



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

27 May 2025

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

**Wednesday 4 June 2025 commencing at 9:30 am**

The meeting will be livestreamed on Council's You Tube page.

## Membership

Mayor C Barry (Chair)

Deputy Mayor T Lewis

Cr G Barratt

Cr K Brown

Cr S Edwards

Cr K Morgan

Cr N Shaw

Cr G Tupou

Cr J Briggs

Cr B Dyer

Cr A Mitchell

Cr C Parkin

Cr T Stallinger

For the dates and times of Council Meetings please visit [www.huttcity.govt.nz](http://www.huttcity.govt.nz)

### Have your say

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



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

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

### PURPOSE:

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

#### **Determine:**

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

#### **Consider and make recommendations to Council:**

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

**HUTT CITY COUNCIL**

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

Meeting to be held in the Council Chambers,  
2nd Floor, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt on  
Wednesday 4 June 2025 commencing at 9:30 am.

**ORDER PAPER**

**PUBLIC BUSINESS**

**1. OPENING FORMALITIES - KARAKIA TIMATANGA**

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

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

**2. APOLOGIES**

No apologies have been received.

**3. PUBLIC COMMENT**

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

**4. PRESENTATION**

**Wellington Water Limited - Value for Money report back**

A presentation by the Chief Executive and Board Chair of Wellington Water Limited.

**5. CONFLICT OF INTEREST DECLARATIONS**

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

6. **RECOMMENDATIONS TO TE KAUNIHERA O TE AWA KAIRANGI COUNCIL - 4 June 2025**

a) **Final decisions for the Annual Plan 2025-26**

Report No. LTPAP2025/3/140 by the Head of Strategy and Policy 5

b) **Paid Parking Rate Options**

Report No. LTPAP2025/3/141 by the Head of Transport 326

7. **QUESTIONS**

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

8. **CLOSING FORMALITIES - KARAKIA WHAKAMUTUNGA**

Unuhia!	<i>Release us from the supreme sacredness</i>
Unuhia!	<i>of our tasks</i>
Unuhia i te uru-tapu-	<i>To be clear and free</i>
nui	<i>in heart, body and soul in our continuing journey</i>
Kia wātea, kia māmā	<i>Oh Rongo, raise these words up high</i>
Te ngākau, te tinana,	<i>so that we be cleansed and be free,</i>
te wairua i te ara	<i>Yes indeed, we are free!</i>
takatū	<i>Good and peaceful</i>
Koia rā e Rongo	
whakairihia ake ki	
runga	
Kia wātea, kia wātea!	
Ae rā, kua wātea!	
Hau, pai mārire.	

Kate Glanville  
**SENIOR DEMOCRACY ADVISOR**

# Long Term Plan/Annual Plan Subcommittee

20 May 2025

Report no: LTPAP2025/3/140

## Final decisions for the Annual Plan 2025-26

### Purpose of Report

1. The purpose of this report is to confirm the final decisions for the Annual Plan 2025-26 following the public engagement process.

### Recommendations

That the Subcommittee recommends that Council:

- (1) notes Council approved the draft Annual Plan 2025-26 and Engagement document, together with underlying information, for public engagement on 25 March 2025;
- (2) notes that the detailed analysis and results of public engagement were reported to Council on 16 May 2025;
- (3) notes that Council provided initial direction and progressed decisions for finalising the Annual Plan 2025-26 on 16 May 2025;
- (4) considers the budget matters as detailed in table 2 and agrees decisions on these matters for the final Annual Plan 2025-26;
- (5) notes the latest projected debt and debt headroom, as detailed in Section G and graphs 2 and 3;
- (6) notes the changes to the balanced operating budget target as defined in our Financial Strategy and changes to the prudence benchmark per the legislative requirements of the Local Government Act and Financial Reporting and Prudence Regulations 2014 as outlined in Section G of the report and graphs 4 and 5;
- (7) notes that the report includes financial projections based on several assumptions about final budgets and the associated rates increases;
- (8) agrees to the rates revenue increases (after growth) to be included in the final Annual Plan 2025-26 as follows (refer Section G of the report) and agrees that these will be updated to reflect final Council decisions as required;

	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34
Rates revenue increase	12.6%	12.9%	12.9%	12.7%	12.3%	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%

- (9) notes the projected rating impact for 2025-26 for the average residential ratepayer is \$8.90 per week, refer to Section H;
- (10) agrees the fees and charges to be included in the final Annual Plan 2025-26, refer to Appendix 1 attached to the report;
- (11) provides feedback on the Annual Plan 2025-26 which reflects the latest updates, refer to Appendix 1 attached to the report;
- (12) notes the financial statements to be included in the final Annual Plan 2025-26, refer to Appendix 2 attached to the report;
- (13) adopts the final Development and Financial Contributions policy 2025, attached as Appendix 3 to the report;
- (14) notes that final reviews are being carried out and that further changes may be required to the Annual Plan 2025-26 as a result of this or because of budget decisions today;
- (15) agrees that the Annual Plan Working Group (the Mayor and Committee Chairs) be delegated the authority to make decisions as required in preparing the Annual Plan 2025-26 for Council adoption on 27 June 2025;
- (16) requires that any such decisions made by the Annual Plan Working Group be reported back to the Council meeting on 27 June 2025; and
- (17) considers any further direction and guidance to be provided to officers ahead of the preparation of the final Annual Plan 2025-26 to be adopted by Council on 27 June 2025.

### **Acronyms**

LTP – Long Term Plan 2024-2034

DAP – draft Annual Plan 2025-26

FAP – final Annual Plan 2025-26

Capex – capital expenditure

Opex – operating expenditure

CCOs - Council Controlled Organisations (Urban Plus Ltd, Seaview Marina Ltd)

Rates SUIP – separately used or inhabitable part

WWL – Wellington Water Limited

## Section A - Executive summary

2. Council undertook public engagement for the DAP, which took place from 27 March to 27 April 2025. Feedback and results of the engagement as well as final budget decisions were reported to Council on 16 May 2025 (refer to [LTPAP\\_16052025\\_AGN\\_5404](#)).
3. There were a range of budget matters where Council direction was sought to progress the FAP on 16 May 2025. Since then, officers have been working through a review of the budgets to consider any final updates and changes required.
4. A separate report on possible parking fee changes is included in the agenda for Council decisions today. No decisions related to these, which have a flow on financial impact, are not included in these projections.
5. The report provides information on the latest financial modelling and projections for the Annual Plan 2025-26, based on a number of assumptions including a rates revenue increase of 12.6% (after growth). The key financial projections are summarised in the table below:

Detail	HCC Limit / target	LTP 2025-26	FAP 2025-26
Rates revenue increase	N/A	13.4% rates revenue increase+ growth	12.6% rates revenue increase+ growth
Net debt to revenue	250%	216% (Headroom \$158M)	222% (Headroom \$142M)
Net interest to rates revenue	25%	15.5%	16.1%
Net interest to revenue	15%	10.9%	11.6%
Balanced operating budget metric HCC		Met in 2028-29	Moves out by 4 years to 2031-32
Balanced operating budget metric LGA and Financial reporting and Prudence regulations (FRP)	Met	Met in all years	Met from 2028
Capex	N/A	\$2,713M	\$2,756M

- Net debt is projected to peak against the limit in the FAP at just over \$1.1B in 2029-30 compared to the LTP projection of just over \$1B. This is largely due to the increased capital programme and cost pressures in operating budgets.
- The LTP projected a balanced operating budget per HCC metric to be achieved in 2028-29; this is now four years later in 2031-32 mainly due to a change in depreciation from asset revaluation process and capex rephasing.

- There are a range of financial risks which have been reported throughout the process to develop the draft plan. These risks remain unchanged.
6. This report provides further indicative rating impact analysis based on the latest rating base data for a rates revenue increase of 12.6% (after growth). Based on the latest indicative information, the proposed rates rise equates to an average increase of \$8.90 per week, per household or an average increase of \$463 per annum. Investment in water infrastructure makes up over half of this at \$248. The remaining \$215 covers cost increases for all the other services provided (including transport, parks, community facilities, rubbish, recycling etc).
  7. The targeted rates proposed based on the continued investment in wastewater and water supply, and to reflect latest cost information for the waste services are reflected in Section H.
  8. As a part of the preparation of the FAP (and the LTP), Council directed officers to increase the fees and charges at a minimum to offset rising costs across activities. Fees and charges were updated and are included in the FAP on this basis. Officers recommend that the updated proposed fees and charges included in Appendix 1 are approved for inclusion in the FAP.
  9. Following directions and decisions by the Subcommittee at this meeting, officers will prepare the final Annual Plan 2025-26, which will be considered by Council on 27 June 2025 for adoption.

## Section B - High level plan for Annual Plan 2025-26

10. Table 1 sets out the timeline for the Annual Plan process as agreed to by Council.

Table 1: High level plan

Activity	Date	Status
Council agrees high level plan and approach to DAP, including key assumptions	26-Aug-24	Complete
Council Briefing	27-Nov-24	Complete
Council initial decisions on DAP	16- Dec-24	Complete
Council briefing on DAP	12-Feb-25	Complete
Council agreed final DAP decisions and approved engagement approach	24-Feb-25	Complete
Council adopted DAP and engagement material for the engagement process	25-Mar-25	Complete
Community engagement on DAP	27 Mar to 27 Apr 2025	Complete
Council received the feedback analysis from public engagement process and provided initial direction and progressed decisions to support the FAP being finalized	16-May-25	Complete
Council meets to make final decisions	4-Jun-25	Today
Council adopts Annual Plan 2025-26 and sets the rates	27-Jun-25	Not Started

## Section C – Development of Annual Plan 2025-26

11. In preparing this Annual plan, Council has taken a range of decisions to address key matters across Lower Hutt. The key overall theme for the LTP was to take the next steps in addressing the basic infrastructure needs of the city. The key challenges faced by Hutt City Council as identified in preparation for the DAP remained largely unchanged from the LTP and include:

- Demand and pressure on infrastructure, largely due to ageing assets and historical underinvestment,
- Housing supply and affordability,
- Delivering services for a fast-growing population,
- Climate change and sustainability,
- Government reform impacts and uncertainties.



12. Officers sought elected member feedback and direction through a range of engagements as outlined in Table 1 in developing the FAP.

#### **Section D – Feedback and decisions for the final Annual Plan**

13. At Council meetings to date, Council progressed a range of budget decisions to be included in the DAP for public engagement. The public engagement process concluded on 27 April 2025.
14. Analysis of the engagement feedback was presented to Council on 16 May 2025 and public feedback was heard by Council on the DAP on the same date. This included comments on the proposed Development contribution charges for the Valley Floor. Officers provided a report to Council on 16 May for decisions around the development contribution charges for the Valley floor. Included in Appendix 3 is the amended Development Contribution Policy for Council approval based on decisions made on 16 May 2025.
15. Council proposed additional information about parking fees to be provided for further decision based on public feedback for consideration. This is included in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Other budget matters requiring review and Council decisions

	Brief Description	Financial impact and officer recommendation	Further information
1	<p><b><u>Parking fee changes</u></b></p> <p>Council requested officers to provide further options around Parking fees based on feedback received on 16 May 2025.</p> <p>Officers have provided some options for decision.</p>	<p>Depending on the option selected there will a range of impacts to revenue, operating cost and capex.</p> <p>Officers recommend Council considers the options in the separate report and provides direction to officers for the FAP.</p> <p>Financial implications of this change is not included in the financial projections.</p>	Refer to separate report in the agenda.

## **Section E - Significant forecasting assumptions and financial risks**

16. The report on 16 May 2025 referenced a range of risks around the budgeting process which can be summarised as:
  - Risk related to the Hutt City Council's Standard and Poors (S&P) credit rating.
  - Risks around inflationary cost pressures being higher than budgeted.
  - Risks around revenue volume assumptions being lower than budgeted
  - Continued interest rate volatility in the market making it hard to forecast interest costs.
17. A range of savings, budget reductions and revenue opportunities have been factored into this annual plan budget to offset cost pressures. These total \$17.5M over nine years in the plan. This includes an additional savings target for the Corporate Leadership Team of \$0.5M per year. This is expected to be achieved through a range of initiatives, including procurement activity and resourcing reviews.

## **Section F - Fees and charges**

18. User fees and charges are an important aspect of how to fund Council facilities and services. Setting fees and charges at an appropriate level is important to pay for the cost of Council's activities and achieve a balanced operating budget.
19. The key aspects of the Council's Financial Strategy that were considered in reviewing fees are:
  - a) The importance of a balanced operating budget so that the projected operating revenue is set at a level to meet expected operating expenses; and
  - b) Ensuring the distribution of benefits is fair. Where there are direct identifiable benefits, the proportion of costs associated with those benefits should be recovered by the users.
20. As part of the preparation of the FAP (and the LTP), Council set the expectation that fees and charges are increased to cover rising costs as a minimum. Fees and charges were updated and included in the DAP on this basis. These remain unchanged in the FAP.
21. Council approved the detailed listing of proposed fees and charges for inclusion in the DAP for engagement. It is important to note that the full detailed DAP, including all the proposed fees and charges, was available to the public during the engagement period, however limited feedback was received on this.
22. Officers recommend that the proposed fees and charges included in the draft of the FAP (refer to Appendix 1 attached to the report) are approved.

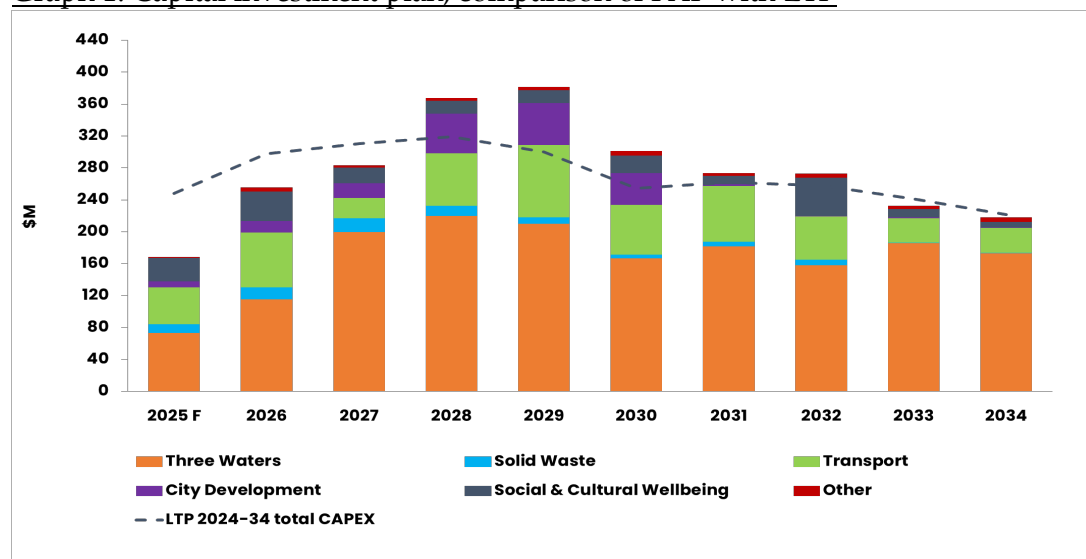
## Section G - Summary financial overview

23. At the Council meetings up to 16 May 2025 a range of budget decisions were progressed. All decisions are included in the indicative modelling presented below for the FAP.

