(5,346)	(5,496)	(6,740)	(6,568)	(6,359)	(6,218)	(6,355)
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	5,616	6,871	5,815	9,016	7,504	1,450	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	**(25,839)**	**(30,542)**	**(36,100)**	**(42,671)**	**(49,071)**	**(56,432)**	**(66,142)**	**(71,687)**	**(76,463)**	**(82,736)**	**(90,666)**
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	(700)	(12,303)	(19,839)	(25,700)	(19,792)	(7,670)	(6,931)	(12,148)	(116)	(118)	(7,650)
Capital to improve level of service	(4,637)	(6,290)	(1,726)	(2,413)	(1,671)	(2,415)	(13,786)	(3,249)	(15,421)	(12,806)	(25,254)
Capital to replace existing assets	(34,761)	(36,684)	(62,689)	(85,972)	(42,650)	(34,345)	(84,890)	(55,291)	(72,241)	(113,504)	(51,210)
Less capital contributions	775	2,144	3,859	5,051	5,346	5,496	6,740	6,568	6,359	6,218	6,355
Less UHCC capital contribution	7,958	16,173	25,268	15,397	8,266	9,378	14,378	14,278	26,919	43,413	4,602
Less depreciation	11,669	14,110	16,348	22,432	24,934	24,678	30,174	32,953	35,785	39,043	46,035
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	(5,616)	(6,871)	(5,815)	(9,016)	(7,504)	(1,450)	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	**(25,312)**	**(29,721)**	**(44,594)**	**(80,221)**	**(33,071)**	**(6,328)**	**(54,315)**	**(16,889)**	**(18,715)**	**(37,754)**	**(27,122)**
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	**(51,151)**	**(60,263)**	**(80,694)**	**(122,892)**	**(82,142)**	**(62,760)**	**(120,457)**	**(88,576)**	**(95,178)**	**(120,490)**	**(117,788)**

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 $31 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 $136 million and is driven by higher operating cost budgets for maintenance and operations as advised by Wellington Water Limited as well as higher interest and depreciation costs linked to the increased capital investment.

Capital - Wastewater
Capital expenditure has increased by $359 million based on the higher investment option as advised by Wellington Water Limited. Some key changes are to the timing and costs for the Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant, cost increases for the Petone Collecting sewer upgrade and additional funding allocated for other renewal projects.

Waiāwhā | Stormwater

Statements of Service Performance

What we do
Everyone is 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.
Why we do it
Controlling stormwater is an important step in safeguarding the wellbeing of the community. Council's objective is to create a resilient and safe environment by managing stormwater effectively. By doing this, we also protect people, property and the environment, while managing costs responsibly for the benefit of the community.

Significant negative effects and mitigation

The release of pollutants into watercourses via stormwater and flooding when the stormwater system exceeds capacity are potentially significant adverse impacts. To mitigate these, pollution prevention programs, road cleaning initiatives, and debris pits installed in most stormwater system inlets help reduce the entry of contaminants, supported by our monitoring efforts. The stormwater system is engineered to standards commensurate with risk levels at various locations, comparable to those in other New Zealand cities. Additionally, we collaborate with the Greater Wellington Regional Council regarding flooding issues related to watercourses under their management.

Key Performance Indicators

Stormwater

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
We want to ensure our community can enjoy recreational assets:			
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%
We want to ensure our City has a safe, reliable, quality stormwater system:			
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	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project Description	Forecast BR $000	Draft $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											
Stormwater development Projects	-	635	2,221	108	107	109	114	112	116	118	121
Network Upgrades SW Growth	100	1,058	846	487	778	5,137	9,073	5,801	9,254	5,916	1,206
Pump Station Upgrades (SW)	-	1,058	846	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stormwater Valley Floor Infrastructure Growth	1,100	12,210	30,440	44,079	25,746	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Control Systems renewals (SW)	-	21	11	11	11	11	11	22	12	12	24
Stormwater Network Modelling	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Network Renewals - (SW)	5,665	21	1,293	704	53	219	-	4,598	-	-	-
Network Upgrades (SW)	-	2,257	1,966	944	1,056	1,226	1,693	1,435	2,012	2,409	2,906
Pump Station Reactive Renewals (SW)	410	176	111	150	1,649	9,033	2,633	3,255	389	3,143	185
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Beach Stormwater Outlets	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dowse Drive Stormwater Improvement	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Network Upgrades (SW)	220	847	3,297	3,142	4,071	4,373	18,361	13,466	18,960	22,101	25,682
Pump Station Upgrades (SW)	-	-	-	-	117	23	-	117	-	-	-
Stormwater consenting project	354	529	529	541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8,149	18,844	41,560	50,389	33,587	20,132	31,884	28,807	30,743	33,699	30,123

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	-	13,100	25,911	40,530	19,360	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	119	484	906	1,257	1,375	1,433	1,777	1,761	1,718	1,661	1,637
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	**262**	**13,733**	**26,968**	**41,942**	**20,894**	**1,595**	**1,942**	**1,931**	**1,891**	**1,837**	**1,816**
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating costs	6,223	7,863	8,281	8,789	9,340	9,785	10,309	10,787	11,249	11,691	12,203
Support costs/internal charges	384	503	489	501	525	523	538	572	557	567	601
Interest expenditure	805	960	1,321	1,485	1,593	2,087	2,980	4,058	4,749	5,437	5,308
Depreciation	5,392	6,146	6,251	8,822	10,106	10,378	10,440	11,571	12,166	12,799	14,013
Total expenditure	**12,804**	**15,472**	**16,342**	**19,597**	**21,564**	**22,773**	**24,267**	**26,988**	**28,721**	**30,494**	**32,125**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	**(12,542)**	**(1,739)**	**10,626**	**22,345**	**(670)**	**(21,178)**	**(22,325)**	**(25,057)**	**(26,830)**	**(28,657)**	**(30,309)**
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	**8,149**	**18,844**	**41,561**	**50,389**	**33,587**	**20,132**	**31,885**	**28,807**	**30,742**	**33,699**	**30,123**
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(12,542)	(1,739)	10,626	22,345	(670)	(21,178)	(22,325)	(25,057)	(26,830)	(28,657)	(30,309)
Add capital contributions	(119)	(13,584)	(26,817)	(41,787)	(20,735)	(1,433)	(1,777)	(1,761)	(1,718)	(1,661)	(1,637)
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	**(12,661)**	**(15,323)**	**(16,191)**	**(19,442)**	**(21,405)**	**(22,611)**	**(24,102)**	**(26,818)**	**(28,548)**	**(30,318)**	**(31,946)**
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	(1,200)	(14,961)	(34,354)	(44,891)	(26,631)	(5,247)	(9,187)	(5,913)	(9,370)	(6,034)	(1,326)
Capital to improve level of service	(574)	(1,408)	(3,826)	(3,689)	(4,188)	(4,396)	(18,361)	(13,583)	(18,960)	(22,101)	(25,682)
Capital to replace existing assets	(6,375)	(2,475)	(3,381)	(1,809)	(2,768)	(10,489)	(4,337)	(9,311)	(2,412)	(5,564)	(3,115)
Less capital contributions	119	13,584	26,817	41,787	20,735	1,433	1,777	1,761	1,718	1,661	1,637
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	5,392	6,146	6,251	8,822	10,106	10,378	10,440	11,571	12,166	12,799	14,013
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	**(2,638)**	**886**	**(8,493)**	**220**	**(2,746)**	**(8,321)**	**(19,668)**	**(15,475)**	**(16,858)**	**(19,239)**	**(14,473)**
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	**(15,299)**	**(14,437)**	**(24,684)**	**(19,222)**	**(24,151)**	**(30,932)**	**(43,770)**	**(42,293)**	**(45,406)**	**(49,557)**	**(46,419)**

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 $12 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 $36 million and is driven by higher operating cost budgets for maintenance and operations as per Wellington Water Limited advice, as well as higher interest and depreciation costs linked to the increased capital investment.

Capital - Stormwater
Capital expenditure has increased by $101 million based on the higher investment option as advised by Wellington Water Limited. 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
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. The solid waste activity delivers on Council's waste management objectives, by: • operating Council's kerbside rubbish, recycling and green waste collection service; • operating Silverstream landfill; • monitoring and managing all of Council's closed landfills; and • investigating, trialling and/or implementing new initiatives to reduce waste. Over the next 10 years, Council is working to improve our waste minimisation by partnering with other councils in the region to implement a Food and Green Organic collection service.
Why we do it
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.

Significant negative effects and mitigation

The potential environmental impacts resulting from non-compliance with resource consent conditions are managed through our management strategies and adherence to best practices. Inadequate recycling and refuse collection services might result in increased littering. While certain sustainability initiatives, like waste reduction and modern waste management practices, may appear costly, time consuming, and restrictive to some, these effects are alleviated by collaborating with communities to establish mutually agreed upon sustainability approaches.

Key Performance Indicators

Solid waste

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
We are working to minimise the harmful effects of refuse:			
Number of resource consent-related infringement notices received from Greater Wellington Regional Council	Quarterly	Full compliance (0 notices)	Full compliance (0 notices)
We want to reduce litter and the negative impacts it can have on our natural environment and on our community's health:			
Number of illegal dumping complaints	Quarterly	Previous year less 10%	Previous year less 10%
We are looking at ways to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill:			
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	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project Description	Forecast BR $000	Draft $000	Forecast $000	Forecast $000	Forecast $000	Forecast $000	Forecast $000	Forecast $000	Forecast $000	Forecast $000	Forecast $000
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Silverstream LF Stg 2 Design & Const	8,470	7,010	8,772	4,672	2,151	4,190	3,519	4,507	411	3,928	328
Silverstream Landfill Asbestos Cell	488	2,074	-	-	1,746	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silverstream Landfill Transfer Station	-	517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Green Waste	-	-	1,023	7,519	5,024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silverstream Landfill EV Charging Station	300	1,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9,258	11,141	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	-	500	-	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**	**35,605**	**37,188**	**40,994**	**39,762**	**40,991**	**42,183**	**43,343**	**44,454**	**45,525**	**46,585**
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	254	400	414	428	439	450	461	473	485	497	509
Operating costs	28,184	31,675	32,221	31,730	38,023	38,614	39,190	39,761	40,346	40,941	41,544
Support costs/internal charges	958	1,086	1,087	1,115	1,159	1,168	1,203	1,255	1,234	1,259	1,327
Interest expenditure	500	387	390	401	414	426	434	449	461	467	469
Depreciation	1,533	2,026	2,230	2,392	2,482	2,579	2,670	2,765	2,820	2,873	2,917
Total expenditure	**31,429**	**35,574**	**36,342**	**36,066**	**42,517**	**43,237**	**43,958**	**44,703**	**45,346**	**46,037**	**46,766**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	**(731)**	**31**	**846**	**4,928**	**(2,755)**	**(2,246)**	**(1,775)**	**(1,360)**	**(892)**	**(512)**	**(181)**
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	**9,258**	**11,141**	**9,795**	**12,191**	**8,922**	**4,190**	**3,519**	**4,507**	**411**	**3,928**	**328**
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(731)	31	846	4,928	(2,755)	(2,246)	(1,775)	(1,360)	(892)	(512)	(181)
Add capital contributions	-	(500)	-	(2,500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	(11,473)	(12,827)	(14,574)	(16,467)	(16,656)	(17,657)	(18,617)	(19,516)	(20,473)	(21,338)	(22,153)
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	(9,258)	(11,141)	(9,795)	(12,191)	(8,922)	(4,190)	(3,519)	(4,507)	(411)	(3,928)	(328)
Capital to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less capital contributions	-	500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	1,533	2,026	2,230	2,392	2,482	2,579	2,670	2,765	2,820	2,873	2,917
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	11,473	12,827	14,574	16,467	16,656	17,657	18,617	19,516	20,473	21,338	22,153
Total loan (funding)/repayment	**3,748**	**4,212**	**7,009**	**9,168**	**10,216**	**16,046**	**17,768**	**17,774**	**22,882**	**20,283**	**24,742**
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	**(8,456)**	**(9,084)**	**(6,719)**	**(4,871)**	**(9,195)**	**(3,857)**	**(2,624)**	**(3,102)**	**1,517**	**(1,567)**	**2,408**

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 million 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 $41 million, driven by higher operating cost budgets for the kerbside collection services including a provision in the budget for the introduction of a potential new Food and Green Organics collection service proposed to start 1 July 2027. This is offset by a higher targeted rates funding provision included under the Corporate Services activity from the same date.

Capital - Solid waste

Capital expenditure has increased by $16 million based on a provision in the budget for roll out costs and joint investment into a processing plant for a potential 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
The climate change and sustainability activity is focused on changing the way we do things to improve climate outcomes across Council and for the community. This includes delivering on our Carbon Reduction Plan 2021-31 and the Lower Hutt Climate Action Pathway. The climate change activity delivers on Council's climate change objectives, by: • providing advice to Council on 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 emissions faster; • managing and supporting regional projects, in collaboration with neighbouring Councils (including the Regional Climate Change Impact and Risk Assessment, Regional Adaptation Plan and Regional Emissions Reduction Plan; and • monitoring Council's carbon emissions (annual carbon footprint).
Why we do it
In order for Council's climate change actions to be meaningful, the 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 emission reductions, in line with Council's organisational zero by 2050 carbon target.

Significant negative effects and mitigation

Emergency response and recovery efforts can temporarily impact community and environmental well-being as social systems and infrastructure are reconstructed after an emergency. A poorly executed emergency management response can lead to severe and lasting negative effects on overall well-being.

Key Performance Indicators

Sustainability and resilience

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
Council is responding to the impact of change in climate and contributing to the goal of a carbon zero city by 2050			
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
Our city is prepared for an emergency and can respond appropriately:			
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

Capital 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 BR	Draft	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Description	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Capital projects to improve level of service											
105 Western Hutt Road ERT Facility	-	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense - Sustainability and resilience

SUSTAINABILITY & RESLIENCE - 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	1,684	2,191	2,239	2,291	2,344	2,395	2,445	2,494	2,544	2,593	2,642
Total revenue	**2,057**	**2,313**	**2,391**	**2,481**	**2,578**	**2,634**	**2,689**	**2,743**	**2,798**	**2,852**	**2,905**
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	936	1,174	1,215	1,257	1,289	1,321	1,354	1,388	1,422	1,458	1,382
Operating costs	2,131	2,854	2,904	2,963	3,055	3,108	3,173	3,237	3,302	3,365	3,429
Support costs/internal charges	539	796	783	798	811	839	874	901	897	928	965
Interest expenditure	148	188	191	210	240	254	266	274	253	217	154
Depreciation	34	111	115	115	115	112	112	112	111	45	15
Total expenditure	**3,788**	**5,123**	**5,208**	**5,343**	**5,510**	**5,634**	**5,779**	**5,912**	**5,985**	**6,013**	**5,945**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	**(1,731)**	**(2,810)**	**(2,817)**	**(2,862)**	**(2,932)**	**(3,000)**	**(3,090)**	**(3,169)**	**(3,187)**	**(3,161)**	**(3,040)**
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	**41**	**259**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(1,731)	(2,810)	(2,817)	(2,862)	(2,932)	(3,000)	(3,090)	(3,169)	(3,187)	(3,161)	(3,040)
Add capital contributions	(255)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	**(1,986)**	**(2,810)**	**(2,817)**	**(2,862)**	**(2,932)**	**(3,000)**	**(3,090)**	**(3,169)**	**(3,187)**	**(3,161)**	**(3,040)**
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	-	(259)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to replace existing assets	(41)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less capital contributions	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	34	111	115	115	115	112	112	112	111	45	15
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	**248**	**(148)**	**115**	**115**	**115**	**112**	**112**	**112**	**111**	**45**	**15**
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	**(1,738)**	**(2,958)**	**(2,702)**	**(2,747)**	**(2,817)**	**(2,888)**	**(2,978)**	**(3,057)**	**(3,076)**	**(3,116)**	**(3,025)**

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 costs.

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 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. We ensure the safety of the community by inspecting various establishments to guarantee cleanliness and hygienic practices. This reduces the risk of food-borne illnesses and alcohol-related harm. Additionally, we oversee health-related activities in industries such as tattoo studios and beauty therapy shops to mitigate potential health hazards. We also address health nuisances and noise issues to maintain a healthy living environment for everyone.
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. They are also aligning with our commitment to a vibrant and secure city. Our activities aim to protect public health and the environment. Through the trade waste function, we manage wastewater and chemical hazards, responding promptly to water pollution incidents. By registering commercial properties that discharge liquid waste and charging users accordingly, we

cover the expenses associated with waste treatment and disposal and ensure the safety of our waterways and surroundings. Our animal services activities focus on enforcing regulations to ensure the safety of residents and the welfare of animals. Finally , our parking services promote safe and efficient parking, ensuring fair access to public car parking spaces and enhance overall traffic management in the city.

Significant negative effects and mitigation

The necessity for regulatory measures benefiting the broader community can sometimes diminish perceptions of personal freedom. These regulations may be viewed as obstacles leading to costs and delays.

Key Performance Indicators

Regulatory Services

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
We need to ensure that new housing is safe and meets standards without delaying the process:			
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
We want a community where everyone feels safe:			
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	11,475	11,942	12,274	12,590	12,932	13,248	13,589	13,883	14,231	14,535
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	2,293	2,346	2,397	2,453	2,509	2,559	2,611	2,665	2,713	2,765
Total revenue	**10,051**	**13,768**	**14,288**	**14,671**	**15,043**	**15,441**	**15,807**	**16,200**	**16,548**	**16,944**	**17,300**
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	9,526	11,786	12,199	12,625	12,941	13,265	13,597	13,936	14,285	14,642	15,007
Operating costs	2,354	3,892	3,997	4,068	4,167	4,276	4,348	4,435	4,542	4,609	4,697
Support costs/internal charges	3,951	4,543	4,083	4,070	4,045	4,200	4,404	4,563	4,269	4,361	4,557
Interest expenditure	357	442	453	505	579	617	664	691	654	570	419
Depreciation	90	(10)	183	104	104	102	89	85	70	63	66
Total expenditure	**16,278**	**20,653**	**20,915**	**21,372**	**21,836**	**22,460**	**23,102**	**23,710**	**23,820**	**24,245**	**24,746**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	**(6,227)**	**(6,885)**	**(6,627)**	**(6,701)**	**(6,793)**	**(7,019)**	**(7,295)**	**(7,510)**	**(7,272)**	**(7,301)**	**(7,446)**
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(6,227)	(6,885)	(6,627)	(6,701)	(6,793)	(7,019)	(7,295)	(7,510)	(7,272)	(7,301)	(7,446)
Add capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	**(6,227)**	**(6,885)**	**(6,627)**	**(6,701)**	**(6,793)**	**(7,019)**	**(7,295)**	**(7,510)**	**(7,272)**	**(7,301)**	**(7,446)**
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	**(6,137)**	**(6,895)**	**(6,444)**	**(6,597)**	**(6,689)**	**(6,917)**	**(7,206)**	**(7,425)**	**(7,202)**	**(7,238)**	**(7,380)**

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

Revenue - Regulatory Services

Revenue has increased by $41 million largely due to increases to fees, charges and other revenue to help offset cost increases in this activity.

Expenditure - Regulatory Services

Expenditure has increased by $53 million and is driven by additional resourcing put in place and increases in the operating costs to deal with the demands across this activity.

Oranga Ōhanga - Economic Wellbeing

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.

Taking the next steps in our work 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 the environmental impact of our activity.

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.

Economic Wellbeing Dashboard

Infographics [dashboard details to be confirmed and updated]

GDP (Sep 2023)

$7,580M (Infometrics)

Consumer Spending (Sep 2023)

$1,684M (Infometrics)

<u>Income</u>

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

Whiria te muka tangata, whārikihia te Kaupapa | Council's Integrated Transport Strategy

A great transport system connects our communities, provides access to social opportunities, and helps grow our economy. But like other cities, Te Awa Kairangi Lower Hutt facing some big challenges, including a fast-growing population, higher costs and a changing climate.

The Integrated Transport Strategy outlines Council's vision, and strategic direction for responding to the city's growing transport challenges. It lays out an integrated approach to delivering land use planning, transport planning, investment and encouraging behaviour change within Te Awa Kairangi 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.

You can find more information about Council's Integrated Transport Strategy here - Link

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, and a continuous improvement approach for infrastructure development. Our focus prioritises road safety, encourages mode-shift in transport choice, improved travel options, with a specific emphasis on mitigating climate change and delivery of infrastructure projects in a timely manner. Our goal is to have a well-connected and modern transport system that accommodates all modes of transportation and ensures accessibility and connectivity throughout the city.
Why we do it
Our commitment is to future-proofing our growing city for future generations. We strive to establish a resilient and interconnected transport system that offers increased accessibility and encourages alternative modes of transport (for example Tupua Horo Nuku). 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 Council's Northern suburbs.

Significant negative effects and mitigation

The possible environmental impacts of increasing transportation demand include various forms of pollution such as increased water runoff contamination from roads, emissions of particulates from heavy road vehicles, air pollutants from road traffic, as well as traffic noise and vibrations. Additionally, congestion on vital routes, the loss of productive and recreational land for transportation infrastructure, and public health risks associated with traffic accidents are concerns. Transport planning takes into account these adverse effects and includes measures to address them. Efforts are made to reduce crashes through studies and necessary interventions in high-crash areas. Works are carried out annually to minimise traffic delays and consequently reduce air pollution. Furthermore, alternative modes of transportation are actively promoted.

Key Performance Indicators

Transport

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
We need to be able to travel along key routes efficiently:			
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
Infrastructure contracts managed by Council contribute to social outcomes:			
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%
We are working to strengthen our active transport network:			
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%
Road safety services:			
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											
Transport	**2023/2024**	**2024/2025**	**2025/2026**	**2026/2027**	**2027/2028**	**2028/2029**	**2029/2030**	**2030/2031**	**2031/2032**	**2032/2033**	**2033/2034**
Project Description	**Forecast BR $000**	**Draft $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	10	174	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	7,568	7,734	7,964	8,148	8,327	8,501	8,672	8,845	9,013	9,184
Pavement Surfacing	4,216	2,698	2,757	2,873	2,939	3,004	3,067	3,128	3,191	3,251	3,313
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	753	719	787	805	823	840	857	874	891	908
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	253	258	262
Streetlight Standard Replacement	232	321	329	337	343	349	356	361	316	322	328
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slip Remediation	3,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Cross Valley Connections	190	3,241	1,153	-	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	-	907	311	319	326	333	340	347	700	713	727
Cycling Micromobility Programme	10,108	7,376	3,734	2,787	3,716	9,124	7,997	10,129	-	-	-
Tupua Horo Nuku Eastern Bays	18,800	23,835	21,476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School Speed Zone Programme	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road Network Improvements	700	780	830	885	806	788	791	786	840	856	873
Bridge Seismic Strengthening Cuba St. Overbridge	450	918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Network Resilience - Eastern Hutt Road	5,039	10,660	11,549	-	-	5,482	5,893	6,085	-	-	-
Streets for people Program- Micromobility	1,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wainuiomata Coast Road Rehabilitation	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport Speed Review	-	1,000	1,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	54,927	69,647	62,957	25,795	72,694	90,711	63,918	66,892	46,416	22,670	23,326

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	7,923	8,184	8,605	8,794	8,979	9,159	9,341	9,519	9,700
Operating subsidies	5,917	8,150	8,329	8,520	8,717	8,908	9,095	9,277	9,462	9,643	9,826
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	16,202	28,117	28,425	12,028	35,328	45,134	31,564	33,070	22,383	10,248	10,442
Capital Grants	16,538	9,620	4,714	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	428	468	796	1,163	1,010	999	1,374	1,068	1,008	1,008	1,050
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	**45,695**	**54,991**	**51,343**	**31,077**	**54,870**	**65,072**	**52,275**	**53,862**	**43,508**	**31,756**	**32,381**
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	2,047	2,580	2,734	2,903	2,976	3,050	3,126	3,204	3,285	3,367	3,451
Operating costs	19,848	21,178	21,701	22,061	22,144	22,662	23,145	23,590	24,067	24,532	25,006
Support costs/internal charges	4,414	4,406	4,463	4,569	4,676	4,780	4,932	5,067	5,005	5,109	5,330
Interest expenditure	2,876	3,043	3,281	3,207	3,353	3,978	3,905	3,605	2,048	50	47
Depreciation	19,709	22,855	25,602	27,903	32,771	38,104	41,598	45,479	47,686	49,354	52,912
Total expenditure	**48,894**	**54,062**	**57,781**	**60,643**	**65,920**	**72,574**	**76,706**	**80,945**	**82,091**	**82,412**	**86,746**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	**(3,199)**	**929**	**(6,438)**	**(29,566)**	**(11,050)**	**(7,502)**	**(24,431)**	**(27,083)**	**(38,583)**	**(50,656)**	**(54,365)**
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	**54,926**	**69,647**	**62,958**	**25,795**	**72,694**	**90,711**	**63,918**	**66,892**	**46,416**	**22,670**	**23,326**
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(3,199)	929	(6,438)	(29,566)	(11,050)	(7,502)	(24,431)	(27,083)	(38,583)	(50,656)	(54,365)
Add capital contributions	(33,168)	(38,205)	(33,935)	(13,191)	(36,338)	(46,133)	(32,938)	(34,138)	(23,391)	(11,256)	(11,492)
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	**(36,367)**	**(37,276)**	**(40,373)**	**(42,757)**	**(47,388)**	**(53,635)**	**(57,369)**	**(61,221)**	**(61,974)**	**(61,912)**	**(65,857)**
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	(223)	(4,368)	(4,055)	(4,050)	(6,495)	(7,339)	(6,031)	(6,256)	(5,528)	(4,402)	(4,486)
Capital to improve level of service	(40,509)	(51,049)	(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)	(14,230)	(15,418)	(15,034)	(15,230)	(14,278)	(14,368)	(14,652)	(14,851)	(15,134)	(15,646)
Less capital contributions	33,168	38,205	33,935	13,191	36,338	46,133	32,938	34,138	23,391	11,256	11,492
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	19,709	22,855	25,602	27,903	32,771	38,104	41,598	45,479	47,686	49,354	52,912
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	**(2,049)**	**(8,587)**	**(3,421)**	**15,299**	**(3,585)**	**(6,474)**	**10,618**	**12,725**	**24,661**	**37,940**	**41,078**
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	**(38,416)**	**(45,863)**	**(43,794)**	**(27,458)**	**(50,973)**	**(60,109)**	**(46,751)**	**(48,496)**	**(37,313)**	**(23,972)**	**(24,779)**

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 $78 million largely due to proposed parking fee changes, increases in capital/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 $92 million and is driven by higher operating cost budgets for a range of renewed contracts for repairs and maintenance activities, additional resourcing put in place and higher depreciation costs linked to the increased capital investment.

Capital - Transport

Capital expenditure has increased by $96 million based on cost escalations across several existing projects (for e.g. area-wide pavement treatment), some new projects planned to deal with growth impacts on the roading network like Subdivision improvements project and additional funding for network resilience work like Eastern Hutt Road resilience.

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 Te Awa Kairangi Lower Hutt. 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 quality of life for residents 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. 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.

Significant negative effects and mitigation

Concentrating on economic sectors with lower value might draw away attention and resources from those sectors capable of delivering higher long-term value to the city.

Capital Projects

Capital projects											
City Development	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project	Forecast BR	Draft	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											
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	332	458	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	3,860	2,068	5,053	5,163	10,546	16,135	10,958	5,575	-	-	-
RiverLink - Replacement riverbank car park	-	-	-	-	1,620	1,652	-	-	-	-	-
RiverLink - Intersections	1,000	8,104	6,280	-	13,107	6,684	-	-	-	-	-
RiverLink - Riverbank park	-	-	-	3,842	11,773	16,010	8,155	-	-	-	-
RiverLink - Bridge	4,500	15,879	27,154	27,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	16,325	32,003	41,779	38,735	37,815	40,768	19,834	6,077	439	934	494

Operating Projects over $250k per year

Operating projects											
City Development	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
Urban Precinct Placemaking	73	450	111	114	116	119	121	124	126	129	131
Development Stimulus Package	3,546	3,275	3,035	140	172	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petone 2040	7	342	54	56	57	58	59	61	62	63	64
Total	3,626	4,067	3,201	309	346	177	181	185	188	192	195

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	2,805	12,232	17,051	14,151	6,685	3,409	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	**2,889**	**12,319**	**17,140**	**14,242**	**6,778**	**3,504**	**97**	**99**	**101**	**103**	**105**
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	1,679	1,949	2,017	2,088	2,140	2,195	2,250	2,306	2,364	2,423	2,484
Operating costs	8,886	5,002	3,149	17,591	17,291	5,252	21,295	7,808	2,339	2,324	2,374
Support costs/internal charges	2,309	2,942	2,872	2,925	2,988	3,055	3,162	3,286	3,226	3,304	3,442
Interest expenditure	2,431	3,116	3,900	5,056	6,311	7,994	9,306	10,172	10,350	10,409	9,536
Depreciation	12	(7)	30	30	32	32	29	27	27	27	28
Total expenditure	**15,317**	**13,002**	**11,968**	**27,690**	**28,762**	**18,528**	**36,042**	**23,599**	**18,306**	**18,487**	**17,864**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	**(12,428)**	**(683)**	**5,172**	**(13,448)**	**(21,984)**	**(15,024)**	**(35,945)**	**(23,500)**	**(18,205)**	**(18,384)**	**(17,759)**
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	**16,324**	**32,003**	**41,778**	**38,735**	**37,815**	**40,768**	**19,834**	**6,077**	**439**	**934**	**493**
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(12,428)	(683)	5,172	(13,448)	(21,984)	(15,024)	(35,945)	(23,500)	(18,205)	(18,384)	(17,759)
Add capital contributions	(2,805)	(12,232)	(17,051)	(14,151)	(6,685)	(3,409)	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	**(15,233)**	**(12,915)**	**(11,879)**	**(27,599)**	**(28,669)**	**(18,433)**	**(35,945)**	**(23,500)**	**(18,205)**	**(18,384)**	**(17,759)**
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	(2,060)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	(14,264)	(31,946)	(41,741)	(37,937)	(37,279)	(40,720)	(19,355)	(5,823)	(253)	(258)	(262)
Capital to replace existing assets	-	(57)	(37)	(798)	(536)	(48)	(479)	(254)	(186)	(676)	(231)
Less capital contributions	2,805	12,232	17,051	14,151	6,685	3,409	-	-	-	-	-
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	**(13,507)**	**(18,705)**	**(23,604)**	**(18,963)**	**(25,361)**	**(31,435)**	**(19,805)**	**(6,050)**	**(412)**	**(907)**	**(465)**
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	**(28,740)**	**(31,620)**	**(35,483)**	**(46,562)**	**(54,030)**	**(49,868)**	**(55,750)**	**(29,550)**	**(18,617)**	**(19,291)**	**(18,224)**

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

Revenue – City Development

Revenue has increased by $36 million largely due to an assumed NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi subsidy for capital spend related to Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi – RiverLink.

Expenditure – City Development

Expenditure has increased by $84 million and is driven by higher operating costs, allocation of costs for internal support activities and interest costs linked to the higher capital spend.

Capital – City Development

Capital expenditure has increased by $119 million based on cost escalation across several existing projects mainly for Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi – RiverLink.

Oranga Hapori me te Oranga Ahurea - Social & Cultural Wellbeing

Introduction to Social & Cultural Wellbeing Section

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

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.

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.

Council staff 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.

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

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 a new community centre in the old post office building, which is a special spot with a Heritage Category 1 tag. 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

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

Statements of Service Performance

What we do
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, Council is committed to supporting local groups to improve their overall wellbeing. Through our hubs, 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. Council's 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.
Why we do it
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 and foster collaboration with groups and agencies across Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt. Council's facilities such as hubs contribute to the wellbeing of our people and vitality of the city by: • providing recreation opportunities that enhance individual health and wellbeing, including personal development and quality of life; and • attracting visitors and therefore providing economic benefits to the district.

A 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.

Significant negative effects and mitigation

Activities that facilitate gatherings and involve public spaces can have adverse effects, exposing participants to inherent risks. Certain programs and services offered at community hubs may potentially pose risks of injury to participants. Nonetheless, these risks are mitigated by the presence of trained staff. Systems are in position to regulate the rental and utilisation of community facilities, ensuring community safety.