### Capital Investment

24. Graph 1 shows the updated capital programme in the FAP, with a comparison to the LTP. Capex has increased by \$43M in the 10-year period of the FAP compared to the LTP (from \$2,713M to \$2,756M). This is largely due to increased costs for three waters investment \$15M, Landfill \$23M, carryovers from 2023-24 of \$25M offset with reduction in transport projects \$20M largely linked to reduced NZTA subsidy.
25. This level of investment will contribute to a resilient city that can more effectively deal with the challenges of population growth and climate change, supporting both our residential and commercial ratepayers.
26. The latest capital budget projections represent the phasing based on the best available information around deliverability of work programmes. Detailed capital project lists and financial statements by activity to be included in the FAP are attached as Appendix 2.

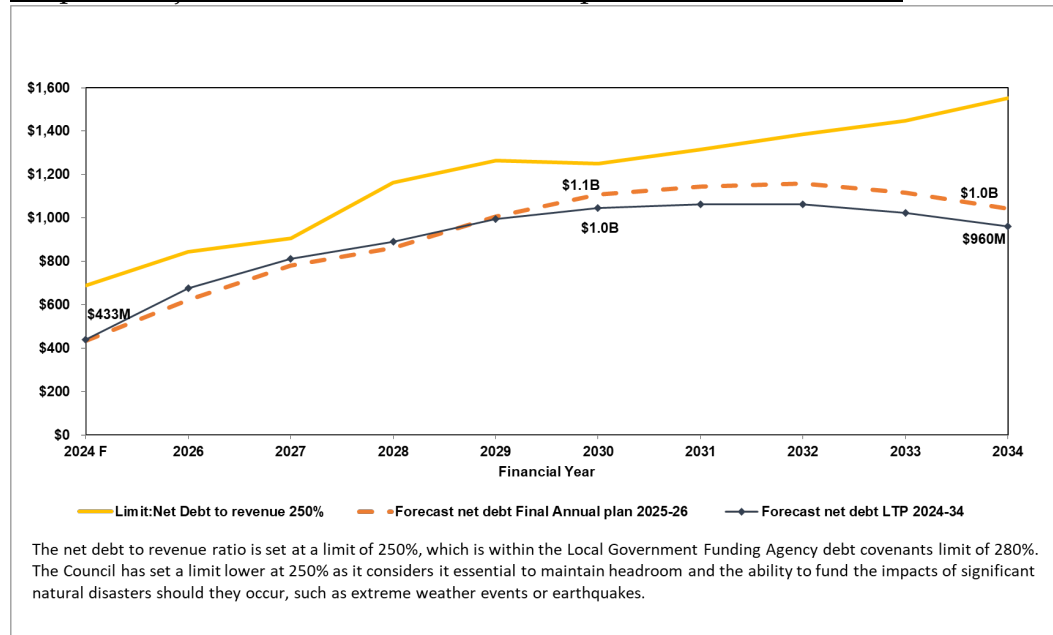
Graph 1: Capital investment plan, comparison of FAP with LTP



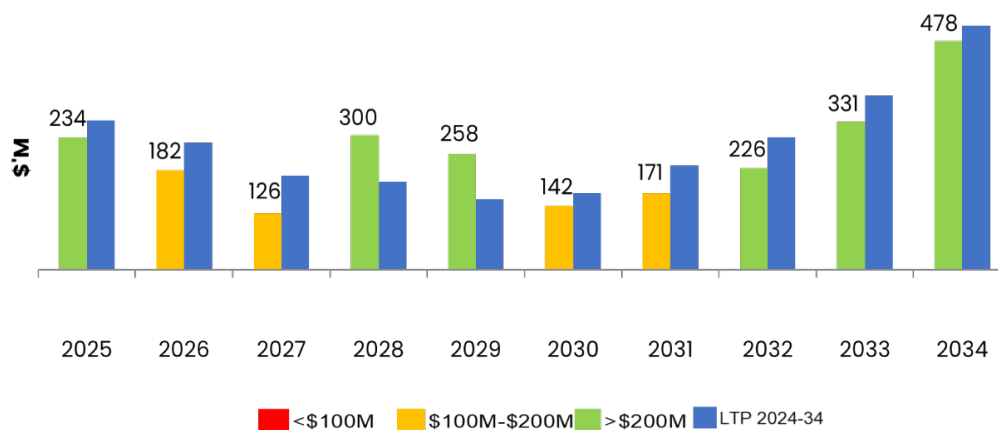
## Borrowings

27. Graph 2 shows the updated projected net debt to revenue in the FAP, with a comparison to the LTP. Graph 3 shows the debt headroom in comparison to the LTP.

Graph 2: Projected net debt to revenue, comparison of FAP with LTP



Graph 3: Projected debt headroom, comparison of FAP with LTP

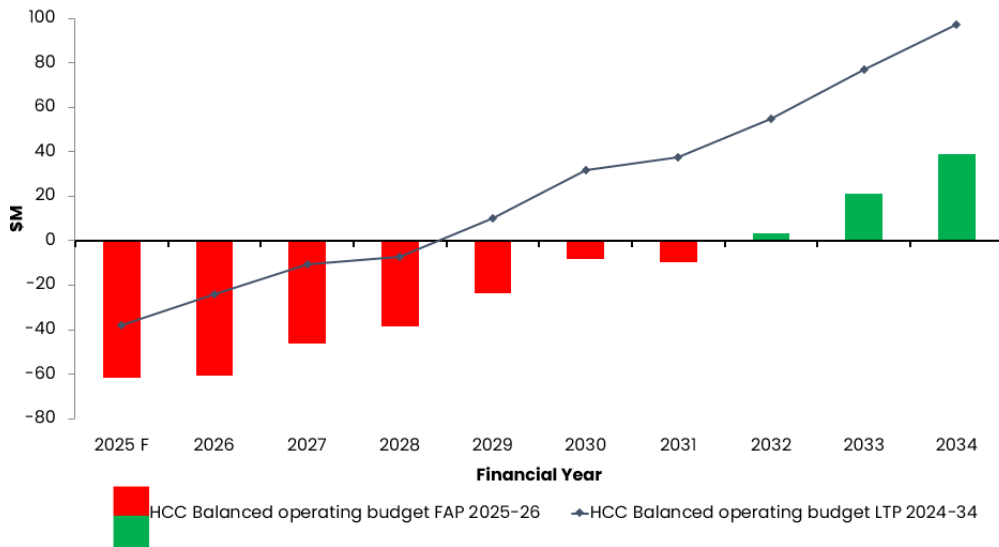


28. Both graphs project debt to be higher than the LTP but borrowing levels are still maintained within the limits set in our financial strategy. Net debt is projected to peak at 222% against the limit in the FAP at just over \$1.1B in 2029-30 compared to the LTP projection of just over \$1B. This is largely due to the increased capital programme and operational changes assumed to be debt funded such as Waters Reform funding.

### Balanced budget

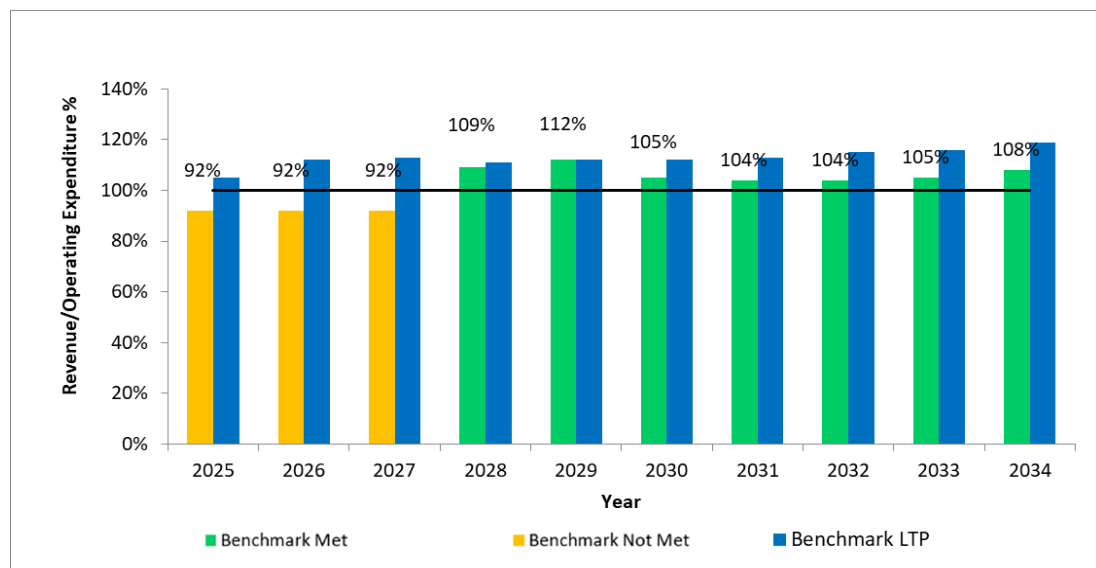
29. The balanced operating budget target per Council metric moves out by four years to 2031-32 (Graph 4), and the legislative prudence benchmark around a balance budget is not met until 2028 (Graph 5) when compared to the LTP. This is largely due to the higher depreciation costs compared to the LTP.

Graph 4: Projected balanced operating budget target, comparison of FAP with LTP



Council does not meet the legislative balanced budget requirement as defined in s100 of the Local Government Act 2002 until 2028 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 every day operational costs than there 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.

Graph 5: Projected legislative balanced budget target, comparison of FAP with LTP



30. The financial projections are based on rates revenue increases per table 3 below. Once budget decisions are finalised today, the rates impact may need to be re-calculated. Any change will be presented to the Annual Plan working group for consideration before being presented on 27 June 2025 for adoption.

Table 3: Rates revenue increases (after growth)

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
FAP	12.6%	12.9%	12.9%	12.7%	12.3%	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%

## **Section H - Rates Revenue and related policy**

31. Officers continue to update rates modelling and this reflects the latest information from the rating database and projected rating impacts. Rates modelling includes the latest information about projected growth until 30 June 2025.

### Targeted rates

32. The targeted rates set through the DAP are presented below in tables 4 and 5 below. The proposed changes reflect the changes in the costs of these activities.

Table 4: FAP targeted rates for water supply and wastewater

Rate	2024-2025 Rates	2025-2026 proposed Rates FAP	Proposed change FAP
Wastewater – per rating unit or SUIP	\$766	\$876	\$110
Water supply – per rating unit of SUIP	\$746	\$884	\$138

Table 5: FAP targeted rates for waste services

Rate	2024-2025 Rates	2025-2026 proposed Rates FAP	Proposed change FAP
Refuse 80L – per SUIP	\$128	\$153	\$25
Refuse 120L – per SUIP	\$192	\$222	\$30
Refuse 240L – per SUIP	\$384	\$444	\$60
Recycling – per SUIP	\$130	\$130	\$0
Green waste – per SUIP	\$115	\$120	\$5

Rates revenue increase

33. Council is requested to agree to include a rates revenue increase in the FAP of 12.6% together with a growth-related rates revenue component of 0.9%. The rates projections in tables 6 and 7 are indicative modelling based on these increases.
34. Affordability of rates is a key consideration of Council. The proposed rates rise equates to an average increase of \$8.90 per week, per household or an average increase of \$463 per annum. Investment in Three Waters infrastructure makes up more than half of this at \$248. The remaining \$215 covers cost increases for all the other services provided (including transport, parks, community facilities, rubbish, recycling etc.).

Table 6: Indicative rates impact for the Annual Plan 2025-26 by property category

Property Category	1 July 2025 Capital Value	2024-2025 Rates Actual	2025-2026 Rates Proposed	\$ Change Amount Annual	\$ Change amount Weekly	Change Amount %
Average Residential	\$815,000	\$3,910	\$4,373	\$463	\$8.90	11.8%
Average Commercial Central	\$2,350,000	\$22,994	\$25,648	\$2,654	\$51.04	11.5%
Average Commercial Suburban	\$2,418,000	\$19,425	\$21,394	\$1,969	\$37.87	10.1%
Average Rural (no water or wastewater)	\$1,247,000	\$2,694	\$2,936	\$242	\$4.65	9.0%
Utilities	\$3,262,068	\$28,467	\$31,136	\$2,669	\$51.33	9.4%



Table 7: Indicative rates impact for final Annual Plan 2025-26 by suburb

Residential Suburb	1 July 2025 Capital Value	2024-2025 Rates Actual	2025-2026 Rates Proposed	\$ Change Annual	\$ Change Weekly	% Change Amount
ALICETOWN	\$899,500	\$4,125	\$4,607	\$482	\$9.27	11.69%
AVALON	\$760,000	\$3,770	\$4,220	\$450	\$8.66	11.95%
BELMONT	\$972,500	\$4,311	\$4,810	\$499	\$9.59	11.57%
BOULCOTT	\$922,500	\$4,184	\$4,671	\$487	\$9.37	11.65%
DAYS BAY	\$1,294,500	\$5,131	\$5,703	\$572	\$11.00	11.14%
EASTBOURNE	\$1,217,800	\$4,936	\$5,490	\$554	\$10.66	11.23%
EPUNI	\$834,900	\$3,960	\$4,428	\$467	\$8.99	11.80%
FAIRFIELD	\$818,300	\$3,918	\$4,382	\$464	\$8.92	11.83%
HARBOUR VIEW	\$912,100	\$4,157	\$4,642	\$485	\$9.33	11.67%
HAYWARDS	\$632,500	\$3,445	\$3,866	\$422	\$8.11	12.24%
HUTT CENTRAL	\$1,080,800	\$4,587	\$5,110	\$523	\$10.06	11.41%
KELSON	\$879,600	\$4,074	\$4,552	\$478	\$9.18	11.72%
KOROKORO	\$1,023,900	\$4,442	\$4,952	\$510	\$9.81	11.49%
LOWRY BAY	\$1,661,600	\$6,066	\$6,721	\$655	\$12.60	10.80%
MANOR PARK	\$896,400	\$4,117	\$4,598	\$481	\$9.26	11.69%
MAUNGARAKI	\$932,800	\$4,210	\$4,699	\$490	\$9.42	11.63%
MELLING	\$766,900	\$3,787	\$4,239	\$452	\$8.69	11.94%
MOERĀ	\$648,200	\$3,485	\$3,910	\$425	\$8.17	12.20%
NAENAE	\$659,200	\$3,513	\$3,941	\$428	\$8.22	12.17%
NORMANDALE	\$896,200	\$4,117	\$4,598	\$481	\$9.26	11.69%
PETONE	\$950,800	\$4,256	\$4,749	\$494	\$9.50	11.60%
POINT HOWARD	\$1,185,100	\$4,852	\$5,399	\$547	\$10.52	11.27%
STOKES VALLEY	\$648,800	\$3,486	\$3,912	\$425	\$8.18	12.20%
TAITĀ	\$661,400	\$3,519	\$3,947	\$428	\$8.23	12.17%
WAINUIOMATA	\$630,100	\$3,439	\$3,860	\$421	\$8.10	12.24%
WAIWHETŪ	\$802,800	\$3,879	\$4,339	\$460	\$8.85	11.86%
WATERLOO	\$887,700	\$4,095	\$4,574	\$479	\$9.22	11.71%
WOBURN	\$1,283,900	\$5,104	\$5,673	\$569	\$10.95	11.15%
YORK BAY	\$1,128,100	\$4,707	\$5,241	\$534	\$10.27	11.34%

35. For those ratepayers experiencing financial hardship, Council offers a range of support mechanisms for rates bills. This includes payment plans, rates rebate for those on a low income, and rates postponement for those experiencing financial hardship.