Key Performance Indicators

Community partnering and support

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
We are working to help people facing homelessness and housing hardship:			
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
We provide safe spaces for social, leisure and educational activities:			
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	**2023/2024**	**2024/2025**	**2025/2026**	**2026/2027**	**2027/2028**	**2028/2029**	**2029/2030**	**2030/2031**	**2031/2032**	**2032/2033**	**2033/2034**
Project	**Forecast BR**	**Draft**	**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											
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Community Halls External and Internal Renewal	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	565	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	-	52	41	3	-	27
Treadwell Community Hall Renewal	-	33	54	23	30	24	26	19	11	9	27
Hardwick-Smith Lounge Renewal	-	137	17	92	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hutt Art Society Renewal	-	5	59	60	91	8	210	36	2	-	30
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Community Halls Improvements	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walter Nash Centre Equipment and Fitout	95	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walter NashTaita Centre Furniture	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Hubs - Building Improvements	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion	-	-	-	-	-	-	486	-	-	-	-
Community Panel Projects	336	-	0	520	-	-	555	-	-	589	-
Community Houses	-	-	56	-	-	59	-	-	63	-	-
	1,192	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	477	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	**1,476**	**1,554**	**1,588**	**559**	**571**	**566**	**578**	**590**	**601**	**612**	**625**
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	4,125	4,299	4,436	3,522	3,610	3,700	3,793	3,888	3,985	4,084	4,186
Operating costs	4,752	4,426	4,570	4,600	4,685	4,658	4,763	4,854	4,959	5,063	5,160
Support costs/internal charges	1,798	4,737	4,560	4,618	4,647	4,798	5,011	5,079	4,858	4,964	5,247
Interest expenditure	549	667	705	828	974	1,005	1,186	1,162	999	713	313
Depreciation	1,447	1,436	1,500	1,591	1,799	1,915	2,159	2,488	2,575	2,622	2,684
Total expenditure	**12,671**	**15,565**	**15,771**	**15,159**	**15,715**	**16,076**	**16,912**	**17,471**	**17,376**	**17,446**	**17,590**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	**(11,195)**	**(14,011)**	**(14,183)**	**(14,600)**	**(15,144)**	**(15,510)**	**(16,334)**	**(16,881)**	**(16,775)**	**(16,834)**	**(16,965)**
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)	(11,195)	(14,011)	(14,183)	(14,600)	(15,144)	(15,510)	(16,334)	(16,881)	(16,775)	(16,834)	(16,965)
Add capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	**(11,195)**	**(14,011)**	**(14,183)**	**(14,600)**	**(15,144)**	**(15,510)**	**(16,334)**	**(16,881)**	**(16,775)**	**(16,834)**	**(16,965)**
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	(594)	(5)	(61)	(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	1,436	1,500	1,591	1,799	1,915	2,159	2,488	2,575	2,622	2,684
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	**254**	**946**	**495**	**129**	**(224)**	**1,360**	**(2,042)**	**1,649**	**1,468**	**1,949**	**1,946**
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	**(10,941)**	**(13,065)**	**(13,688)**	**(14,471)**	**(15,368)**	**(14,150)**	**(18,376)**	**(15,232)**	**(15,307)**	**(14,885)**	**(15,019)**

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 $34 million and is driven mainly by higher operating cost allocation for internal support activities and cost escalations across the operating budgets for the activity.

Capital - Community partnering and support

Capital expenditure has increased by $3 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
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. For example, in Council's 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.

Significant negative effects and mitigation

Places where people gather can have drawbacks and expose individuals to the typical risks of public spaces. Certain recreational areas and programs provided might pose potential risks of injury to participants. However, we work to minimise these risks by adhering to safety standards. Additionally, we have procedures in place to handle any disturbances to plants and animals during construction or maintenance work.

Reserves Investment Strategy

The Reserves Investment Strategy recognises the incredible opportunity we have to provide better quality green spaces to help address the effects of growth and intensification in our city. Within the Strategy you'll find a proposed project list for the next 10 years. These projects will be funded through Reserve Financial Contributions, enacted under the Resource Management Act and District Plan. Budgets allocated to each project are estimates only and may change based on further community feedback and design.

Key Performance Indicators

Open Spaces, Parks and Reserves

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
We provide leisure and recreational opportunities to our community:			
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	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project	Forecast BR	Draft	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											
Reserve Developments	-	7,750	4,800	2,750	4,450	5,550	300	200	100	50	-
Bell Park Development	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Creek reserve development	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tree Planting City Wide	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Street Pomare reserve development	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaney Park	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital projects to replace existing assets											
Seats & Bins	63	65	68	72	76	79	83	85	90	93	97
Parks Buildings Capital Renewals	1,085	2,147	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
Sportsground Buildings Renewal	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Playgrounds	216	223	1,161	247	258	270	281	291	305	317	330
Petone Wharf	-	500	6,000	5,500	0	0	-	-	-	0	0
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
Korohiwa Bus Barn Renewal	-	10	29	53	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hutt Rec Artificial Turf Renewal	-	-	-	-	492	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hutt Rec Sand Carpet Renewal	-	-	-	612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petone Grandstand Renewal	-	200	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Renewals Projects	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-
Williams Park Improvements	447	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Car Park Development	-	-	-	-	246	-	-	140	-	-	-
Wainuiomata Garden Of Remembrance	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jubilee Park Drainage	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meadowbank Reserve Development Belmont	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	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	273	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-
	6,264	15,029	19,413	13,217	9,321	14,363	10,591	5,159	6,861	4,652	3,654

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	1,093	1,131	1,072	1,099	1,126	1,154	1,183	1,213	1,243	1,274
Operating costs	14,248	16,564	14,160	14,599	15,108	15,411	15,887	16,343	16,891	17,825	16,521
Support costs/internal charges	1,406	1,037	1,021	1,046	1,078	1,092	1,135	1,169	1,134	1,158	1,235
Interest expenditure	1,269	1,724	2,222	2,671	2,909	3,298	3,524	3,450	3,158	2,678	1,854
Depreciation	3,397	3,830	4,087	5,405	6,907	7,182	7,547	8,006	7,640	6,130	6,613
Total expenditure	**21,289**	**24,248**	**22,621**	**24,793**	**27,101**	**28,109**	**29,247**	**30,151**	**30,036**	**29,034**	**27,497**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	**(17,022)**	**(19,478)**	**(17,694)**	**(19,658)**	**(21,915)**	**(23,029)**	**(24,122)**	**(24,981)**	**(24,821)**	**(23,774)**	**(22,193)**
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	**6,264**	**15,028**	**19,413**	**13,217**	**9,320**	**14,364**	**10,590**	**5,159**	**6,861**	**4,652**	**3,654**
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(17,022)	(19,478)	(17,694)	(19,658)	(21,915)	(23,029)	(24,122)	(24,981)	(24,821)	(23,774)	(22,193)
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	**(19,622)**	**(22,478)**	**(20,694)**	**(22,658)**	**(24,915)**	**(26,029)**	**(27,122)**	**(27,981)**	**(27,821)**	**(26,774)**	**(25,193)**
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	(1,400)	(7,750)	(4,800)	(2,750)	(4,450)	(5,550)	(300)	(200)	(100)	(50)	-
Capital to improve level of service	(2,651)	(3,138)	(3,071)	(3,218)	(1,422)	(6,224)	(8,457)	(1,859)	(4,288)	(1,156)	(1,672)
Capital to replace existing assets	(2,213)	(4,140)	(11,542)	(7,249)	(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	3,830	4,087	5,405	6,907	7,182	7,547	8,006	7,640	6,130	6,613
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	**(267)**	**(8,198)**	**(12,326)**	**(4,812)**	**587**	**(4,182)**	**(43)**	**5,847**	**3,779**	**4,478**	**5,959**
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	**(19,889)**	**(30,676)**	**(33,020)**	**(27,470)**	**(24,328)**	**(30,211)**	**(27,165)**	**(22,134)**	**(24,042)**	**(22,296)**	**(19,234)**

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 million largely due to financial contributions for reserves assumed to continue at the actual levels 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 $8 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 $4 million based on investigation of asset management requirements and updated cost estimates for the required capital work programme.

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 swimming pools, fitness centres, art spaces, and museums form the beating heart of the communities they serve. 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.
Why we do it
Overall facilities contribute to enhancing cultural life, diversity, and 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. Council focuses 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 high-quality services at a cost that helps make them accessible for the entire community. Aquatic and fitness facilities contribute to the wellbeing of our people and vitality of the city by: • 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.

Significant negative effects and mitigation

Activities that facilitate gatherings and occur in public spaces can sometimes have adverse effects, exposing participants to inherent risks. Certain pool programs we offer may potentially pose risks of injury to participants. However, these risks are minimized with the presence of trained staff. Systems are in place to regulate the rental and usage of community facilities, ensuring community safety.

Key Performance Indicators

Connectivity, creativity, learning and recreation

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
We provide our community with access to a leisure and recreational opportunities:			
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%
We enable access to arts and culture:			
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%

HUTT CITY TE AWA KAIRANGI

Capital Projects - Connectivity, creativity, learning and recreation

Capital projects											
Connectivity, Creativity, Learning, & Recreation	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project	Forecast BR	Draft	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											
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	-	12	169
Dowse Gallery Lighting	21	44	-	68	-	83	-	112	-	103	-
Petone Settlers Museum Building & Plant Renewal	158	4	9	55	53	6	245	10	26	-	19
Other Pool Projects	440	4,856	-	-	256	109	383	146	193	107	244
Huia Pool Fitness Suite Equipment Replacement	-	-	-	-	297	-	-	-	-	329	-
Stokes Valley Pool Roof Replacement	679	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Equipment Replacement Programme Librar	101	350	62	46	124	48	67	50	135	52	73
Replace Library Shelving	53	120	123	23	160	55	25	25	26	26	27
Libraries Stock Replacement	711	680	695	696	666	681	632	644	657	670	682
Clubhouse Equipment Renewal	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libraries Interior and Exterior Renewal	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moera Library Renewal	-	441	911	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	0	24
Wainuiomata Library Renewal	-	24	42	22	223	0	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
Dowse Heat Pump	10	910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	28,009	3,211	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 Improvemer	-	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)	-	3,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion (McKenzie Pool)	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion (Libraries)	-	490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
War Memorial Library Renewal	-	1	-	3	160	3	7	3	-	1,131	6
	31,413	18,336	6,986	3,897	4,063	2,194	4,484	2,783	37,975	4,322	2,193

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	4,123	5,726	6,400	6,554	6,713	6,868	7,019	7,169	7,320	7,470	7,628
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	13,600	6,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	735	1,048	754	719	735	752	768	783	799	814	829
Total revenue	**18,494**	**13,524**	**7,154**	**7,273**	**7,448**	**7,620**	**7,787**	**7,952**	**8,119**	**8,284**	**8,457**
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	9,330	11,441	12,361	12,737	13,056	13,383	13,717	14,059	14,411	14,771	15,140
Operating costs	6,735	8,054	8,419	8,566	8,733	8,956	9,179	9,388	9,602	9,814	10,032
Support costs/internal charges	7,720	7,499	7,211	7,303	7,368	7,560	7,858	8,128	7,891	8,068	8,388
Interest expenditure	4,198	4,755	4,654	4,829	5,121	5,150	5,243	5,166	6,267	5,530	4,074
Depreciation	4,261	6,669	8,430	8,768	9,594	9,721	9,898	10,554	11,124	11,713	12,533
Total expenditure	**32,244**	**38,418**	**41,075**	**42,203**	**43,872**	**44,770**	**45,895**	**47,295**	**49,295**	**49,896**	**50,167**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	**(13,750)**	**(24,894)**	**(33,921)**	**(34,930)**	**(36,424)**	**(37,150)**	**(38,108)**	**(39,343)**	**(41,176)**	**(41,612)**	**(41,710)**
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	**31,413**	**18,336**	**6,986**	**3,897**	**4,063**	**2,194**	**4,484**	**2,783**	**38,039**	**4,323**	**2,193**
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(13,750)	(24,894)	(33,921)	(34,930)	(36,424)	(37,150)	(38,108)	(39,343)	(41,176)	(41,612)	(41,710)
Add capital contributions	(13,600)	(6,750)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	**(27,350)**	**(31,644)**	**(33,921)**	**(34,930)**	**(36,424)**	**(37,150)**	**(38,108)**	**(39,343)**	**(41,176)**	**(41,612)**	**(41,710)**
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	(29,109)	(9,082)	(956)	(825)	(1,340)	(976)	(1,388)	(817)	(36,366)	(2,198)	(614)
Capital to replace existing assets	(2,304)	(9,254)	(6,030)	(3,072)	(2,723)	(1,218)	(3,096)	(1,966)	(1,673)	(2,125)	(1,579)
Less capital contributions	13,600	6,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	4,261	6,669	8,430	8,768	9,594	9,721	9,898	10,554	11,124	11,713	12,533
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total loan (funding)/repayment	**(13,552)**	**(4,917)**	**1,444**	**4,871**	**5,531**	**7,527**	**5,414**	**7,771**	**(26,915)**	**7,390**	**10,340**
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	**(40,902)**	**(36,561)**	**(32,477)**	**(30,059)**	**(30,893)**	**(29,623)**	**(32,694)**	**(31,572)**	**(68,091)**	**(34,222)**	**(31,370)**

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 $11 million largely due to changes to fees and charges to offset rising costs across the activity and rephasing of capital grant related to Naenae pool.

Expenditure - Connectivity, creativity, learning and recreation

Expenditure has increased by $38 million driven by additional resourcing put in place, cost escalations in operating costs, higher interest and depreciation costs linked to the capital spend, offset by reduction in cost allocation for internal support activities.

Capital - Connectivity, creativity, learning and recreation
Capital expenditure has increased by $43 million based on investigation of asset management requirements and updated cost estimates for the required programme of works.

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

Statements of Service Performance

What we do
Council plays a crucial role in local democracy, 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. This is how we ensure democratic processes are upheld and remain accountable to our community. 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.
Why we do it
Council's governance activities are driven by a 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. 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.

Key Performance Indicators

Governance, strategy and partnerships

Performance Measure	Reporting frequency	Target 2024-25	Target 2024-34
Our community is provided with the information they require to participate in the democratic process:			
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	1,398	1,471	1,498	1,535	1,600	1,613	1,653	1,723	1,737	1,780
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	4,697	4,892	5,004	5,014	5,228	5,384	5,444	5,539	5,657	5,742
Interest expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(28)	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditure	**7,173**	**8,289**	**9,114**	**8,772**	**8,885**	**9,767**	**9,420**	**9,584**	**10,384**	**9,963**	**10,156**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	**(7,173)**	**(8,289)**	**(8,884)**	**(8,772)**	**(8,885)**	**(9,521)**	**(9,420)**	**(9,584)**	**(10,123)**	**(9,963)**	**(10,156)**
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	(7,173)	(8,289)	(8,884)	(8,772)	(8,885)	(9,521)	(9,420)	(9,584)	(10,123)	(9,963)	(10,156)
Add capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total rates funding requirement	**(7,173)**	**(8,289)**	**(8,884)**	**(8,772)**	**(8,885)**	**(9,521)**	**(9,420)**	**(9,584)**	**(10,123)**	**(9,963)**	**(10,156)**
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)**	**(8,283)**	**(8,881)**	**(8,772)**	**(8,885)**	**(9,521)**	**(9,420)**	**(9,584)**	**(10,123)**	**(9,963)**	**(10,156)**

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 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	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	2031/2032	2032/2033	2033/2034
Project	Forecast BR	Draft	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
Description	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
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	718	734	751	768	785	802	818	834	850	866
Defibrillators	43	11	12	24	12	12	25	13	13	27	40
Petone Clock Tower Renewal	-	-	3	2	-	1	12	-	-	-	1
Capital projects to improve level of service											
Other (IT) Projects	105	57	63	53	849	816	882	780	930	513	952
System Upgrades	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Facilities Seismic Strengthening	-	1,772	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle Purchase	726	828	1,629	741	803	828	1,778	807	872	896	1,921
IT CCTV	-	200	204	209	214	219	223	228	232	237	241
The Pavilion Improvements	257	-	145	-	-	107	-	-	-	-	-
	3,253	4,278	3,531	2,454	3,940	3,701	5,174	3,795	5,082	4,154	5,263

Operating Projects over $250k per year - Corporate Services

Operating projects											
Corporate Services	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
Go Digital Program	1,780	5,543	2,027	1,046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,780	5,543	2,027	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	183,622	208,411	236,547	268,480	304,188	343,429	370,560	399,834	431,421	465,503
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	408	416	426	435	445	454	463	473	514	523
Total revenue	**160,901**	**190,130**	**213,708**	**241,947**	**273,989**	**309,816**	**349,188**	**376,417**	**405,797**	**437,541**	**471,752**
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	15,359	17,568	17,892	18,530	18,981	19,457	19,942	20,440	20,952	21,476	22,012
Operating costs	8,152	11,535	9,594	8,232	6,859	6,302	5,632	5,373	3,716	3,078	2,585
Support costs/internal charges	(29,324)	(34,067)	(33,241)	(33,776)	(34,218)	(35,152)	(36,460)	(37,534)	(36,640)	(37,445)	(39,016)
Interest expenditure	3,611	3,885	3,981	4,043	4,182	4,397	4,656	4,669	4,763	4,763	4,720
Depreciation	1,064	1,140	1,918	2,427	3,015	3,244	3,702	3,827	3,295	3,381	4,037
Total expenditure	**(1,138)**	**61**	**144**	**(544)**	**(1,181)**	**(1,752)**	**(2,528)**	**(3,225)**	**(3,914)**	**(4,747)**	**(5,662)**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	**162,039**	**190,069**	**213,564**	**242,491**	**275,170**	**311,568**	**351,716**	**379,642**	**409,711**	**442,288**	**477,414**
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	**3,253**	**4,278**	**3,531**	**2,454**	**3,939**	**3,701**	**5,174**	**3,795**	**5,082**	**4,154**	**5,263**
PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Surplus/(deficit)	162,039	190,069	213,564	242,491	275,170	311,568	351,716	379,642	409,711	442,288	477,414
Add capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)	36,313	33,294	25,864	35,547	35,076	16,726	20,342	(736)	(24,155)	(46,956)	(64,768)
Total rates funding requirement	**198,352**	**223,363**	**239,428**	**278,038**	**310,246**	**328,294**	**372,058**	**378,906**	**385,556**	**395,332**	**412,646**
LOAN FUNDING REQUIREMENT											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	(1,162)	(2,856)	(2,041)	(1,003)	(1,866)	(1,970)	(2,883)	(1,814)	(2,034)	(1,646)	(3,115)
Capital to replace existing assets	(2,091)	(1,422)	(1,490)	(1,451)	(2,073)	(1,731)	(2,291)	(1,981)	(3,048)	(2,508)	(2,148)
Less capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	1,064	1,140	1,918	2,427	3,015	3,244	3,702	3,827	3,295	3,381	4,037
Less asset sales	436	451	210	863	455	493	507	1,088	494	533	548
Less rate funded debt repayment	(36,313)	(33,294)	(25,864)	(35,547)	(35,076)	(16,726)	(20,342)	736	24,155	46,956	64,768
Total loan (funding)/repayment	**(38,066)**	**(35,981)**	**(27,267)**	**(34,711)**	**(35,545)**	**(16,690)**	**(21,307)**	**1,856**	**22,862**	**46,716**	**64,090**
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT	**160,286**	**187,382**	**212,161**	**243,327**	**274,701**	**311,604**	**350,751**	**380,762**	**408,418**	**442,048**	**476,736**

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 $698 million largely due to assumed rates revenue increases.

Expenditure - Corporate Services

Expenditure has decreased by $14 million and is driven mainly by increases in the allocation of internal support services recovery.

Capital - Corporate Services

Capital expenditure has decreased by $1.4 million based on an updated capital programme along with the transfer of Go Digital costs to operating.

Ngā whakatau me ngā whakapae o te kawe ratonga

Service performance judgements and assumptions

PBE FRS 48 Service Performance Reporting standard Introduction

Council is responsible for democratic and effective decision making in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai / Lower Hutt. Council is also bound by the Local Government Act 2002 to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of the city's current and future communities.

How Council selects performance measures

In the Council's 10-year plan, significant steps have been taken to evaluate their performance in various ways. This evaluation involves summarising overall performance, assessing the effectiveness of different activities, and providing yearly reports.

One major decision for the Council is ensuring that the goals set for our services align with the criteria used to gauge our performance. Council closely examines how these goals and measurements align to ensure that the selected measurements truly reflect the quality of services within the community.

Council don't make these decisions in isolation. They seek input and feedback from people in our community, including residents, those who pay local rates, local boards, and other communities. They consider this input about our services and how to measure their quality. This feedback is collected during the Long-Term Plan, Annual Plan consultation process and through annual Resident Satisfaction Surveys.

The Local Government Act (2002) prescribes specific rules that require standard measurements for different types of activities. This allows people to compare services across Council. Council also takes advice from the Department of

Internal Affairs (DIA) on how to measure certain things following specific guidelines, (such as processing a certain percentage of building permits and resource consents within 20 days). These decisions are essential for ensuring that our method of assessing our services aligns with community preferences, our objectives, and the law.

In addition to the selection of performance measurements, Council also make decisions about how they measure, compile, and present information about the quality of our services. They have a consistent way of reviewing and selecting performance measures. This method looks at why Councils are spending the money they receive now and what they aim to accomplish with it. It helps determine performance measures. They check each measure using certain rules that make sense and show our progress well.

Council have taken steps to guarantee that these performance measures sufficiently contribute to tracking our progress in achieving the objectives outlined in the 10-year long plan. The Council's Service Performance Indicators are found in the "Our Performance" section.

Resident satisfaction surveys

Council uses surveys to help us understand what customers, local residents, and the community think about their services. They are different from surveys that only ask if people are happy with our specific services. Creating these surveys is a meticulous process. Skilled professionals, craft them using the most effective survey methods. Council ensure that the questions are straightforward, avoiding any bias that might influence people's responses. In situations where it's crucial to maintain complete fairness, Council collaborate with impartial organisations to conduct the surveys.

The insights gained from these surveys serve enhance our procedures and making our services even better in the times ahead. Council takes great care in selecting the individuals to participate in our surveys, aiming for a diverse representation that closely mirrors the community of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt. They may make slight adjustments to survey results to ensure accurate reflection of the characteristics of the targeted groups. Additionally, when applicable, they employ advanced statistical techniques to assess the significance of survey findings. In cases where the results exhibit uncertainty due to low response rates, Council is transparent in communicating this to ensure full awareness among their audience.

Council use a number of expert survey techniques to make sure their surveys are as good as they can be. For example, surveys about their services are done more frequently because they want to keep improving their services.

Surveys seeking generally opinions are done once a year to get an overall picture of what people think at that particular time. Council also runs surveys with the general population, like the Quality of Life survey, to find out what people think about life in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt.

These surveys see the effectiveness of how services are and how they impact people's lives. These surveys help understand how well services are performing and give an idea on how to make them better. It helps to make good decisions based on real information from the community.

How Council report on performance measures and results

The year-end results for performance measures are reported in annual reports. Results are reported in a table under the heading Key Performance Indicators for each activity area. Comparative results are provided for the prior year to give a comparison at a similar point in time and show trends. Where a standard for a performance measure has not been met, or there is a significant variance, an explanation is included.

External implications for statements about performance

The introduction of the (the standard) brings more rigorous requirements for reporting service performance to enhance accountability and decision making. External factors beyond an entity's control, such as government policy changes, travel restrictions, and economic conditions, can influence service performance results.

Hutt City Council utilises non financial Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) based on the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan, ensuring alignment with Council priorities and performance improvement. These KPI's measure outcomes directly controllable by the Council.

PBE FRS 48 encourages presentation on clear and meaningful service performance information alongside financial statements, emphasising the application of qualitative characteristics and constraints in reporting. Reporting consistency and the disclosure of significant judgements affecting performance information are critical aspects of the Standard. HCC's impact assessment highlights expected changes and required disclosures due to these new reporting standards.

Disclosure of key judgements for 2024-34

In our previous annual reports, Council not only included disclosures about Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), but they also provided additional information on non-financial matters. This included details about the number of complaints received regarding water supply, wastewater, and stormwater KPIs, which were assessed by external auditors. Council also address concerns related to the reliability of the water supply, particularly regarding the percentage of water loss.

The report emphasised the Government's Three Waters Reform program and discussed uncertainties related to measuring greenhouse gas emissions. Council continues these disclosures and have included other important judgments and recommendations from auditors. This involves sharing information about our reasoning behind selecting specific KPIs, among other relevant matters.

Entities share the important decisions they make when reporting on their performance according to specific rules. Several factors determine when these decisions are shared, including how well the performance information aligns with the entity's goals and strategies, its internal consistency, and the level of freedom the entity possesses in selecting and presenting this information.

Other factors include the influence of certain attributes, such as importance and cost, and how user input affects the reporting. The entity also explains the decisions made when comparing past information or describing various elements and how they select measures and present their performance data.

Statement of compliance

This plan of the Hutt City Council has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the LGA which includes the requirement to comply with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (NZ GAAP).

The Hutt City Council service performance has been prepared in accordance with the Tier 1 PBE financial reporting standards, which have been applied consistently throughout the period and complies with PBE financial reporting standards.

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

Significant forecasting assumptions

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
Post COVID-19 environmental impacts				
The Long Term Plan is prepared on the basis that Council services are operating in an environment not impacted directly by COVID-19. 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. Specific key assumptions have been made around interest rates, inflation, climate change and insurance costs related to natural disasters below.	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. Wider economic disruption will impact the affordability of rates and levels of non-payment.	Low	Pandemic events are by nature unanticipated; however any uncertainty will be higher in the short term and decrease over time.	Disruption to Council operations may result in reduced revenue from fees to fund Council activities. Project delays may result in challenges on delivering project timeframes and budgets.

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%	2.30%	2.30%	2.20%	2.10%	2.00%	2.00%	1.9%	1.9%

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
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	The actual rates for growth are significantly	Moderate	Uncertainty exists as the projected increases in population and the	Rates of growth that vary significantly from the assumed level will result in

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
allowance for growth and inflation. Average growth of 1.1% per annum in the rating base is assumed in 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.	different from the projected rates of growth.		associated number of houses may not be realised.	unbudgeted financial pressures.
Population growth				
The population of the city at the 2018 Census was 104,532. Our current population at the 50th 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 4.96% through the period of the Long-term Plan. Due to the volatility in market conditions this may change.	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. Based on Council's proposed borrowings profile, a 0.1% movement in interest rates will increase/decrease annual interest expense by between $562k to around $1.2M per annum across the 10-year period of this plan. The impact of this annual change would translate to an indicative rates impact of around 0.4% - 0.8%.

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
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 disasters. The level of insurance cover is calculated by extensive loss modelling, which estimates the maximum probable loss. Council collectively purchases insurance with the Wellington Councils Insurance Group (includes Kāpiti Coast District, Porirua City, Upper Hutt City and Greater Wellington Regional Councils).	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 increases more than budgeted.	Moderate	The timing or scale of a natural disaster event cannot be predicted. Should an event occur, there is uncertainty over 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.	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 increases more than budgeted.
Asset revaluation				
Council is undertaking the revaluation of 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	Asset revaluations differ from those budgeted; depreciation charges resulting may differ.	Moderate	Market buoyancy and property pricing influences the value of the property assets. Contract and construction prices influence the value of infrastructure assets.	A higher level of asset valuation means more depreciation to use to fund asset renewals and some improvements. 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.

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
assets' fair value. Revaluations are carried out every three years and this is factored into the financial projections based on an estimated rate of 7.5% based on information received from our valuers. For further information see council's accounting policies.				
Asset sales				
A small amount of asset sales is planned for surplus land following completion of Council projects.	Property prices are higher or lower than the planned sales amount	Moderate	Market buoyancy and property pricing influences the value of the property assets.	A higher sales price would result in a gain on the sale made by the Council. Lower prices would result in greater costs having to be absorbed by rates.
Asset lives				
The estimated useful lives of significant assets will be as shown in the Statement of Accounting Policies. The assets will continue to be revalued every three years. It is assumed that assets will be replaced at the end of their useful life. Ranges in average ages relate to the variability of component parts of assets and changing material and design of assets over time.	Assets wear out earlier or later than estimated.	Moderate-Low	The level of certainty of useful lives of assets ranges across different asset types. Underground assets that are not easily accessible have lower levels of confidence on their current condition and therefore expected remaining useful lives whereas aboveground assets have more certainty on their condition assessment and the useful life.	Depreciation and interest costs would increase if capital expenditure was required earlier than anticipated.

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
Asset condition				
The condition of the network is expected to improve over the period of the 10 Year Plan. Assumptions have been made regarding the average useful lives (per assumption above) and remaining lives of the asset groups, based on the current local knowledge and experience, asset condition information and historical trends.	Detailed condition assessments for underground three waters assets may reveal that they have aged faster than our theoretical modelling anticipates.	Moderate	By their nature underground assets are not visible and therefore condition information of these assets is not easily obtainable. 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.	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.				
NZ Transport Agency - Waka Kotahi				
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. There is some level of uncertainty around funding priorities based on the recent change in government.	Current funding patterns and subsidy percentages may change during the life of the Long Term Plan.	High	The impact of funding priorities on projects may change criteria based on the Government Policy Statement on land transport (GPS) which is not expected to be finalised ahead of adoption of the Long Term Plan 2024-34.	Any reduction in subsidy rate would lead to a reduction in the work programme, reprioritisation of projects or Council having to fund a higher share of the costs.

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
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 Financing policy) and factor in rising costs.	Fees and charges do not increase in line with the Revenue and Financing policy recovery rates.	Low	Funding choices for individual activities lead to lower than required increases in fees and charges. Fees and charges recovery rates are estimated at a point in time and may differ as the year progresses and other overhead costs increase.	Cost increases at a higher rate than the increases set for fees and charges would result in the need for funding from other sources such as rates to cover shortfalls.
Central government funding				
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). Budgets also included funding from the Infrastructure Acceleration Fund of $99M towards growth wastewater and stormwater projects on the valley floor.	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	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.

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
(excluding vested assets) and less than 25% of rates revenue.				
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. This has flow-on effects, such as capital and operational cost increases to maintain functional infrastructure. Social, economic, cultural and environmental impacts will also be felt by residents, businesses and visitors.	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. Impacts are less certain in the longer term, but likely to be more severe. 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.	Initiatives to optimise environmental outcomes for Lower Hutt inhabitants may be too expensive to progress in a financially constrained 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). 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.
Water Services reform				
The Water Services Reform programme was led by the previous government and there is some uncertainty due to	The legislation enacted by the new government could result in a significant change in the	Low	There is a high degree of uncertainty around the nature of this change.	Any resulting change may impact revenue, expenditure assets and liabilities that Council presents, however the activity will continue, led by any new entity created.

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
the change in government who have repealed the legislation around reform but new legislation is not yet enacted. 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 Long-term Plan has been prepared with Council's three waters services included. 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.	service delivery model for Water services, for e.g new council controlled entity for the Wellington region.			
Capital programme achievability				
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. Three Waters programme is assumed to be 100% delivered for the first three years of the	The planned capital programme is not able to be fully achieved over the life of the Long Term Plan. The increase in demand on contractors to achieve the programme may result in	High	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	Delays in projects can result in additional costs, including costs of retaining project staff for longer periods and inflationary impacts. The additional demand for contractors from the Council and in the region may impact market conditions and increase the cost of obtaining contractor services.

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
plan and reverts to 75% delivery per year thereafter. Council is projecting a significant increase in its capital programme to achieve the outcomes proposed in its Long Term Plan.	cost increases.		or internal resource to support the delivery of the programme within the timeframes and projected costs included in the Long Term Plan.	

Financial strategy

Draft Financial Strategy

Long Term Plan 2024-2034

Contents

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.
- maintaining principle of "growth pays for growth"

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 just over $2.7 billion for the 10 years of the plan, 60 per cent of which is for three waters and 20 per cent for transport. This investment level is a significant increase of $1.3 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 $1.1 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 $488 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 $38 million over the period. These are ongoing and reduce the rates funding requirement over the 10-year period, the projected rates revenue increases for ratepayers range between 16.9 per cent and 7 per cent. Based on the rates revenue settings proposed, an overall increase in rates charges for 2024-25 is estimated at 16.8% for an average residential property. The rates revenue rise equates to an average increase of $10.81 per week per household or an average increase of $562 per annum. Investment in Three Waters infrastructure makes up around 45% ($251) of the average $562 per annum rise. The remaining $311 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 $69.76 per week.

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 are118umarised 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 <link>

Infrastructure Strategy – refer <link>

Revenue and Financing Policy – revenue <link>

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 $2.3 billion and include infrastructure assets, land and buildings; whilst total liabilities are projected to be around $0.6 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

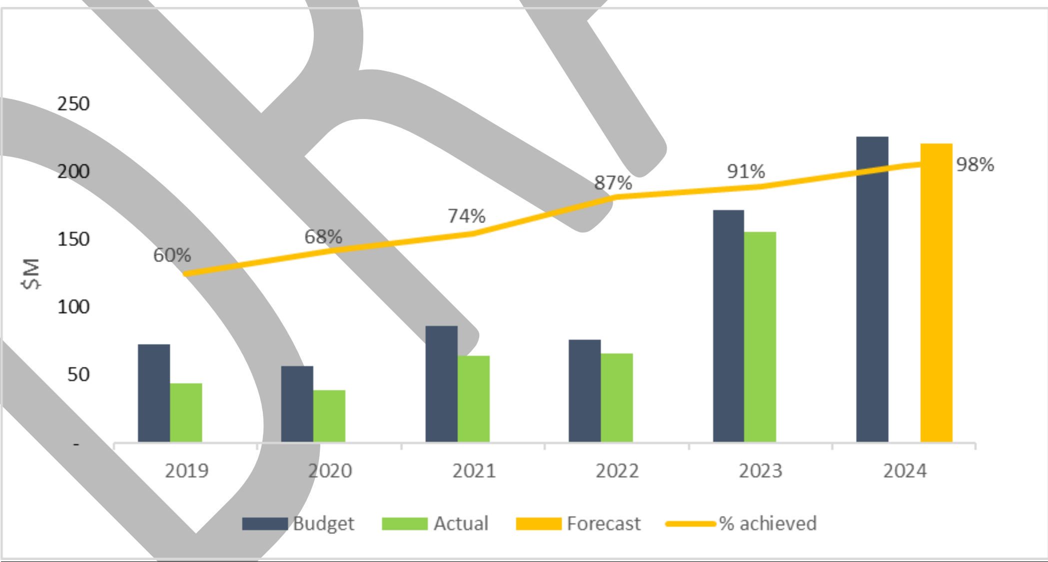


Figure 2: Council net debt

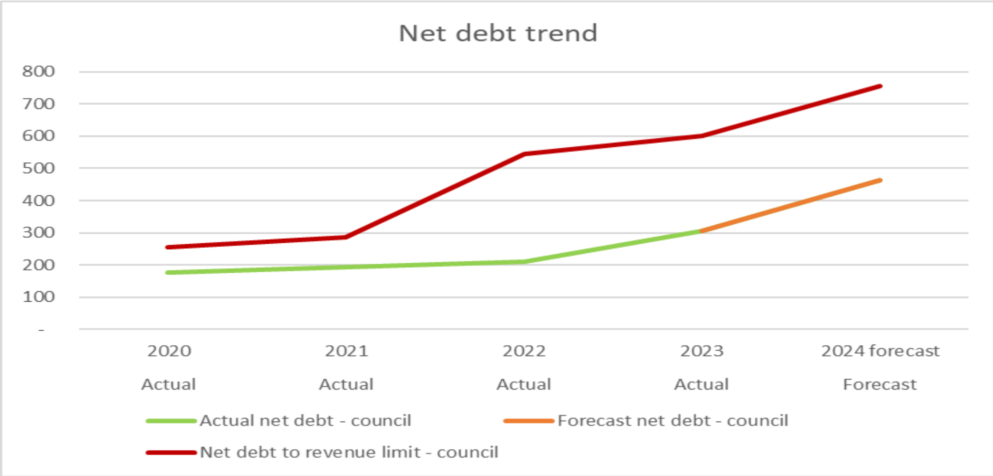


Figure 3: Sources of revenue trend

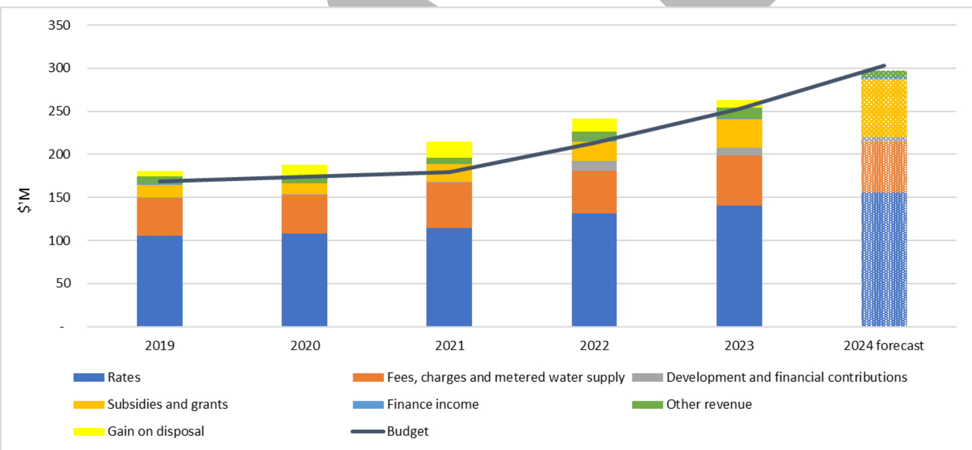
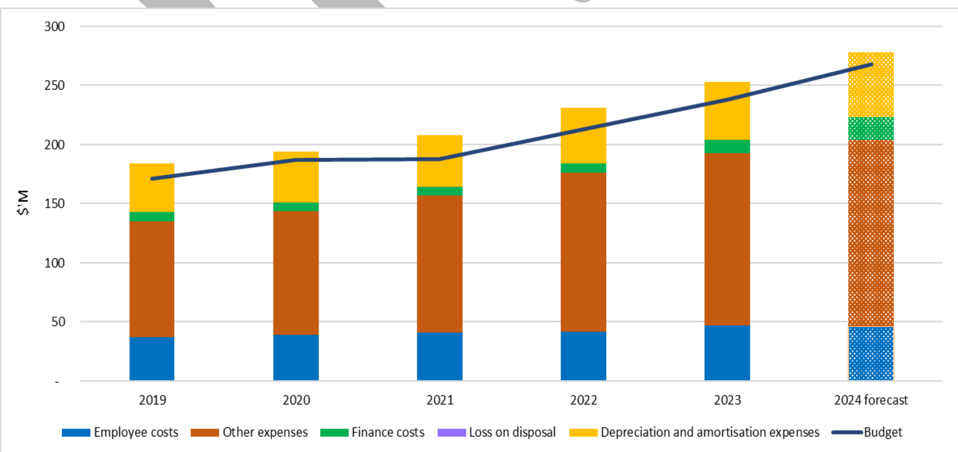


Figure 4: Operating expenditure by category trend



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 close to $2.7 billion on capital investment, 60 per cent of which is in the wastewater, stormwater and water supply area, and 20 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. We need to remain mindful that although there is higher investment proposed under the preferred option, we still might not be able to get on top of the work required to prevent asset failure. While the focus of this plan is for 10 years, there are significant challenges beyond the period of this plan related to the deferred investment and how this will be funded.

Key investment in the plan includes:

1. three waters investment of $1.6 billion, which includes asset renewals of $944 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 $545 million, including asset renewals of $149 million 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 $59 million, in city development to the value of $219 million, in social, cultural and wellbeing to the value of $203 million and corporate areas to the value of $42M.

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

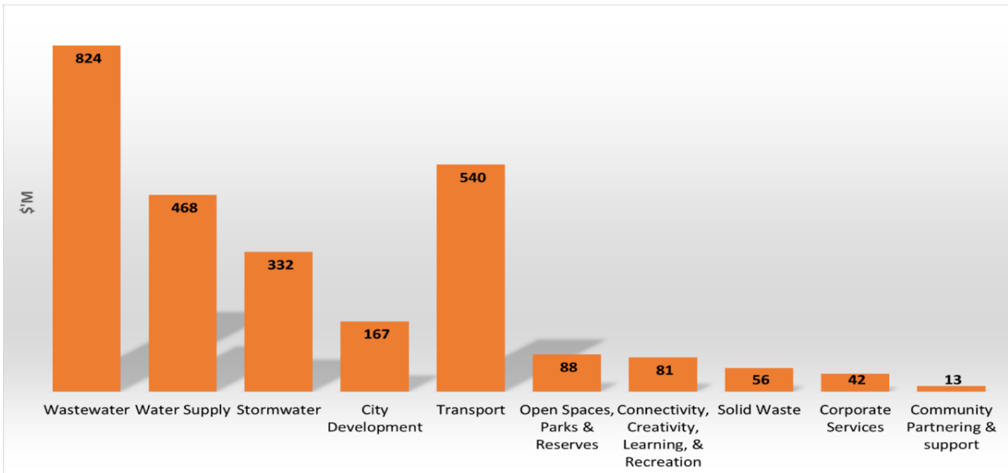


Figure 6: Planned capital investment per year over the 10 year plan

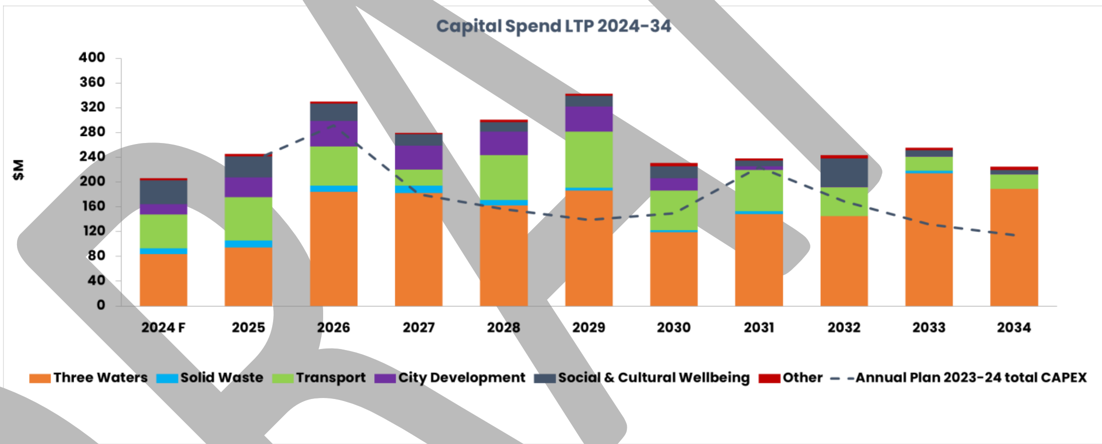


Figure 7: Total capital expenditure by driver

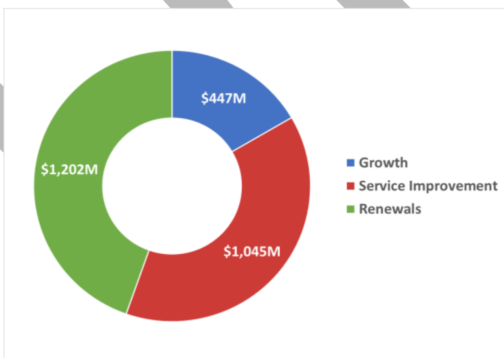
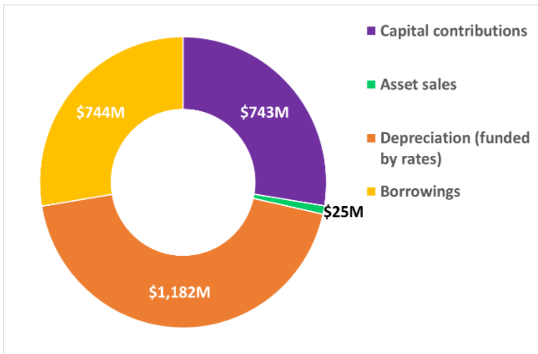


Figure 8: Capital expenditure funding sources



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. To support our budget forecasts, Wellington Water use age-based asset information to prioritise the areas most in need of renewals. Over the next 30 years, our goal is to reduce the renewals backlog and address future needs. Council is also working to better understand the condition of our assets in order to reduce the level of uncertainty and improve our overall understanding of the condition and expected life of asset.

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 and maintain current levels of service.

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

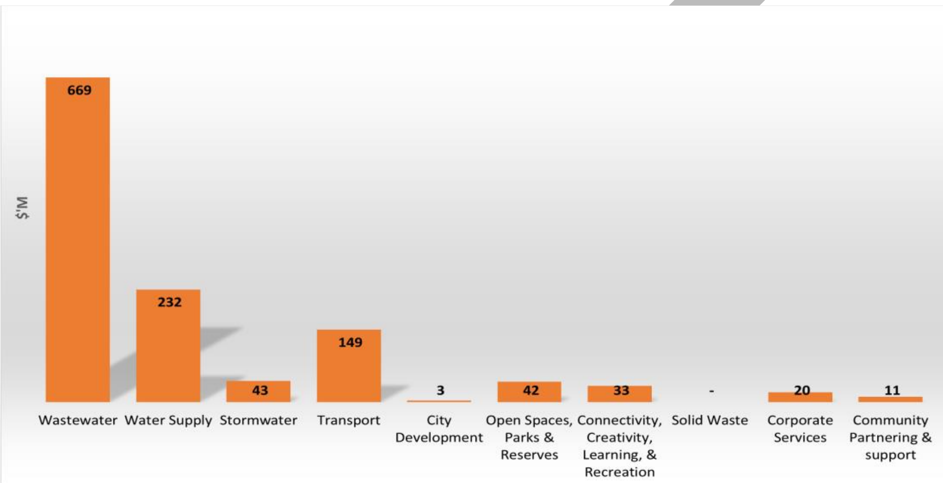
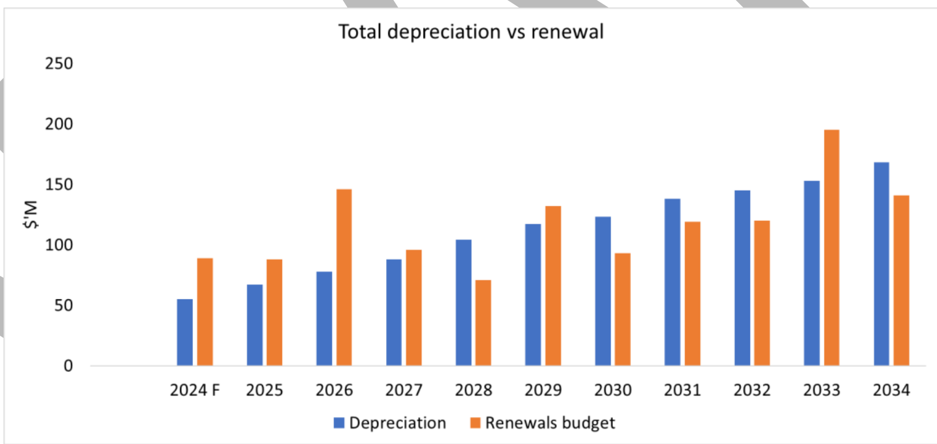


Figure 10 - Capital Renewals compared to depreciation



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$447 million; 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 and financial contributions is estimated at $144 million 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 $4.2 billion over the life of the 10-year plan, on average$422 million 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: Operating expenditure by Council Activity (average per year over 10 years)

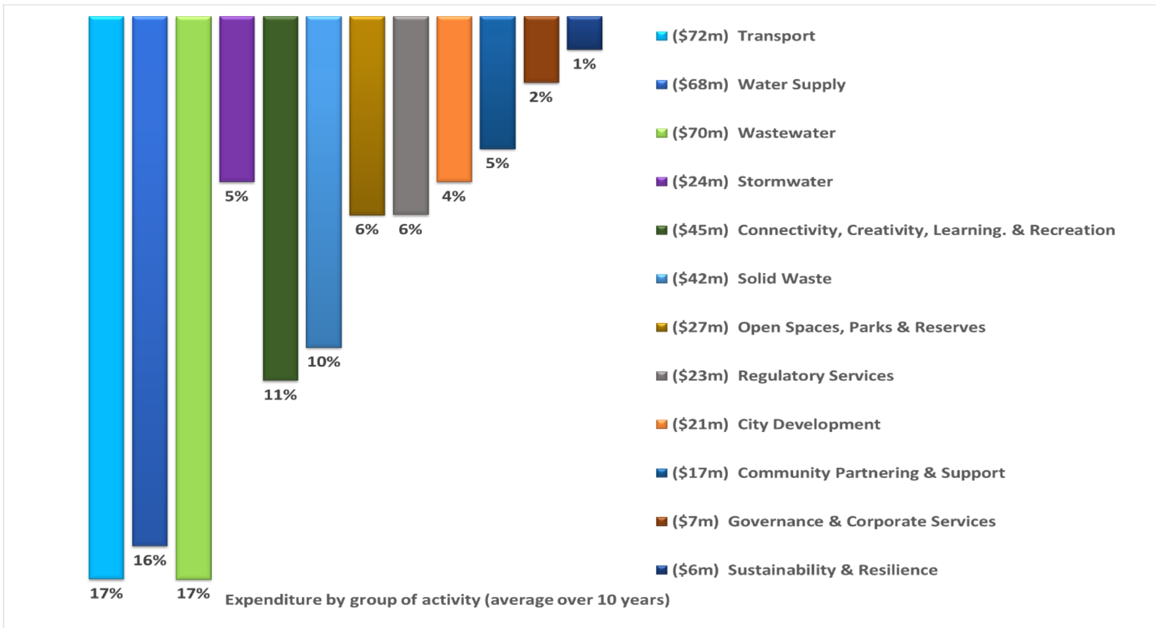
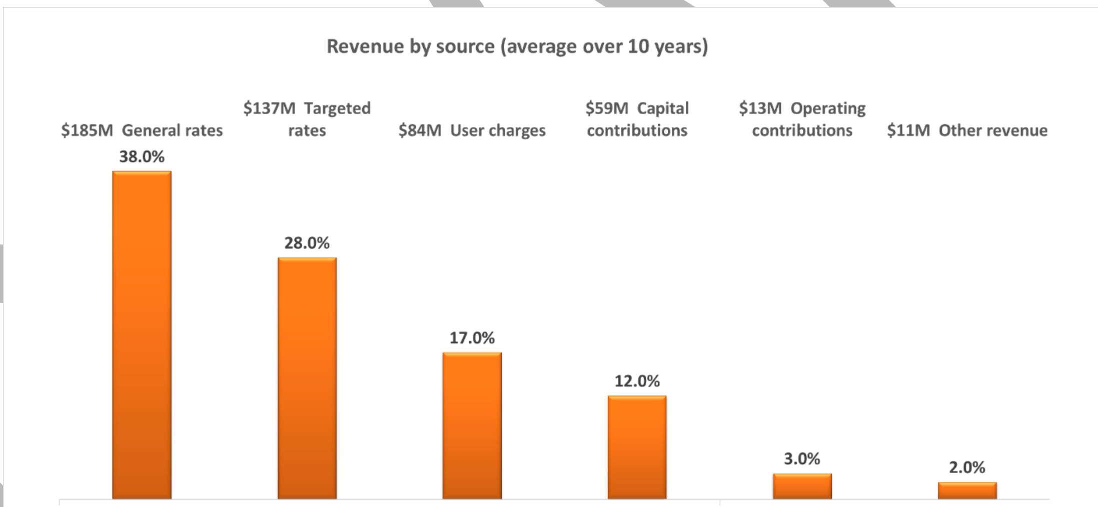


Figure 12: Revenue sources (average per year over 10 years)



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

Further savings, budget reductions and revenue opportunities of $38M has been included in the financial projections (favourable rates impact of 0.9% in 2024-25) for this 10-year plan.

These 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 $1.1 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. The proposed programme fully utilises the debt headroom capacity available whilst ensuring debt is managed prudently within the limits set.

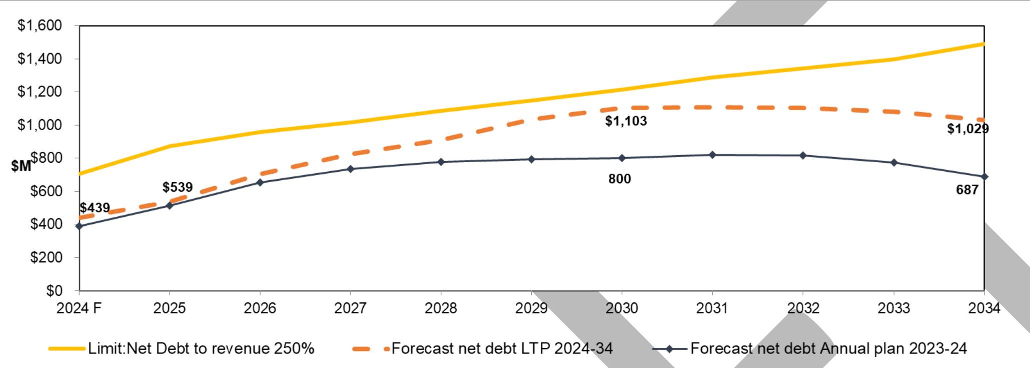
Managing debt in a prudent manner helps the Council build resilience and sustainability, as it provides the Council with financial capacity to cope with exceptional circumstances. The Treasury Risk Management Policy outlines different measures the Council uses to limit its level of debt; Table 1 summarises 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%(10% in 2024)
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	Below 25%(20% in 2024)

income	

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



The net debt to revenue ratio is set at a limit of 250%, which is within the Local Government Funding Agency debt covenants limit of 280%. The Council has set a 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.

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

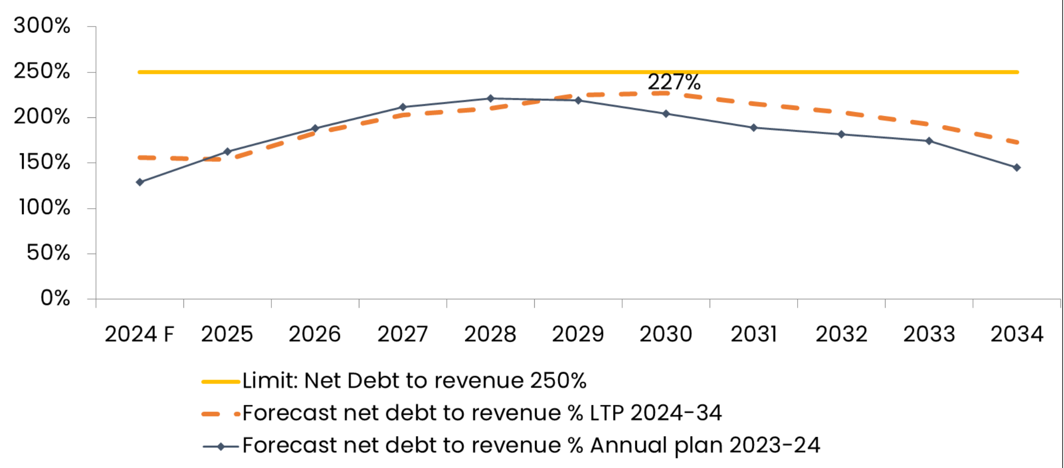


Figure 15: Projection of interest to revenue ratio compared to limit of 15%

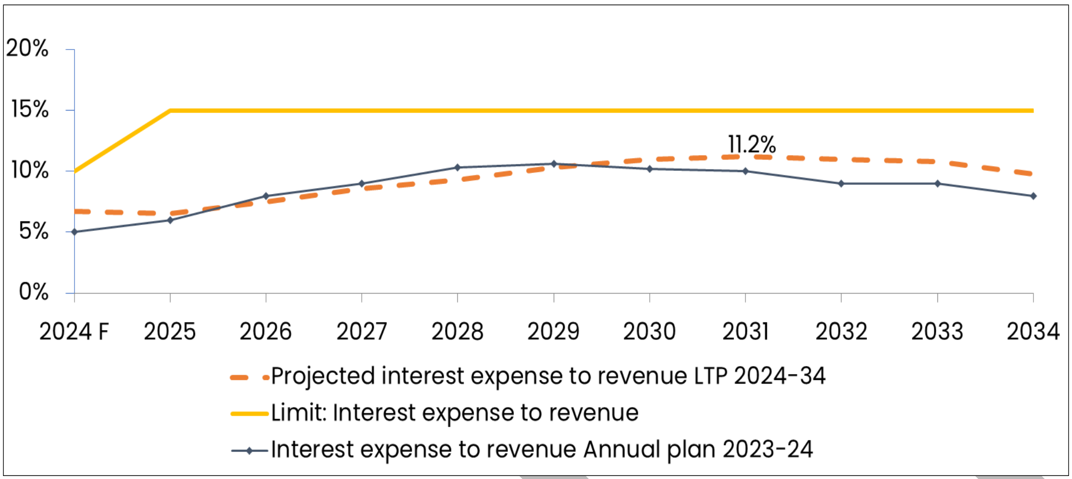
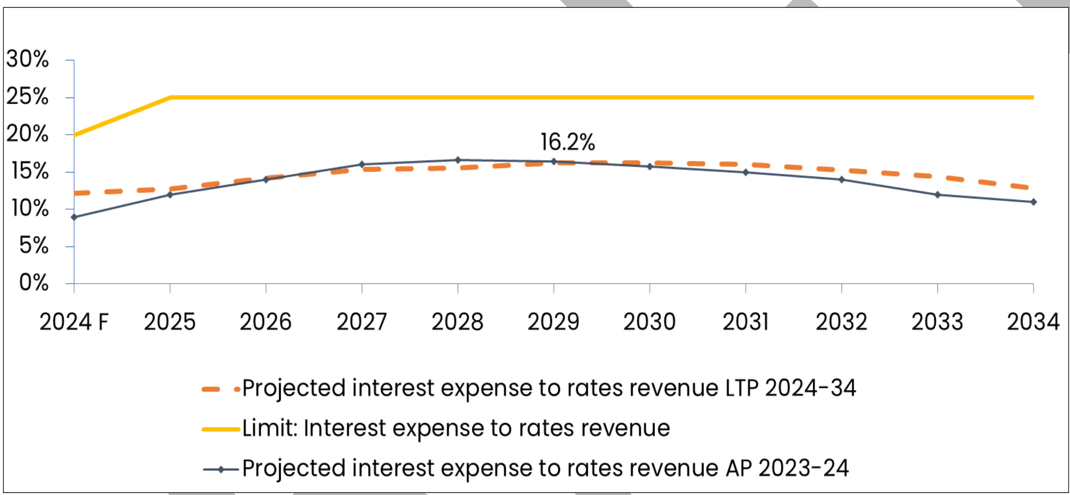


Figure 16: Projection of net interest to annual rates income limit of 25%



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.

<u>Investments</u>

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 2028-29 (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.

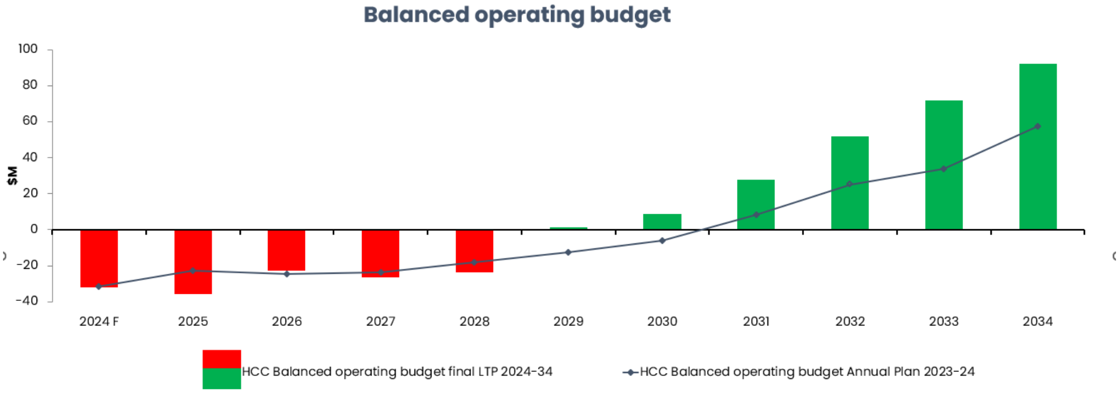
In assessing a financially prudent decision, consideration is given to:

- 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 which effectively means we are borrowing to offset the funding shortfall. 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 ratepayers, 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



Council meets the legislative balanced budget requirement as defined in s100 of the Local Government Act 2002 over the 10 years of the plan (you can refer to our Financial Strategy for further details). The legislative calculation includes capital grants and subsidies which can only be applied to capital projects and cannot be used to fund everyday operational costs over the period. As Council is projecting to receive significant capital grants and subsidies over the period of the plan, the legislative calculation makes it appear that there is more income available to meet everyday operational costs than there actually is. Therefore, we have excluded capital improvement subsidies and capital grants from the graph to only show the projected operating balanced budget for everyday operational income and costs.

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 proposed 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 due to cost pressures that exceed our assumptions around inflation in the future.

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, led by the previous government was repealed but new legislation is not yet enacted. 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)	183.6	208.4	236.5	268.5	304.2	343.4	370.6	399.8	431.4	465.5
Rates revenue increase[2]	16.9%	12.6%	12.6%	10.6%	12.4%	12.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Rates revenue increase for new Food and Green Waste				2.0%						

service[3]										
Local Government Cost Index benchmark	3.4%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%
Assumed growth in rating base[4]	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 NZ Transport Agency - Waka Kotahi 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).

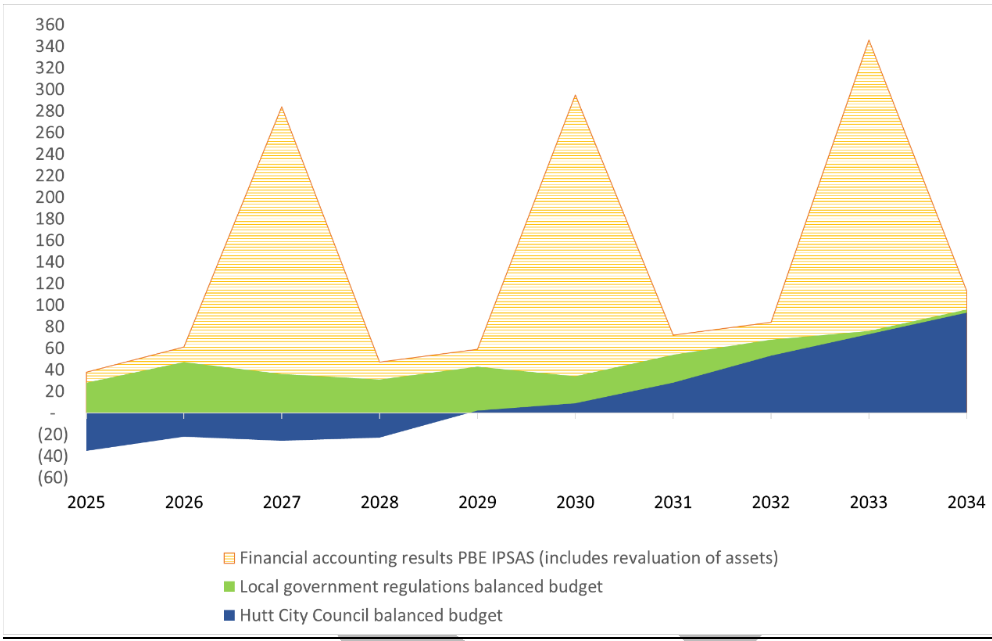
For our roading assets, it is not necessary to fully fund depreciation, as we receive a NZ Transport Agency - Waka Kotahi capital funding subsidy. We need to provide funding for 'our share' of the expenditure. Council has some significant projects, such as the Cross Valley Transport Connections and cycleways programmes, which we have assumed will be funded by NZ Transport Agency - Waka Kotahi in the financial projections. The NZ Transport Agency - Waka Kotahi funding and central government grant funding of the capital improvements and growth is significant, at $362M. In assessing our balanced operating budget target we have applied the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 definition, modified to exclude the NZ Transport Agency - Waka Kotahi capital improvement subsidies from the calculations of revenue. The reason for this NZ Transport Agency - Waka Kotahi 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), the local government balanced operating budget benchmark method (green) and the Hutt City Council balanced operating budget method as described in Figure 17 (blue).

The projected financial accounting results (orange) 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), and projected balanced operating budget benchmark surpluses (green), the Hutt City Council balanced operating budget target shows deficits until 2028/29. This is because 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. We also receive capital grant funding tagged to specific capital spend.

The capital components of the above funding need 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 central government grant funding tagged for capital projects. Excluding this ring-fenced funding from the operating results provides more accuracy in terms of the projected underlying operating result.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2034
Financial accounting results PBE IPSAS (includes revaluation of assets)
Local government regulations balanced budget
Hutt City Council balanced budget

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	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. Borrowing and repayments are managed within the framework specified in the Liability management section of the Treasury Risk Management Policy.

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%
Commercial suburban	25.3%	25.4%	25.4%	25.4%

Differential category	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27
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.

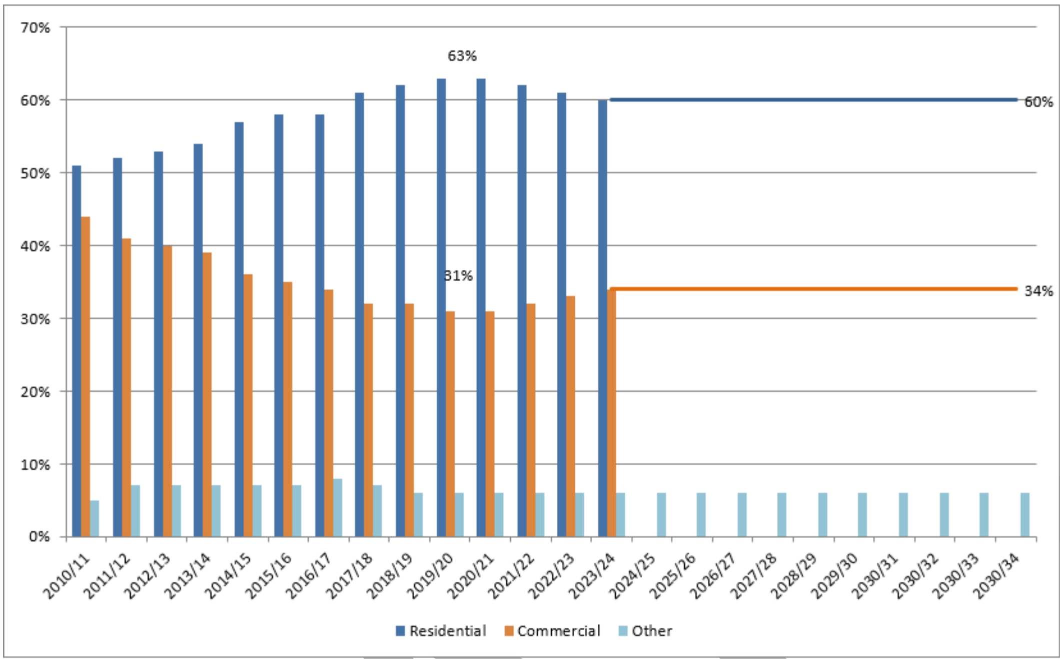
The differential factors for these categories are:

- 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 3.525
- Commercial Suburban 2.847
- Community Facilities 1 1.000
- Community Facilities 2 0.500
- Community Facilities 3 2.344
- Rural 0.747
- Utility 3.426

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

Key

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

Activity	Fees and charges	Grants, subsides and other	Gene ral rates	Targeted rates	Development contribution	Financial contribution	Borrowing
Transport	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Water supply	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Wastewater	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗

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

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			
	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 commercial areas of the city. The location and regulation of carparks is designed to ensure fair, easy and efficient access to the city's commercial areas.	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.	Operational costs • general rates: Medium / high • grants, subsidies, and other: Low • fees and charges: Low

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
	Community outcome	Economic wellbeing	
	Who benefits	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. 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,	

HUTT CITY TE AWA KAIRANGI

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
		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.	
	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.	