### **Section I - Next steps**

36. The FAP will be updated to reflect final Council decisions. Officers will work to finalise the narrative sections in the Annual Plan ahead of 27 June 2025 to enable Council to adopt the plan on 27 June 2025. The rating resolutions will also be prepared for 27 June 2025.
37. The content for the final Annual Plan will require further review and checking. There are likely to be other updates and minor adjustments to content as this review process is completed.
38. Officers will report through to the Annual Plan Working Group (the Mayor and Committee Chairs) on any matters requiring decisions ahead of the agenda papers being prepared for the Council meeting to be held on 27 June 2025. If there are any such decisions, then these will be reported back to Council on 27 June 2025.
39. The final Annual Plan will be considered by Council on 27 June 2025 for adoption.

### **Climate Change Impact and Considerations**

40. The matters addressed in this report have been considered in accordance with the process set out in Council's Climate Change Considerations Guide.
41. The LTP directly responds to the need to achieve emission reductions, by embedding emission reductions in a range of initiatives. For example, Council's investment in Naenae Pool includes that the new building would not use natural gas for heating and instead utilise alternative low-carbon energy sources. The LTP also includes a number of projects to reduce emissions, including the decarbonisation of Council facilities (including pools and the Dowse).

### **Communications and Engagement**

42. Results of the draft Annual Plan 2025-26 engagement process were reported on 16 May 2025.
43. Officers are preparing communications to go out following the adoption of the FAP on 27 June 2025 to close the loop with community. These include:
  - email to submitters announcing the adoption of the FAP;
  - press release to announce the adoption of the FAP;
  - social media post announcing the adoption of the DAP;
  - the FAP will be published on our website as soon as practicable following adoption; and
  - a limited number of printed copies will be made available in our Neighbourhood Hubs and at the Administration building by the end of July.
44. Key messages will continue to reference 'Stepping into Action' and the challenging economic environment we all find ourselves in now.

### Legal Considerations

45. 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.

### Financial Considerations

46. Financial considerations associated with the final Annual Plan have been addressed in the report.

### Appendices

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Chief Executive

# Whāia kia tata

## Stepping into action



**Mahere ā-Tau 2025–26**  
Annual Plan 2025–26

**HUTT CITY**  
TE AWA KAIRANGI





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## He mihi

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

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

**I ahu mai i Te Wai Mānga, i a Rua Tupua,  
i a Rua Tawhito, Ko Ngake, ko Whātaimai.  
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 Tiroiro, 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 Whātaimai, 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.

# Ngā Hua o Roto

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# He karere nā te Koromatua/ Tumu Whakarae

## Message from the Mayor and Chief Executive



Kia ora,

Hutt City Council's Annual Plan 2025-26 sets out the services we will be providing and the projects we will be delivering as per year two of the Long Term Plan 2024-2034.

We want to ensure our city is a place where everyone thrives. Providing future-fit infrastructure; enabling a liveable city and vibrant neighbourhoods and supporting and enhancing the natural environment continue to be key priorities. We are investing in significant resilience projects including Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi RiverLink and prioritising investment in the Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant which is a critical asset for our city.

We are very aware that any rates increase, especially at this time, will be hard to manage given people are continuing to face financial pressures. Significant cost pressures also affect Council and we need to carefully manage these. Some of these are due to a drop in government revenue in areas like transport, less revenue from regulatory services due to economic conditions, price increases for things like Greater Wellington Regional Council bulk water charges and the need to continue to meet people's expectations of our services.

A detailed budget review process has been undertaken, and new savings targets have been baked in. Increases to fees and charges have also

been made. This will help offset some of the cost pressures. We have reprioritised transport activities in light of reduced central government funding and will be continuing to drive improvements to ensure value for money for ratepayers across all our services, including water. A new model for the delivery of water services was separately consulted on with you as per Local Water Done Well and the councils involved are currently considering next steps.

Through Council's work the rates revenue rise in the Long Term Plan has reduced from 13.4% to 12.6% (after growth) for 2025-26. This means an increase of \$8.90 a week for a home in Lower Hutt (based on average house value).

Overall, our plans are very similar to those set out in the Long Term Plan which was consulted on widely last year. Thank you for taking the time to read this Plan.

Ngā mihi,

Campbell Barry

**Te Koromatua o Te  
Awa Kairangi ki Tai**  
Mayor of Lower Hutt

Jo Miller

**Tumu Whakarae**  
Chief Executive,  
Hutt City Council



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## Tākai Here – Mana Whenua Partnership with Mana Whenua

### **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 Lower Hutt 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 Lower Hutt.

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,

**Taranaki Whānui  
ki Te Upoko o Te Ika  
Trust Chair**  
Te Whatanui Winiata

**Te Rūnanga o Toa  
Rangatira Chair**  
Callum Katene

**Te Rūnanganui  
o Te Āti Awa Chair**  
Kura Moeahu

**Palmerston North  
Māori Reserve  
Trust Chair**  
Liz Mellish

**Wellington Tenth  
Trust Chair**  
Anaru Smiler



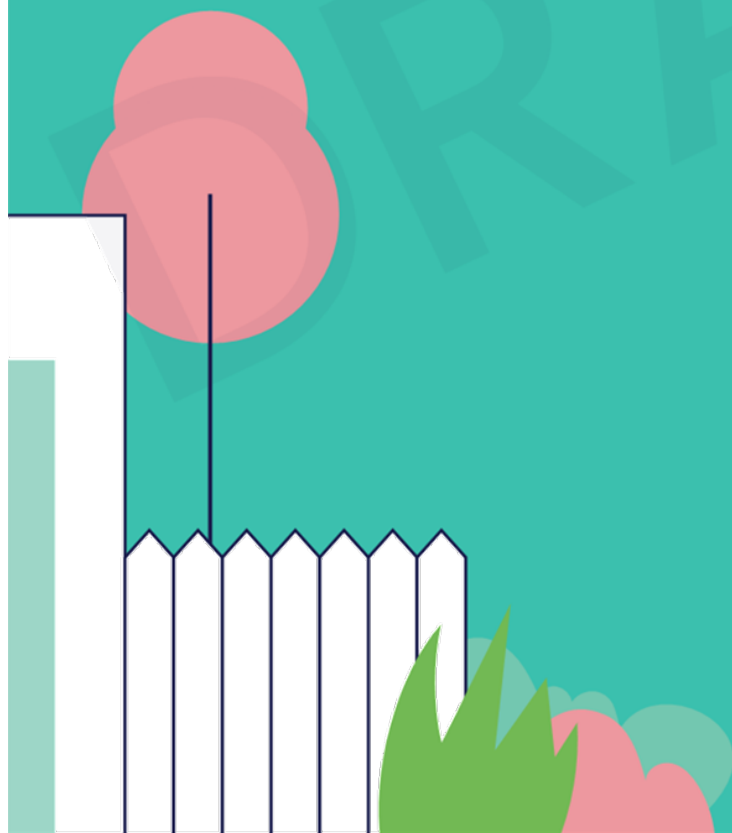
**More information about Mana Whenua partnerships can be at:**  
[hutt.city/mana-whenua](https://hutt.city/mana-whenua)





# Tīmatanga kōrero

## Introduction





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# Nau mai ki tō mātou Tāu Tātau

## Welcome to our Annual Plan

### Here's our plan for the year ahead

Last year, Hutt City Council updated its 10 Year Plan, outlining the services and projects it will fund over the next decade.

The planning for the future of our city is shaped by our growing population, a challenging economic environment, a changing climate, ageing assets, and the need to address past underinvestment in our water infrastructure.

We are managing significant cost pressures, including a reduction in our transport funding from government, market-driven revenue reductions and cost increases to our bulk water supply, by reprioritising spending, increasing fees and targeting \$0.5M in annual savings.

In the 10 Year Plan 2024-34, Council proposed a rates increase of 13.4% (after growth) for 2025-26. This has been reduced to 12.6% (after growth), due to elected member decisions and operational changes.

Our purpose is to contribute to Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt being a place where everyone thrives. To achieve this, we have a plan that's centred on three key priority areas and ways to support how we deliver them.



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# Te pānui i tēnei mahere

## How to read this plan

This Annual Plan outlines our performance goals and budgets for the upcoming year, as well as highlights key projects and milestones that will shape the city in the months ahead

Here is a quick overview of Council's planning and reporting cycle:

- The Long-Term Plan (also known as the 10 Year Plan) and the Annual Plan work together as part of an ongoing process. The 10 Year Plan establishes the vision for the city over the next decade and identifies major projects and budgets for that period. The first year of the 10 Year Plan also serves as the Annual Plan for that year.
- For the two years following the adoption of a 10 Year Plan, we produce an Annual Plan each year. You can think of these as the next chapters of the 10 Year Plan, building upon the foundation it sets.

- Both the 10 Year Plan and Annual Plan include specific goals across various work areas to ensure Council is continually improving and effectively serving our community. These goals are then reviewed and assessed in our Annual Report, which includes an audit by the Office of the Auditor-General.

In 2024, we adopted a 10 Year Plan outlining our strategic direction for 2024–2034. This Annual Plan covers the second year of that period, 2025–26.

The first section of this Annual Plan provides an overview of the challenges we anticipate as we move into the new financial year. It outlines key milestones and projects that will be visible in the community.

The second section details the performance goals for each area of our work, and the associated budgets.

The final section presents comprehensive financial information for the 2025–34 period.

### Council planning and performance monitoring cycle



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# Ngā wero

## Challenges we are facing

Understanding the challenges we are facing this year is important as this is one of our most demanding periods, with a growing and increasingly diverse population, a tough economic environment, climate change, the need to manage our assets effectively, and addressing past underinvestment in our water infrastructure. All these factors will shape how we move forward and make decisions for the future of our city.



### Managing our infrastructure

Since 2020, we have been investing heavily in water infrastructure, which remains an area of high investment in the 2025-26 Annual Plan. We have a large and growing backlog of investment to catch up on but there are affordability limits to what we can realistically do. In the meantime, we are prioritising works on critical assets such as the Seaview wastewater treatment plant.

This Annual plan continues to include initiatives and funding to improve water services, transport, and resilience to meet growing demand and higher investment needs. We are taking steps to ensure sustainable infrastructure that supports the resilience of our place and people building strong foundations for future generations.

In this plan, we have carefully reviewed our Transport projects and adjusted spending priorities due to reduced government transport funding of \$22 million over the next three years compared to the 10 Year Plan.



### Water services

There are ongoing legislative changes and uncertainty. The most significant change is water services reform. Local Water Done Well is progressing and councils in the Wellington region are working together in support of this. A Water Service Delivery Plan (WSDP) is due to the Government in September 2025.

Wellington Water Ltd commissioned Value for Money Reports in early March 2025 to identify better value for money through the investment made by its shareholding councils, including Hutt City Council. At this stage, we do not know the implications of these reports on our financial modelling. We will share updates on this through our usual channels as soon as we can.

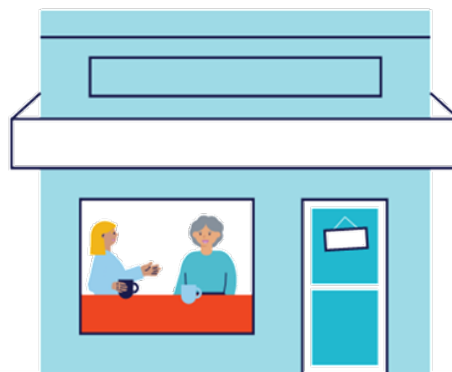
Public consultation on water services took place from 20 March to 20 April. Find out more at [hutt.city/futurewater](https://hutt.city/futurewater)



### Challenging economic environment

When we set our 10 Year Plan in 2024, we recognised several challenges on the horizon that are changing the economic landscape. We know many in our community are feeling the pinch from rising everyday costs.

Because of these challenges, we have prioritised reducing costs and making savings in order to lower the rates revenue increase for 2025-26 compared to the 10 Year Plan.





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### Managing our assets

Past underinvestment in many of our facilities, parks and reserves means we now need to make significant upgrades. A key challenge is ensuring the future affordability of maintaining these assets, while addressing increasing demand from our growing population. To balance these needs without overburdening ratepayers, Council is continuing to evaluate how buildings and spaces can better serve the community alongside current users.

Our revenue has decreased in several areas because of lower activity mainly due to economic conditions (e.g. regulatory services). We are reducing our operating expenses to ensure we get the best value for money. Additionally, we are proposing to increase fees and charges where necessary to reduce the impact on ratepayers, and ensure users pay for the services they receive.

Check out the full list of fees and charges included in this plan.



### Our growing and increasingly diverse population

The current population of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt is around 113,000, and it's expected to grow to 125,000 by 2033, reaching 137,000 by 2043. Census 2023 data show that alongside this growth, our city is becoming more ethnically diverse.

Our Māori population has increased, and one in five people in Lower Hutt (21,000) now identify as Māori. Lower Hutt's Asian population is the fastest growing ethnic group, nearly doubling in 10 years, to around 20,000 residents. As our city becomes more ethnically diverse, it will be important to ensure that Lower Hutt is an inclusive and socially cohesive city. This will need to flow through schools, businesses and communities. To address the way our city is changing, we're working with Government, community groups, and developers to ensure the city thrives.



### Weathering the change in climate

Communities across the country are experiencing the effects of increasingly frequent and severe weather events driven by climate change. With a significant portion of our population residing on a large floodplain, Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt is particularly vulnerable to flooding and landslides. This is why we are investing in key projects that will improve the resilience of our city. This includes Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi (the project previously referred to as RiverLink), Tupua Horo Nuku, and Eastern Hutt Road.





# KRAFI

## Our strategy

Our purpose is to make Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt city a place where everyone thrives. To do this, we need a plan on how to get there. Our plan centres around three key priority areas and four ways to support how we deliver them.

### We're working towards

#### Priority 1

Providing future-fit infrastructure

#### Priority 2

Enabling a liveable city and vibrant neighbourhoods

#### Priority 3

Supporting and enhancing the environment



### We're taking the next steps

1

In partnership with our communities



2

In a way that is financially sustainable



3

Taking climate change into account



**All while promoting the wellbeing of all people.**





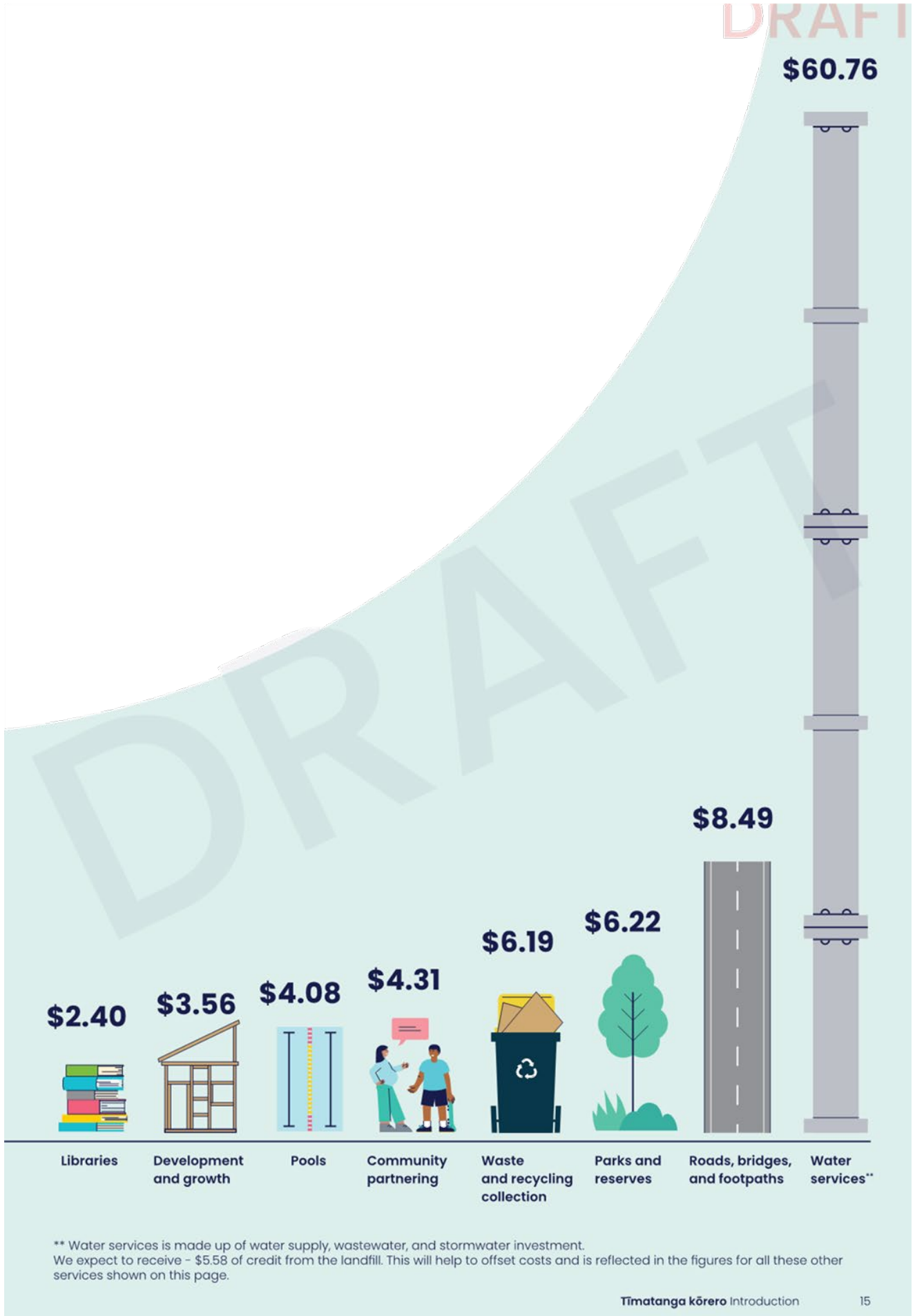
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This is how we plan to spend every \$100 of rates on average over the next nine years.



\*Sustainability engagement represents spending on community activities, along with facilitation of projects across council activities, including investment in decarbonisation of council facilities, healthy urban waterways etc.





JKAFI

# He tironga whāiti o ngā take pūtea

## Our finances at a glance

### A summary of our Financial Strategy

As a part of our 10 Year Plan we reviewed our financial strategy and ensured that it enabled long-term sustainability. The strategy is based on important principles that provide the foundation for prudent sustainable financial management:

- Affordability of rates
- Achieving intergenerational equity by spreading the costs between both present and future ratepayers
- Maintaining prudent borrowing levels
- Achieving a balanced operating budget in the long term and ensuring that everyday costs are paid for by everyday income
- Delivering services effectively and efficiently
- Strengthening Council's financial position

Our Financial Strategy helps us manage our finances and guides spending decisions. The Annual Plan 2025-26 has been developed to deliver investment in key infrastructure in a challenging economic climate. We are dealing with cost pressures across some areas in the form of:

- Revenue decreases largely due to lower than expected users for services
- Government subsidy reductions
- Increased costs for key infrastructure projects
- Increased depreciation costs resulting from significant increases in our asset values
- Higher borrowings compared with the 10 Year Plan 2024

We have worked to fund these cost pressures with off-setting savings or reprioritisation of expenditure within existing budgets where possible. In our 10 Year Plan, we set the direction of returning to a balanced budget by 2028-29. This Annual Plan delays the targeted timeframe to 2031-32. This approach has helped us keep the rates revenue increase for 2025-26 lower than what was planned in the 10 Year

Plan. This approach does mean that debt is higher than what was planned in the 10 Year Plan. We are proposing adjustments to rates revenue increases in future years to help ease the pressure on our borrowing capacity and reduce interest costs.

### Council revenue and operating spend

Councils are limited in how they can generate revenue to cover their costs. Rates are our main source of revenue. Water services (48%) and transport (13%) make up more than half of our operating spend. Fixing our pipes and other water infrastructure remains our top priority and is driving much of the rates increases.

Our revenue has decreased in several areas because of lower volume/activity, mainly due to current economic conditions (e.g. regulatory services). We are focused on mitigating the financial impact on our ratepayers. We are reducing our operating expenses to ensure we get the best value for money. Additionally, we have increased fees and charges where necessary to reduce the impact on ratepayers and ensure users pay for the services they receive.

We have needed to manage reduced transport funding from government of \$22 million over the next three years (compared to the 10 Year Plan), which will impact our ability to deliver transport projects and services. We have reviewed our projects and further adjusted our spending priorities.

When we created our 10 Year Plan, we looked for ways to save money and reduce the financial pressure on our community. We chose to increase spending on important things like water services and dial down less urgent activities. Even though we made some savings in the last plan, unexpected cost increases and lower income in some areas have started to outweigh those savings. To help manage this, we've included \$17.5 million in savings in the new plan.

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As we haven't been able to fully cover all the rising costs, borrowings have increased together with related interest costs. We will continue to implement efficiencies and look for different ways to increase our income which can reduce the rates burden.

Capital Investment and funding

We plan to spend around \$2.8 billion (an increase of \$43million) over the period of the 10 Year Plan. Of this spend, around 61% is on water services and 20% on transport. This significant capital investment will be funded largely by borrowings.

(See Graph 1)

The graph on the next page shows the proposed capital investment in the plan, which is higher than the spending planned through the 10 Year Plan. This is due to changes in timing, as well as increased investment for the landfill and water services, a reduction in Transport and updates related to revised inflation adjustors. Some projects that were originally planned for the first three years have been slowed or pushed back to later years. These changes have helped reduce the impact on rates for 2025-26.

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

A guiding principle of our Financial Strategy is the importance of having a balanced operating budget. This means that ratepayers are contributing an appropriate amount towards the cost of the services they receive or can access, i.e. 'everyday costs are paid for from everyday income'. The 10 Year Plan originally projected that we would reach a balanced budget in 2028-29, but we are now projecting to meet this target in 2031-32, four years later, largely due to higher depreciation costs; (refer to Graph 2). Higher asset values in the 2024 revaluation have led to increased depreciation costs, which impact our budget and long-term financial planning. We are not proposing to cover the additional depreciation costs immediately. The funding set out in the 10 Year Plan will ensure essential renewals are covered in the short term, helping to ease the financial burden on ratepayers.

The delay in reaching a balanced operating budget effectively means we are borrowing money to offset any funding shortfall until 2031-32. This provides a balance between managing the cost pressures on ratepayers and ensuring we remain financially sustainable into the future.

Borrowings

The change in the capital programme results in a corresponding adjustment in the level of borrowings we'll require. Borrowing levels have increased further towards the limits set in our financial strategy, although they do not breach these limits. Careful management of our debt and borrowing limit will be needed over the coming years.

(See Graph 3)

Rates

The table below outlines the rates revenue increases included in the plan over the next nine years. The rates in out years have been adjusted to reflect updates through the Annual plan. These proposed increases are also the equivalent Council limit on rates as required by the Local Government Act.

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
10 Year Plan rates revenue increase excluding growth	13.4%	12.6%	12.6%	12.4%	12.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Updated rates revenue increase excluding growth	12.6%	12.9%	12.9%	12.7%	12.3%	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%
Assumed growth	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Total rates revenue increase including growth	13.5%	13.8%	13.8%	13.6%	13.2%	8.7%	8.7%	8.7%	8.7%





# JKAFI

## What does this mean for you and your rates?

The rates you pay make up most of the revenue we use to invest in our city. To ensure adequate investment in key areas, while taking affordability into account, we are proposing to reduce the 2025-26 rates revenue increase to 12.6% (after growth) as compared to the 10 Year Plan.

The proposed rates revenue rise equates to **an average increase of \$8.90 per week per household** or an average increase of \$463 per year.

Investment in infrastructure for water services makes up more than half of the increase at \$248. The remaining \$215 covers cost increases for all the other services we provide, such as roading, parks, community facilities, rubbish and recycling. The table below provides more detail about the increase and impact on an average property by category.

Indicative rates impact on average property by category:

Property category	Capital value 1 July 2025	2024-25 Rates	2025-26 Rates	Change amount annual	Change amount weekly	Change %
Average residential	\$815,000	\$3,910	\$4,373	\$463	\$8.90	11.8%
Average commercial central	\$2,350,000	\$22,994	\$25,648	\$2,654	\$51.04	11.5%
Average commercial suburban	\$2,418,000	\$19,425	\$21,394	\$1,969	\$37.87	10.1%
Average rural (no water or wastewater)	\$1,247,000	\$2,694	\$2,936	\$242	\$4.65	9.0%
Utilities	\$3,262,068	\$28,467	\$31,136	\$2,669	\$51.33	9.4%

## Wastewater and water supply targeted rates

Targeted rates have increased to fund the higher operational cost of these activities largely for interest costs related to the higher capital spend.

Rate	2024-25 rates	2025-26 rates	Change
Water supply – per rating unit of SUIP*	\$746	\$884	\$138
Wastewater – per rating unit or SUIP*	\$766	\$876	\$110

\*Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit

## Waste services targeted rates

Targeted rates have increased to fund the higher operational costs of this activity. The main drivers of this are contract cost escalations, disposal cost for the landfill and waste levy increase, all higher than planned.

Rate	2024-25 rates	2025-26 rates	Change
Refuse 80 litre – per SUIP*	\$128	\$153	\$25
Refuse 120 litre – per SUIP*	\$192	\$222	\$30
Refuse 240 litre – per SUIP*	\$384	\$444	\$60
Recycling – per SUIP*	\$130	\$130	\$0
Green waste – per SUIP* for those that opt-in to the service	\$115	\$120	\$5

\*Separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit



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Graph 1

To be  
updated

Graph 2

To be  
updated

Graph 3

To be  
updated

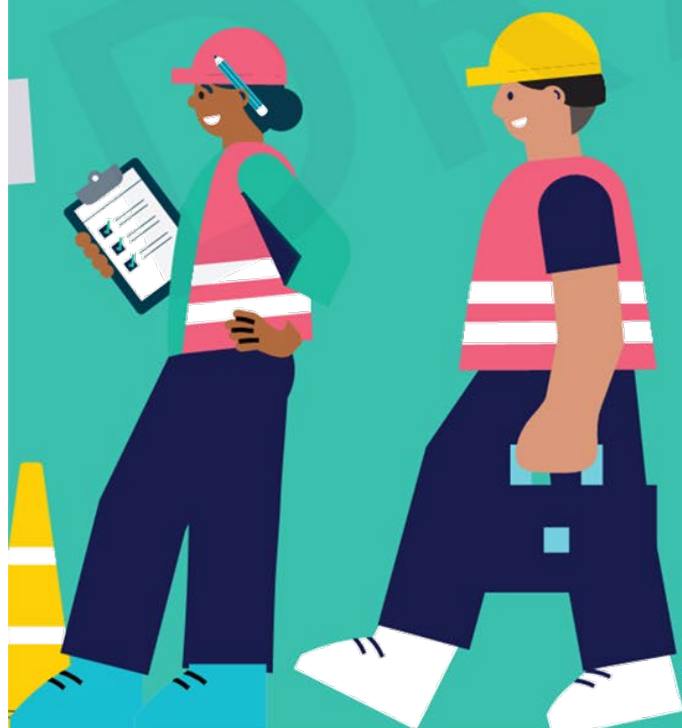




# Hō Mātou Mahi

## Our work

# 2



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# Oranga taiao

## Environmental wellbeing

### Ngā puna wai

#### Water supply

#### Statements of service performance

##### What we do

Ensuring 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 domestic and commercial needs. Our ongoing efforts involve closely 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

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## Key performance indicators

### Water supply

Performance measure	Target 2025–26	Target 2026–27
<b>We want to ensure our community has access to a safe, clean, reliable water supply:</b>		
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) <sup>1</sup>	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.	≤ 20	≤ 20
Resident satisfaction with the water supply service they receive.	≥ 90%	≥ 90%
<b>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:</b>		
Attendance for urgent callouts: from the time the local authority receives notification to the time service personnel reach the site.	≤ 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.	≤ 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.	≤ 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.	≤ 20 working days	≤ 20 working days
<b>We need to ensure we have a sustainable water supply for the future:</b>		
Average drinking water consumption per resident per day.	≤ 385 litres	≤ 385 litres
Percentage of real water loss from networked reticulation system.	≤ 20%	≤ 20%
Kilometres of renewals for three waters infrastructure.	Hold or increase on previous year	Hold or increase on previous year

<sup>1</sup> (Compliance with The Water Services (Drinking Water Standards for New Zealand) Regulations 2022 and DWQAR (Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules 2022).