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
	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 • targeted rates: High • general rates: Low • grants, subsidies and other:

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
			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	

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
	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 environmental standards. A new treatment plant was commissioned in 2002 to ensure effluent is treated to higher standards.	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 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.	Operational costs • targeted rates: High • general rates: Low • grants, subsidies and other: Low • fees and charges: Low

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.	

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
	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 • general rates: High • grants, subsidies and other: Low • fees and charges: Low
	Community outcomes	Environmental wellbeing	

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
	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			
	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. 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.	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.	Operational costs • targeted rates: Medium • general rates: Low • grants, subsidies and other: Low • fees and charges: Medium
	Community outcome	Environmental wellbeing	

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
	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			
	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	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.	Operational costs • general rates: High • grants, subsidies and other: Low

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
	aims to create a business-friendly environment, facilitate the expansion and creation of 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 and from its promotion of the city as a place to visit.	

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 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			
	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 • general rates: High • grants, subsidies and other: Low • fees and charges: Low

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
	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.	
	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			
	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.	No particular sector or group is considered to derive benefit from these costs beyond those groups that can be targeted by user fees. 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.	Operational costs • general rates: High • grants, subsidies and other: Low • fees and charges: Low
	Community outcome	Social and cultural wellbeing	

HUTT CITY TE AWA KAIRANGI

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
	Who benefits	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.	

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. 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			

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
Libraries	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.	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. 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 • general rates: High • grants, subsidies and other: Low • fees and charges: Low
	Community outcome	Social and cultural wellbeing	
	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.	

HUTT CITY TE AWA KAIRANGI

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. 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.	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. 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 • 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.	

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. 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.	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. 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 • general rates: Medium • fees and charges: Medium

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
	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	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 • general rates: Medium / Low • grants, subsidies and other: Medium / Low • fees and charges: Medium

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
	animal ownership.		
	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 • general rates: Medium/Low • grants, subsidies and other: Low • fees and charges: Medium/High

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
	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 • 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.	

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
	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 • 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.	

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
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 • general rates: High • grants, subsidies and other: Low
	Community outcome	Environmental wellbeing	

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
	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 • general rates: High • grants, subsidies and other: Low

ACTIVITY	BACKGROUND	RATIONALE	FUNDING SOURCES AND BANDS
	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

Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt 2024 – 2034 Infrastructure Strategy

CONTENTS:

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 1,845km of water network pipes and some 486km of roads and 683km 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:

- Pipe renewals
- Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Gracefield reservoir renewed
- Petone stormwater improvements
- Petone collecting sewer
- New Eastern Hills reservoir and outlet main
- Black Creek stormwater improvements
- Investment in universal smart water meters

The key transport infrastructure projects are:

- Cuba Street overbridge seismic strengthening
- Cross Valley connections
- Subdivision roading improvements
- Eastern Hutt Road resilience
- Connected cycle and pathway network
- 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 Waihanga (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 1 below provides a snapshot of the core infrastructure in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai

Figure 1: Infrastructure category, total length and key components

Infrastructure Category	Total Length	Key Components
Water Supply	693 km (pipes)	- Reservoirs - Water main - Pump stations
Wastewater	666 km (pipes)	- Treatment plant - Sewage trunk mains - Pump stations - Storage tanks, and - Outfall pipeline
Stormwater	463 km (pipes)	- Stormwater mains - Pump stations
Local roads and footpaths	486 km (roads) and 683 km (footpaths)	- Roadways and bridges - Footpaths and walkways - Cycleways - Retaining walls and seawalls - Traffic services, and - Street lightning

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)*

HUTT CITY TE AWA KAIRANGI

Results of Council's Residents Satisfaction Survey (RSS 2023) shown in **Figure 2 and Figure 3** below, indicate a downward trend in resident satisfaction with council owned core infrastructure:

Figure 2: Resident satisfaction survey results for roads, footpaths & shared roads

Roads		Footpaths		Shared paths	
2023	35% ↓	2023	45% ↑	2023	45% <··>
2022	42%	2022	37%	2022	43%

Figure 3: Resident satisfaction for reliability of water supply, quality of water, reliability of stormwater and wastewater systems

Reliability of water supply		Quality of water supply		Reliability of stormwater system		Reliability of wastewater (sewer) system	
2023	73% ↓	2023	71% <··>	2023	51% ↓	2023	72% ↓
2022	83%	2022	72%	2022	60%	2022	78%

↑↓<··> *The green arrow signifies an increase, while the red arrow indicates a decrease in satisfaction compared to the 2022 RSS results. <··> Signifies an increase or decrease within the margin of error (-/+ 2%).*

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)

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.

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

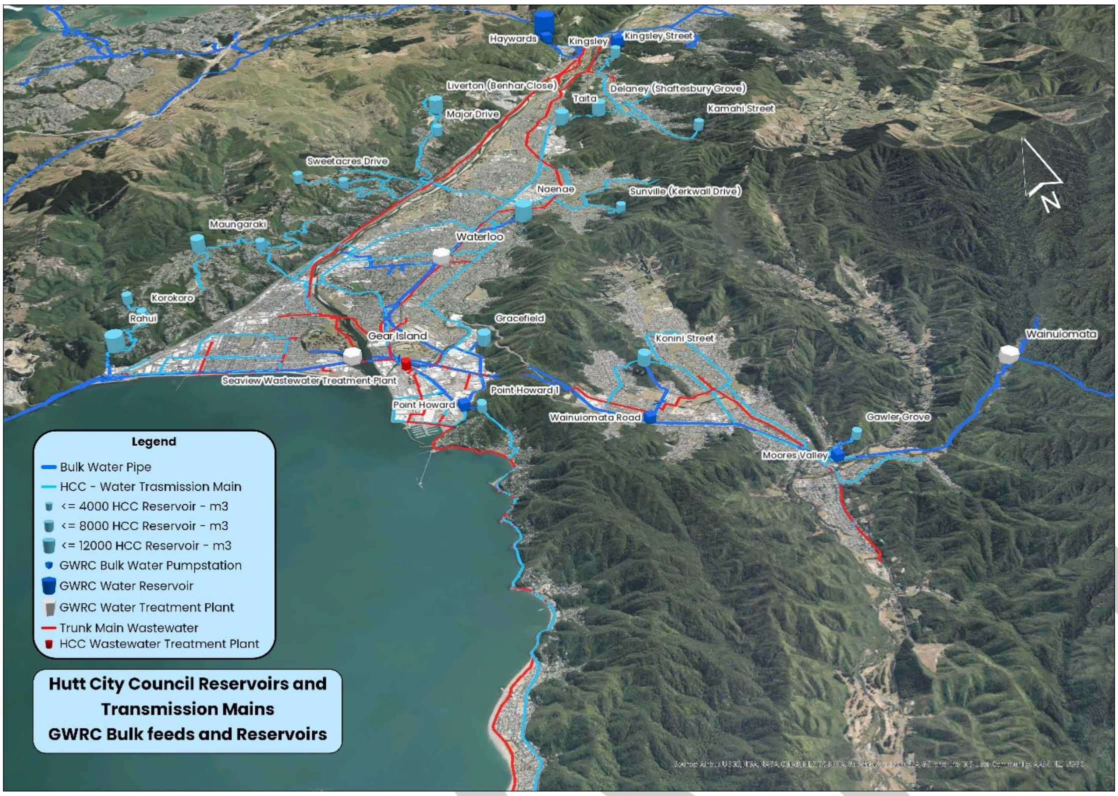
Council's water supply network receives treated water from the Greater Wellington Regional Council's bulk water network. The water is stored in local reservoirs and distributed via a pressurised pipe network to consumers at their boundary toby. The water supply network consists of reservoirs, water mains, 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.

A view of Council's water network is provided in **Figure 4**

HUTT CITY
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Figure 4: The water network at a glance



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.

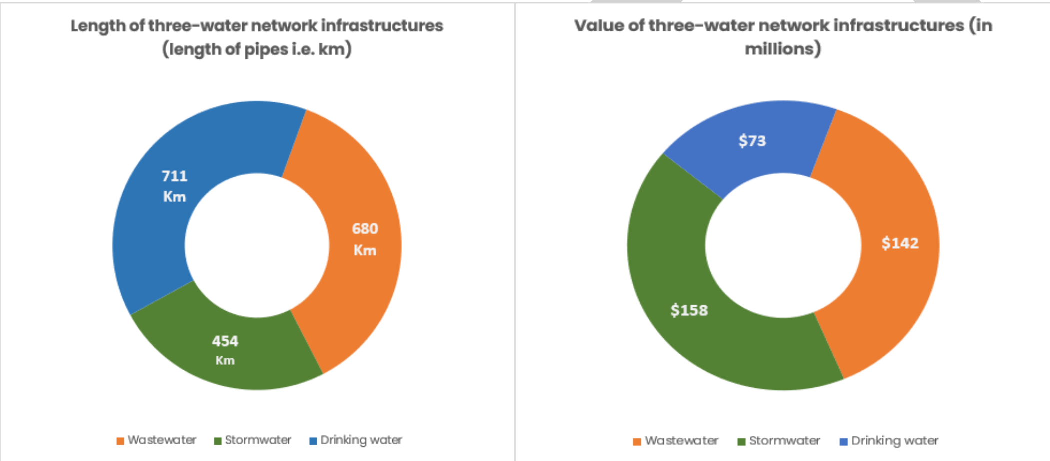
There are two main trunk sewer pipelines for the Hutt Valley. One follows the western Hutt River stop bank, and the second passes through the eastern suburbs of Taita and Naenae, before following the rail corridor through to Moera. The trunk sewers convey wastewater from Lower Hutt (including Wainuiomata) 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 in **Figure 5**

Figure 5: Length of three water network infrastructure in kilometres and value of three water network infrastructure in millions.



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.

To help manage storm events, resource consents are in place for when water levels cause discharges into rivers and streams, including intermittent discharges to the Waiwhetū Stream. This includes contaminants from the road such as oil and rubber. Ongoing monitoring and environmental scanning ensures compliance with current and potential future resource consents.

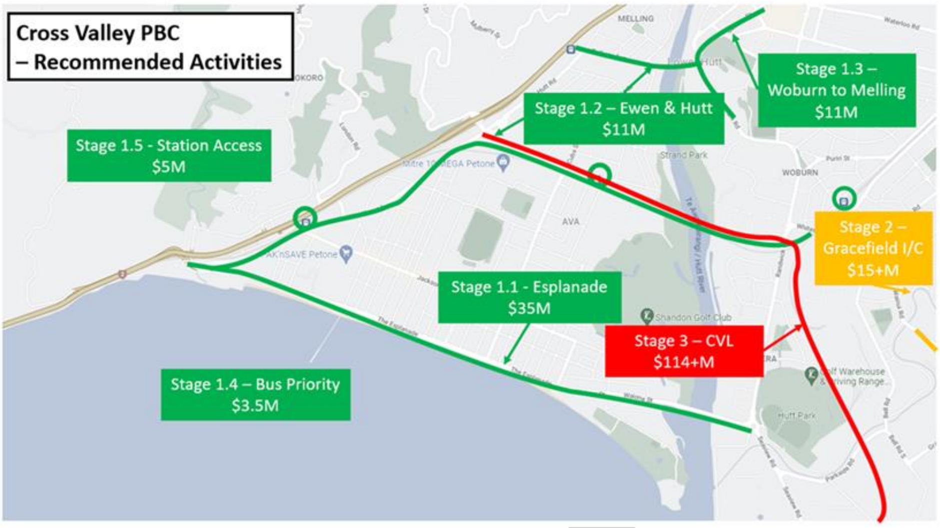
Roading and Footpaths

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. These are represented in **Figure 6**. This work 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.

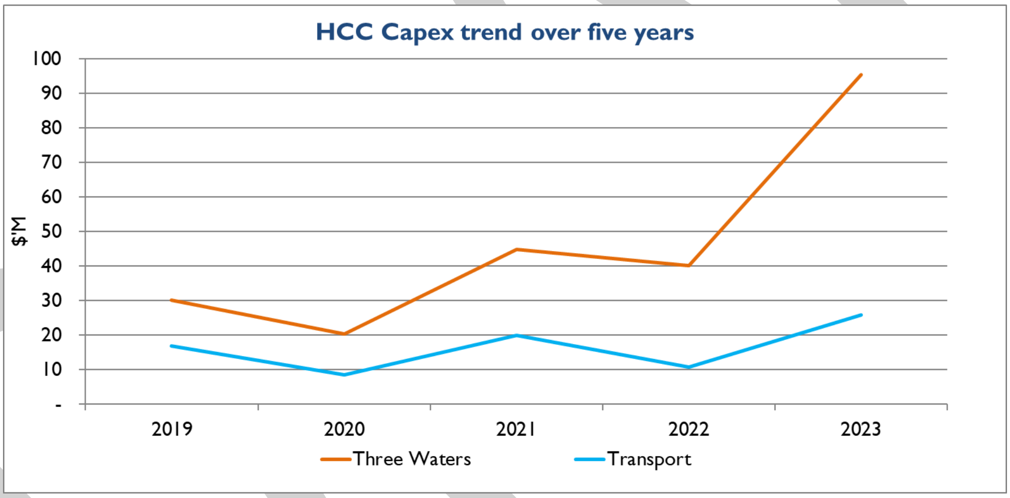
Figure 6: critical asset routes and cross-valley connections



What we have delivered since 2021

Council's investment in infrastructure has increased significantly since 2021. **Figure 6** below shows the increasing investment in water and transport infrastructure.

Figure 6: HCC capex trends over years 2019-2023



Good progress has been made on Tupua Horo Nuku (Eastern Bays Shared Path) and the Eastern Hutt Road resilience project. Additionally 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 2023-2024[2]
- 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.

[2] This is an increase from an average of 4 kms in each year from 2017-2022. This represents 50% of what WWL recommends Council replaces annually to maintain our water network assets on a lifecycle basis.

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.

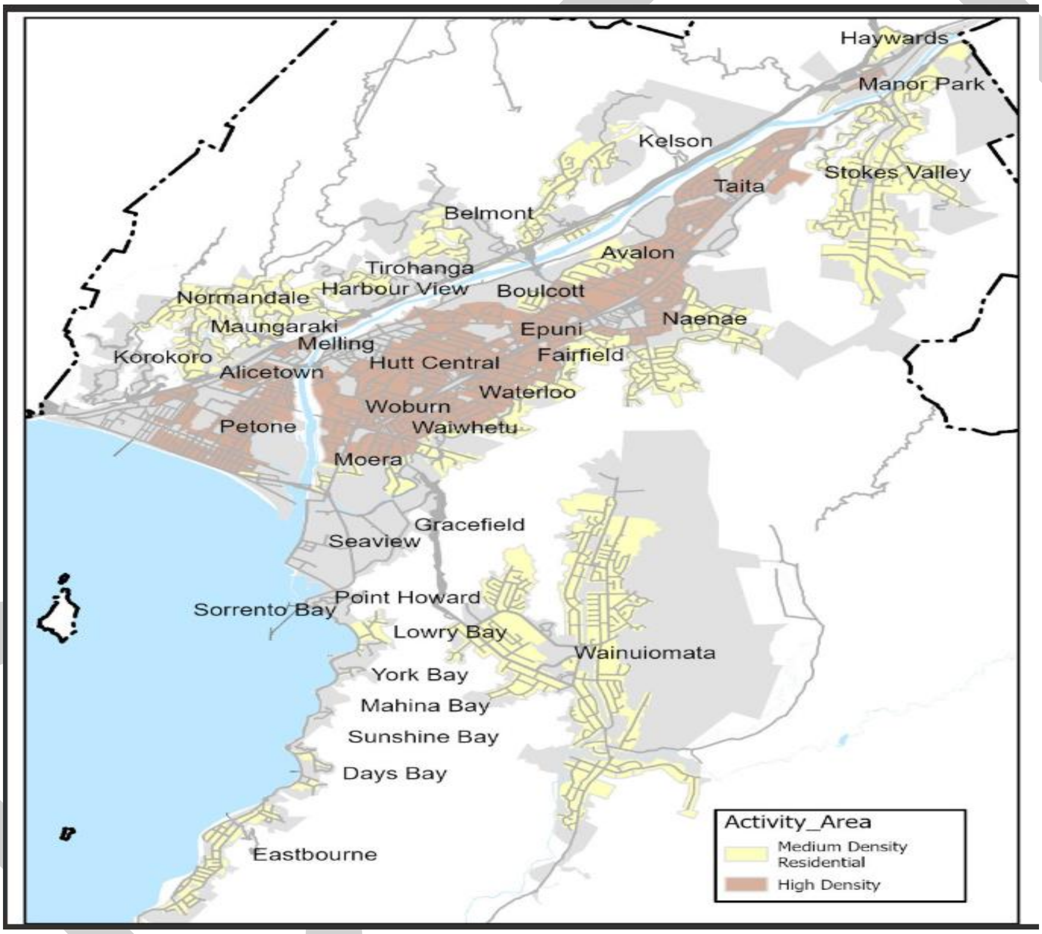
Our city's population is ageing. Rates of projected population growth are highest at ages 50 and over, while the share of the population aged over 70 is expected to rise from 11% to 14% over the next 30 years. The fastest rates of expected growth are in the 80+ age group, while the lowest rates of population 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 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 7** 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.

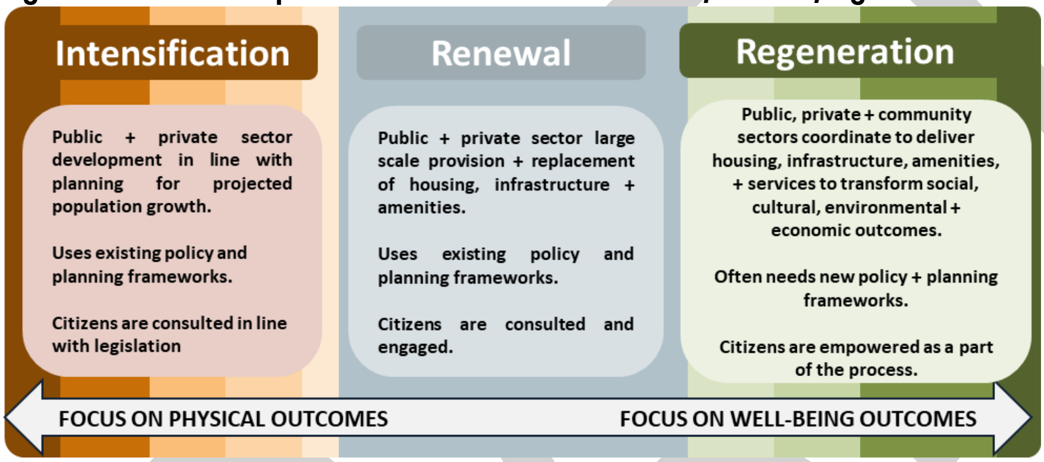
Figure 7: Medium and high density zones



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 8** below.)

Figure 8: 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:

- Deliver Improved flood protection for the Lower Hutt city centre and areas south of the city
- Facilitate city redevelopment
- Provide resilient transport choices allowing all people and businesses to move safely and reliably within the city centre.

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 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 $98.9 million 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.

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 was enacted in February 2024. The bill repealed former legislation regarding Three Water. 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.

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.

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.

The forecast growth in population and consequently dwellings is expected to place further demands on the Transport network. In light of the financial pressures and prioritised investment in Three Waters, this is proposed to be managed through specific budget set aside to deal with transport network improvements related to subdivisions. This funding will be prioritised for critical infrastructure. In addition, the planned projects like RiverLink also provide for transport related growth infrastructure.

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:

- incorporating green infrastructure in new development;
- improving the environmental outcomes from greenfield development; and
- adapting to the impacts of the changing climate.

Some of the planned initiatives that contribute to these outcomes are Tupua Horo Nuku, Food and Green Organics service implementation, and the Reserves investment strategy.

Under Government's National Policy Statement on Urban Development, councils in specified urban environments (the urban environment comprising Wellington City, Porirua City, Hutt City, Upper Hutt City and Kapiti District councils being one of them) are collectively 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 the local authorities intend 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 consideration 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

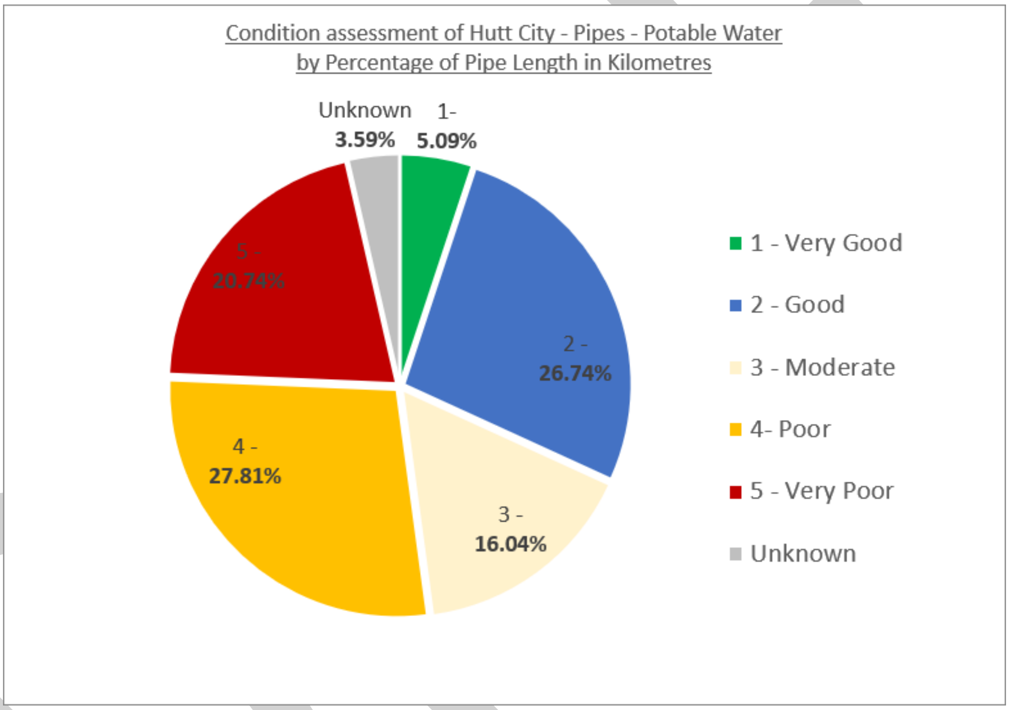
Most of the existing stormwater infrastructure was originally designed to accommodate a five-year "average recurrence interval" rainfall event. Much of this stormwater infrastructure can be overloaded when more severe rainfall is experienced. Service level expectations are now higher than when the system was designed, and general replacement or renewals are now built to a 10-year average recurrence interval standard.

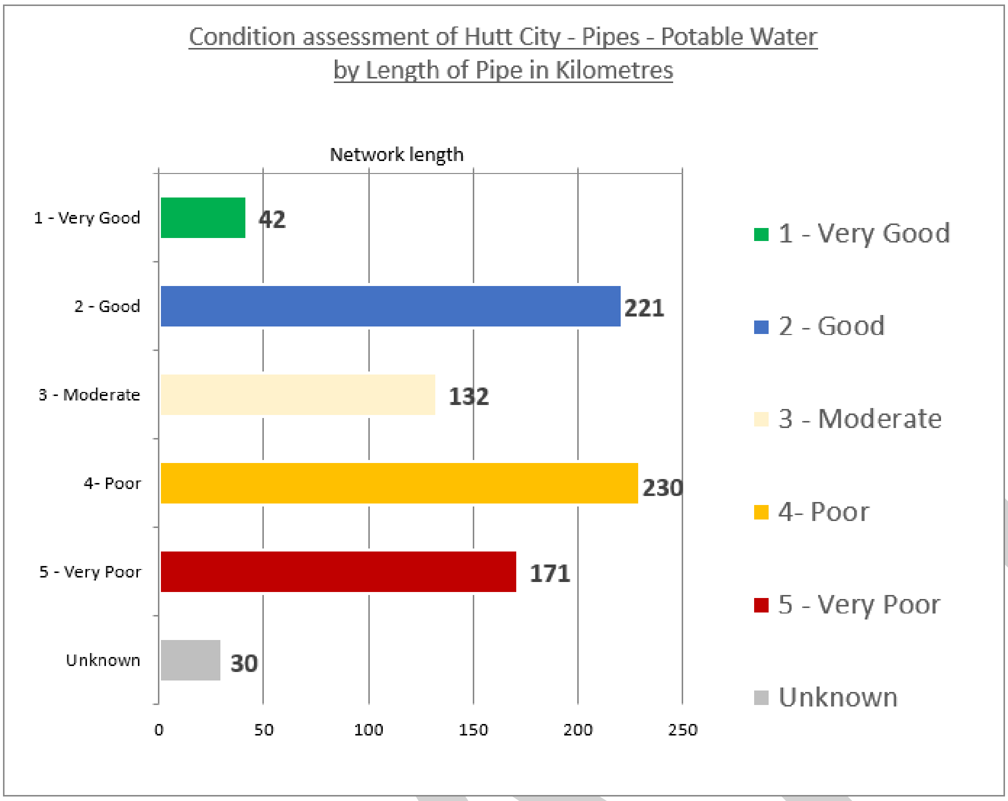
During wet weather both stormwater and groundwater can infiltrate the wastewater system, leading to possible overloading of the system and overflows which create health, water recreation and water quality issues. Infiltration reduction strategies include pipeline inspection and renewal programmes and 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.

Figure 9 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 9: Assessment of Condition of Hutt City Water Infrastructure





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; and
- 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)

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 accommodate our population growth over the next 30 years. This will help inform the future provision of 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.

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 it's 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.

We do not want the condition of the city's infrastructure to impact negatively on our communities and have taken steps to solve this by significantly lifting our investment in infrastructure. For example, Council has committed more in operational funding to immediately fix the backlog of leaky pipes. There is also additional operating funding allocated to monitoring and investigations as well as reactive maintenance work to mitigate the risks associated with constrained capital investment over the next 10 years.

This Strategy has been prepared with the expectation that the levels of service will continue at 2023 levels. What the community will see as a result of the increased funding is that critical infrastructure, such as the Seaview Treatment Plant, Gracefield Reservoir and the multi-modal transport corridor connecting Gracefield and State Highway 2 (Cross Valley Connection) will be delivered to improve the capacity and resilience of the water and transport networks.

But there are tradeoffs with this approach. Because we are investing within the available funding envelope, we will not be able to address some known issues, such as the backlog of pipe renewals. As a result, people will still experience some loss of service if the infrastructure fails.

We need to remain mindful that even with this investment, we still might not be able to get on top of the work required to prevent asset failure. While the focus of this strategy is for 10 years, there are significant challenges beyond the period of this plan related to the deferred investment and how this will be funded.

Overall, Council is satisfied that this approach balances affordability and the investment needed to maintain acceptable levels of service for our communities.

Water Asset Levels of Service

Council is 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 because we are facing a challenge of leaks in our ageing water infrastructure combined with population growth.

Council is faced with making decisions around increasing our spend on water services to give us all confidence in the quality of our drinking water, the ability of our wastewater systems to maintain a reliable service for our communities. We want Wellington Water Ltd to have the funds to be able to fix more leaks, replace pipes and other ageing infrastructure.

Wellington Water has proposed a significantly higher investment in our water services and the proposal we have indicated as preferred is to investover 10 years, but does not fully address all the improvements potentially required but considers the impact of a Rates rise to the rate payers in our community. The other option is to invest over 10 years which would include a network upgrade and more pipe renewals but may be unaffordable to ratepayers.

Transport Asset Levels of Service

Council has undertaken market testing for delivering the required service levels in asset maintenance and renewals. Overall, there is good confidence for delivering the capital programme required to meet service levels for the immediate term. 35% of the Maintenance, Operating and Renewals costs for the next three year has had a robust technical methodology applied for its creation (resealing and pavement rehabilitation). This work was re-tendered in mid-2023. A further 30% was re-tendered in mid-2023 for maintenance costs in the street, street lighting maintenance contracts, with cleaning contract being extended for another year.

Validating maintenance performance helps avoid unexpected capital renewal costs and adds to the confidence of the immediate term costs.

The first three years of the capital spend accurately reflects planned service levels, available funding and current supplier costs. For years 4 to 10 in the Long-Term Plan, calculations are indexed against global planning assumptions of the Council's long-term plan process. There is not necessarily inclusion of new assets maintenance or renewal requirements or contingency costs for condition deterioration beyond economic life thresholds. For periods beyond the 10-year mark, currently maintenance and renewal assumptions are extrapolated from the Long-Term plan into the 30-year horizon. Renewals are generally forecast as incremental rather than with "lumpy" replacement milestones.

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?
- Capital achievability – the significant increase in the capital programme, particularly in water services, also carries a level of uncertainty and risk to achievability. Wellington Water and Council has been building capacity and capability over the last few years to improve delivery performance. Through the last 10 year plan 2021-31, we started making changes to address challenges around deliverability. This has included additional operating funding to support WWL to increase capacity and capability, improved planning processes with supply partners and engaging a range of project delivery resources to better manage and deliver projects. 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.

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.

Water Asset management lifecycle

The water asset management lifecycle and renewals are based on an age-based profile and the target renewal rate in partnership with Wellington Water. This does not take into account condition and is intended to ensure that at the end of 30 years, we will have removed the backlog of renewals and be able to reduce the rate of renewals to a long-term, sustainable level that aligns with the rate of deterioration.

Within this renewal profile we prioritise the assets with the worst condition to be renewed. Condition assessments were undertaken in 2022 and 2023 of critical assets, which included 140km of pipe, 25 water reservoirs, 25 pumping stations and the wastewater treatment plant assets. 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. Smart water meters do need to be installed and is estimated to cost $79 million over six years.

Tables 1-3 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.

Table 1: 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.	$595M	30% funded by UHCC for shared assets only. Remainder through debt and development contributions	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.	$225M	30% funded by UHCC (shared asset). Remainder through debt and development contributions	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	$35M	Debt	2030/31 to 2031/32

Key project	Explanation	Cost	Funding source	Time period
	new Eastern Hills reservoir has been commissioned to ensure continuity of supply.			
Petone Stormwater Improvements	This project will deliver upgrades to the Udy Street stormwater main.	$48M	Debt and development contributions	2028/29 to 2033/34
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.	$90M	30% funded by UHCC (shared asset). Remainder through debt and development contributions	2024/25 to 2029/30

Table 2: 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	$86M	Debt and Development contributions	2026/27 to 2028/29

Key project	Explanation	Cost	Funding source	Time period
	address the existing shortfall in water supply.			
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.	$79M	Debt	2024/25 to 2029/30

Table 3: 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	2024/25 to 2033/34

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.

Focusing on critical water assets

The key challenge that Council faces with its water assets is the prioritisation of available investment across an ageing network, due to a constrained borrowing capacity combined with ratepayer affordability in the current economic climate.

This strategy incorporates Council's decision to substantially increase investment in waters assets over the next 10 years to ensure renewal of all critical assets, such as the Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant, along with investment in new assets to meet growth expectations on the valley floor. This is to ensure that major outages or disruptions to service are less likely to occur.

What has been excluded from the preferred option is significant investment in renewing local pipe networks. For waterpipes, around 50% of what is required to be renewed has been included and only 10% of wastewater pipes. These will continue to deteriorate with the likelihood of more local outages or disruption to services.

This means that Council has made a decision to defer investment to later years in some local network renewals which is likely to result in a continued level of local network outages and disruption to services.

All water projects in the draft plan, once adopted, will not require a further decision, unless circumstances change (such as new legislative requirements) that require a change. One project that is yet to be determined is the capital investment required to renew or refurbish the main Outfall pipe, but this is some years away from a decision and would likely fall into the 2027-2037 LTP and accompanying Infrastructure Strategy.

Further decisions will also be required in respect to renewing network discharge consents which are likely to impose level of service improvements. Network improvements required to meet the new Levels of Service will likely require significant investment which is currently not fully known or funded in this strategy

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. $225M 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.

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 **Tables 4-7** below.

Transport Asset management lifecycle

The transport asset management lifecycle refers to Council's systematic approach to managing its transport assets (roads, footpaths, lighting and cycleways) efficiently throughout their lifespan. By managing assets throughout this lifecycle, Council can optimise asset use, minimise costs, and ensure the safety, reliability, and efficiency of transportation networks in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt.

The outcomes from a 2020 Investment Logic Mapping Problem Definition workshop were reviewed and updated for inclusion in the 2023 Asset Management Plan and 2024-2034 Long-Term Plan. There were three focus areas:

1. Network compliance (to address aging infrastructure)

2. Network resilience (resilience/ Environmental considerations)
3. Network future capacity

To provide greater funding certainty and confidence, work has begun at Council to undertake long-term condition assessments, by asset class including cyclical renewal profiles. When completed, these will be aligned with the forward plan of asset construction to inform longer-term maintenance and renewals plan (including costs) which are currently not available.

Detailed condition reports will commence by mid-2024. In parallel with this work, Council is improving the level of internal technical capability and asset management systems needed to support this activity. By working to understand capital renewal requirements beyond the first three years, we will be able to provide greater confidence around forecasting assumptions in the future. In light of the financial pressures due to funding constraints, investment in waters infrastructure has been prioritised, with funding in Transport being mainly focused on Maintenance, Operations and renewals (MOR) projects as well as those with significant partner funding.