**JKAF I****Capital projects  
Water supply**

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

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**Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense –  
Water supply**

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

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# Financial Tables in separate appendix







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# 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.

## Key performance indicators Wastewater

Performance measure	Target 2025-26	Target 2026-27
<b>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:</b>		
Dry weather wastewater overflows per 1,000 connections.	≤ 20	≤ 20
Number of complaints per 1,000 connections.	≤ 30	≤ 30
Resident satisfaction with the wastewater service they receive.	≥ 90%	≥ 90%
<b>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:</b>		
Attendance time: from the time the territorial authority receives notification to the time service personnel reach the site.	≤ 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.	≤ 8 hours	≤ 8 hours
Compliance with resource consents measured by the number of abatement notices, infringement notices, enforcement orders, and convictions from wastewater system.	No enforcement action	No enforcement action

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Capital projects  
Wastewater

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

**JKAF I****Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense –  
Wastewater**

**Financial Tables in  
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# Financial Tables in separate appendix



# Waiāwhā Stormwater

## Statements of service performance

### What we do

Everyone is feeling the effects of a changing climate. Council is focused 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.

## Key performance indicators Stormwater

Performance measure	Target 2025-26	Target 2026-27
<b>We want to ensure our community can enjoy recreational assets:</b>		
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.	100%	100%
<b>We want to ensure our City has a safe, reliable, quality stormwater system:</b>		
Number of flooding events (where stormwater enters a habitable floor).	≤ 2	≤ 2
Number of habitable floors affected by flooding events (per 1,000 connections).	≤ 0.24	≤ 0.24
Number of complaints about stormwater system performance (per 1,000 connections).	≤ 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.	≤ 8 hours	≤ 8 hours
Resident satisfaction with the city's stormwater system.	≥ 70%	≥ 70%
Compliance with resource consents for discharges from stormwater system (number of abatement notices, infringement notices, enforcement orders, and convictions).	Full compliance (0 notices)	Full compliance (0 notices)

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Capital projects  
Stormwater

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

**JKAFI****Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense –  
Stormwater**

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## 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.

### Key performance indicators Solid waste

Performance measure	Target 2025-26	Target 2026-27
<b>We are working to minimise the harmful effects of refuse:</b>		
Number of resource consent-related infringement notices received from Greater Wellington Regional Council.	Full compliance (0 notices)	Full compliance (0 notices)
<b>We want to reduce litter and the negative impacts it can have on our natural environment and on our community's health:</b>		
Number of illegal dumping complaints.	Previous year less 10%	Previous year less 10%
Tonnes of kerbside waste to landfill (tonnes per person).	Less than previous year	Less than previous year
Percentage of kerbside recycling that is contaminated and diverted to landfill.	≤10%	≤10%
Tonnes of kerbside recycling collected.	Previous year plus ≥2%	Previous year plus ≥2%
Overall resident satisfaction with Council's rubbish and recycling services.	≥85%	≥85%

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Capital projects  
Solid waste

# Financial Tables in separate appendix

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**Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense –  
Solid waste**

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

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# 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, 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.

### Key performance indicators

#### Sustainability and resilience

Performance measure	Target 2025-26	Target 2026-27
<b>Council is responding to the impact of climate change and contributing to the goal of a carbon zero city by 2050:</b>		
Emissions from Council-owned facilities (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e): <sup>1</sup>	30% reduction by 2025	34% reduction by 2026
Emissions from Council-owned fossil fuel vehicles (tCO <sub>2</sub> -e): <sup>2</sup>	75% reduction by 2025	80% reduction by 2026
<b>Our city is prepared for an emergency and can respond appropriately:</b>		
EOC resourcing levels maintained at least at WREMO competency level targets.	Advanced – 6 Intermediate – 12 Foundation – 12	Controller – 6 Advanced – 18 Intermediate – 16 Foundation – 50

<sup>1</sup> Emission targets compared 2016-2017 baseline.

<sup>2</sup> Emission targets compared 2016-2017 baseline.

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### Operating projects >\$250K per year Sustainability and resilience

Project	Forecast	Draft Budget	Forecast							
	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000	2032 \$000	2033 \$000	2034 \$000
Waste Minimisation Projects	1,402	1,433	1,479	1,523	1,566	1,606	1,645	1,683	1,720	1,756
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>1,756</b>

### Capital projects Sustainability and resilience

Project	Forecast	Draft Budget	Forecast							
	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000	2032 \$000	2033 \$000	2034 \$000
<b>Capital projects to improve level of service</b>										
105 Western Hutt Road ERT Facility	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense – Sustainability and resilience

For the year ending 30 June	Forecast	Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000	2032 \$000	2033 \$000	2034 \$000
<b>Revenue</b>										
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	122	152	191	237	244	250	256	262	268	274
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	2,191	2,205	2,276	2,344	2,410	2,472	2,532	2,590	2,647	2,703
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>2,467</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>2,852</b>	<b>2,915</b>	<b>2,977</b>

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# Financial Tables in separate appendix







# 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 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 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.

### Key performance indicators

#### Regulatory services

Performance measure	Target 2025–26	Target 2026–27
<b>We need to ensure that new housing is safe and meets standards without delaying the process:</b>		
Percentage of building consents processed within statutory timeframe.	100% within 20 days	100% within 20 days
Code of compliance certificates issued within the statutory timeframe.	100% within 20 days	100% within 20 days
Percentage of non-notified resource consents processed within the statutory timeframe.	100% within 20 days	100% within 20 days
<b>We want a community where everyone feels safe:</b>		
Existing food premises verified within timeframes (one month of due date).	85% by due date	85% by due date
Sale and supply of liquor (high risk premises) inspected.	95% checked	95% checked
Noise control (excessive noise) complaints (%) investigated within 45 minutes.	≥ 85%	≥ 85%
Number of animal management community education programmes carried out yearly.	≥ 20 visits annually	≥ 20 visits annually

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**Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense –  
Regulatory services**

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# Oranga ōhanga

## Economic wellbeing

### 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-proof 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.

#### Key performance indicators

##### Transport

Performance measure	Target 2025–26	Target 2026–27
<b>We need to be able to travel along key routes efficiently:</b>		
Road condition index which measures the condition of the road surface.	Hold or improve rating	Hold or improve rating
The average quality of ride on a sealed local road network, measured by smooth travel exposure.	Hold or improve rating	Hold or improve rating
Percentage of sealed local road network that is resurfaced annually.	≥ 2%	≥ 2%
Percentage of footpaths that fall within the service standard for footpath condition.	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
Percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths that are responded to within the statutory timeframe.	80% within 7 days	80% within 7 days
Kilometres of shared pathways and cycle lanes added annually.	Hold or improve length	Hold or improve length
Kilometres of renewals for footpaths.	Hold or improve length	Hold or improve length

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Performance measure	Target 2025–26	Target 2026–27
<b>Infrastructure contracts managed by Council contribute to social outcomes:</b>		
Audit of contracts = number of contracts audited.	12 of 12	12 of 12
Audit of contracts = percentage of audited contract specifications that met contractual obligations.	≥ 90%	≥ 90%

Performance measure	Target 2025–26	Target 2026–27
<b>We are working to strengthen our active transport network:</b>		
Resident satisfaction with the footpath condition.	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
Resident satisfaction with on road cycleway condition.	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
Resident satisfaction with shared path condition.	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
Resident satisfaction with the availability of car parking to access services and facilities (does not include access to residences).	≥ 75%	≥ 75%
<b>Road safety services:</b>		
The number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network	Previous year less 1%	Previous year less 1%



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Capital projects  
Transport

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**Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense –  
Transport**

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# 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 ki Tai 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, Te Awa Kairangi Hutt River, and the Te Whanganui a Tara harbour contributes to our distinctive appeal. By supporting the business sector and promoting our city 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.

### Key performance indicators

#### City development

#### Operating projects >\$250K per year

##### City development

Project	Forecast	Draft Budget	Forecast							
	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000	2032 \$000	2033 \$000	2034 \$000
Development Stimulus Package	6,094	3,347	141	175	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,094	3,347	141	175	-	-	-	-	-	-

**JKAF I****Capital projects  
City development**

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# **Oranga Hapori me te Oranga Ahurea**

## Social & Cultural Wellbeing

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# 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.



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## Key performance indicators Community partnering and support

Performance measure	Target 2025–26	Target 2026–27
<b>We are working to help people facing homelessness and housing hardship:</b>		
Number of Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt households assisted into more settled accommodation.	50	50
Number of households provided with legal housing advice and advocacy.	80	80
Number of households assisted by the homelessness prevention programme.	75	75
<b>We provide safe spaces for social, leisure, and educational activities:</b>		
Number of neighbourhood hubs that met visitor number targets.	9 of 9	9 of 9
Resident satisfaction with neighbourhood hubs.	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
Number of community wellbeing activities delivered by, or in partnership with,	≥ 5,000	≥ 5,000
Number of overall loans from hubs/libraries.	≥ 790,000	≥ 790,000
Number of digital literacy programmes/activities delivered/ enabled.	100	100
Number of early years literacy programmes/activities delivered/ enabled.	800	800
Number of Neighbourhood Support member households.	Previous year plus 10%	Previous year plus 10%

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**Capital projects**  
**Community partnering and support**

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**Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense –  
Community partnering and support**

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separate appendix**

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# 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.

### Key performance indicators

#### Open spaces, parks and reserves

Performance measure	Target 2025–26	Target 2026–27
<b>We provide leisure and recreational opportunities to our community</b>		
Number of days Council-owned/maintained artificial turf sports fields are closed (due to maintenance issues)	≤ 20 days	≤ 20 days
Number of days Council-owned/maintained grass sports fields are closed (due to maintenance or drainage issues)	≤ 10 days	≤ 10 days
Resident satisfaction with sports fields	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
Resident satisfaction with parks and reserves	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
Resident satisfaction with playgrounds	≥ 80%	≥ 80%

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**Capital projects**  
**Open spaces, parks and reserves**

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# Financial Tables in separate appendix

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**Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense –  
Open spaces, parks and reserves**

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separate appendix**



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# Financial Tables in separate appendix



# Ngā herengatanga, auahatanga, akoranga me ngā mahi a te rēhia

## Connectivity, creativity, learning, and recreation

### 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.

Community wellbeing is enhanced through swimming pools, fitness suites, Swim City Swim School, and related programs.

These 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 stem from the belief that everyone should access 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.

### Key performance indicators

#### Connectivity, creativity, learning, and recreation

Performance measure	Target 2025–26	Target 2026–27
<b>We provide our community with access to a leisure and recreational opportunities:</b>		
Number of pools that met visitor number targets.	6 of 6	6 of 6
Number of fitness suite members.	Greater than or equal to previous year	Greater than or equal to previous year
Resident satisfaction with pools.	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
<b>We enable access to arts and culture:</b>		
Number of museums that met visitor number targets.	2 of 2	2 of 2
Number of arts and culture programmes delivered at museums.	>200	>200
Resident satisfaction with museums.	≥ 80%	≥ 80%

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**Capital projects**  
**Connectivity, creativity, learning, and recreation**

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

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# Financial Tables in separate appendix

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

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

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# Financial Tables in separate appendix



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# 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 measures	Target 2025–26	Target 2026–27
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).	100%	100%
Resident satisfaction with access to the decision-making process.	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
Residents feel they have enough information to participate in democratic process.	≥ 80%	≥ 80%

**JKAF I**

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

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

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# Financial Tables in separate appendix

JKAF I

**Ratonga Rangatōpū**  
Corporate services

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

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**Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense –  
Corporate services**

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

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# Financial Tables in separate appendix





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# Ngā whakapae hirahira kua matapaetia

## Significant forecasting assumptions

Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty					
Environmental impacts									
The Annual Plan is prepared on the basis that Council services are operating in an environment not impacted directly by any pandemic events like COVID-19.	<p>Disruption caused by COVID-19 or a similar pandemic will result in changes or closure of Council operations, resulting in reduced revenue or delays in projects</p> <p>Wider economic disruption will impact the affordability of rates and levels of non-payment</p>	Low	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.					
Inflation									
Annual inflationary increases are based on the annual Local Government Cost Indices (LGCI), as published in the final October 2024 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 2024.	Unanticipated inflationary pressure could arise outside of the forecast LGCI range which is not included in the 10 Year Plan 2024–2034, resulting in higher costs to deliver services or projects.					
Year	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
LGCI%	2.20%	3.20%	3.00%	2.80%	2.60%	2.40%	2.30%	2.20%	2.10%

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Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
<b>Employee cost assumptions</b>				
The salary increase assumption is 3.5% for the first two years of the Annual Plan with 2.5% for the remaining years. 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 5.5%.	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.
<b>Growth</b>				
Council projections for income from rates revenue include an allowance for growth and inflation. Average growth of 0.9% per annum in the rating base is assumed. This is considered to be a reasonable estimate given population growth forecasts and increases in the number of households in Lower Hutt and Sense Partners data from March 2023. When the next dataset becomes available this assumption will be reviewed.	The actual rates for growth are significantly different from the projected rates of growth.	Moderate	Uncertainty exists as the projected increases in population and the associated number of houses may not be realised.	Rates of growth that vary significantly from the assumed level will result in unbudgeted financial pressures.
<b>Population growth</b>				
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. This is based on Sense Partners data from March 2023. When the next dataset becomes available this assumption will be reviewed.	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.
<b>Interest rates</b>				
The long-term cost of borrowing is assumed to be an average of 5% through the period of the Annual Plan.  Due to the volatility in market conditions this requires regular reviews and updates.	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 remaining period of the plan 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 planned borrowing profile, a 0.1% movement in interest rates will increase/decrease annual interest expense by between \$0.6M to just over \$1.2M per annum across the 9-year period of this plan. The impact of this annual change would translate to an indicative rates impact of around 0.4% - 0.8%.



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Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
<b>Natural disasters and insurance costs</b>				
<p>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.</p> <p>Council collectively purchases insurance with the Wellington Councils Insurance Group (includes Kāpiti Coast District, Porirua City, Upper Hutt City and Greater Wellington Regional Councils).</p>	<p>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.</p>	Moderate	<p>The timing or scale of a natural disaster event cannot be predicted.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Asset revaluation</b>				
<p>It is Council's policy to assess the carrying value of its revalued assets annually to ensure they do not differ materially from the assets' fair value. Revaluations are carried out every three years. For further information see council's accounting policies. Council engaged two valuers to independently value various significant classes of Council assets in accordance with its accounting policies to support the preparation of the Annual report 30 June 2024. The valuers finalised the work in October 2024. Value of three waters assets in particular and depreciation costs have increased significantly as a result. These changes are incorporated into the Annual Plan 2025-26. The prospective Financial Statements currently include estimated revaluations based on indicative information received from our valuers as at October 2024. This assumption is unchanged from the Long Term Plan 2024-34.</p>	<p>Asset revaluations differ from those budgeted; depreciation charges resulting may differ.</p>	Low	<p>Market buoyancy and property pricing influences the value of the property assets. Contract and construction prices influence the value of infrastructure assets.</p>	<p>A higher level of asset valuation means more depreciation to use to fund asset renewals and some improvements, however this is limited by the actual level of depreciation funded through rates.</p> <p>Lower levels of valuation and depreciation reduce Council's ability to fund capital from depreciation and place more reliance on funding improvements from other funding mechanisms, such as debt or rates. Depreciation rates are contained in accounting policies.</p>

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Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
<b>Asset sales</b>				
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.
<b>Asset lives</b>				
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.
<b>Asset condition</b>				
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 around asset lives 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 Annual 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.
<b>Sources of funds</b>				
See Council's Revenue and Financing Policy, included in the 10 Year Plan 2024-2034.				
<b>Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency (NZTA)</b>				
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.  Based on the actual funding approved for the next three years the subsidy rates have not changed but funding of \$22M has been reduced. As a result of this, programmes have been revised, delayed and stopped over the next three years to minimise negative financial impacts.	Current funding patterns and subsidy percentages may change during the life of the Annual Plan.	Low	The impact of funding priorities on projects may change criteria based on new legislation or government priority settings.	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.

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Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
<b>Fees and charges</b>				
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.	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.
<b>Central government funding</b>				
Budgets have been prepared including funding from the COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund for Tupua Hono Nuku (Eastern Bays Shared Path) of \$12.7M (\$30M in total over the life of the project).  Budgets also include 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.
<b>Level of debt</b>				
The Financial Strategy sets limits on net debt* at 250% of total revenue* for the period of the 10 Year Plan. Net interest must be less than 15% of total revenue* and less than 25% of rates revenue.  *as per the Financial Strategy	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.
<b>Climate change</b>				
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.



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Assumption	Risk	Level of uncertainty	Reason for the uncertainty	Financial impact of the uncertainty
<b>Water Services transition</b>				
<p>The Water Services transition programme with Council moving to a new entity with a Regional Water Services Delivery Plan (WSDP) is in planning with a range of uncertainties that are being worked through. It is currently proposed to be effective 1 July 2026.</p> <p>It is important that investment in the council's water services is continued in the interim and has been included in the Annual Plan. Once the Regional model is further progressed this assumption will be revised and updated to reflect any approved changes.</p>	<p>The delivery model may not be feasible resulting in the transition not being progressed or may not result in as large finance benefits for Council as envisaged.</p>	Low	<p>There is some degree of uncertainty around the nature of this change.</p>	<p>Any resulting change may impact revenue, expenditure assets and liabilities that Council presents, however the activity will continue, led by any new entity created.</p>
<b>Capital programme achievability</b>				
<p>Our plan largely assumes that the programme can be achieved over the life of the plan with an adjustment to budgets to reflect 75% funding and delivery assumption per year.</p> <p>Three Waters programme is assumed to be 100% delivered for the first two years of the plan and reverts to 75% delivery per year thereafter.</p> <p>Council is projecting a significant capital programme to achieve the outcomes proposed in its Long Term Plan 2024-34.</p>	<p>The planned capital programme is not able to be fully achieved over the life of the Annual Plan.</p> <p>The increase in demand on contractors to achieve the programme may result in cost increases.</p>	High	<p>While investments have been made in funding resources to support delivery and taking actions alongside our partners to manage the increased expenditure effectively there are risks due to the increase in scale of the capital programme that there is not sufficient contractor availability or internal Council resource to support the delivery of the programme within the timeframes and projected costs included in the Annual Plan.</p>	<p>Delays in projects can result in additional costs, including costs of retaining project staff for longer periods and inflationary impacts.</p> <p>The additional demand for contractors from the Council and in the region may impact market conditions and increase the cost of obtaining contractor services.</p>





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# Seaview Marina Limited

## Objectives:

Council's objective for Seaview Marina Limited (SML) is for it to own and operate Seaview Marina.

## Nature and scope of its activities:

SML 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		2025/26	2026/27	Reporting frequency
<b>Financial</b>				
1	Deliver the total annual budgeted income	Achieve 100% of total budgeted income	Achieve 100% of total budgeted income	Six monthly
2	Deliver the total annual budgeted net surplus	Net surplus within budget	Net surplus within budget	Six monthly
3	Achieve prescribed rate of return on equity before tax and dividends <sup>1</sup>	0.7%	0.5%	Annually
4	Manage capital expenditure <sup>2</sup>	Complete within capital budget	Complete within capital budget	Annually
<b>Relationship and communication</b>				
5	Client service and customer needs	85% satisfaction in the bi-annual survey		Bi-Annually
6	Special interest messages	Complete four messages per annum	Complete four messages per annum	Four per annum
7	Meet all shareholder reporting deadlines	See Section 11 of the Statement of Intent	See Section 11 of the Statement of Intent	See Section 11 of the Statement of Intent
<b>Risk management and Human Resources</b>				
8	Notifiable health and safety incidents	None	None	Monthly to board
9	Staff satisfaction	Achieve 85% staff satisfaction	Achieve 85% staff satisfaction	Annually
<b>Marketing</b>				
10	Implement strategy to improve occupancy rates	Berth occupancy equal to or greater than 83%	Berth occupancy equal to or greater than 86%	Bi-Monthly

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Key performance indicator	2025/26	2026/27	Reporting frequency
<b>Non-financial</b>			
12 To provide financial or non- financial support to at least three charitable (non-profit) ventures with a marine focus during any given financial year.	Support for at least three organisations	Support for at least three organisations	Annually
13 Public benefit	Perform survey of public opinion on marina facilities (during third quarter)		Bi-Annually
<b>Environmental</b>			
14 Reduce direct emissions by 50% by 2030, and achieve net zero emissions by 2050: targets to be updated following initial analysis	Using 2024/2025 analysis, identify the emission sources, and complete a 5-year plan for 50% emissions reduction	Implement quick, low cost, and effective changes while planning continues for major upgrades. Finalise 3-year emission reduction targets	Annual carbon footprint report provided to HCC
15 Fleet and equipment	Equipment or vehicles utilising fossil fuels to be phased out by equipment or vehicles that are electric or utilise other low carbon alternative	Equipment or vehicles utilising fossil fuels to be phased out by equipment or vehicles that are electric or utilise other low carbon alternative	Annually

## Notes to Performance Measures

1. Return on equity is defined as 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 the project spans two or more fiscal periods). Refers to the total capital budget

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## 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 1.5%.
- 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 predominately low-income elderly<sup>3</sup> greater than or equal to 80%.
- 1.6 Annual rental increases to be no greater than \$50 per week per unit.
- 1.7 Increasing the portfolio size by a minimum of ten units per annum.
- 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.





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## 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:

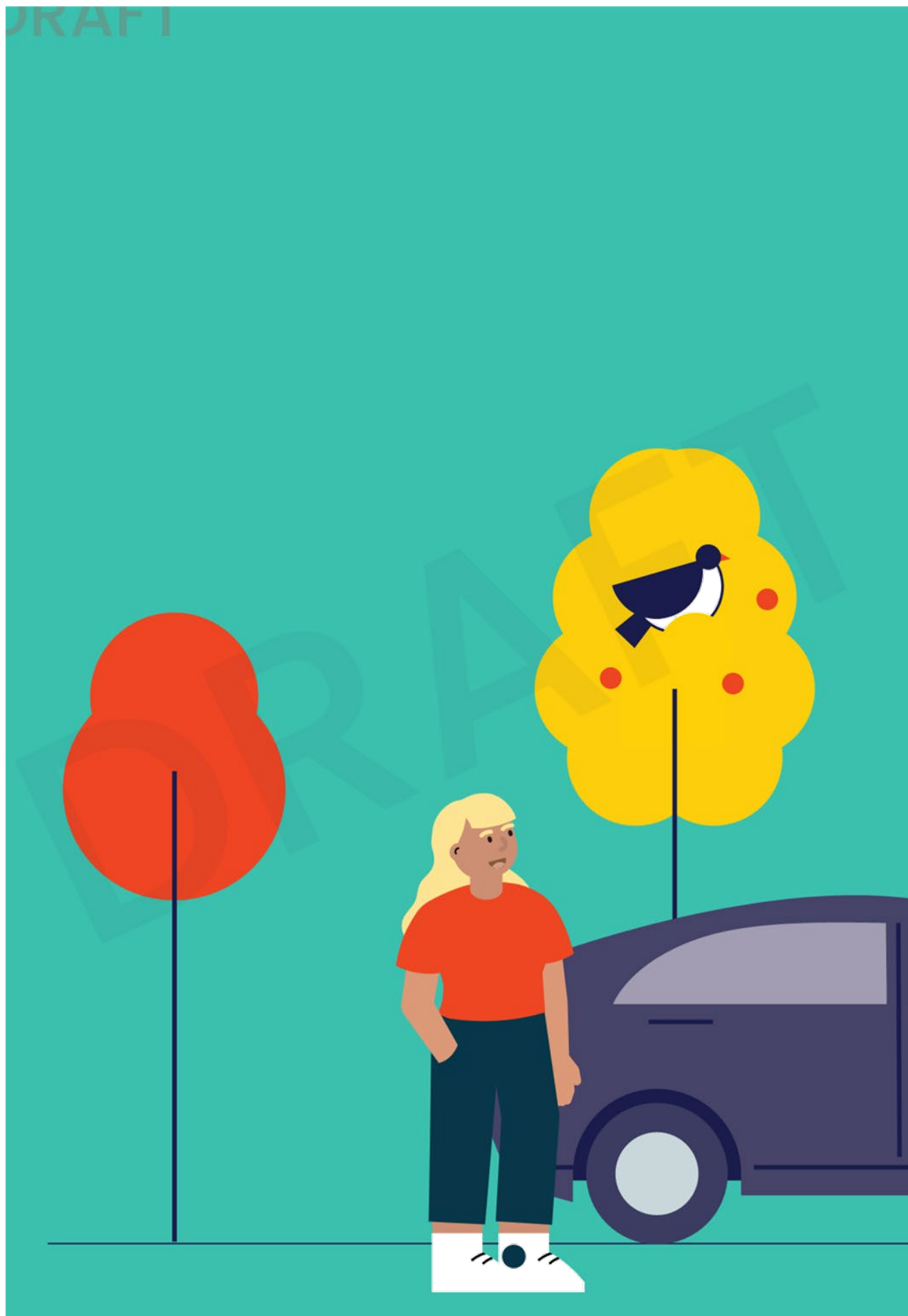
WWL manages the Three Waters networks through a pool of expert staff and resources available to the region. Shareholding councils are Lower Hutt, Wellington, Porirua and Upper Hutt City Councils, along with the South Wairarapa District Council. WWL also manages the bulk water assets for the Greater Wellington 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 plan.

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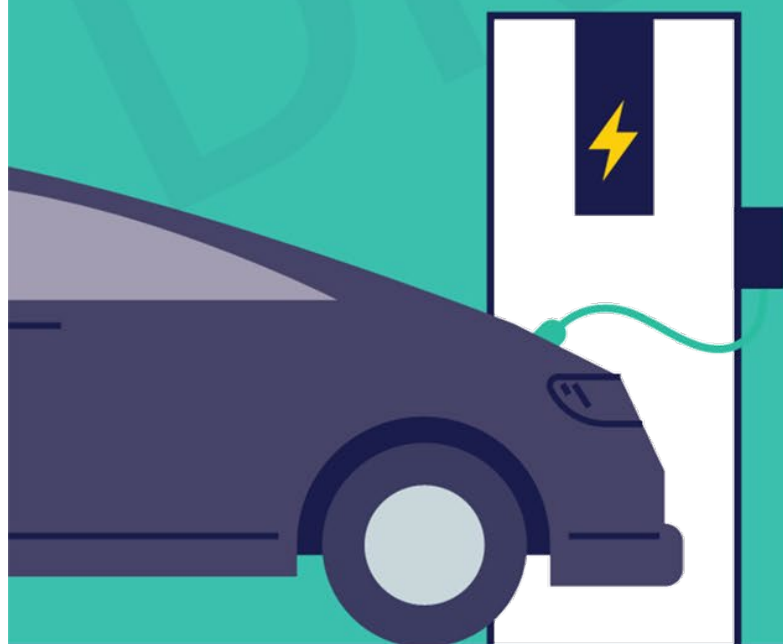




# Hō mātou pūtea

## Our finances

# 3



**ORARI****Tauākī pūtea**  
Financial statements

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

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# Financial Tables in separate appendix

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# Financial Tables in separate appendix

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# Financial Tables in separate appendix

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# Āpiti hanga tauākī pūtea

## 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 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 prospective financial statements presented are for Council only and do not include group information.

### Basis of preparation

#### Statement of compliance

The prospective 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 prospective financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with Tier 1 PBE accounting standards and comply with those standards. These prospective financial statements comply with PBE FRS 42.

Council is not presenting group prospective financial statements as Council believes that parent statements are more relevant to users. The main purpose of these statements is to provide users with information about the core services that the Council intends to provide to ratepayers, the expected cost of those services and the consequent requirement for rate funding. The level of rate funding required is not affected by subsidiaries except to the extent that the

Council obtains distributions from, or further invests in, those subsidiaries and such effects are included in these parent prospective financial statements.

The prospective financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on **X June 2025**. 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. The actual results achieved are likely to vary from the information presented and the variations may be material.

### Measurement base

The prospective 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 prospective 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 prospective 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.

### 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. It 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 prospective financial statements, as, in this case, 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 the 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, 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 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)

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that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the 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 they relate 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 the 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



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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
<b>Operational assets</b>		
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
<b>Infrastructure assets</b>		
<b>Storm, supply and wastewater utility assets</b>		
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 are 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.



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## 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 the 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 the balance date, annual leave earned to, but not yet taken at, the 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.

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## 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 prospective 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

Direct costs are charged directly to significant activities. Indirect costs are charged to significant activities based on cost drivers and related activity or usage information.