Table 4: 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

Table 5: Meeting growing demand

Key project	Explanation	Cost	Funding source	Time period

Subdivision roading improvements	Improving access and road resilience to new developments	$39M	51% of programme subsidy funded, remainder debt and development contributions	2024-34

Table 6: 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	Largely debt with some grant funding	2023-31
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	$60.4m	51% of programme subsidy funded, remainder	2022-31

Key project	Explanation	Cost	Funding source	Time period
	pathway network across Hutt City.		debt and development contributions	

Table 7: 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	Around 30% through debt and the rest of funding provided by Waka Kotahi/ NZTA and Crown Infrastructure Partners	2022 – 2026

Investing in Transport 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.

Council has prioritised the areas most in need of renewals through the conditioning rating survey and testing done by our consultants. Further work will be undertaken to create a 10-year renewals plan which will form the basis of the next Long-Term Plan.

To provide greater certainty over long-term renewals, work has begun to ensure that we have an evidence-based future work programme that stipulates the required maintenance and renewals requirements to maintain and renew transport assets. This draft Long-Term Plan has been set based on the existing levels of service as a 10-year programme is developed ahead of the next Long-Term Plan.

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.

Significant upcoming decisions for transport infrastructure

Key project	Significant decisions made	Significant decisions to be made
Seismic strengthening of Cuba street overbridge	All bridges are subject to contracted periodic assessments. A forward schedule is created based on the assessed criteria. The decision to undertake strengthening was made prior to 2021 and included in the relevant LTP documents.	The funding subsidy for this has been included in the 2021-24 NLTP and is subject to extension approval by NZTA.

Key project	Significant decisions made	Significant decisions to be made
Subdivision roading improvements	To provide for additional funding in the LTP 2024 and NLTP 2024-27 subsidy submission to address this project, This cost has also been factored into the Development Contribution work that will be consulted on in the draft Long-Term Plan.	If funding was not approved by NZTA, or cost estimates exceed LTP estimates, this could require further Council decisions.
Eastern Hutt Road resilience	To provide for additional funding in the LTP 2024 and NLTP 2024-27 subsidy submission to address this project.	If funding was not approved by NZTA, or cost estimates exceed LTP estimates, this this could require further Council decisions. The EHR business case included a cycleway which has been split out and included in the Cycleway and micro-mobility programme. If funding for one, but not the other, was approved by NZTA, this could require a decision by Council to fund 100% the project not subsidised by NZTA.
Cross Valley connections	The business case for this programme was approved by Council and NZTA in 2021. To provide additional funding in the LTP 2024 and NLTP 2024-27 subsidy submission for the next phases of work.	If funding is not approved by NZTA, or cost estimates exceed LTP estimates, this could require further Council decisions. If NZTA or Government transport funding priorities change, this may impact this programme and Council may face significant decisions.
Cycleway and micro-mobility programme	The business case for this programme was approved by Council and NZTA in 2021. To provide additional funding in the LTP 2024 and NLTP 2024-27 subsidy submission for the next phases of work.	If funding is not approved by NZTA, or cost estimates exceed LTP estimates, this could require further Council decisions. If NZTA or Government transport funding priorities change, this may impact this programme and Council may face significant decisions.

ASSUMPTIONS INFORMING THE STRATEGY

Life cycles of significant transport infrastructure assets

Lifecycle management of transport assets is set out in section 2.7.7 of the Tranpsort Asset Management Plan (AMP). This approach assumes that management through an asset's life cycle to maximise its usable life is coupled with, targeted interventions to optimise asset life, level of service, and funding requirements. A performance and gap analysis (AMP section 3.3) sets out the application of this targeting which informs forward works planning.

Growth or decline in the demand for relevant services

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. Council's investment projections incorporate the policy position 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

Increases or decreases in relevant levels of service

Our planned investment in water and transport infrastructure in the 10 Year Plan is expected to maintain current levels of service for the duration of the plan. For example, we have committed more operational funding to immediately fix the backlog of leaky pipes. This will help maintain our current service levels.

Even with this investment, some uncertainty remains. The budgeted spend on water 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. While we are satisfied that our approach balances affordability and the investment needed to maintain acceptable levels of service for our communities, we are also mindful that this will require us to make the assets last longer than what Wellington Water Limited has advised.

While funding constraints have played a role in deciding the transport investments set out in this Strategy, these projects are expected to maintain 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 and subsequent impacts on levels of service.

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's Financial Strategy focuses on the next 10 years. 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.

There are funding challenges associated with the deferred programme of investment in years 11-30 which can potentially only be addressed through additional funding from Central government or reduction in service levels. There is a large degree of uncertainty as to how this will be managed.

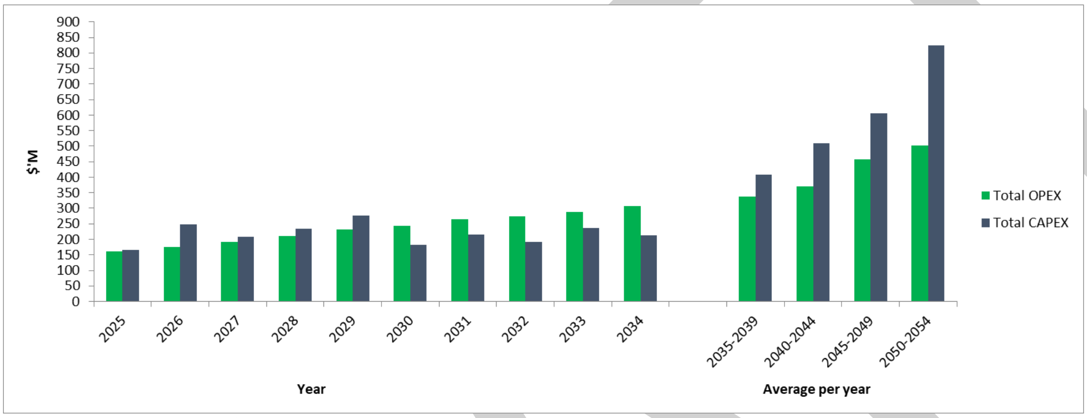
The Condition of Water Assets

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

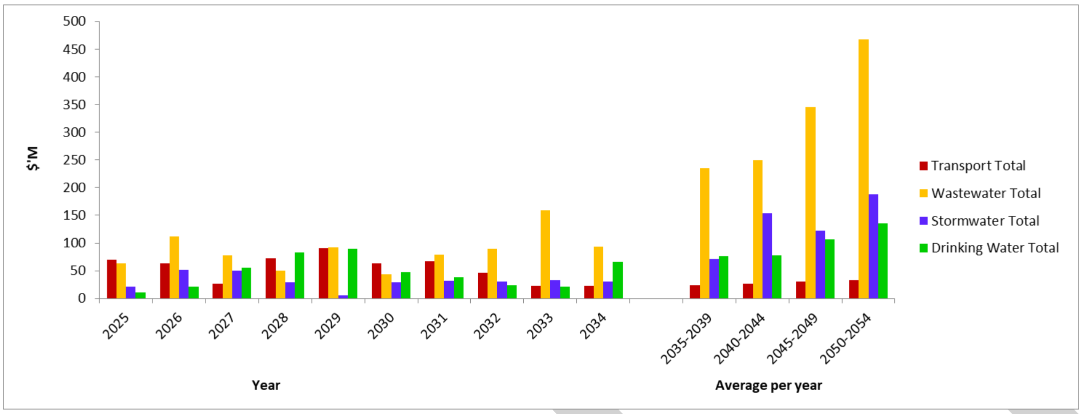
The projections included below (**Figures 10-15**) relate to the proposed Three Waters and Transport capital investment included in the Draft Long-Term Plan 2024-34.

Figure 10: Total capital and operational expenditure



The step up in opex from year 11 onward is as a result of the unconstrained capital programme from this point which has direct associated operating costs such as depreciation. Additional opex has been built into years 1-10 to manage monitoring, investigations, and maintenance activities to offset the capital funding at levels lower than recommended for Three Waters.

Figure 11: Total capital expenditure by group of activity



Year 11 onwards represents a capital programme unconstrained by funding limitations and is at the required levels to deal with renewals and backlog for Three Waters. There is significant uncertainty associated with how this will be funded in the future.

Figure 12: Transport capital expenditure

Figure 13: Drinking Water capital expenditure

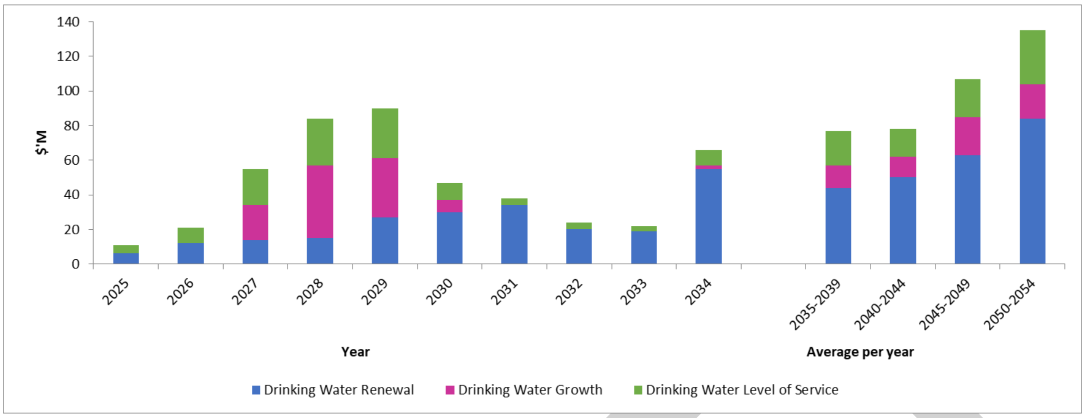


Figure 14: Wastewater capital expenditure

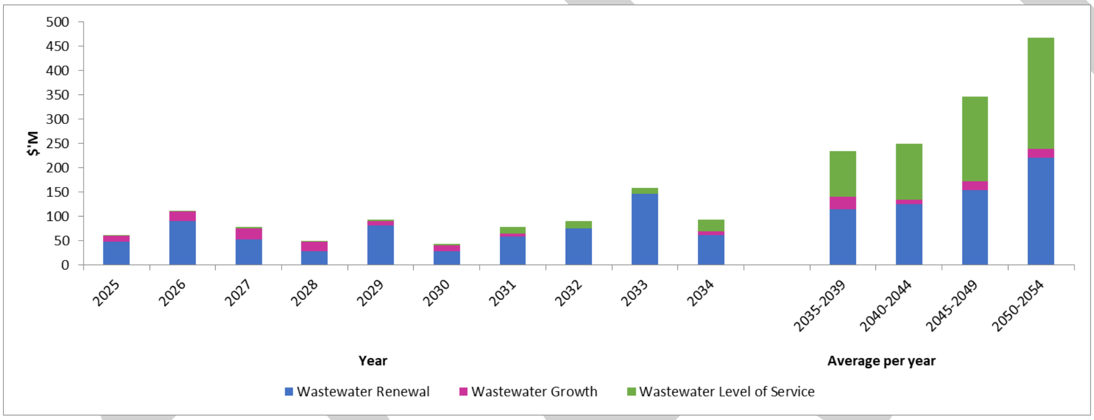
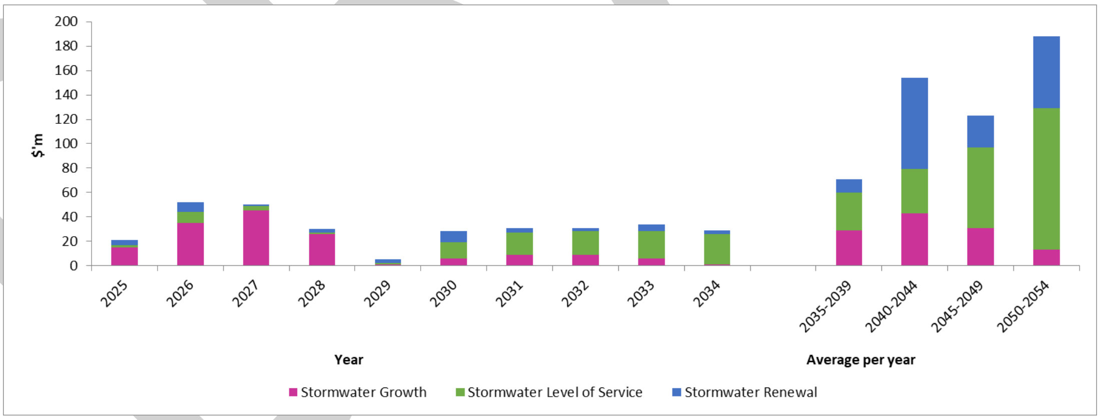


Figure 15: Stormwater capital expenditure



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 include—

(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 $210 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				
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
Deliver the **total** annual budgeted net surplus	Net surplus within budget	Net surplus within budget	Net surplus within budget	Six monthly

Achieve prescribed rate of return on equity before tax and dividends (1)	0.6%	0%	0.2%	Annually
Manage Capital Expenditure (2)	Complete within capital budget	Complete within capital budget	Complete within capital budget	Annually
Relationship & Communication				
Client Service & Customer Needs	80% satisfaction in the bi-annual survey		85% satisfaction in the bi-annual survey	Bi-Annually
Special interest messages	Complete four messages per annum	Complete four messages per annum	Complete four messages per annum	Four per annum
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 IntentSee Section 11 of the Statement of Intent
Risk Management and Human Resources				
Notifiable health and safety incidents	None	None	None	Monthly to board

Staff Satisfaction	Achieve 85% staff satisfaction	Achieve 85% staff satisfaction	Achieve 85% staff satisfaction	Annually
Marketing				
Implement strategy to improve occupancy rates (3)	Berth occupancy equal or greater than 80%	Berth occupancy equal or greater than 83%	Berth occupancy equal or greater than 86%	Bi-Monthly
Non- Financial				
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

Public benefit		Perform survey of public opinion on marina facilities		Bi-Annually
Environmental				
Reduce direct emissions (4)	Perform analysis to establish annual baseline emissions from fossil fuelled vehicles, plant, and equipment	Reduction from baseline emissions to pre-set target through most commercially viable approach to replacement of fossil fuelled vehicles, plant, and equipment	Reduction from 2025/226 emissions to pre-set target through most commercially viable approach to replacement of fossil fuelled vehicles, plant, and equipment	Annual carbon footprint report provided to HCC

Notes to Performance Measures

1. 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.

2. 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.
3. 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.
4. SML is committed to halving operational emissions by 2030. Presently the composition of SML's carbon footprint is unknown. SML plan to perform analysis in 2024/25 to quantify emissions from individual fossil fuelled vehicles, plant, and equipment. From this baseline, annuals goals can be set, and high emitting machinery can be targeted for replacement through the most commercially viable approach.

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 elderly[3] 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 stars[4].

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[3] '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.

[4] 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 depreciation[5].

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.

[5] 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.

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

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	94,916	111,719	124,378	138,652	150,608	168,618	189,969	207,470	229,165	252,151	272,728
Targeted Rates	60,696	71,903	84,033	97,895	117,872	135,570	153,460	163,090	170,669	179,270	192,775
User charges	58,637	71,116	75,692	78,493	81,171	83,265	85,485	87,710	89,639	91,747	93,769
Operating subsidies	9,160	12,130	12,432	12,741	13,027	13,345	13,655	13,771	14,046	14,314	14,588
Operating grants	58	22	23	23	24	25	25	25	26	26	27
Capital subsidies	19,007	40,349	45,476	26,179	42,013	48,543	31,564	33,070	22,383	10,248	10,442
Capital Grants	30,493	29,970	30,625	43,030	19,360	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	4,985	7,918	11,727	14,131	14,568	14,655	17,955	16,309	15,743	15,530	15,756
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	5,832	7,689	7,773	6,594	6,746	7,144	7,039	7,181	7,588	7,495	7,637
Total revenue	**288,129**	**358,156**	**396,260**	**421,915**	**449,647**	**475,515**	**503,607**	**533,153**	**553,865**	**575,487**	**612,531**
EXPENDITURE											
Employee costs	45,371	53,688	55,870	56,660	58,066	59,547	61,007	62,530	64,125	65,698	67,225
Operating costs	149,358	172,790	170,434	187,093	196,333	188,561	208,024	198,698	196,191	199,862	202,120
Support costs	-	-	2	(1)	1	-	2	-	1	(2)	(3)
Finance costs	22,355	27,280	31,229	38,015	44,488	51,790	58,487	63,706	65,824	66,083	63,091
Depreciation and amortisation	54,955	66,575	75,004	91,681	105,626	112,660	128,293	138,588	144,970	149,774	166,979
Total expenditure	**272,039**	**320,333**	**332,539**	**373,448**	**404,514**	**412,558**	**455,813**	**463,522**	**471,111**	**481,415**	**499,412**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX	**16,090**	**37,823**	**63,721**	**48,467**	**45,133**	**62,957**	**47,794**	**69,631**	**82,754**	**94,072**	**113,119**
Tax expense	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) AFTER TAX	**16,090**	**37,823**	**63,721**	**48,467**	**45,133**	**62,957**	**47,794**	**69,631**	**82,754**	**94,072**	**113,119**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME											
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of financial instruments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Gains/Losses on asset revaluation	**169,355**	**-**	**-**	**231,741**	**-**	**-**	**242,437**	**-**	**-**	**253,656**	**-**
Total Other Comprehensive Income	**169,355**	**-**	**-**	**231,741**	**-**	**-**	**242,437**	**-**	**-**	**253,656**	**-**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**185,445**	**37,823**	**63,721**	**280,208**	**45,133**	**62,957**	**290,231**	**69,631**	**82,754**	**347,728**	**113,119**

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	**1,604,778**	**1,790,223**	**1,828,046**	**1,891,767**	**2,171,975**	**2,217,108**	**2,280,065**	**2,570,296**	**2,639,927**	**2,722,681**	**3,070,409**
Total Comprehensive Income	185,445	37,823	63,721	280,208	45,133	62,957	290,231	69,631	82,754	347,728	113,119
EQUITY AT END OF THE YEAR	**1,790,223**	**1,828,046**	**1,891,767**	**2,171,975**	**2,217,108**	**2,280,065**	**2,570,296**	**2,639,927**	**2,722,681**	**3,070,409**	**3,183,528**
Represented by:											
Accumulated Funds											
Opening balance	711,919	725,297	767,127	831,926	879,402	925,258	990,075	1,034,411	1,100,413	1,179,363	1,269,503
Interest allocated to reserves	(1,612)	(743)	(722)	(741)	(727)	(690)	(758)	(829)	(904)	(982)	(1,062)
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	7,750	4,800	2,750	4,450	5,550	300	200	100	50	-
Net surplus / (deficit) after tax	16,090	37,823	63,721	48,467	45,133	62,957	47,794	69,631	82,754	94,072	113,119
Closing balance	**725,297**	**767,127**	**831,926**	**879,402**	**925,258**	**990,075**	**1,034,411**	**1,100,413**	**1,179,363**	**1,269,503**	**1,378,560**
Council Created Reserves											
Opening balance	39,135	41,844	37,836	36,757	37,747	37,023	35,162	38,619	42,247	46,050	49,980
Transfers to accumulated funds	(1,400)	(7,750)	(4,800)	(2,750)	(4,450)	(5,550)	(300)	(200)	(100)	(50)	-
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	1,609	742	721	740	726	689	757	828	903	980	1,060
Closing balance	**41,844**	**37,836**	**36,757**	**37,747**	**37,023**	**35,162**	**38,619**	**42,247**	**46,050**	**49,980**	**54,040**
Restricted Reserves											
Opening balance	64	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	77
Transfers to accumulated funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from accumulated funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Closing balance	**67**	**68**	**69**	**70**	**71**	**72**	**73**	**74**	**75**	**77**	**79**
Asset Revaluation Reserves											
Opening balance	853,660	1,023,015	1,023,015	1,023,015	1,254,756	1,254,756	1,254,756	1,497,193	1,497,193	1,497,193	1,750,849
Changes in asset value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valuation gains (losses) taken to equity	169,355	-	-	231,741	-	-	242,437	-	-	253,656	-
Closing balance	**1,023,015**	**1,023,015**	**1,023,015**	**1,254,756**	**1,254,756**	**1,254,756**	**1,497,193**	**1,497,193**	**1,497,193**	**1,750,849**	**1,750,849**
TOTAL EQUITY	**1,790,223**	**1,828,046**	**1,891,767**	**2,171,975**	**2,217,108**	**2,280,065**	**2,570,296**	**2,639,927**	**2,722,681**	**3,070,409**	**3,183,528**

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	18,132	14,927	19,962	23,141	21,730	24,164	25,447	23,693	24,108	24,201	24,124
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	**49,806**	**46,380**	**57,034**	**60,461**	**59,753**	**56,820**	**59,173**	**57,293**	**58,236**	**58,812**	**59,829**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS											
Property, plant and equipment	2,016,488	2,142,045	2,247,185	2,666,021	2,868,973	3,011,063	3,415,550	3,551,054	3,625,186	3,933,072	4,000,145
Assets under construction	206,572	210,147	299,143	322,389	263,647	304,838	287,765	245,493	246,741	238,832	219,764
Intangible assets	3,238	1,138	373	127	286	319	391	356	381	264	395
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	62,997	77,397	77,397	77,597	78,597	82,597	83,597	83,597	83,597	82,597	80,597
Other financial assets	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455
Total non-current assets	**2,296,523**	**2,437,955**	**2,631,326**	**3,073,362**	**3,218,731**	**3,406,045**	**3,794,531**	**3,887,728**	**3,963,133**	**4,261,993**	**4,308,129**
Total assets	**2,346,329**	**2,484,335**	**2,688,360**	**3,133,823**	**3,278,484**	**3,462,865**	**3,853,704**	**3,945,021**	**4,021,369**	**4,320,805**	**4,367,958**
CURRENT LIABILITIES											
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings - current	50,561	60,828	72,812	87,666	97,389	108,805	121,589	122,543	121,907	117,569	110,586
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Creditors and other payables	29,700	26,524	31,584	34,792	33,408	35,870	37,179	35,451	35,893	36,012	35,959
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	**91,973**	**99,064**	**116,366**	**134,708**	**143,328**	**157,488**	**171,850**	**171,334**	**171,409**	**167,448**	**160,669**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES											
Borrowings - non current	455,046	548,167	670,984	817,696	908,402	1,015,465	1,101,517	1,123,535	1,116,861	1,072,346	1,012,973
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	**464,133**	**557,225**	**680,227**	**827,140**	**918,048**	**1,025,312**	**1,111,558**	**1,133,760**	**1,127,279**	**1,082,948**	**1,023,761**
Total liabilities	**556,106**	**656,289**	**796,593**	**961,848**	**1,061,376**	**1,182,800**	**1,283,408**	**1,305,094**	**1,298,688**	**1,250,396**	**1,184,430**
NET ASSETS	**1,790,223**	**1,828,046**	**1,891,767**	**2,171,975**	**2,217,108**	**2,280,065**	**2,570,296**	**2,639,927**	**2,722,681**	**3,070,409**	**3,183,528**
Represented by:											
EQUITY											
Accumulated funds	725,297	767,127	831,926	879,402	925,258	990,075	1,034,411	1,100,413	1,179,363	1,269,503	1,378,560
Restricted reserves	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	77	79
Council created reserves	41,844	37,836	36,757	37,747	37,023	35,162	38,619	42,247	46,050	49,980	54,040
Revaluation reserves	1,023,015	1,023,015	1,023,015	1,254,756	1,254,756	1,254,756	1,497,193	1,497,193	1,497,193	1,750,849	1,750,849
TOTAL EQUITY	**1,790,223**	**1,828,046**	**1,891,767**	**2,171,975**	**2,217,108**	**2,280,065**	**2,570,296**	**2,639,927**	**2,722,681**	**3,070,409**	**3,183,528**

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	183,622	208,411	236,547	268,480	304,188	343,429	370,560	399,834	431,421	465,503
User charges and other income	141,335	169,194	183,280	180,681	176,399	166,466	155,234	157,598	148,936	138,892	141,752
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	340,614	**397,445**	**435,948**	**462,504**	**491,179**	**517,989**	**547,006**	**577,437**	**599,031**	**621,538**	**659,447**
Cash was applied to:											
Payments to employees	(46,073)	(53,717)	(55,977)	(56,775)	(58,182)	(59,663)	(61,118)	(62,637)	(64,236)	(65,805)	(67,330)
Payments to suppliers	(164,960)	(175,966)	(164,826)	(183,288)	(197,119)	(185,500)	(206,143)	(199,877)	(195,177)	(199,192)	(201,622)
Interest paid	(22,355)	(27,280)	(31,229)	(38,015)	(44,488)	(51,790)	(58,487)	(63,706)	(65,824)	(66,083)	(63,091)
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(273,613)	**(297,188)**	**(293,142)**	**(320,153)**	**(342,830)**	**(340,959)**	**(370,679)**	**(372,036)**	**(371,978)**	**(378,706)**	**(380,554)**
Net cash inflows from operating activities	**67,001**	**100,257**	**142,806**	**142,351**	**148,349**	**177,030**	**176,327**	**205,401**	**227,053**	**242,832**	**278,893**
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	-	-	-	-	-	(1,000)	-	-	1,000	2,000
	11,486	**1,524**	**1,303**	**6,454**	**6,192**	**6,385**	**(493)**	**1,088**	**494**	**1,533**	**2,548**
Cash was applied to:											
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(203,319)	(209,591)	(299,037)	(322,340)	(262,820)	(304,061)	(286,782)	(244,696)	(245,826)	(238,334)	(218,711)
Less UHCC capital contribution	7,958	16,173	25,268	15,397	8,266	9,378	14,378	14,278	26,919	43,413	4,602
Purchase of assets under construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of intangible assets	(3,253)	(556)	(106)	(49)	(827)	(777)	(983)	(797)	(915)	(498)	(1,053)
Other investments and payments	(1,000)	(14,400)	-	(200)	(1,000)	(4,000)	-	-	-	-	-
	(199,614)	**(208,374)**	**(273,875)**	**(307,192)**	**(256,381)**	**(299,460)**	**(273,387)**	**(231,215)**	**(219,822)**	**(195,419)**	**(215,162)**
Net cash outflows from investing activities	**(188,128)**	**(206,850)**	**(272,572)**	**(300,738)**	**(250,189)**	**(293,075)**	**(273,880)**	**(230,127)**	**(219,328)**	**(193,886)**	**(212,614)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES											
Cash was provided from:	**26%**	**17%**	**18%**	**18%**	**10%**	**11%**	**8%**	**2%**	**-1%**	**-4%**	**-6%**
Proceeds from borrowing	166,693	153,949	195,629	234,378	188,095	215,868	207,641	144,561	115,233	73,054	51,213
	166,693	**153,949**	**195,629**	**234,378**	**188,095**	**215,868**	**207,641**	**144,561**	**115,233**	**73,054**	**51,213**
Cash was applied to:											
Repayment of borrowing	(37,657)	(50,561)	(60,828)	(72,812)	(87,666)	(97,389)	(108,805)	(121,589)	(122,543)	(121,907)	(117,569)
	(37,657)	**(50,561)**	**(60,828)**	**(72,812)**	**(87,666)**	**(97,389)**	**(108,805)**	**(121,589)**	**(122,543)**	**(121,907)**	**(117,569)**
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from financing activities	**129,036**	**103,388**	**134,801**	**161,566**	**100,429**	**118,479**	**98,836**	**22,972**	**(7,310)**	**(48,853)**	**(66,356)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft	7,909	(3,205)	5,035	3,179	(1,411)	2,434	1,283	(1,754)	415	93	(77)
Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft at beginning of the year	10,223	18,132	14,927	19,962	23,141	21,730	24,164	25,447	23,693	24,108	24,201
Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft at end of the year	**18,132**	**14,927**	**19,962**	**23,141**	**21,730**	**24,164**	**25,447**	**23,693**	**24,108**	**24,201**	**24,124**
Cash balance at end of the year comprises:											
Cash and on call deposits	18,132	14,927	19,962	23,141	21,730	24,164	25,447	23,693	24,108	24,201	24,124
Short term deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft at end of the year	**18,132**	**14,927**	**19,962**	**23,141**	**21,730**	**24,164**	**25,447**	**23,693**	**24,108**	**24,201**	**24,124**

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 NZ Transport Agency - Waka Kotahi, 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				
Reserve purchase and development (parks and reserves activity) 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.	27,641	37,005	(25,950)	38,696

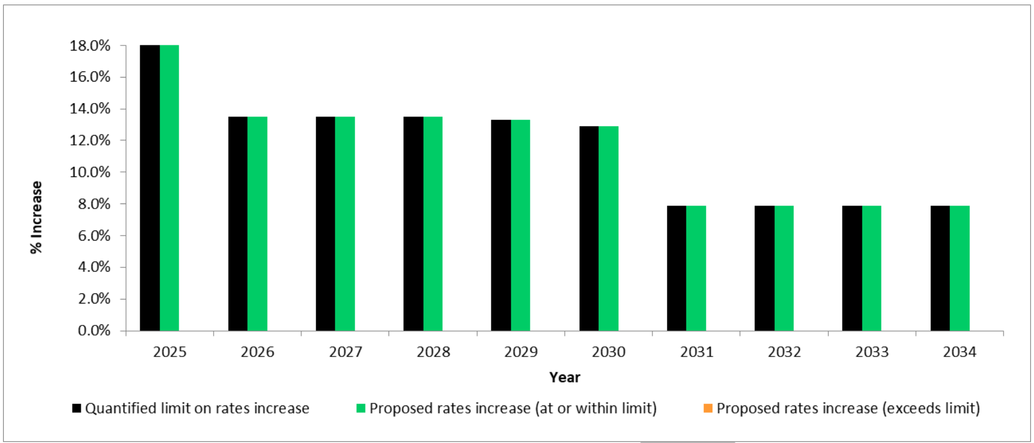
	Opening balance July 2025	Deposits	Expenditure	Closing balance June 2034
	$000	$000	$000	$000
Election fund (managing services activity) To annually provide for the cost of Council elections and by-elections.	150	-	-	150
Landfills reserve (solid waste activity) To set funds aside for the longer-term replacement of the landfill. This figure has been capped at $12M.	12,000	-	-	12,000
Waste minimisation reserve 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	22,206	(20,405)	2,658
Wingate Landfill reserve (parks and reserves activity) 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 reserve land and used for various recreational activities.	196	71	-	267

	Opening balance July 2025	Deposits	Expenditure	Closing balance June 2034
	$000	**$000**	**$000**	**$000**
Wingate Park (parks and reserves activity) 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
Ex-Hillary Commission funds (aquatics and recreation) To provide funding for sporting activities. Approval needs to be given by Sport New Zealand.	7	3	-	10
Totals	**41,040**	59,355	(46,355)	54,040
Restricted reserves – purpose of the fund				
Taitā Cemetery – JV Bently (parks and reserves activity) 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
Lavelle tree bequest (parks and reserves activity) To provide for the planting of trees in and around Hutt City on major thoroughfares.	34	8	-	42
ML Talbut bequest (parks and reserves activity) To provide for the planting and maintenance of reserves.	15	3	-	18

	Opening balance July 2025	Deposits	Expenditure	Closing balance June 2034
	$000	$000	$000	$000
Eastbourne Arts Trust (museums activity) 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	3	-	16
Totals	**65**	**14**	**-**	**79**

Prudence reporting

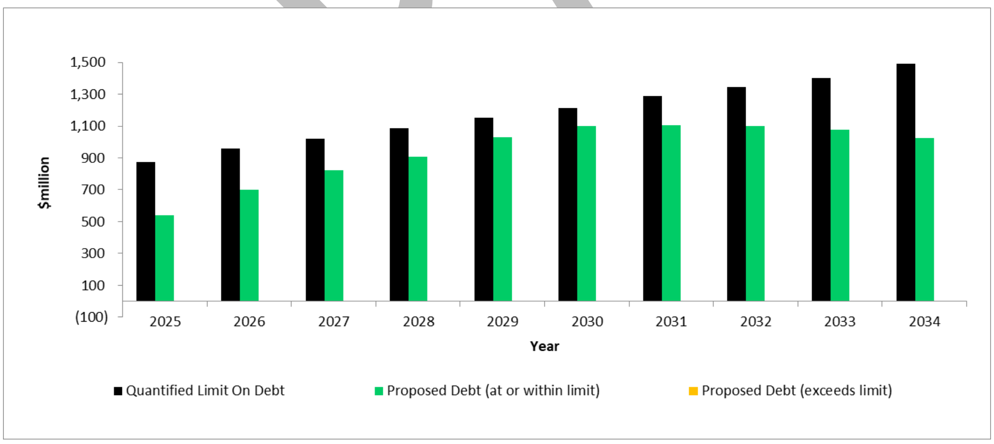
Rates (increase)Affordability Benchmark



Council meets the rates affordability benchmark if planned rates increases are equal or less than each quantified limit on rates increases.

The graph above 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 2028-29 (based on Council's definition of a balanced operating budget) while maintaining debt headroom at reasonable levels. 2027-28 includes the impact of the provision for the introduction of a potential new rates funded food and green organics waste service.