Direct costs are charged directly to significant activities. Indirect costs are charged to 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.



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### Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these prospective 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 the 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 the significant forecasting section in this plan.

### 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 rentals 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.

#### 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 Council activity to which each reserve relates, together with a summary of financial balances.

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**Table 1: Current reserves**

	Opening balance July 2025	Deposits	Expenditure	Closing balance June 2024
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>Council-created reserves – purpose of the fund</b>				
<i>Reserve purchase and development (parks and reserves activity)</i>	26,270	35,254	(15,800)	45,724
To provide for the purchase of land for reserves purposes or the development of existing reserves. The fund is made up of financial contributions from subdivision and revenue from the sale of surplus reserve land. The main purpose of the fund is to provide open space and recreational opportunity to offset the effects of land use intensification.				
<i>Election fund (managing services activity)</i>	150	-	-	150
To annually provide for the cost of Council elections and by-elections.				
<i>Landfills reserve (solid waste activity)</i>	12,000	-	-	12,000
To set funds aside for the longer-term replacement of the landfill. This figure has been capped at \$12M.				
<i>Waste minimisation reserve</i>	844	20,299	(20,405)	738
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.				
<i>Wingate Landfill reserve (parks and reserves activity)</i>	196	53	-	249
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.				
<i>Wingate Park (parks and reserves activity)</i>	190	51	-	241
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.				
<i>Ex-Hillary Commission funds (aquatics and recreation)</i>	7	2	-	9
To provide funding for sporting activities. Approval needs to be given by Sport New Zealand.				
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,657</b>	<b>55,659</b>	<b>(36,205)</b>	<b>59,111</b>

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	Opening balance July 2025	Deposits	Expenditure	Closing balance June 2024
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>Restricted reserves – purpose of the fund</b>				
<i>Taitā Cemetery – JV Bently (parks and reserves activity)</i>	3	-	-	3
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.				
<i>Lavelle tree bequest (parks and reserves activity)</i>	36	8	-	44
To provide for the planting of trees in and around Hutt City on major thoroughfares.				
<i>ML Talbut bequest (parks and reserves activity)</i>	16	2	-	18
To provide for the planting and maintenance of reserves.				
<i>Eastbourne Arts Trust (museums activity)</i>	4	-	-	4
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.				
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69</b>





## Ripoata Whakaaro nui Prudence reporting

The purpose of this statement is to disclose Council's planned financial performance in relation to various benchmarks to enable the assessment of whether Council is prudently managing its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and general financial dealings. Council is required to include this statement in its annual plan in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (the regulations). Refer to the regulations for more information, including definitions of some terms used in this Statement.

Benchmark	Quantified limit	Planned	Met	Note
Rates (increase) affordability benchmark	≤ 14.3%	13.5%	Yes	1
Debt affordability benchmark (planned debt compared to debt limits)	≤ \$677M	\$623M	Yes	2
Debt affordability benchmark (planned debt compared to debt limits)	≤ 250%	184%	Yes	2
Balanced budget benchmark	≥ 100%	92%	No	3
Essential services benchmark	≥ 100%	208%	Yes	4
Debt servicing benchmark	≤ 15%	8.6%	Yes	5

### Note 1 – Rates affordability benchmark

The Rates (increase) affordability benchmark compares the council's rates income with a quantified limit on rates contained in the Financial Strategy in the 10 Year Plan. The quantified limit is set to enable the achievement of a balanced budget by 2032–33. The increase includes 0.9% related to growth.

### Note 2 – Debt affordability benchmark

Council meets the debt affordability benchmark if planned borrowing is within each quantified limit on borrowing. This is measured as both percentage and in dollar terms.

### Note 3 – Balanced budget benchmark

Council meets the balanced budget benchmark per the regulations 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). Due to the much higher depreciation as a result of asset revaluations the benchmark is not met until 2028. This is explained more in the "Our finances at a glance" section

### Note 4 – 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.

### Note 5 – Debt servicing benchmark

Council meets the debt servicing benchmark if its borrowing costs for the year equals or are less than 10 per cent of its revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments and revaluation of property, plant and equipment). Actual borrowing costs as a percentage of revenue are well within the 10 per cent limit. Please refer to the 10 Year Plan for further information on these benchmarks, including long term trend information.



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# Tauākī pāpātanga tāhua āpiti atu ki ngā tāke kaunihera 2025–26

## Funding Impact Statements including rates for 2025–26

### Section A: Introduction

This 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 10 Year Plan 2024), 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 2025–26 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 has not set a uniform annual general charge (UAGC) for 2025–26

### 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 2025–26, 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.

The charges for the 2025–26 rating year are as follows:

Category	Charge
Connected and unmetered	\$884.00 per SUIP
Serviceable but not connected	\$442.00 per SUIP
Connected and metered	\$884.00 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 charges for the 2025–26 rating year are as follows:

Category	Charge
Connected – SUIP	\$876.00 each
For commercial rating units in the CMC, CMS, and UTN categories – second and each subsequent WC or urinal from each rating unit	\$438.00 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 Council.

The charge for the 2025–26 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 charges for the 2025–26 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	\$153.00
Residential, Rural, Community Education Facility, CF1, CF2 and CF3 rating units	120-litre or equivalent	\$222.00
Residential, Rural, Community Education Facility, CF1, CF2 and CF3 rating units	240-litre or equivalent	\$444.00
Residential and rural rating units	Able to be serviced but not serviced	\$153.00

### 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 charge for the 2025–26 rating year is as follows:

Category	Charge per SUIP
Provision of service determined by those that choose to opt in	\$120.00



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### 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 charge for the 2025-26 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	0.0006822 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• used for residential purposes, excluding land categorised as rural; or</li> <li>• used or set aside for reserve or recreational purposes (other than East Harbour Regional Park); and</li> <li>• not otherwise categorised in the Definition of Rating Categories table</li> </ul>
Rural (RUR)	All land located in the rural zone in the Council's operative District Plan, excluding land categorised as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community facilities</li> <li>• Commercial suburban</li> <li>• Utility networks.</li> </ul>

Commercial central (CMC)	All land used for commercial and/or industrial purposes, and located within the central commercial area as defined in Council's operative District Plan, excluding land categorised as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community facilities</li> <li>• Utility networks.</li> </ul>
Commercial suburban (CMS)	All land used for commercial and/or industrial purposes, excluding land categorised as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community facilities</li> <li>• Commercial central</li> <li>• Utility networks.</li> </ul>
Utility networks (UTN)	All land comprising all or part of a utility network.
Community facilities 1 (CF1)	All land that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% non-rateable in terms of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, Schedule 1, Part 1</li> <li>• 50% non-rateable in terms of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, Schedule 1, Part 2.</li> </ul>
Community facilities 2 (CF2)	All land occupied by charitable trusts and not-for-profit organisations that either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use the land for non-trading purposes for the benefit of the community, or</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
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' include 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

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- as a fire station
- by a government, quasi-government, or local authority agency for administration or operational purposes
- as an establishment like 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, stormwater, 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 percentage to be applied to each category group for the three years from 2025-26 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 percentages to be applied under the policy are as follows (including 2024-25 as a comparator):

Rating category	2024-25 percentage	2025-26 onwards percentage
Residential	60%	60%
Commercial central	7.7%	7.7%
Commercial suburban	25.4%	25.4%
Utility networks	5.6%	5.6%

The following table sets out the differential factors that Council intends to apply across all differential categories in 2025-26 to give effect to the approach.

The general rate differentials and charge per dollar of capital value are:

Category	2025-26 differential	Charge per \$ of capital value
Residential	1.000	0.277382 cents
Rural	0.747	0.207204 cents
Commercial central	3.597	0.997873 cents
Commercial suburban	2.862	0.793896 cents
Utility networks	3.441	0.954493 cents
Community facilities 1	0.500	0.138691 cents
Community facilities 2	0.500	0.138691 cents
Community facilities 3	2.344	0.650184 cents

## Section D: Other information

### Summary of revenue required by differential group in 2025-26

Differential group	Total rates by category 2025-26 \$000 GST inclusive	Proportion of total rates
Residential	179,782	72.5%
Rural	1,391	0.6%
Utility networks	8,386	3.4%
Commercial central	12,571	5.1%
Commercial suburban	43,444	17.5%
Community facilities 1	146	0.1%
Community facilities 2	508	0.2%
Community facilities 3	220	0.1%
Services only	1,581	0.6%
<b>Total rates set</b>	<b>248,028</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Summary of total revenue required from 2025-26 rates

Rate	Amount \$000 GST inclusive	Amount \$000 GST exclusive
General Rate	149,665	130,143
Targeted Rates:		
• Water Supply	39,456	34,310
• Wastewater	41,516	36,101
• Jackson Street	202	176
• Refuse	10,727	9,328
• Recycling	5,738	4,990
• Green waste	724	630
<b>Total rate revenue</b>	<b>248,028</b>	<b>215,677</b>

Note: The total rate revenue includes rates charged on Council owned properties, rate refunds, and rate remissions.

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### Rates instalment details

The rates above are payable in four equal instalments on the following dates:

Instalment number	Due date
One	01 September 2025
Two	01 December 2025
Three	01 March 2026
Four	01 June 2026

### 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 penalty of 10% will be added to the amount of any instalment remaining unpaid by the relevant due date above.
- A penalty of 10% will be added to the amount of any rates assessed in previous years remaining unpaid on 5 working days after the date of this resolution. The penalty will be added on 7 July 2025
- Penalties on unpaid rates" please update paragraph c) to "A further penalty of 10% will be added to the amount of any rates to which a penalty has been added under b) above and which remain unpaid on 7 January 2026.

\*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 0.9 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	Estimated 2025
42,915	43,480

The following table shows the projected capital and land value as at 30 June 2025:

Land value	Capital value
\$25,692,640,200	\$42,092,083,206





### Examples of rates on a range of typical properties

The examples below show how a range of properties are affected by the rates for 2025-26

Property category	Rateable value as at 1 July 2025	2024-25 rates	2025-26 rates	Change amount annual
Average residential	\$815,000	\$3,910	\$4,373	\$463
Average commercial central	\$2,350,000	\$22,994	\$25,648	\$2,654
Average commercial suburban	\$2,418,000	\$19,425	\$21,394	\$1,969
Average Rural (no services)	\$1,247,000	\$2,694	\$2,936	\$242
Utilities	\$3,262,068	\$28,467	\$31,136	\$2,669

Property category	Rateable value as at 1 July 2025 \$	General rate \$	Water \$	Waste water \$	Rubbish and recycling \$	Total \$
Residential	\$600,000	\$1,664	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$3,776
Residential	\$800,000	\$2,219	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$4,331
Residential	\$1,000,000	\$2,774	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$4,886
Residential	\$1,200,000	\$3,329	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$5,441
Residential	\$1,400,000	\$3,883	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$5,995
Residential	\$1,600,000	\$4,438	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$6,550
Commercial suburban	\$700,000	\$5,557	\$884	\$1,314	\$0	\$7,755
Commercial suburban	\$1,200,000	\$9,527	\$884	\$1,314	\$0	\$11,725
Commercial suburban	\$2,400,000	\$19,054	\$884	\$1,314	\$0	\$21,252
Commercial suburban	\$10,000,000	\$79,390	\$884	\$1,314	\$0	\$81,588
Commercial central	\$800,000	\$7,983	\$884	\$1,314	\$0	\$10,181
Commercial central	\$1,300,000	\$12,972	\$884	\$1,314	\$0	\$15,170
Commercial central	\$2,400,000	\$23,949	\$884	\$1,314	\$0	\$26,147
Commercial central	\$10,000,000	\$99,787	\$884	\$1,314	\$0	\$101,985
Commercial central (Queensgate)	\$282,000,000	\$2,814,002	\$12,818	\$24,090	\$0	\$2,850,910
Utility networks	\$3,000,000	\$28,635	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28,635
Rural	\$800,000	\$1,658	\$0	\$0	\$352	\$2,010
Rural	\$1,000,000	\$2,072	\$0	\$0	\$352	\$2,424
Rural	\$1,250,000	\$2,590	\$0	\$0	\$352	\$2,942
Rural	\$2,500,000	\$5,180	\$0	\$0	\$352	\$5,532
Community facilities 1	\$663,118	\$922	\$884	\$1,314	\$0	\$3,120
Community facilities 2	\$1,396,351	\$1,941	\$884	\$1,314	\$0	\$4,139
Community facilities 3	\$3,371,667	\$21,973	\$884	\$1,314	\$0	\$24,171



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Residential suburbs: average rateable value	Rateable value as at 1 July 2025 \$	General rate \$	Water \$	Waste water \$	Rubbish and recycling \$	Total \$
Alicetown	899,500	\$2,495	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$4,607
Avalon	760,000	\$2,108	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$4,220
Belmont	972,500	\$2,698	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$4,810
Boulcott	922,500	\$2,559	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$4,671
Days Bay	1,294,500	\$3,591	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$5,703
Eastbourne	1,217,800	\$3,378	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$5,490
Epuni	834,900	\$2,316	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$4,428
Fairfield	818,300	\$2,270	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$4,382
Harbour View	912,100	\$2,530	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$4,642
Haywards	632,500	\$1,754	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$3,866
Hutt Central	1,080,800	\$2,998	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$5,110
Kelson	879,600	\$2,440	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$4,552
Korokoro	1,023,900	\$2,840	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$4,952
Lowry Bay	1,661,600	\$4,609	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$6,721
Manor Park	896,400	\$2,486	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$4,598
Maungaraki	932,800	\$2,587	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$4,699
Melling	766,900	\$2,127	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$4,239
Moera	648,200	\$1,798	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$3,910
Naenae	659,200	\$1,829	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$3,941
Normandale	896,200	\$2,486	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$4,598
Petone	950,800	\$2,637	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$4,749
Point Howard	1,185,100	\$3,287	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$5,399
Stokes Valley	648,800	\$1,800	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$3,912
Taitā	661,400	\$1,835	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$3,947
Wainuiomata	630,100	\$1,748	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$3,860
Waiwhetū	802,800	\$2,227	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$4,339
Waterloo	887,700	\$2,462	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$4,574
Woburn	1,283,900	\$3,561	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$5,673
York Bay	1,128,100	\$3,129	\$884	\$876	\$352	\$5,241

**JKAT****Water supply  
Funding Impact Statement**

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

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**Wastewater  
Funding Impact Statement**

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

**JKAT****Stormwater  
Funding Impact Statement**

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

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**Solid waste  
Funding Impact Statement**

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

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**Sustainability and resilience  
Funding Impact Statement**

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**



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**Regulatory services  
Funding Impact Statement**

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

**JKAT****Transport  
Funding Impact Statement**

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

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City development  
Funding Impact Statement

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

**JKAFI**

**Community partnering and support  
Funding Impact Statement**

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

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**Open spaces, parks and reserves  
Funding Impact Statement**

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

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**Connectivity, creativity, learning and recreation  
Funding Impact Statement**

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**



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Governance, strategy and partnerships  
Funding Impact Statement

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

**JKAFI**

**Corporate services  
Funding Impact Statement**

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

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**Whole of council  
Funding Impact Statement**

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

**JKAFI****Reconciliation of Financial Statements  
to Funding Impact Statements**

**Financial Tables in  
separate appendix**

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## Fees and charges

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The following is a consolidated list of Council's fees and charges. All fees and charges include Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Note: These are the proposed fees and charges for 2025-26. These fees and charges will be confirmed when the Annual Plan is adopted, and will take effect from 1 July 2025. They may be subject to change before 30 June 2025.