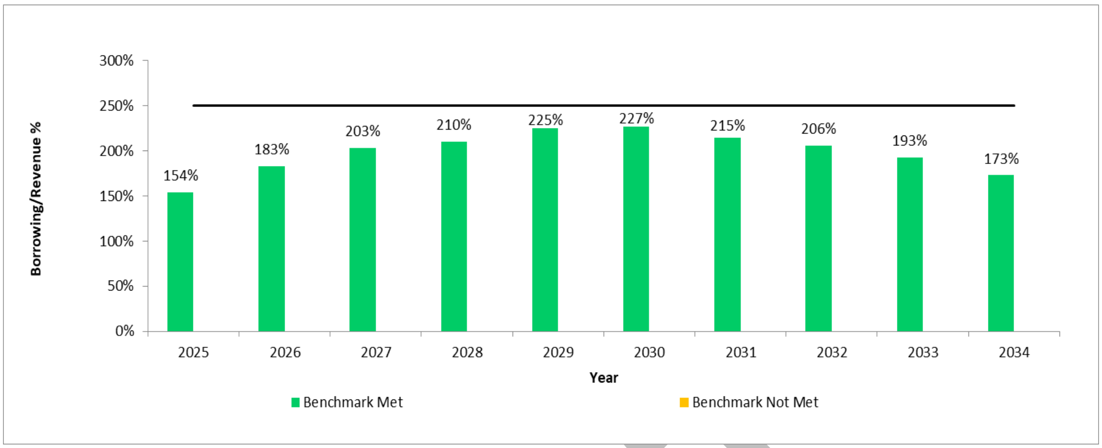
Debt Affordability Benchmark (Planned debt compared to debt limits)



Council meets the debt affordability benchmark if planned borrowing is within each quantified limit on borrowing.

The graph above 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.

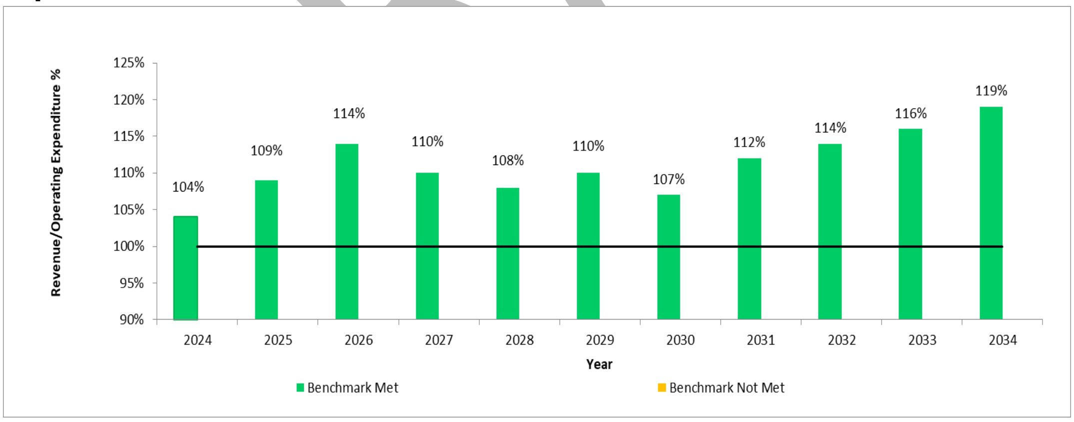
Debt Affordability Benchmark (Planned debt as percentage of revenue)



Council meets the debt 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 graph above 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.

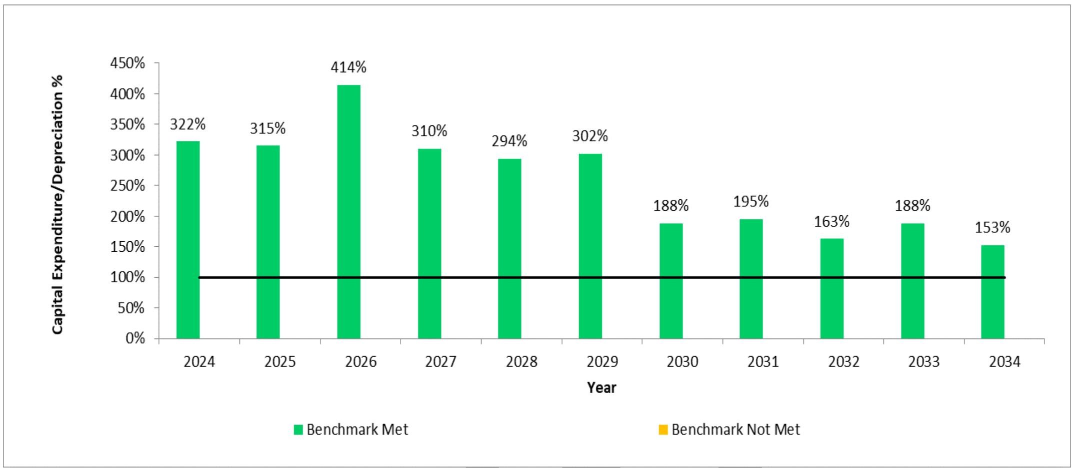
Balanced Budget Benchmark (Planned Revenue Greater Than Planned Expenditure)



Council meets the 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 graph above shows that 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 2028.

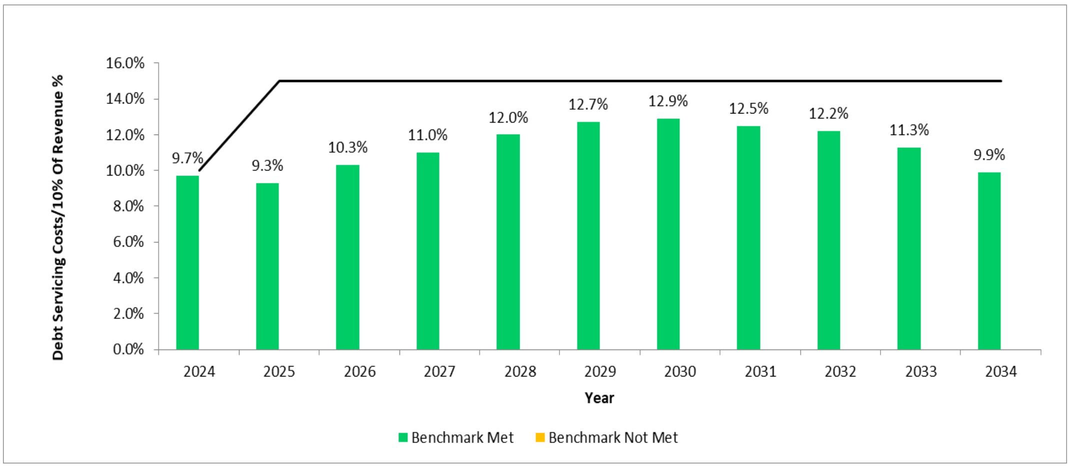
Essential Services Benchmark



Council 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 graph above 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



Council meets the debt servicing benchmark if its borrowing costs for the year equals or are less than 15% (10% in 2024) of its revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments and revaluation of property, plant and equipment).

The graph above displays the 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). Because Statistics New Zealand projects the council's population will grow as fast as the national population growth rate, it meets the debt servicing benchmark if its borrowing costs equal or are less than 15% of its revenue. Actual borrowing costs as a percentage of revenue are well within the 15% 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	$746.00 per SUIP
Serviceable but not connected	$373.00 per SUIP
Connected and metered	$746.00 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	$766.00 each
For commercial rating units in the CMC, CMS, and UTN categories - second and each subsequent WC or urinal from each rating unit	$383.00 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 percentage	2024-25, 2025-26 & 2026-27 percentage
Residential	60%	60%
Commercial Central	8.0%	7.7%

Rating category	2023-24 percentage	2024-25, 2025-26 & 2026-27 percentage
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	0.254690 cents
Rural	0.747	0.190254 cents
Commercial Central	3.525	0.897824 cents
Commercial Suburban	2.847	0.724999 cents
Utility Networks	3.426	0.872677 cents
Community Facilities 1	1.000	0.254690 cents
Community Facilities 2	0.500	0.127345 cents
Community Facilities 3	2.344	0.596994 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	157,618	72.0%
Rural	1,267	0.6%
Utility Networks	7,651	3.5%
Commercial Central	11,131	5.1%
Commercial Suburban	39,097	17.8%
Community Facilities 1	179	0.1%
Community Facilities 2	457	0.2%
Community Facilities 3	200	0.1%
Services only	1,372	0.6%
Total rates set	**218,971**	**100%**

Summary of total proposed revenue required from 2024-25 rates

Rate	Amount (inclusive of GST) $000	Amount (exclusive of GST) $000
General Rate	136,826	118,510
Targeted Rates:		
Water Supply	32,078	27,894
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	**218,971**	**190,410**

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	$3,910	$562
Average Commercial Central	$2,350,000	$19,367	$22,994	$3,627
Average Commercial Suburban	$2,418,000	$16,501	$19,425	$2,924
Average Rural (no services)	$1,247,000	$2,342	$2,694	$352

Property category	Rateable value as at 1 July 2024	General rate	Water	Waste water	Rubbish and recyclin g	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Residential	$600,000	$1,528	$746	$766	$322	$3,362
Residential	$800,000	$2,038	$746	$766	$322	$3,872

Property category	Rateable value as at 1 July 2024	General rate	Water	Waste water	Rubbish and recycling	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Residential	$1,000,000	$2,547	$746	$766	$322	$4,381
Residential	$1,200,000	$3,056	$746	$766	$322	$4,890
Residential	$1,400,000	$3,566	$746	$766	$322	$5,400
Residential	$1,600,000	$4,075	$746	$766	$322	$5,909
Commercial Suburban	$700,000	$5,075	$746	$1,149	$0	$6,970
Commercial Suburban	$1,200,000	$8,700	$746	$1,149	$0	$10,595
Commercial Suburban	$2,400,000	$17,400	$746	$1,149	$0	$19,295
Commercial Suburban	$10,000,000	$72,500	$746	$1,149	$0	$74,395
Commercial Central	$800,000	$7,183	$746	$1,149	$0	$9,078
Commercial Central	$1,300,000	$11,672	$746	$1,149	$0	$13,567
Commercial Central	$2,400,000	$21,548	$746	$1,149	$0	$23,443
Commercial Central	$10,000,000	$89,782	$746	$1,149	$0	$91,677
Commercial Central (Queensgate)	$282,000,000	$2,531,864	$10,817	$21,065	$0	$2,563,746
Utility Networks	$3,000,000	$26,180	$0	$0	$0	$26,180
Rural	$800,000	$1,522	$0	$0	$322	$1,844
Rural	$1,000,000	$1,903	$0	$0	$322	$2,225
Rural	$1,250,000	$2,378	$0	$0	$322	$2,700
Rural	$2,500,000	$4,756	$0	$0	$322	$5,078
Community Facilities 1	$663,118	$168,432	$746	$1,149	$0	$170,327
Community Facilities 2	$1,396,351	$78,196	$746	$1,149	$0	$80,091
Community Facilities 3	$3,371,667	$1,304,835	$746	$1,149	$0	$1,306,730

Residential suburbs: average rateable value	Rateable value as at 1 July 2024 $	General rate $	Water $	Waste water $	Rubbish & Recycling $	Total $
Alicetown	$899,500	$2,291	$746	$766	$322	$4,125
Avalon	$760,000	$1,936	$746	$766	$322	$3,770
Belmont	$972,500	$2,477	$746	$766	$322	$4,311
Boulcott	$922,500	$2,350	$746	$766	$322	$4,184
Days Bay	$1,294,500	$3,297	$746	$766	$322	$5,131
Eastbourne	$1,217,800	$3,102	$746	$766	$322	$4,936
Epuni	$834,900	$2,126	$746	$766	$322	$3,960
Fairfield	$818,300	$2,084	$746	$766	$322	$3,918
Harbour View	$912,100	$2,323	$746	$766	$322	$4,157
Haywards	$632,500	$1,611	$746	$766	$322	$3,445
Hutt Central	$1,080,800	$2,753	$746	$766	$322	$4,587
Kelson	$879,600	$2,240	$746	$766	$322	$4,074
Korokoro	$1,023,900	$2,608	$746	$766	$322	$4,442
Lowry Bay	$1,661,600	$4,232	$746	$766	$322	$6,066
Manor Park	$896,400	$2,283	$746	$766	$322	$4,117
Maungaraki	$932,800	$2,376	$746	$766	$322	$4,210
Melling	$766,900	$1,953	$746	$766	$322	$3,787
Moera	$648,200	$1,651	$746	$766	$322	$3,485
Naenae	$659,200	$1,679	$746	$766	$322	$3,513
Normandale	$896,200	$2,283	$746	$766	$322	$4,117
Petone	$950,800	$2,422	$746	$766	$322	$4,256
Point Howard	$1,185,100	$3,018	$746	$766	$322	$4,852
Stokes Valley	$648,800	$1,652	$746	$766	$322	$3,486
Taitā	$661,400	$1,685	$746	$766	$322	$3,519
Wainuiomata	$630,100	$1,605	$746	$766	$322	$3,439
Waiwhetū	$802,800	$2,045	$746	$766	$322	$3,879
Waterloo	$887,700	$2,261	$746	$766	$322	$4,095
Woburn	$1,283,900	$3,270	$746	$766	$322	$5,104
York Bay	$1,128,100	$2,873	$746	$766	$322	$4,707

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	27,894	34,031	41,007	49,209	59,051	66,739	70,336	72,647	74,487	79,574
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	4,716	6,010	6,682	7,103	7,440	7,660	7,907	8,174	8,239	8,475	8,670
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)	27,333	34,031	40,842	48,242	56,784	66,849	74,787	78,654	81,033	83,112	88,397
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	25,726	34,545	34,638	36,861	38,820	39,901	41,405	43,156	43,786	45,035	46,092
Finance costs	2,507	3,655	4,275	5,826	8,410	11,388	12,819	14,046	14,864	15,628	16,410
Internal charges and overheads applied	664	644	624	640	671	669	688	731	712	725	769
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	28,897	38,844	39,537	43,327	47,901	51,958	54,912	57,933	59,362	61,388	63,271
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(1,564)	(4,813)	1,305	4,915	8,883	14,891	19,875	20,721	21,671	21,724	25,126
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	1,163	1,822	3,166	3,660	3,837	3,727	5,064	3,912	3,658	3,643	3,714
Increase (decrease) in debt	36,054	25,631	21,962	39,660	69,751	60,470	9,493	18,595	9,194	7,813	35,734
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	37,217	27,453	25,128	43,320	73,588	64,197	14,557	22,507	12,852	11,456	39,448
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	25	106	106	21,531	41,798	33,907	114	7,072	116	237	1,929
- to improve level of service	8,963	6,429	8,833	20,505	26,039	27,306	3,496	10,982	3,702	2,577	8,439
- to replace existing assets	26,665	16,105	17,494	6,199	14,634	17,875	30,822	25,174	30,705	30,366	54,206
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	35,653	22,640	26,433	48,235	82,471	79,088	34,432	43,228	34,523	33,180	64,574
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	1,564	4,813	(1,305)	(4,915)	(8,883)	(14,891)	(19,875)	(20,721)	(21,671)	(21,724)	(25,126)
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	49,071	56,432	66,142	71,687	76,463	82,736	90,666
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	3,234	3,971	4,094	4,211	4,300	4,427	4,550	4,483	4,573	4,660	4,751
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	35,888	41,599	48,319	54,841	62,361	72,226	77,735	82,632	89,023	97,075
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	20,147	23,014	24,052	24,763	25,772	26,697	27,275	27,479	28,270	29,016	29,843
Finance costs	3,104	4,458	5,856	8,954	10,402	11,196	13,504	15,964	17,258	19,621	19,787
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,098	1,177	1,158	1,186	1,237	1,240	1,273	1,339	1,319	1,343	1,410
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	24,349	28,649	31,066	34,903	37,411	39,133	42,052	44,782	46,847	49,980	51,040
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	6,053	7,239	10,533	13,416	17,430	23,228	30,174	32,953	35,785	39,043	46,035
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	7,958	16,173	25,268	15,397	8,266	9,378	14,378	14,278	26,919	43,413	4,602
Development & financial contributions	775	2,144	3,859	5,051	5,346	5,496	6,740	6,568	6,359	6,218	6,355
Increase (decrease) in debt	25,312	29,721	44,594	80,221	33,071	6,328	54,315	16,889	18,715	37,754	27,122
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	34,045	48,038	73,721	100,669	46,683	21,202	75,433	37,735	51,993	87,385	38,079
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	700	12,303	19,839	25,700	19,792	7,670	6,931	12,148	116	118	7,650
- to improve level of service	4,637	6,290	1,726	2,413	1,671	2,415	13,786	3,249	15,421	12,806	25,254
- to replace existing assets	34,761	36,684	62,689	85,972	42,650	34,345	84,890	55,291	72,241	113,504	51,210
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	40,098	55,277	84,254	114,085	64,113	44,430	105,607	70,688	87,778	126,428	84,114
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(6,053)	(7,239)	(10,533)	(13,416)	(17,430)	(23,228)	(30,174)	(32,953)	(35,785)	(39,043)	(46,035)
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	8,730	11,302	12,959	14,964	16,758	19,783	20,945	25,781	30,445	35,382	39,626
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	3,931	4,021	3,232	4,478	4,647	2,828	3,157	1,037	-	-	-
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)	12,804	15,472	16,342	19,597	21,564	22,773	24,267	26,988	30,618	35,558	39,805
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	6,223	7,863	8,281	8,789	9,340	9,785	10,309	10,787	11,249	11,691	12,203
Finance costs	805	960	1,321	1,485	1,593	2,087	2,980	4,058	4,749	5,437	5,308
Internal charges and overheads applied	384	503	489	501	525	523	538	572	2,454	5,631	8,281
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	7,412	9,326	10,091	10,775	11,458	12,395	13,827	15,417	18,452	22,759	25,792
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	5,392	6,146	6,251	8,822	10,106	10,378	10,440	11,571	12,166	12,799	14,013
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	13,100	25,911	40,530	19,360	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	119	484	906	1,257	1,375	1,433	1,777	1,761	1,718	1,661	1,637
Increase (decrease) in debt	2,638	(886)	8,493	(220)	2,746	8,321	19,668	15,475	16,858	19,239	14,473
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	2,757	12,698	35,310	41,567	23,481	9,754	21,445	17,236	18,576	20,900	16,110
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	1,200	14,961	34,354	44,891	26,631	5,247	9,187	5,913	9,370	6,034	1,326
- to improve level of service	574	1,408	3,826	3,689	4,188	4,396	18,361	13,583	18,960	22,101	25,682
- to replace existing assets	6,375	2,475	3,381	1,809	2,768	10,489	4,337	9,311	2,412	5,564	3,115
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	8,149	18,844	41,561	50,389	33,587	20,132	31,885	28,807	30,742	33,699	30,123
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(5,392)	(6,146)	(6,251)	(8,822)	(10,106)	(10,378)	(10,440)	(11,571)	(12,166)	(12,799)	(14,013)
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	32,075	32,635	32,158	38,462	39,064	39,651	40,234	40,831	41,438	42,053
Finance costs	500	387	390	401	414	426	434	449	461	467	469
Internal charges and overheads applied	958	1,086	1,087	1,115	1,159	1,168	1,203	1,255	1,234	1,259	1,327
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	29,896	33,548	34,112	33,674	40,035	40,658	41,288	41,938	42,526	43,164	43,849
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	13,006	14,853	16,804	18,859	19,138	20,236	21,287	22,281	23,293	24,211	25,070
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(3,748)	(4,212)	(7,009)	(9,168)	(10,216)	(16,046)	(17,768)	(17,774)	(22,882)	(20,283)	(24,742)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(3,748)	(3,712)	(7,009)	(6,668)	(10,216)	(16,046)	(17,768)	(17,774)	(22,882)	(20,283)	(24,742)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve level of service	9,258	11,141	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)	9,258	11,141	9,795	12,191	8,922	4,190	3,519	4,507	411	3,928	328
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(13,006)	(14,853)	(16,804)	(18,859)	(19,138)	(20,236)	(21,287)	(22,281)	(23,293)	(24,211)	(25,070)
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	1,369	2,073	2,255	2,203	2,295	2,625	2,685	3,046	3,399	3,689	3,771
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	617	737	562	659	637	375	405	123	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,684	2,191	2,239	2,291	2,344	2,395	2,445	2,494	2,544	2,593	2,642
Total operating funding (A)	3,788	5,123	5,208	5,343	5,510	5,634	5,779	5,912	6,197	6,541	6,676
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,067	4,028	4,119	4,220	4,344	4,429	4,527	4,625	4,724	4,823	4,811
Finance costs	148	188	191	210	240	254	266	274	253	217	154
Internal charges and overheads applied	539	796	783	798	811	839	874	901	1,109	1,456	1,696
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	3,754	5,012	5,093	5,228	5,395	5,522	5,667	5,800	6,086	6,496	6,661
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	34	111	115	115	115	112	112	112	111	45	15
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(248)	148	(115)	(115)	(115)	(112)	(112)	(112)	(111)	(45)	(15)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	7	148	(115)	(115)	(115)	(112)	(112)	(112)	(111)	(45)	(15)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve level of service	-	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	41	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(34)	(111)	(115)	(115)	(115)	(112)	(112)	(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	4,293	5,078	5,304	5,158	5,318	6,141	6,340	7,220	7,755	8,520	9,236
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	8,697	11,475	11,942	12,274	12,590	12,932	13,248	13,589	13,883	14,231	14,535
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	1,934	1,807	1,323	1,543	1,475	878	955	290	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,354	2,293	2,346	2,397	2,453	2,509	2,559	2,611	2,665	2,713	2,765
Total operating funding (A)	16,278	20,653	20,915	21,372	21,836	22,460	23,102	23,710	24,303	25,464	26,536
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	11,880	15,678	16,196	16,693	17,108	17,541	17,945	18,371	18,827	19,251	19,704
Finance costs	357	442	453	505	579	617	664	691	654	570	419
Internal charges and overheads applied	3,951	4,543	4,083	4,070	4,045	4,200	4,404	4,563	4,752	5,580	6,347
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	16,188	20,663	20,732	21,268	21,732	22,358	23,013	23,625	24,233	25,401	26,470
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	25,076	27,495	32,314	32,909	37,100	46,926	49,856	58,853	66,092	72,253	81,689
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	5,917	8,150	8,329	8,520	8,717	8,908	9,095	9,277	9,462	9,643	9,826
Fees and charges	5,516	7,505	7,923	8,184	8,605	8,794	8,979	9,159	9,341	9,519	9,700
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	11,291	9,781	8,059	9,848	10,288	6,709	7,513	2,368	-	-	-
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)	48,894	54,062	57,781	60,643	65,920	72,574	76,706	80,945	86,209	92,753	102,578
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	21,895	23,758	24,435	24,964	25,120	25,712	26,271	26,794	27,352	27,899	28,457
Finance costs	2,876	3,043	3,281	3,207	3,353	3,978	3,905	3,605	2,048	50	47
Internal charges and overheads applied	4,414	4,406	4,463	4,569	4,676	4,780	4,932	5,067	9,123	15,450	21,162
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	29,185	31,207	32,179	32,740	33,149	34,470	35,108	35,466	38,523	43,399	49,666
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	19,709	22,855	25,602	27,903	32,771	38,104	41,598	45,479	47,686	49,354	52,912
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	32,740	37,737	33,139	12,028	35,328	45,134	31,564	33,070	22,383	10,248	10,442
Development & financial contributions	428	468	796	1,163	1,010	999	1,374	1,068	1,008	1,008	1,050
Increase (decrease) in debt	2,049	8,587	3,421	(15,299)	3,585	6,474	(10,618)	(12,725)	(24,661)	(37,940)	(41,078)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	35,217	46,792	37,356	(2,108)	39,923	52,607	22,320	21,413	(1,270)	(26,684)	(29,586)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	223	4,368	4,055	4,050	6,495	7,339	6,031	6,256	5,528	4,402	4,486
- to improve level of service	40,509	51,049	43,485	6,711	50,969	69,094	43,519	45,984	26,037	3,134	3,194
- to replace existing assets	14,194	14,230	15,418	15,034	15,230	14,278	14,368	14,652	14,851	15,134	15,646
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	54,926	69,647	62,958	25,795	72,694	90,711	63,918	66,892	46,416	22,670	23,326
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(19,709)	(22,855)	(25,602)	(27,903)	(32,771)	(38,104)	(41,598)	(45,479)	(47,686)	(49,354)	(52,912)
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	10,395	9,400	9,369	21,105	22,303	15,966	31,075	22,408	19,208	21,225	21,779
Targeted rates	158	171	174	178	181	184	187	191	194	197	201
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	4,680	3,344	2,336	6,316	6,185	2,283	4,683	901	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	15,317	13,002	11,968	27,690	28,762	18,528	36,042	23,599	19,503	21,525	22,085
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	10,565	6,951	5,166	19,679	19,431	7,447	23,545	10,114	4,703	4,747	4,858
Finance costs	2,431	3,116	3,900	5,056	6,311	7,994	9,306	10,172	10,350	10,409	9,536
Internal charges and overheads applied	2,309	2,942	2,872	2,925	2,988	3,055	3,162	3,286	4,423	6,342	7,663
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	15,305	13,009	11,938	27,660	28,730	18,496	36,013	23,572	19,476	21,498	22,057
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	2,805	12,232	17,051	14,151	6,685	3,409	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	13,507	18,705	23,604	18,963	25,361	31,435	19,805	6,050	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)	16,312	32,010	41,748	38,705	37,783	40,736	19,805	6,050	412	907	465
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	2,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve level of service	14,264	31,946	41,741	37,937	37,279	40,720	19,355	5,823	253	258	262
- to replace existing assets	-	57	37	798	536	48	479	254	186	676	231
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	16,324	32,003	41,778	38,735	37,815	40,768	19,834	6,077	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	7,719	10,335	11,352	11,237	11,856	13,570	14,195	16,228	17,890	19,646	21,043
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
Fees and charges	477	518	529	542	554	549	560	572	583	594	605
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	3,476	3,676	2,831	3,363	3,288	1,940	2,139	653	-	-	-
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)	12,671	15,565	15,771	15,159	15,715	16,076	16,912	17,471	18,491	20,258	21,668
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	8,877	8,725	9,006	8,122	8,295	8,358	8,556	8,742	8,944	9,147	9,346
Finance costs	549	667	705	828	974	1,005	1,186	1,162	999	713	313
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,798	4,737	4,560	4,618	4,647	4,798	5,011	5,079	5,973	7,776	9,325
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	11,224	14,129	14,271	13,568	13,916	14,161	14,753	14,983	15,916	17,636	18,984
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	1,447	1,436	1,500	1,591	1,799	1,915	2,159	2,488	2,575	2,622	2,684
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(254)	(946)	(495)	(129)	224	(1,360)	2,042	(1,649)	(1,468)	(1,949)	(1,946)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(254)	(946)	(495)	(129)	224	(1,360)	2,042	(1,649)	(1,468)	(1,949)	(1,946)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve level of service	594	5	61	526	111	65	1,047	6	70	595	7
- to replace existing assets	599	485	944	936	1,912	490	3,154	833	1,037	78	731
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)	(1,436)	(1,500)	(1,591)	(1,799)	(1,915)	(2,159)	(2,488)	(2,575)	(2,622)	(2,684)
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	13,530	16,580	16,563	17,439	19,506	22,773	23,570	26,899	29,670	31,246	31,249
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	6,092	5,898	4,131	5,219	5,409	3,256	3,552	1,082	-	-	-
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)	21,289	24,248	22,621	24,793	27,101	28,109	29,247	30,151	31,885	33,506	33,553
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	15,217	17,657	15,291	15,671	16,207	16,537	17,041	17,526	18,104	19,068	17,795
Finance costs	1,269	1,724	2,222	2,671	2,909	3,298	3,524	3,450	3,158	2,678	1,854
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,406	1,037	1,021	1,046	1,078	1,092	1,135	1,169	2,983	5,630	7,291
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	17,892	20,418	18,534	19,388	20,194	20,927	21,700	22,145	24,245	27,376	26,940
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	3,397	3,830	4,087	5,405	6,907	7,182	7,547	8,006	7,640	6,130	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	267	8,198	12,326	4,812	(587)	4,182	43	(5,847)	(3,779)	(4,478)	(5,959)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	2,867	11,198	15,326	7,812	2,413	7,182	3,043	(2,847)	(779)	(1,478)	(2,959)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	1,400	7,750	4,800	2,750	4,450	5,550	300	200	100	50	-
- to improve level of service	2,651	3,138	3,071	3,218	1,422	6,224	8,457	1,859	4,288	1,156	1,672
- to replace existing assets	2,213	4,140	11,542	7,249	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)	6,264	15,028	19,413	13,217	9,320	14,364	10,590	5,159	6,861	4,652	3,654
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(3,397)	(3,830)	(4,087)	(5,405)	(6,907)	(7,182)	(7,547)	(8,006)	(7,640)	(6,130)	(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	18,858	23,341	27,150	26,885	28,516	32,503	33,117	37,822	43,912	48,562	51,737
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	4,123	5,726	6,400	6,554	6,713	6,868	7,019	7,169	7,320	7,470	7,628
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	8,492	8,303	6,771	8,045	7,908	4,647	4,991	1,521	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	735	1,048	754	719	735	752	768	783	799	814	829
Total operating funding (A)	32,244	38,418	41,075	42,203	43,872	44,770	45,895	47,295	52,031	56,846	60,194
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	16,065	19,495	20,780	21,303	21,789	22,339	22,896	23,447	24,013	24,585	25,172
Finance costs	4,198	4,755	4,654	4,829	5,121	5,150	5,243	5,166	6,267	5,530	4,074
Internal charges and overheads applied	7,720	7,499	7,211	7,303	7,368	7,560	7,858	8,128	10,627	15,018	18,415
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	27,983	31,749	32,645	33,435	34,278	35,049	35,997	36,741	40,907	45,133	47,661
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	4,261	6,669	8,430	8,768	9,594	9,721	9,898	10,554	11,124	11,713	12,533
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	13,600	6,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	13,552	4,917	(1,444)	(4,871)	(5,531)	(7,527)	(5,414)	(7,771)	26,915	(7,390)	(10,340)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total sources of capital funding (C)	27,152	11,667	(1,444)	(4,871)	(5,531)	(7,527)	(5,414)	(7,771)	26,915	(7,390)	(10,340)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve level of service	29,109	9,082	956	825	1,340	976	1,388	817	36,366	2,198	614
- to replace existing assets	2,304	9,254	6,030	3,072	2,723	1,218	3,096	1,966	1,673	2,125	1,579
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	31,413	18,336	6,986	3,897	4,063	2,194	4,484	2,783	38,039	4,323	2,193
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(4,261)	(6,669)	(8,430)	(8,768)	(9,594)	(9,721)	(9,898)	(10,554)	(11,124)	(11,713)	(12,533)
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	4,946	6,114	7,111	6,752	6,956	8,330	8,186	9,213	10,796	11,627	12,597
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	2,227	2,175	1,773	2,020	1,929	1,191	1,234	371	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	230	-	-	246	-	-	261	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	7,173	8,289	9,114	8,772	8,885	9,767	9,420	9,584	11,057	11,627	12,597
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,118	3,586	4,219	3,768	3,871	4,539	4,036	4,140	4,845	4,306	4,414
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	4,083	4,697	4,892	5,004	5,014	5,228	5,384	5,444	6,212	7,321	8,183
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	7,201	8,283	9,111	8,772	8,885	9,767	9,420	9,584	11,057	11,627	12,597
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	4,812	3,563	3,627	3,694	3,774	3,866	3,926	3,993	4,113	4,204
Total operating funding (A)	5,289	6,508	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	23,511	29,103	27,486	26,762	25,840	25,759	25,574	25,813	24,668	24,554	24,597
Finance costs	3,611	3,885	3,981	4,043	4,182	4,397	4,656	4,669	4,763	4,763	4,720
Internal charges and overheads applied	13,416	5,674	(2,224)	7,715	7,548	(11,046)	(7,831)	(29,188)	(50,918)	(73,534)	(91,873)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	40,538	38,662	29,243	38,520	37,570	19,110	22,399	1,294	(21,487)	(44,217)	(62,556)
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(35,249)	(32,154)	(23,946)	(33,120)	(32,061)	(13,482)	(16,640)	4,563	27,450	50,337	68,805
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	38,066	35,981	27,267	34,711	35,545	16,690	21,307	(1,856)	(22,862)	(46,716)	(64,090)
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)	38,502	36,432	27,477	35,574	36,000	17,183	21,814	(768)	(22,368)	(46,183)	(63,542)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve level of service	1,162	2,856	2,041	1,003	1,866	1,970	2,883	1,814	2,034	1,646	3,115
- to replace existing assets	2,091	1,422	1,490	1,451	2,073	1,731	2,291	1,981	3,048	2,508	2,148
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	3,253	4,278	3,531	2,454	3,939	3,701	5,174	3,795	5,082	4,154	5,263
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	35,249	32,154	23,946	33,120	32,061	13,482	16,640	(4,563)	(27,450)	(50,337)	(68,805)
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	111,718	124,377	138,652	150,608	168,617	189,969	207,470	229,167	252,150	272,727
Targeted rates	60,696	71,903	84,033	97,895	117,872	135,570	153,460	163,090	170,669	179,270	192,775
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	9,218	12,152	12,455	12,764	13,051	13,370	13,680	13,796	14,072	14,340	14,615
Fees and charges	58,637	71,116	75,692	78,493	81,171	83,265	85,485	87,710	89,639	91,747	93,769
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	6,735	8,625	8,727	7,570	7,745	8,165	8,082	8,245	8,674	8,602	8,765
Total operating funding (A)	233,644	279,918	308,431	338,575	373,706	412,316	454,088	483,774	515,741	549,708	586,332
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	194,729	226,477	226,306	243,753	254,400	248,110	269,030	261,227	260,316	265,563	269,345
Finance costs	22,354	27,280	31,230	38,017	44,489	51,791	58,487	63,705	65,823	66,083	63,094
Internal charges and overheads applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	217,083	253,757	257,536	281,770	298,889	299,901	327,517	324,932	326,139	331,646	332,439
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	16,561	26,161	50,895	56,805	74,817	112,415	126,571	158,842	189,602	218,062	253,893
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	57,458	86,492	101,369	84,606	69,639	57,921	45,942	47,348	49,302	53,661	15,044
Development & financial contributions	4,985	7,918	11,727	14,131	14,568	14,655	17,955	16,309	15,743	15,530	15,756
Increase (decrease) in debt	127,132	125,848	132,420	148,464	153,731	108,757	92,669	9,188	(3,743)	(53,145)	(70,435)
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)	190,011	221,782	246,819	253,655	244,130	187,718	157,073	73,933	61,796	16,579	(39,087)
Application of capital funding											
Capital expenditure											
- to meet additional demand	5,608	39,488	63,154	98,922	99,166	59,713	22,563	31,589	15,230	10,841	15,391
- to improve level of service	111,721	123,603	115,535	89,018	133,807	157,356	115,811	88,624	107,542	50,399	68,567
- to replace existing assets	89,243	84,852	119,025	122,520	85,974	83,064	145,270	112,562	128,626	173,401	130,848
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	206,572	247,943	297,714	310,460	318,947	300,133	283,644	232,775	251,398	234,641	214,806
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)	(16,561)	(26,161)	(50,895)	(56,805)	(74,817)	(112,415)	(126,571)	(158,842)	(189,602)	(218,062)	(253,893)
Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Fees and charges

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
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

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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

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Reproduction	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Scanning A3 and A4 - up to 20 pages	Free of charge	Free of charge
Scanning A3 and A4 - over 20 pages	$40.00	$40.00

Reproduction	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Fee per half hour of staff time or part thereof		
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

Service	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
Gardens	$124.00	$128.20
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

Print Size/Service	2023/2024 charges	2024/2025 charges
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', 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		$255 per hour with planner, engineer or monitoring officer

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
		$150 per hour with business support including administration and planning technician time Consultants charged at actual cost		$150 per hour with business support including 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	$12,750.00 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	$9,330.00
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	$2,700.00
Non-notified resource consent - residential	Processing: up to 5 hours Business Support: 1 hour	$1,470.00	Processing: up to 7 hours Business Support: 1 hour	$2,190.00

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
additions and alterations	Monitoring : 1 hour		Monitoring : 1 hour	
Boundary deemed permitted activities	Processing: up to 3 hours Business Support: 1 hour	$810.00	Processing: up to 3 hours Business Support: 1 hour	$915.00
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	$915.00
All additional processing or monitoring time by planner, engineer, or monitoring officer		$220.00 per hour		$255.00 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 *Note: the above fees are set in accordance with Local Government Members Determination*

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
				Independent Commissioners: Chair: Actual Cost Member of hearing panel: Actual Cost
Fast Track - non-notified consents only - issued within 10 days **Note:** conditions apply, applications will be accepted on a case-by-case basis		Two times the normal fee Additional processing time: $440.00 per hour		Two times the normal fee Additional processing time: $510.00 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: $765.00 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 and planning technician time Consultants charged at actual cost		$255 per hour with planner, engineer or monitoring officer $150 per hour with business support including administration and planning technician time Consultants charged at actual cos
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	$12,750.00 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	$9,180.00
Subdivision consent including	Processing: Up to 17 hours Business	$4,110.00	Processing: Up to 17 hours Business	$4,740.00

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
land use consent for up to three lots	Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 hour		Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 hour	
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	$7,290.00
Subdivision consent	Processing: Up to 13 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 hour	$3,230.00	Processing: Up to 13 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 hour	$3,720.00
Certificate under section 223 and/or 224 of the RMA	Processing & Administration: Up to 3 hours Business Support: 1 hour	$810.00	Processing:: Up to 3 hours Business Support: 1 hour	$915.00
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	$1,680.00
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	$1,680.00
Rights of way	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	$1,470.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	$1,680.00
Rights of way sealing fee	Processing: Up to 2 hours	$440.00	Processing: Up to 2 hours	$660.00

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
	Business Support: 1 hour		Business Support: 1 hour	
All additional processing or monitoring time by planner, engineer or monitoring officer		$220.00 per hour		$255.00 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 *Note: the above fees are set in accordance with Local Government Members Determination* **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	$1,680.00
Certificate of Compliance	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	$1,470.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	$1,680.00
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	$1,935.00
Section 10 waiver, section 37 waiver, section 125 extension, section 126 cancellation, sections 127 & 128 review (non-notified) RMA	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	$1,470.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	$1,680.00
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		$255.00

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
Certificate under Overseas Investment Act 1973	Processing: Up to 3 hours	$660.00	Processing: Up to 3 hours	$765.00
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: $220.00 per hour		Legal costs: Actual cost Officer's time: $255.00 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	$255.00 Additional time: $255.00 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: $255.00 per hour

Application type	2023-2024 Processing & Administration	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Processing & Administration	2024-2025 Fee
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	$510.00 Additional time: $255.00 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
Consents for: • 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	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

Initiative	Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fee
low-emission wood burners				
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

It is possible that the Council may migrate its online building consenting function to a new platform which may have implications for building consenting and related fees. The Council reserves the right to adjust this fee schedule to take account of any changes in costs incurred by the Council from the adoption of a new building consenting platform.

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 $65,000 and over).
- 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 2023-2024 and 2024-2025

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: $230.00 per hour Commercial: $250.00 per hour
Digital lodgement fee		$50.00	Not charged for Free standing and inbuilt wood burners, minor works building consents, schedule 1 exemptions, extension of time requests and code compliance certificates applications	Residential: $100.00 (below $500,000 value of work) $175.00 (incl and above $500,000 value of work)

Application Type	2023-2024 Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fees
				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 $657.50 Commercial $707.50
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 $1,002.50 Commercial $1,082.50
< $5000	up to 3 hours processing, 0.5 hours admin and 2 hours inspection time	Residential: $1,050.00 Commercial: $1,175.00	up to 3 hours processing, 0.5 hours admin and 2 hours inspection time	Residential $1,232.5 Commercial $1,332.5
To $10,000	up to 5 hours processing,	Residential: $1,440.00	up to 5 hours processing, 1 hour	Residential $1,775.00

Application Type	2023-2024 Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fees
	0.5 hours admin and 2 hours inspection time	Commercial: $1,615.00	admin and 2 hours inspection time	Commercial $1,915.00
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 $2,202.50 Commercial $2,372.50
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 $2,777.50 Commercial $2,997.50
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 $3,237.50 Commercial $3,437.50
To $200,000	up to 10 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 6 hours inspection time	Residential: $3,345.00 Commercial: $3,745.00	Up to 10 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 6 hours inspection time	Residential $3,927.50 Commercial $4,247.50
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 $4,387.50 Commercial $4,747.50

Application Type	2023-2024 Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fees
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 $5,012.50 Commercial $5,412.50
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 $5,932.50 Commercial $6,412.50
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 $7,082.50 Commercial $7,662.50
Over $2,000,000	up to 22 hours processing, 3 hours admin and 10 hours inspection time	Residential: $6,690.00 Commercial: $7,415.00	Up to 22 hours processing, 3 hours admin and 10 hours inspection time	Residential $7,855.00 Commercial $8,495.00
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	Up to 1 hour processing and 1 hour admin	Residential: $395.00 Additional time: $230.00 per hour Commercial: $415.00 Additional

Application Type	2023-2024 Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fees
		time: $220.00 per hour		time: $250.00 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: $1,085.00 Additional time: $230.00 per hour Commercial: $1,165.00 Additional time: $250.00 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: $855.00 Additional time: $230.00 per hour Commercial $915.00 Additional time: $250.00 per hour
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:		Two times application fee Additional time: Residential: $460.00 per hour Commercial:

Application Type	2023-2024 Processing & Inspections included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Processing & Inspections included	2024-2025 Fees
		$440.00 per hour		$500.00 per hour
Extension of time		Residential: $292.50 Commercial: $330.00		Residential: $460.00 Commercial: $500.00
Notice to fix		Residential: $195.00 Additional time: $195.00 per hour Commercial: $220.00 Additional time: $220.00 per hour		Residential: $230.00 Additional time: $230.00 per hour Commercial: $250.00 Additional time: $250.00 per hour
Owner supplied information		$195.00 per hour		$230.00 per hour
PIM	up to 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin	Residential: $540.00 Additional time: $195.00 per hour Commercial: $590.00 Additional time: $220.00 per hour	up to 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin	Residential: $625.00 Additional time: $230.00 per hour Commercial: $665.00 Additional time: $250.00 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 $357.50
- 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	$115.00
BCA Accreditation Levy (for works $20,000 and over)	Residential: $55.00 Commercial: $75.00	Residential: $65.00 Commercial: $80.00
Code Compliance Certificate (Application Fee for all building work included in an issued building consent)	Residential: $195.00 Commercial: $220.00	Residential: $510 (includes 1.5 hours of processing, 1 hour of administration) Additional time: $230 per hour Commercial: $1,040 (includes 3.5 hours of processing, 1 hour of administration) Additional time: $250 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: $230.00 Commercial: $250.00

Fee type	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Fees
Building inspections – minimum charge of 1 hour per inspection	Residential: $195.00 Commercial: $220.00	Residential: $230.00 Additional time: $230 per hour Commercial: $250.00 Additional time: $250 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: $625 (includes 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin) Additional time: $230.00 per hour Commercial: $665 (includes 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin) Additional time: $250.00 per hour
Section 72 - building on land subject to natural hazards	Residential: actual cost Commercial: actual cost (Processing time covered in initial fee)	Residential: actual cost Commercial: actual 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: $230.00 per hour Commercial: $250.00 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: $230.00 per hour Commercial: $250.00 per hour Additional processing time will be charged at the end of the process

Compliance Schedule (CS) & Building Warrant of Fitness (BWOF)

Fee type	2023-24 Processing included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-25 Processing included	2024-2025 Fees
BWOF Registration: 1-2 specified systems	0.5 hours	$97.50	0.5 hours	$115.00
BWOF Registration: 3-8 specified systems	1 hour	$195.00	1 hour	$250.00
BWOF Registration: 9 or more specified systems	1.5 hours	$292.50	2 hours	$500.00

Fee type	2023-24 Processing included	2023-2024 Fees	2024-25 Processing included	2024-2025 Fees
BWOF/CS audit		$195.00 per hour		$250.00 per hour
New CS or Amendment to CS	1 hour	$220.00 Additional time: $220.00 per hour		$250.00 per hour
Notice to fix	1 hour	$195.00		$230.00 per hour residential $250.00 per hour commercial
Residential cable car	0.5 hours	$97.50		$115 per hour
Additional time - except where a different rate is listed		$195.00 per hour		$250.00 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 $357.50
- 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 $357.50
- 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	$250 per hour
Extension of time	1 hour	$195.00	$250.00 per hour
Exemption	1 hour	$195.00	$250.00 per hour
Additional time		$195.00 per hour	$250.00 per hour
Earthquake prone building on MBIE register		$195.00 per building	$250.00 per building

Residential Pools

Fee type	2023-2024 Fees	2024-2025 Fees
Pool audit inspection	$195.00	$230 per hour
Pool re-inspection	$97.50	$115 per hour
Pools receipt of IQPI report	$97.50 (first 0.5 hour) Additional time: $195.00 per hour	$115 (first 0.5 hour) Additional time: $230.00 per hour
Applications for waivers under section 67A of the Building Act.	$360.00 Additional time: $180.00 per hour	$400.00 Additional time: $230.00 per hour
Notice to fix	$195.00 (first hour) Additional time: $195.00 per hour	$230.00 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 $357.50
- 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: $460.00 Commercial: $500.00
Minor Works Consent (hardcopy)	Residential: $75.00 Commercial: $75.00	Residential: $345.00 Commercial: $375.00
Residential Consent (hardcopy)-processing	$150.00	$230.00 per hour
Commercial Consent (hardcopy) - processing	$150.00 (first hour) Additional time: $150.00 per hour	$250.00 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 $115.00 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

Service	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Fee
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

Service	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Fee
Full details of the development contributions charges and their makeup can be found in the Council's *Development and Financial Contributions Policy* 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)
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.

Food Act 2014 Verification	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
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
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	$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
verification outcomes, surrender, suspension and revocation of registration.				

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,	$290.00 (which includes up to 1.5 hour of inspection,

Appearance Industries Bylaw 2020	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
	administration, and travel time)	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
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

Premises licences (non-food)	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
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
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	• 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

Special licence class	Type/number of events	2023/2024 Fee	2024/2025 Fee
Class 2	• 1-3 medium events (100-400 people) OR • 3-12 small events (less than 100 people)	$393.30	$393.30
Class 3	• 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	$12,750.00 Processing: up to 50 hours
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: $255.00 per hour
Hearing Commissioner time shall be recovered for time spent in hearings and deliberating.	$116.00 per hour $93.00 per hour	$116.00 per hour $93.00 per hour

Fee type	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Fee
Council Commissioners: Chair: Members: **Independent Commissioners:** Chair: Member of hearing panel:	Actual cost Actual cost	*Note: the above fees are set in accordance with Local Government Members Determination* 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	$12,750.00 Processing: up to 50 hours
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: $255.00 per hour
Hearing Commissioner time shall be recovered for time spent in hearings and deliberating. **Council Commissioners:** Chair	$116.00 per hour $93.00 per hour	$116.00 per hour $93.00 per hour *Note: the above fees are set in accordance with Local*

Fee type	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Fee
Members **Independent Commissioners:** Chair Member of hearing panel	Actual cost Actual cost	*Government Members Determination* 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 Planner: $255.00 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

Service	2023-2024 Minimum charge	2023-2024 Cost per tonne	2024-2025 Minimum charge	2024-2025 Cost per tonne
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
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: • cigarette butts • wrappers/paper • chewing gum • small amount of food waste • 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	$100.00	$100.00
Medium littering Including but not limited to:	$200.00	$200.00

Type of littering	2023-2024 Fee	2024-2025 Fee
• 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		
Major littering Including but not limited to: • 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 Charged on a case-by-case basis depending on size, original format and condition	Reproduction costs: As notified on request Staff time: $40.00 per half hour	Reproduction costs: As notified on request 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	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	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	No daily maximum parking duration Monday to Friday 9am–5pm Saturday and Sundays, P120 zones (no charge) Saturday, Sunday and public holidays unrestricted	$2.00 per hour $7.00 maximum daily charge	No daily maximum parking duration outside of signposted restrictions 9am–5pm Public holidays unrestricted Enforcement 7 days per week	$3.00 per hour $10.00 maximum daily charge
Commuter (Orange HC4) Zone	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	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	
Riverbank car park (Light Blue) Zone	No daily maximum parking duration 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	No daily maximum parking duration 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	No daily maximum parking duration outside of signposted restrictions 9am–5pm Public holidays unrestricted Enforcement 7 days per week	$3.00 per hour $10.00 maximum daily charge

*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	$165.00	$170.00

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
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	$87.00m^2	$173.00m^2	Service and fee to be removed	

Council installed motor crossing charges*	2023-2024 charge	2023-2024 Admin/inspection charge	2024-2025 charge	2024-2025 Admin/inspection charge
reconstruction work per square metre				
Concrete block crossing/pipe crossing/'Slot' type crossing per square metre	$\$216.00\text{m}^2$	$\$173.00\text{m}^2$	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 satisfactory completion of crossing)	$550.00	$216.00	$569.00	$223.35

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

Request type	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
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/m²	$9.20/m²
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

Signboard location	Side A hire per week	Side A production per booking	Side B Hire per week	Side B production per booking
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 50m²	$219.00	$232.00
Marquees for picnics/promotions - up to 100m²	$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 – Under ten with Community Service Card	New in 2024-25	Free from 1 October 2024
Child – Ten and over	$4.50	$5.00
Student (with ID)	$5.00	$5.50
Over 65s	$5.00	$5.50
Accessibility (for people with disability)	$5.00	$5.50
Spectator (non-supervising adult)	$2.80	$3.00
Family pass (two adults/four children)	$23.80	$25.00
Zoom Tube	New fee 2024-25	$5.50

Casual Rates	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Liquid Fitness Class	$8.90	$9.50
Easy Move or Nifties Class (selected pools)	$5.80	$6.50
Private Spa/Sauna and Swim (selected pools)	$8.40	$9.00
Shower only	$3.70	$4.00
Supervising Adult for child under 10	Free	Free

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
Liquid Fitness 10 Class	$80.00	$86.50
Easy Move or Nifties Class 10 Class	$52.00	$58.50
Recreation programmes 10 classes	$60.00	$65.00

Gym and Swim Memberships	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Swim only	$9.00	$12.00
Swim and Gym	$14.00	$17.00
Community Card a Green Prescription	$10.00	$13.50

Pool hire	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
Regular hire (25 metres per hour)	$75.00	$80.00

Pool hire	2023-2024 Charge	2024-2025 Charge
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 recvenue 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
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

	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)
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			
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
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	$4.27
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 the same as our Long-Term Plan (LTP).

Activity statement - This statement describes the amount of money needed to operate and maintain facilities and services and to cover capital expenses within an activity function.

Annual Plan – A plan that describes the activities of the local authority in relation to the LTP, 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.

Assumptions / assumed – refers to accepting certain conditions or premises as true or valid without explicit confirmation, often used as the basis for decision-making or planning.

Balanced operating budget - A balanced operating budget occurs when a Council's projected operating revenue matches or exceeds its planned operating expenditure, ensuring that the Council does not spend more than it earns.

Borrowings - refers to obtaining funds from external sources, typically through loans or bonds, to finance projects or cover expenses.

Capital expenditure – Money spent on acquiring or building long-term Council assets.

Capital value - The value of land plus additions such as buildings, driveways, and fences.

Central Business District (CBD) – Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt's city centre.

Community Boards – A local elected body set up under the Local Government Act 2002. Community boards are consulted by Council and can represent community concerns to Council. Hutt City Council has three community boards: Eastbourne, Petone and Wainuiomata.

Compliance - Compliance refers to adhering to relevant laws, regulations, policies, and standards set forth by governing bodies or authorities, ensuring that the Council operates within legal and ethical boundaries.

Consultation Document - a document that clearly explains matters proposed to be included in the 10 Year Plan and provides an opportunity for the public to participate in decision making. It explains objectives, significant issues, and how rates, dept and levels of service might be affected as a result of those decisions. The content requirements of the consultation document are set out in the Local Government Act 2002.

Council-Controlled Organisation (CCO) – A company or Trust, 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 provides operational funding to these organisations.

Critical infrastructure - Assets which provide critical services and failure of which could result in major outages or disruptions to service such as reservoirs, pumping stations and main network pipes.
Democracy - A way Council govern themselves. It can be used to mean community participation in decision making between elections, as well as at elections.
Depreciation (amortisation) – an expense charged each year to reflect the estimated cost of using our assets over their lives. Amortisation relates to 'intangible' assets such as software (as distinct from physical assets, which are covered by the term depreciation).
Development contribution - A payment made by a developer to cover part of the costs of providing infrastructure to a new development, i.e. "growth" related cost.
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.
General rates - The rates levied on most properties for general services including residential, rural, business and utility. They are levied on the basis of zoning, land use and capital value.
Grant or subsidy - Money given from local or central government or other funds to a person or group for a specified purpose.
Hearing - Meeting at which members of the public speak formally to elected representatives and/or staff about an issue.
Income - Revenue gained from all sources during the year, such as rates, grants, special funds, subsidies, and fees and charges. Income does not include loans or the proceeds in excess of the net book value from the sale of assets.
Inflation - Inflation is the gradual increase in the prices of goods and services in an economy over time.
Infrastructure - The stock of fixed capital equipment that helps a community to function. This includes the pipes and machinery that allow Council's to collect and manage water, wastewater, storm water and rubbish, as well as assets such as roads and buildings.
Intergenerational equity - refers to the principle of ensuring fairness and sustainability in decision-making processes that impact present and future generations, aiming to distribute resources, benefits, and burdens fairly across different generations while preserving the environment and meeting the needs of both current and future residents.
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 enables and sustains the people, the places, and the processes of Te Ao Māori (Māori worldview).
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.
Policy - A policy is a predetermined course of action or set of guidelines established by the Council to guide decision-making, address specific issues, or achieve particular goals within the community.
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 – A form of property tax. In Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt, we have both General Rates and Targeted Rates. General Rates are based on a property's capital value, and Council use this money to invest in things like footpaths and libraries. Targeted Rates are a fixed amount for each rating unit or separately used and inhabitable part (SUIP) of a rating unit. Targeted rates pay for things like Water or Wastewater.
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.
Resource consent - Where a Council, using delegated authority under the Resource Management Act, gives an applicant permission for a particular land use activity.
Resource Management Act (RMA) - Resource Management Act (RMA) is New Zealand's main piece of legislation that sets out how Council should manage our environment.
Revenue – Revenue represents the income generated by the Council through various sources, such as taxes, fees, grants, and other sources, which are crucial for funding public services and initiatives within the community.
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.
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.

Strategy - A policy is a predetermined course of action or set of guidelines established by the Council to guide decision-making, address specific issues, or achieve particular goals within the community.
Submission - Feedback or proposal from a citizen or group on an issue aimed to influence judgement at the Council level at times such as draft Annual Plan, Long Term Plan or other new significant plans.
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.
Three Waters / Water Services - A term for grouping the three water services provided by Councils together: water supply; wastewater; and stormwater.
Urban Plus Limited (UPL) & Urban Plus Limited Developments Limited (UPLD DL) – These are Council-controlled organisations and are multidisciplined property companies. They provide high quality residential property development, rental housing portfolio management and strategic property services.
User charges – Income to Council through fees and charges paid by those who use specific services Council provides.
Waste levy - The waste disposal levy raises revenue for initiatives to reduce waste and encourage resource recovery (e.g., composting and recycling).
Wellington Water Ltd - Wellington region's professional water services provider. They are 100 percent Council owned and funded, and their job is to provide safe and healthy drinking water, collect and treat wastewater, and ensure the stormwater network is well managed.
Works programme - The works programme sets out the plans to be carried out over the next 10 years, such as pipeline renewal upgrades, enhanced cycle tracks, or equipment replacements. The schedule includes the year the work will take place, the costs of the work and the source of funding.

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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After hours emergencies:
04 570 6666 | 0800 HUTT CITY
Email: contact@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

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

Long Term Plan/Annual Plan Subcommittee

28 May 2024

Report no: LTPAP2024/3/142

Final Development and financial contributions policy 2024

Purpose of Report

1. The purpose of this report is to seek approval from Council of the final Development and financial contributions policy 2024 following the public consultation process and ahead of the Long Term Plan 2024-34 being adopted on 27 June 2024.

Recommendations

That the Subcommittee recommends that Council:

(1) notes that the final Development and financial contributions policy 2024 has been updated to reflect the decisions and direction provided by Council on 17 May 2024, refer to Section B of the officer's report for further details;

(2) notes that a separate policy on a proposed Development Contributions Remission for Community Housing providers will be presented separately to Council for approval on 27 June 2024;

(3) approves the final Development and financial contributions policy 2024, attached as Appendix 1 to the report; and

(4) approves the Chief Executive and the Chair of the Policy, Finance and Strategy Committee to make minor editorial changes to the Development and financial contributions policy 2024.

For the reasons outlined in the report.

Acronyms

DCP 2024 – Development contributions and financial contributions policy

DLTP – Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034

FLTP – Final Long Term Plan 2024-2034

LTP21 – Long Term Plan 2021-2031

RFP - Revenue and Financing Policy.

LGA – Local Government Act 2002

EHU - Equivalent Household Unit

IAF – Infrastructure Acceleration Fund

WWL – Wellington Water Limited

Section A - Executive summary

2. Council progressed a formal public consultation for the DLTP which included the draft DCP 2024. Feedback and results of the consultation were reported to Council on 17 May 2024.

3. Based on the review processes since the consultation and engagement and feedback on the draft DCP 2024, a range of decisions were progressed on 17 May 2024 relating to:

   - amendments to some project costs and/or growth cost assumptions included in the policy schedule which reduced the charges across all catchments.
   - inclusion of provision to transition the charges over three years for the Valley floor catchment.
   - updates to residential aged care facilities provisions in the policy.
   - inclusion of provision for partial remissions for Community Housing Providers.

4. Details of the revised charges are included in the report and can be summarised as follows, effective from 1 July 2024

	Eastbourne	Stokes Valley	Valley Floor (post transition adjustment)	Wainuiomata	Western Hills	Rural
Charge per EHU (including the district- wide charge)	$17,037	$16,038	$26,487	$38,498	$16,663	$2,681

5. Following direction and decisions by Council on 17 May 2024 regarding a proposed Development Contributions Remission for Community Housing Providers, officers are progressing with the development of this policy and plan to present it to Council for approval on 27 June 2024.

Section B – Updated charges and policy changes implemented

6. Through the DLTP consultation, concern was expressed by developers around the high development contributions charges being proposed in the DCP 2024 policy for consultation. To address these concerns, further reviews of the projects, growth costs and policy remission mechanisms have been carried out. As a result of this, some options were presented to Council and decisions were made on 17 May 2024 as follows:

   a) project review: The Wellington Water Ltd (WWL) team was asked to review the projects and growth assumptions and update their advice for any new information or changes. This includes a revision of IAF projects growth cost allocation. Refer to Table 1.

   b) project review: removal of RiverLink, and Subdivision transport improvement projects from the policy schedule due to uncertainties around these projects and timing. Refer to Table 1.

   c) valley floor catchment transition Option 2 for charges: (a) and (b) above plus 1/3 of the proposed increase charged in year one, 2/3 in year 2 and a full charge in year 3. Refer to Table 3.

7. Since 17 May 2024, WWL has provided a revised capital programme, and this has been factored into the policy and the charges with minor adjustments in three catchments as outlined in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1 – Project review changes included in the final Development Contributions Policy

Project	**Change**	**Catchments affected**	**Impact on charge per EHU (GST inc)**	**Est revenue impact years 1-10 (GST exc)**
IAF stormwater project	Reduce % attributed to growth from 27% to 18%	Valley Floor	-$3,587	-$6.9m
IAF Wastewater project	De-inflate project costs within DC model	Valley Floor	-$466	-$0.9m
RiverLink related projects (Eastern Access route, Promenade and Streetscape improvements, and footbridge)	Remove RiverLink related projects from DC calculations	City Wide	-$529	-$1.9m
Subdivision Road improvement	Remove from DC calculations	City Wide	-$2,065	-$7.5m
Eastern Reservoir	Change costs included in the model for the project	Valley Floor	+$2,676	$6m increase in revenue
Eastern Reservoir Pipeline	Change costs included in the model for the project	Valley Floor	-$3,722	-$9.6m
Black Creek	Reduce project cost from $25.5m to $17.4m and increase percentage attributed to growth from 30% to 37%	Wainuiomata	-$758	-$0.5m

Project	Change	Catchments affected	Impact on charge per EHU (GST inc)	Est revenue impact years 1-10 (GST exc)
WWL revisions to programme – largely affecting Stormwater Network renewal/ upgrade and various Wastewater Joint Venture projects.	Update to project costs and phasing.	City Wide (Stormwater and Seaview treatment plant); Stokes Valley, Valley floor and Western Hills (JV trunk works)	City wide - $105 per EHU Stokes Valley, Valley floor and Western Hills +$129 per EHU	-$0.3m

Table 2 - Development contributions charges effective 1 July 2024 except for Valley floor (GST inclusive)

	Eastbourne	Stokes Valley	Valley Floor (**before transition)**	Wainuiomata	Western Hills	Rural
Charge per EHU (including the district-wide charge)	$17,037	$16,038	$44,776	$38,498	$16,663	$2,681

Table 3 - Valley floor catchment transition for development contributions charges (GST inclusive)

	Effective 1 July 2024	Effective 1 July 2025	Effective 1 July 2026
Charge per EHU (including the district-wide charge)	$26,487	$35,631	$44,776

Section C - Remissions for Community housing providers

8. Council provided initial direction on a remission policy to be developed for Community housing providers. Due to the tight timeframe since the last meeting, this remission policy will be considered by Council as a separate policy at the meeting on 27 June 2024.

Next steps

9. The Development and financial contributions policy 2024 as approved today will formatted and published and will be in force from 1 July 2024.

10. A separate policy on remission for Community housing providers will be presented for approval on 27 June 2024.

Climate Change Impact and Considerations

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

12. Development Contributions have no direct bearing on Council's or city's emissions or natural environment. It does however, help provide infrastructure support via funding for growth in the city, which puts pressure on existing systems such as transport, increasing congestion. However, Council is obligated to meet expected growth under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development.

Consultation

13. Results of the consultation process were reported separately on 17 May 2024.

Legal Considerations

14. The most relevant legislation includes the Local Government Act 2002, Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and the Rating Valuations Act 1998. The LTP has been prepared to meet the legislative requirements.

15. The draft DCP 2024 was reviewed by an external legal specialist.

Financial Considerations

16. A full list of projects and programmes proposed to be funded by development contributions is included in Schedule 1 of the draft 2024 DCP (refer to Appendix 1 attached to the report). Please note some of these have changed as discussed earlier in the report.

17. The revenue based on the revised policy is expected to generate revenue ranging between $10-$12M per annum on average. It will take several years to rise to the higher end of this range because the current charges apply to any developments that have submitted a compliant application before 1 July 2024. The additional revenue from development contributions will result in reduced debt incurred by Council to fund growth related capital expenditure.
18. The revenue impacts of the revised charges and options are presented below in Table 4. The draft LTP included a DC revenue projection of $146M over 10 years, whilst the decisions made on 17 May would result in a projected revenue reduction by about $32M to $114M over 10 years.

19. Debt levels have increased by an equivalent amount, and this has required adjustments to rates increases from about 2026-27 to offset this loss of revenue. The broader report on the agenda entitled "Final decisions on Long term plan 2024-34" provides further details on rates increases related to changes in debt levels.

Table 4 – Revised Development contributions revenue projections

	2024-25 $'000	2025-26 $'000	2026-27 $'000	2027-28 $'000	2028-34 $'000	10 year total $'000
2021 DCP	2,542	3,231	3,958	4,389	31,311	45,430
Draft 2024 DCP	9,222	11,795	13,440	14,101	96,966	145,524
Revised 2024 DCP revenue for final LTP	4,918	8,727	11,131	11,568	77,950	114,294

Appendices

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Approved By: Jo Miller
Chief Executive

DRAFT DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024 – 2034

Date created	May 2023
Publication date	June 2024
Review period	May 2025
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	4 June 2024	

Contents

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 in the Western Hills 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 $49,988 (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.

13. For the Valley Floor catchment, the Council is phasing in the new charges. The increase from the 2023/2024 Valley Floor charges will be introduced over three years, with:
    - 1/3 of the increase being introduced from 1 July 2024, applicable to consent and services connection applications made from that date.
    - 2/3 of the increase being introduced from 1 July 2025, applicable to consent and services connection applications made from that date.
    - The full charge applying from 1 July 2026, applicable to consent and services connection applications made from that date.

14. The phased charges are summarised in table 1A. The 1 July 2025 and 1 July 2006 charges will be subject to an inflation adjustment at that time.

Table 1: Development contribution charge per EHU as at 1 July 2024 (GST-inclusive)[1]

	Eastbourne	Stokes Valley	Valley Floor (before phasing)	Wainuiomata	Western Hills	Rural*	District - wide*
Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	$2,681
Water	-	-	$12,332	$12,855	$695	-	$1,784
Wastewater	-	$1,986	$11,358	$7,336	$1,880	-	$8,441
Stormwater	$3,053	$68	$7,102	$4,323	$105	-	$1,077
Total	$3,053	$2,054	$30,792	$24,514	$2,679	-	$13,984
Charge per EHU (including the district- wide charge)	$17,037	$16,038	$44,776	$38,498	$16,663	$2,681	$13,984

[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.

Table 1A. Valley Floor phased charges, including district wide charges (GST-inclusive)

	1 July 2024	1 July 2025	1 July 2026
Transport	$2,681	$2,681	$2,681
Water	$10,951	$12,533	$14,116
Wastewater	$9,770	$14,785	$19,799
Stormwater	$3,086	$5,632	$8,179
Charge per EHU (including the district-wide charge)	$26,487	$35,631	$44,776

LIABILITY FOR DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

15. Developers who are subdividing, building, connecting to Council's services or otherwise undertaking development in Hutt City may need to pay development contributions.

16. 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.

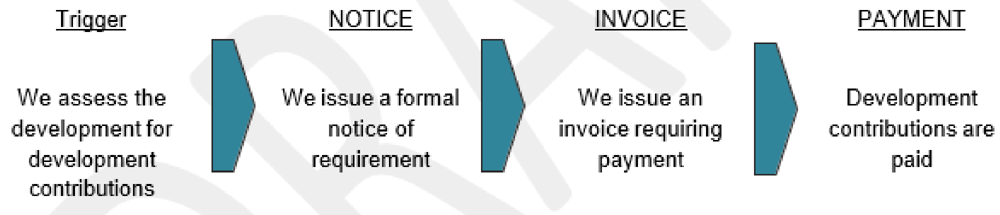
17. Financial contributions may also be required in some cases. This is discussed later in the policy.

18. 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.

19. Council officers will be available to help resolve any uncertainty about development contribution liabilities.

WHEN DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS ARE LEVIED

20. 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.



21. These steps are explained in more detail below.

Trigger for requiring development contributions

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. 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.

28. 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.

29. 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.

30. 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

31. 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).

32. 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.

33. 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

34. 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. For retirement village developments, prior to issue of code compliance certificates for each stage.
Service connection	At granting of the service connection for water, wastewater or stormwater services

35. 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

36. 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. For retirement village developments, prior to issue of code compliance certificates for each stage.
Service connection	At issue of the connection approval

37. 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.

38. 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

39. 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

40. 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).

41. 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.

42. Visitor accommodation units will be assessed as 0.5 EHUs for each service.

43. Retirement village units will be assessed as 0.5 EHUs per unit for water, wastewater, and stormwater and 0.4 EHUs per unit for transport.

44. Retirement village aged care rooms will be assessed as 0.4 EHUs per unit for water, wastewater, and stormwater and 0.2 EHUs per room for transport.

Bedroom based assessments

45. 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.

46. 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.

47. Such assessments are guided by the EHU rates outlined in Table 5.

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’.

48. 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

49. Non-residential subdivisions, land uses or building developments are more complicated, as they do not usually conform with typical household demands for each service.

50. 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

51. 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

52. 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.

53. 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.

54. Council will use the demand measures in Table 4 to help guide special assessments.

55. 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.

56. 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.

57. 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

58. 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.

59. 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.

60. 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.

61. Table 8 illustrates situations where credits will arise.

Table 8: Credit examples

<table>
<tr><td>Re-development of six pre 2006 residential units into a commercial office block</td><td>6 EHU credits (i.e., one for each of the existing residential allotments)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Infill residential subdivision of existing pre-2006 allotment into two allotments</td><td>1 EHU credit (i.e., one for the original allotment). Development contributions payable on 1 EHU</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Residential development of existing central business district site with 400m² gross floor area (GFA) commercial building (200m² footprint) into eight unit title apartments – no additional impervious area</td><td>Roading and traffic: 12 EHU credits (400m² GFA x 3 EHUs per 100m²)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Water supply: 1.6 EHU credits (400m² GFA x 0.4 EHUs per 100 m²)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wastewater: 1.6 EHU credits (400m² GFA x 0.4 EHUs per 100 m²)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stormwater: 1 EHU credit (200m² impervious surface x 0.5 EHUs per 100m²)</td></tr>
</table>

REVIEW RIGHTS

62. 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

63. 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.

64. To seek a reconsideration, the developer must:

    a) lodge the reconsideration request within 10 working days of receiving the development contribution notice.

    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.

65. Council will return applications with insufficient information or without payment of fee to the applicant, with a request for additional information or payment.

66. 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.

67. 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).

68. 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

69. 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.

70. 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.

71. 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.

72. 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.

73. 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

74. 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.

75. Council will also provide refunds where overpayment has been made (for whatever reason).

76. 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

77. 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.

78. 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 $10m^2$, 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

79. 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.

80. 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.

81. At the end of the term of the guarantee, the development contribution (together with interest) is payable immediately to Council.

82. If Council exercises the discretion to allow a bond, the applicant will meet all costs for preparation of the bond documents.

Development agreements

83. 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

84. 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.

85. 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.

86. Council will not allow retrospective remissions of development contributions.

87. Council delegates to the Chief Executive, in conjunction with the Chair of the Policy, Finance and Strategy Committee, the authority to make a decision on a request for remission.

88. The outcome of any decisions made as per paragraph 84 above would be reported to the Policy, Finance and Strategy Committee on a quarterly basis.

89. 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.

Remissions for Community Housing Providers

90. Refer to the separate policy which covers the remissions available to eligible Community Housing Providers (Remissions for Community Housing Providers Policy). This policy is separate from, and not bound by, the remission provisions above.

Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993

91. 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.

92. 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

93. 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.

94. 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).

95. 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.

96. 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

97. 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.

98. 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

99. 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

100. 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.

101. 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

102. 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

103. 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 $6m^2$.

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

104. 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

105. Council has incurred or plans to incur over $1.7B 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 18 per cent will be funded from development contributions. [1]

106. 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	$340.0	$671.8	$350.8	$379.5	$1,741.9
Growth capital expenditure	$100.6	$151.3	$44.9	$50.4	$347.1
Development contributions-funded capital expenditure	$100.6	$151.3	$44.9	$24.7	$321.4
Total capital expenditure proportion funded by development contributions	30%	23%	13%	7%	18%
Capital expenditure proportion funded from other sources*	70%	77%	87%	93%	82%

* No growth expenditure for water, wastewater, stormwater and transport is forecast to be funded by financial contributions under the RMA.

[1] Table excludes from its calculation the cost in lost development contributions revenue from phasing in the increase in Valley Floor charges over three years.

GROWTH INFRASTRUCTURE

107. 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.

108. 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.

109. 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

110. 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.

111. 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.

112. 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.

113. 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.

114. 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.

115. 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.

116. 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))

117. 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.

118. 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))

119. 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.

120. 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	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. 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. 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.
Funding sources and rationale, including rationale for separate funding	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 and the capital costs of providing infrastructure to support that growth.

	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. 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.

Overall impact of liability on the community (section 101(3)(b))

121. 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.

122. 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.

123. 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

124. 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.

125. Council has determined that there will be seven catchments. These catchments are:

- the Western Hills
- the Valley Floor
- Stokes Valley
- Wainuiomata
- Eastbourne
- rural
- districtwide.

126. 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.

127. 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.

128. 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.

129. 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

130. 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

131. 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

132. Hutt City has experienced high population growth and steady economic growth in recent years, and this growth is forecast to continue.

133. 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.

134. 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

135. 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

136. 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

137. 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.

138. 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).

139. As better information becomes available, Council will update the policy.

Key risks

140. 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

141. 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

142. 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

143. 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).

144. 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.

145. 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

146. This section outlines how Council calculated the development contribution charges in accordance with section 203 and schedule 13 of the LGA.

Process

147. 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 *Projecting growth* 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 programme in the policy is for 30 years.	Wellington Water has identified a need for additional water storage for existing residents and growth. Eastern Hills reservoir is planned as a result alongside a new pipeline to the new reservoir. The inflation-adjusted estimated cost of these projects is $87M.
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 *Cost allocation* 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. Most of the capacity of the reservoir pipeline relates to growth, and 80% of the cost of that project is attributed 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.

Step	Description/comment	Example (cost exclusive of GST)
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 and pipeline is $52M and expected net interest will increase this to a total sum of $69M 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.	$69M 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 combined charge of $8,132 for these projects ($4,734 + $3,398).
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

148. Schedule 1 provides information on each asset or programme and summarises the calculation of the development contribution charge for each activity/catchment.

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 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 $
Valley Floor																				
Eastern Hills (previously Naenae) reservoir	Provide 15ML reservoir at current Naenae reservoir site for levels of service and growth	58.48	50%	50%	29.24	40.13	-	-	-	19.46	24.33	14.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,476	4,734
Eastern Hills reservoir pipeline	New water supply main from Eastern Hills reservoir to Waterloo to provide additional capacity and maintain head in the network for growth	28.11	80%	20%	22.48	28.80	-	-	-	0.22	16.59	11.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,476	3,398
Manor Park Water Storage Reservoir	New reservoir to be built at the same location as existing 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		**105.46**	**60%**	**40%**	**63.05**	**86.52**														**10,724**
Wainuiomata																				
Wainuiomata Water Supply Storage and Network Upgrades	A new 8ML reservoir to support growth and lift existing levels of service in Wainuiomata	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	181.11	6%	94%	10.9	15.4	-	13.03	13.32	10.81	13.38	16.40	18.18	18.54	18.92	19.26	39.28	-	12,302	1,250

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
Total		**182.25**	**7%**	**93%**	**12.0**	**16.5**														**1,552**

Wastewater

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 2034/2 035–2054/2 055 $M	Recoverable growth / capacity life (EHUs)	Development contribution charge $
Valley Floor, Western Hills, Stokes Valley																				
Joint Venture trunk reticulation DBO network cyclic replacement	Programme of network renewals including upsizing to provide capacity for growth	75.90	6%	94%	4.55	6.88	-	4.51	-	19.78	9.35	1.58	24.20	16.48	-	-	-	-	10,718	642
Silverstream Wastewater storage JV project	Additional wastewater detention storage capacity primarily to support growth	2.93	80%	20%	2.34	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.93	-	10,718	280
Total		78.82	9%	91%	6.89	9.89														922
Wainuiomata																				
Wainuiomata North Wastewater Trunk Network Upgrade	Replacement and upgrading section of trunk main to address existing capacity constraints and provide for growth servicing in the upper Wise St areas of Wainuiomata North.	6.73	50%	50%	3.37	6.17	-	6.72	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,330	4,638
Wastewater storage Fraser Street and Main Road	Proposed wastewater storage facility to address immediate LoS issues and allow for additional future developments without increasing network 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		**18.08**	**37%**	**63%**	**6.77**	**9.93**														**6,379**
Valley Floor																				
Alicetown Wastewater pump station and storage improvements	Beaumont Ave WW pump station connection upgrades and provision of wastewater storage for minimising current and future growth related wastewater	3.83	10%	90%	0.38	0.62	-	-	-	0.54	2.74	0.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,787	92

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 2034/2 035–2054/2 055 $M	Recover able growth / capacity life (EHUs)	Develop ment contribut ion charge $
	overflows																			
Boulcott Wastewater Pipe Upgrade	Wastewater pipe upgrades to address existing capacity constraints and cater for growth	1.85	10%	90%	0.19	0.29	-	-	-	0.09	0.55	0.57	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	6,787	43
Hutt Central Wastewater Network Improvements	Hutt City Sewer bypass pumpstation project that supports growth in Hutt Valley	1.05	100%	0%	1.05	1.90	-	0.52	0.32	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,787	280
IAF valley Floor Infrastructure growth	Wastewater project that supports growth in Hutt Valley	40.58	100%	0%	40.58	63.90	3.13	10.21	23.48	3.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,594	8,414
Naenae Wastewater Storage Improvements - Seddon St WW Storage	Wastewater Storage provision at Fleet Street to reduce overflows and cater for growth	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	Wastewater Storage provision at Whites Line to reduce and cater for growth	0.62	10%	90%	0.06	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.62	-	6,787	12
Waterloo Wastewater Pipes Upgrades	Wyndrum Ave Sewer Main Upgrade	0.37	10%	90%	0.04	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	-	6,787	6
Woburn Wastewater Pump Station Improvements	Massey Ave WW Pump Station upgrade	0.32	10%	90%	0.03	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.32	-	6787	6
Total		**53.12**	**81%**	**19%**	**42.78**	**67.56**														**8,954**
Western Hills																				
Korokoro Wastewater Pipe Upgrades	Cornish St Sewer Main upgrade	1.47	10%	90%	0.15	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	1.27	2700	68
Maungaraki Wastewater Storage Improvements	Holly & Maple Grove WW storage	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	New sewer connection and improvements to complete catchment diversions and provide wet weather capacity	1.32	10%	90%	0.13	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	1231	143
Stokes Valley Wastewater Pipe Improvements - Richard Gr	Richard Gr Intersection Sewer upgrade	7.21	10%	90%	0.72	0.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.70	6.50	1231	662

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 $
Intersection Sewer																				
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	Recover able growth / capacity life (EHUs)	Development contribution charge $
Districtwide																				
Network renewals	Programme of network renewals that includes upsizing of pipes to provide capacity for growth	156.82	6%	94%	9.41	12.59	-	10.31	3.16	6.17	7.29	10.05	5.62	14.40	15.52	15.68	68.60	-	12,302	1,023
Trunk DBO JV asset replacement and capacity upgrade	Replacement of assets and upsizing to cater for growth	314.46	25%	75%	78.62	95.74	-	17.63	43.04	37.95	17.33	17.68	7.73	41.21	49.06	78.83	4.01		16,863	5,678
Seaview WWTP JV Sludge Handling Renewal and Capacity Upgrade	Upgrade of sludge handling facilities/ equipment to manage additional loads due to growth	4.55	10%	90%	0.45	0.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.29	1.20	3.06	-	10,173	53
Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant storage	Provision of storage capacity	4.84	25%	75%	1.21	1.79	3.71	0.76	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,585	115
Trunk Main Outfall Pipeline Overflow Mitigation	Proposed works to reduce overflows in the catchment including from growth	18.37	10%	90%	1.84	2.09	7.54	-	-	0.10	0.08	0.72	1.29	2.06	2.94	1.03	2.62	-	12,302	170
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		**500.19**	**19%**	**81%**	**92.67**	**113.89**														**7,340**

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	Stormwater management improvements	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
Hekatara Street / Pukatea 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	Stormwater management improvements	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	Widening of the Black Creek Channel to convey flood flows and support growth in the upper catchment	20.48	37%	63%	7.58	8.07	-	-	-	0.19	0.36	3.64	3.95	4.03	4.11	4.19	-	-	2,246	3,593
Hair St Flooding	Stormwater management improvements	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		**21.41**	**36%**	**64%**	**7.65**	**8.14**														**3,759**
Western Hills																				
Cornish Street Flooding	Stormwater management	0.31	5%	95%	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	795	18

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 $
Dowse Drive stormwater improvement project	improvements	0.68	15%	85%	0.10	0.16	0.68	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,867	55
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	Stormwater management improvements	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	18%	82%	26.00	38.46	6.08	20.82	50.75	48.16	18.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,351	5,232
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**	**14%**	**86%**	**30.09**	**44.33**														**6,160**
Eastbourne and Eastern Bays, Valley Floor																				
Beach stormwater outlets	Stormwater management improvements	0.88	12%	88%	0.11	0.16	0.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,762	16
Total		**0.88**	**12%**	**88%**	**0.11**	**0.16**														**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 $
District Wide																				
Network renewal upgrade	Stormwater management improvements undertaken alongside renewals	106.02	5%	95%	5.30	7.88	-	3.32	6.91	5.12	6.62	15.11	14.21	13.82	11.66	15.75	13.51	-	12,376	637
Stormwater 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	-	-	3,796	300
Total		**107.16**	**6%**	**94%**	**6.44**	**9.02**														**937**

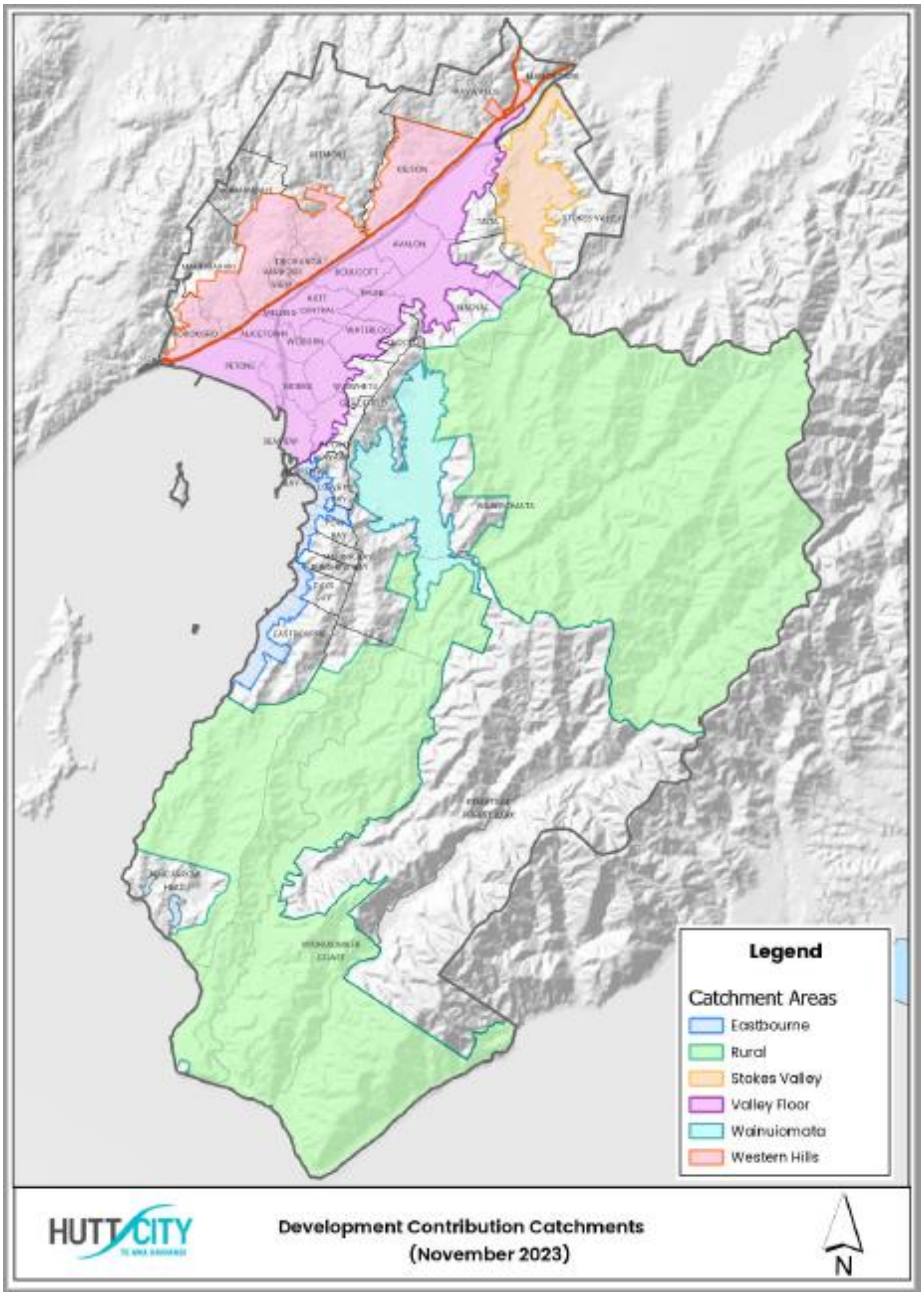
Transport

Asset or programme name	Description	Total cost $M	Percentage funded by development contributions[2]	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 $
District-wide																				
Cross valley connector	Development of improved connections on the Valley floor, including intersection and roading improvements, a new route between State Highway 2 to Gracefield and connects with Petone to Grenada.	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	Development of cycleways and shared paths citywide	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	Development of strategic cycling spine	52.12	5%	95%	2.55	3.58	18.37	16.04	17.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,680	228
Local Area Traffic Management	City-wide traffic improvements	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	City-wide safety improvements	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	City-wide safety improvements	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
Road network improvements	City-wide roading 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	City-wide 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)	Extend Wise Street to access new growth areas	2.33	49%	51%	1.14	2.00	2.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,680	128
Total		**379.46**	7%	**93%**	**24.67**	**31.17**														**2,331**

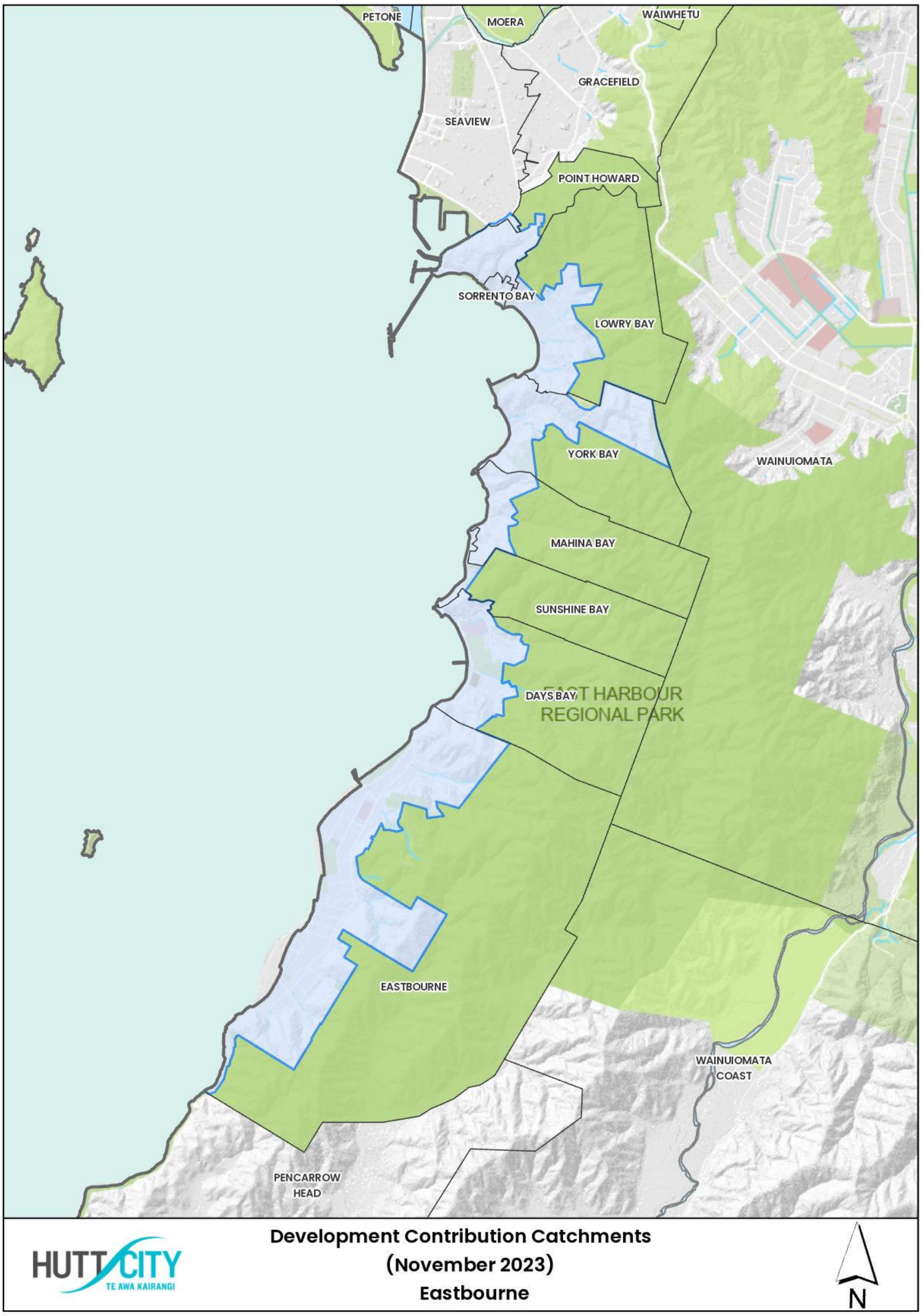
[2] Assumes Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency subsidies of 51 per cent are available for most of the programme, including the growth component. Consequently, the percentage of costs recovered from development contributions is generally only 49 per cent of the costs attributable to growth.

PART 3: CATCHMENT MAPS

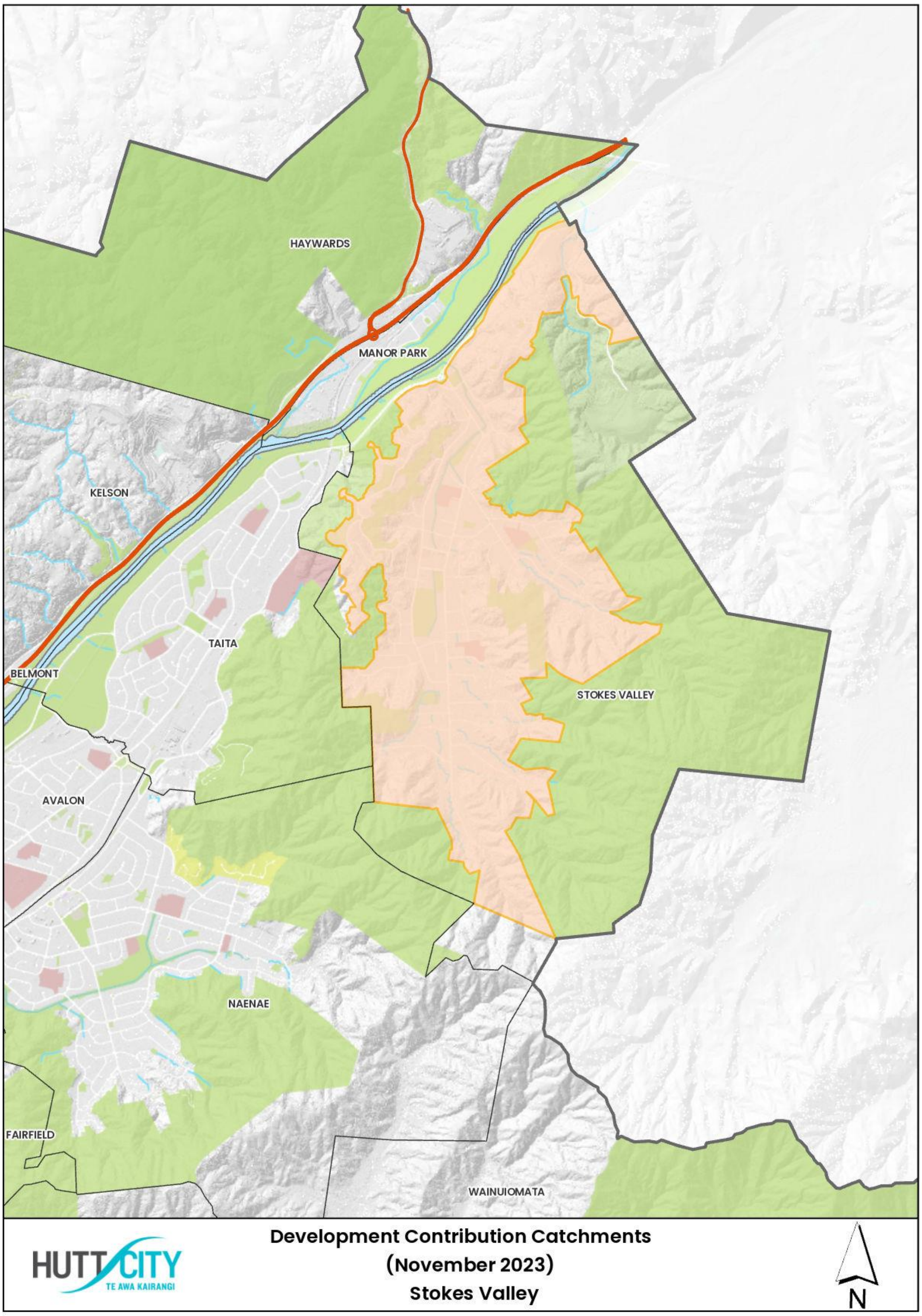
This map outlines the boundaries of the catchments within which development contributions will apply.



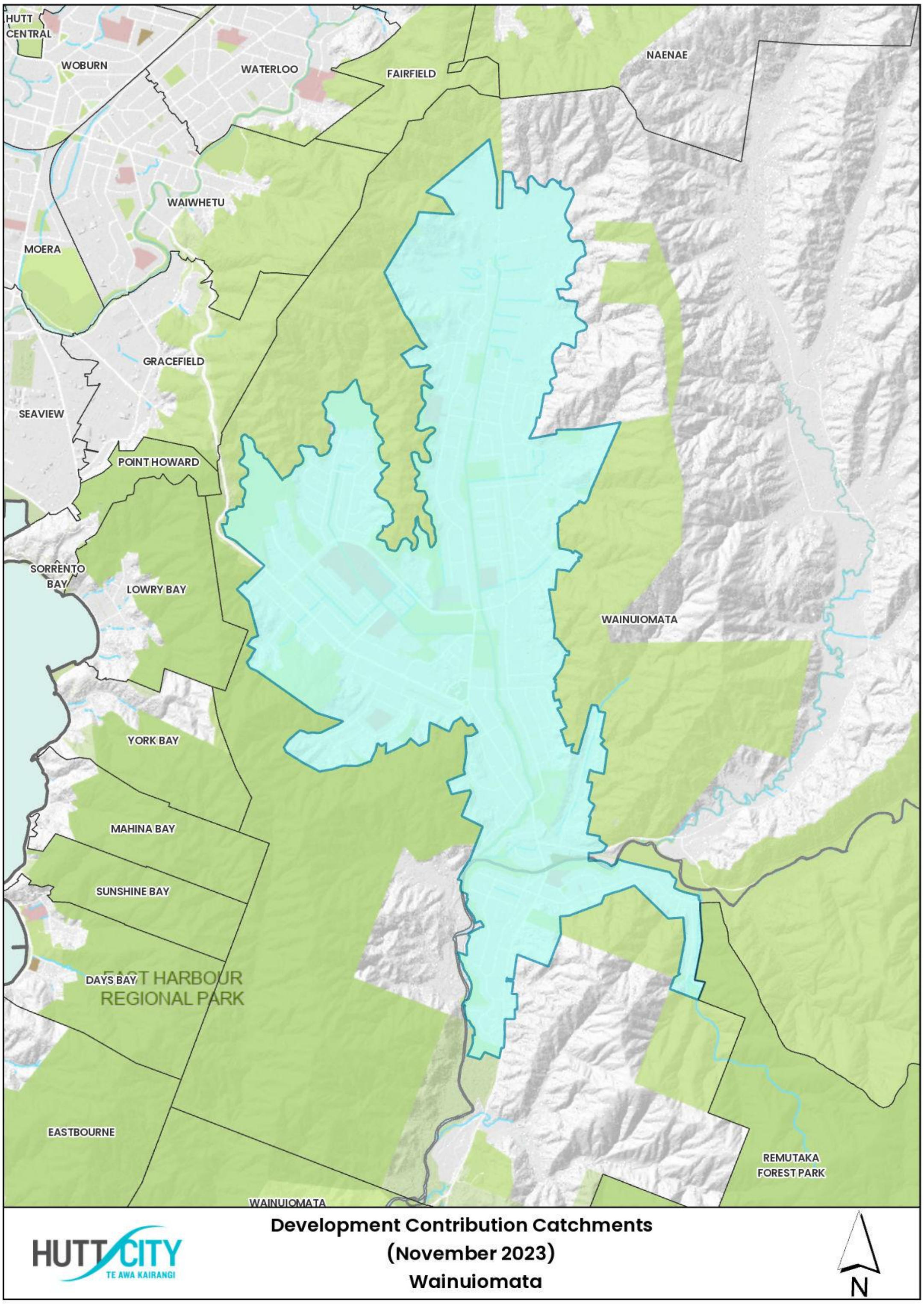
This map outlines the boundaries of the Eastbourne catchment within which development contributions will apply.



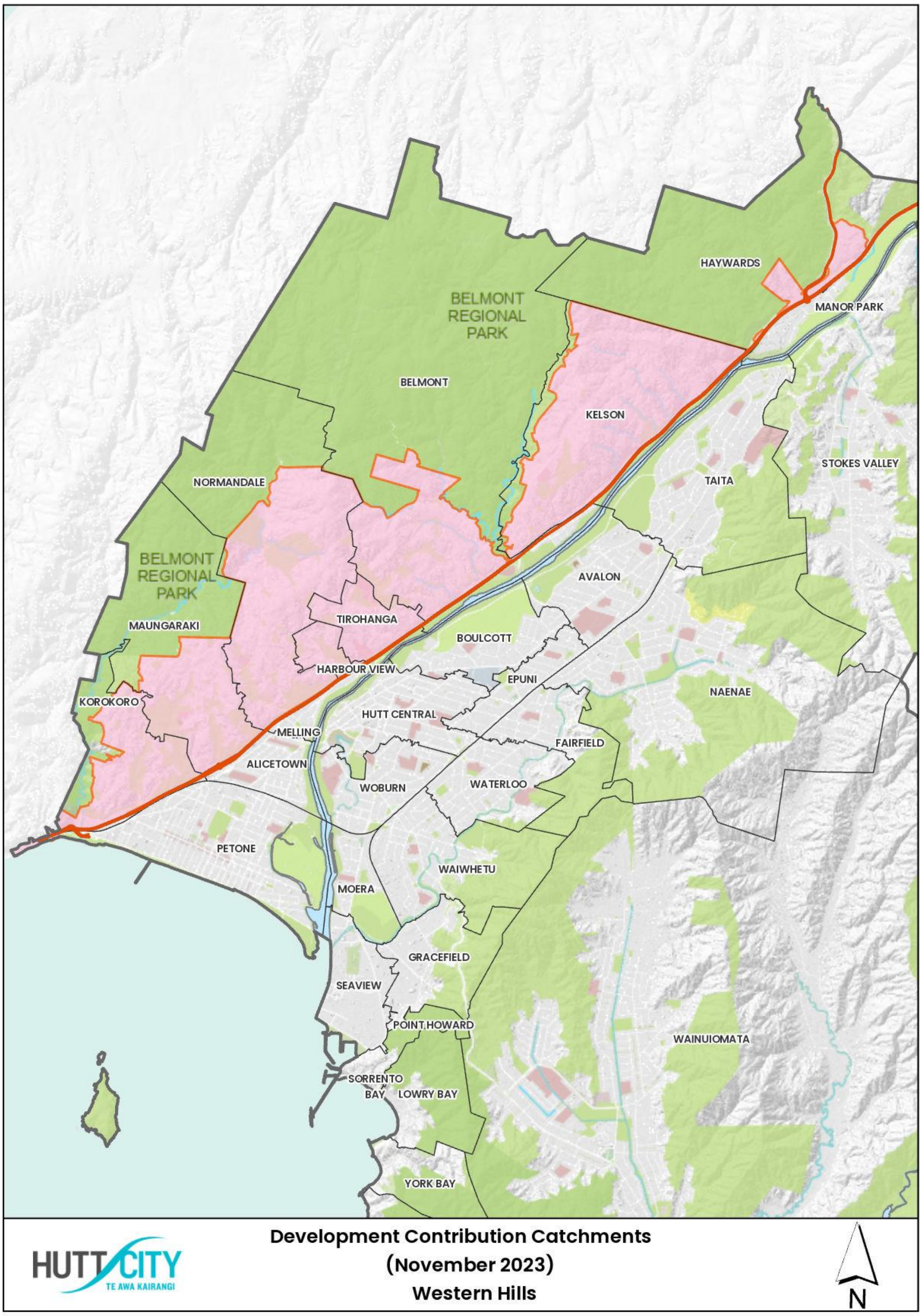
This map outlines the boundaries of the Stokes Valley catchment within which development contributions will apply.



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.