### Animal services

	2024-25	2025-26
<b>Registration fees</b>		
Entire dog – paid by 31 July	\$174.00	\$189.00
Neutered dog – paid by 31 July	\$133.00	\$133.00
Entire dog – paid after 31 July	\$231.00	\$246.00
Neutered dog – paid after 31 July	\$190.00	\$190.00
Responsible Dog Owner (RDO) status	\$87.00	\$90.00
Responsible Dog Owner (RDO) status – paid after 31 July	\$231.00 (Entire) \$190 (Neutered dog)	\$246.00 (Entire) \$190 (Neutered dog)
Classified "Dangerous" dog – paid by 31 July	\$190.00	\$220.00
Classified "Dangerous" dog – paid after 31 July	\$272.00	\$300.00
Disability assist dogs	Free	Free
Working dogs	\$87.00	\$90.00
Working dogs (Secondary dogs)	\$45.00	\$47.00
<b>Impounding and Sustenance Fees for Registered dogs</b>		
First impounding	\$112.00	\$116.00
Second impounding within a 12 month period	\$180.00	\$192.00
Daily sustenance fee (per day, per dog)	\$27.00	\$28.00
After hours call out	\$46.00	\$90.00
Seizure fee	\$90.00	\$100.00
<b>Impounding and Sustenance Fees for Unregistered dogs</b>		
First impounding	\$135.00	\$145.00
Second impounding within a 12 month period	\$223.00	N/A – registration is required for return of dog at first impounding
Daily sustenance fee (per day, per dog)	\$27.00	\$28.00
After hours call out	\$46.00	\$90.00
Seizure fee	\$135.00	\$145.00
<b>Additional services</b>		
Infringement fees set in the <b>Dog Control Act 1996</b> apply.		
Microchipping	\$46.00	\$46.00
Replacement Registration Tag	\$14.00	\$14.00
Responsible Dog Owner Property Inspection Administration Fee	\$72.00	\$72.00
Dog Boarding (dangerous dogs/emergency situations only)	\$42.00 per day	\$42.00 per day
Euthanasia at owner's request – Up to 20 kg	\$192.00	\$192.00
Euthanasia at owner's request – 21 to 40 kg	\$238.00	\$238.00
Euthanasia at owner's request – 41 kg +	\$285.00	\$285.00
Dog disposal/surrender fee (plus sustenance fee if required)	\$56.00	\$56.00
Licence fee for keeping more than 2 dogs	\$72.00	\$72.00
Requested dog pick-up/delivery	\$72.00	\$72.00
After-hours collection fee (Dog disposal/surrender)	\$90.00	\$90.00



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## Council Archives

There is no charge for inspecting physical items on-site at Council offices.

Please note: Researchers can use their own camera to take images when inspecting physical items on-site at Council offices.

	2024-25	2025-26
<b>Search Fees</b>		
For information on a topic where we search the Council Archives on your behalf		
First hour of research	Free of charge	Free of charge
For each additional half hour of staff time or part thereof	\$40.00	\$40.00

## Reproduction Fees

	2024-25	2025-26
Reproductions are provided as high-quality, scanned images via email. Reproductions are subject to the physical condition, type of item and any copyright conditions.		
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
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

	2024-25	2025-26
Boat shed	Independent valuation on a square metre basis	Independent valuation on a square metre basis

## Cemeteries

	2024-25	2025-26
<b>Plot purchase and maintenance</b>		
Child (1 to 12 years)	\$798.00	\$838.00
Infant (under 1 year)	\$176.00	\$185.00
Ashes	\$715.00	\$750.00
Ashes garden, Taitā and Wainuiomata	\$1,155.00	\$1,212.50
Memorial tree plots, Block 18	\$1,160.00	\$1,218.00
Ponga trail, Block 19	\$930.00	\$976.50
<b>Interment fees</b>		
Adult	\$968.00	\$1,016.50
Child (1 to 12 years)	\$627.00	\$658.00
Infant (under 1 year)	\$176.00	\$185.00
Ashes	\$132.00	\$138.50
<b>RSA Veterans</b>		
Burial plot purchase	Free	Free
Burial interment fee	\$968.00	\$1,016.50
Ashes plot purchase	Free	Free
Ashes interment fee	\$132.00	\$138.50
Ashes interment (memorial wall)	\$132.00	\$138.50

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	2024-25	2025-26
<b>Disinterment</b>		
Burial (body)*	Price on enquiry	Price on enquiry
Ashes**	Price on enquiry	Price on enquiry
Re-interments	Price on enquiry	Price on enquiry
<b>Note:</b> Re-interments are to be charged as for interment fees.		
<b>Special fees and charges</b>		
Outside district fees**	\$1,298.00	\$1,363.00
Outside district fee children under 12**	\$1,138.00	\$1,195.00
Outside district fee RSA**	\$1,298.00	\$1,363.00
Outside district fee ashes**	\$930.00	\$976.50
Casket larger than standard	\$286.00	\$300.00
Extra depth (90cm)	\$231.00	\$243.00
Weekend interment - casket	\$495.00	\$520.00
Weekend interment - ashes	\$242.00	\$254.00
Plaque/Memorial fees	\$97.00	\$102.00
Plot cancellation fee	\$63.00	\$66.00
Transfer of exclusive right	\$63.00	\$66.00
Breaking of concrete	Actual cost	Actual cost
Search fee: Per entry (up to 30 minutes)	\$29.00	\$30.50

**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

	2024-25	2025-26
Application fee (new applications)	\$335.00	\$343.00
Application fee (alterations to existing use)	\$335.00	\$343.00
Change to current licence holder	\$111.70	\$115.00
Gardens	\$128.20	\$131.00
Garage (per car park)	\$143.75	\$147.00
Drainage reserve	\$64.10	\$66.00
Pavement	\$64.10	\$66.00
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.

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**Engineering records and land information services**

Print Size	2024-25		2025-26	
	80 gsm bond	95 gsm coated	80 gsm bond	95 gsm coated
A0	\$6.00	\$9.00	\$6.00	\$9.00
A1	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$3.00	\$5.00
A2	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$3.00
A3	\$1.30	\$1.40	\$1.30	\$1.40
A4	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.30	\$1.40
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 of 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	2024-25 Processing & Inspections included	2024-25 Fee	2025-26 Processing & Inspections included	2025-26 Fee
Pre-application meetings	\$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 cost			\$270 per hour with planner, engineer or monitoring officer \$165 per hour with business support including administration and planning technician time  Consultants charged at actual cost  Pre-application advice from Wellington Water \$270 per hour

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Non-complying, discretionary, restricted discretionary and controlled applications	2024–25 Processing & Inspections included	2024–25 Fee	2025–26 Processing & Inspections included	2025–26 Fee
Notified application – hearing required	Processing: up to 50 hours	\$12,750.00 Additional fee of \$1,000.00 for applications requiring notification in a daily newspaper	Processing: up to 50 hours	\$13,500.00 Additional fee of \$1,000.00 for applications requiring notification in a daily newspaper
Limited notification	Processing: up to 35 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring : 1 hour	\$9,330.00	Processing: up to 35 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring : 1 hour	\$9,885.00
Non-notified resource consent	Processing: up to 9 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring : 1 hour	\$2,700.00	Processing: up to 9 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring : 1 hour	\$2,865.00
Non-notified resource consent – residential additions and alterations	Processing: up to 7 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring : 1 hour	\$2,190.00	Processing: up to 7 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring : 1 hour	\$2,325.00
Boundary deemed permitted activities	Processing: up to 3 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$915.00	Processing: up to 3 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$975.00
Marginal or temporary activity exemptions	Processing: up to 3 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$915.00	Processing: up to 3 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$975.00
All additional processing or monitoring time by planner, engineer, Wellington Water or monitoring officer		\$255.00 per hour		\$270.00 per hour
All additional business support time		\$150.00 per hour		\$165.00 per hour
Hearing Commissioner time to be recovered from applicants for time spent in hearings and deliberating (per hour)		<b>Council Commissioners:</b> Chair: \$116.00 per hour Members: \$93.00 per hour  <i>Note: the above fees are set in accordance with Local Government Members Determination</i>  <b>Independent Commissioners:</b> Chair: Actual Cost Member of hearing panel: Actual Cost		<b>Council Commissioners:</b> Chair: \$116.00 per hour Members: \$93.00 per hour  <i>Note: the above fees are set in accordance with Local Government Members Determination</i>
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: \$510.00 per hour		Two times the normal fee Additional processing time: \$540.00 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: \$765.00 per hour		Three times the normal fee Additional processing time: \$810.00 per hour



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Subdivisions (including unit title and cross lease)	2024-25 Processing & Inspections included		2025-26 Processing & Inspections included	
	2024-25 Fee		2025-26 Fee	
Pre-application meeting		\$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 cost		\$270 per hour with planner, engineer or monitoring officer  \$165 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	\$12,750.00 Additional fee of \$1,000.00 for applications requiring notification in a daily newspaper	Processing: up to 50 hours	\$13,500.00 Additional fee of \$1,000.00 for applications requiring notification in a daily newspaper
Limited notification	Processing: Up to 35 hours Monitoring: 1 hour	\$9,180.00	Processing: Up to 35 hours Monitoring: 1 hour	\$9,885.00
Subdivision consent including land use consent for up to three lots	Processing: Up to 17 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 hour	\$4,740.00	Processing: Up to 17 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 hour	\$5,025.00
Subdivision consent including land use consent for four or more lots	Processing: Up to 27 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 hour	\$7,290.00	Processing: Up to 27 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 hour	\$7,725.00
Subdivision consent	Processing: Up to 13 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 hour	\$3,720.00	Processing: Up to 13 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 hour	\$3,945.00
Certificate under section 223 and/or 224 of the RMA	Processing: Up to 3 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$915.00	Set fee for planners time and business support	\$975.00
Certificate under section 226 of the RMA	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,680.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,785.00
Section 241 and 243 RMA application	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,680.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,785.00
Rights of way	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,680.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,785.00
Rights of way sealing fee	Processing: Up to 2 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$660.00	Processing: Up to 2 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$705.00
All additional processing or monitoring time by planner, engineer, Wellington Water or monitoring officer		\$255.00 per hour		\$270.00 per hour
All additional business support time		\$150.00 per hour		\$165.00 per hour
Hearing commissioner time shall be recovered for time spent in hearings and deliberating		<b>Council Commissioners:</b> Chair: \$116.00 per hour Members: \$93.00 per hour  Note: the above fees are set in accordance with Local Government Members Determination  <b>Independent Commissioners:</b> Chair: Actual Cost Member of hearing panel: Actual Cost		<b>Council Commissioners:</b> Chair: \$116.00 per hour Members: \$93.00 per hour  Note: the above fees are set in accordance with Local Government Members Determination  <b>Independent Commissioners:</b> Chair: Actual Cost Member of hearing panel: Actual Cost

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2024-25 Processing & Inspections included			2025-26 Processing & Inspections included	
Other fees		2024-25 Fee		2025-26 Fee
Sec 139A existing use Certificate application	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,680.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,785.00
Certificate of Compliance	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,680.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,785.00
Outline plan or waiver	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 inspection	\$1,935.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour Monitoring: 1 inspection	\$2,055.00
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	\$1,680.00	Processing: Up to 6 hours Business Support: 1 hour	\$1,785.00
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	\$330.00
Sealing fee (for urgent applications for registrable instruments)		\$255.00		\$270.00
Certificate under Overseas Investment Act 1973	Processing: Up to 3 hours	\$765.00	Processing: Up to 3 hours	\$810.00
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: \$255.00 per hour		Legal costs: Actual cost  Officer's time: \$270.00 per hour
Processing request for removal of building line	Processing: Up to 1 hour	\$255.00  Additional time: \$255.00 per hour  Disbursements: Actual cost	Processing: Up to 1 hour	\$270.00  Additional time: \$270.00 per hour  Disbursements: Actual cost
Approval, variation or revocation of easements		Legal costs: Actual cost  Officer's time: \$255.00 per hour		Legal costs: Actual cost  Officer's time: \$270.00 per hour
Bond preparation and/or release	Processing: 2 hours	\$510.00  Additional time: \$255.00 per hour  Disbursements: Actual cost	Processing: 2 hours	\$540.00  Additional time: \$270.00 per hour  Disbursements: Actual cost

### 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.



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### Building consents

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

### Application Fees

Our application fees cover our initial administration, processing and inspection time.

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 (MBIE) levy (\$1.75 per \$1,000 for works valued at \$65,000 and over). SUBJECT TO CHANGE

We'll let you know the details of these additional fees once the application process is complete.

### 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

Total building consent value of work	2024-25 Processing & Inspections included	2024-25 Fees	2025-26 Processing & Inspections included	2025-26 Fees
Pre-application meetings		Residential: \$230.00 per hour Commercial: \$250.00 per hour	up to 1 hour processing and 1 hour meeting time for residential and commercial.  up to 2 hours processing and 2 hours meeting time for Fire Engineering Brief (FEB)	Residential: \$500.00 Additional time: \$250.00 per hour  Commercial: \$540.00 Additional time: \$270.00 per hour \$1,080.00 Additional time: \$270.00 per hour
Digital lodgement fee	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) Commercial: \$250.00 (below \$500,000 value of work) \$500.00 (incl and above \$500,000 value of work)		Digital lodgement fee: new structure for 2025-26 (refer to the information below)

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Total building consent value of work	2024-25 Processing & Inspections included		2025-26 Processing & Inspections included	
	2024-25 Fees		2025-26 Fees	
Digital lodgement fee: Parent Application Form 2	N/A Digital lodgement: new fee structure for 2025-26		Application for Project Information Memorandum and/or building consent  Not charged for inbuilt and free standing fires.  Project Information Memorandum Only - Application for Project Information Memorandum	\$80.00 fixed fee - value of work less than \$125,000  0.075% multiplier for value of work equal to or greater than \$125,000  \$80.00 fixed fee
Digital lodgement fee: Form 8	N/A Digital lodgement: new fee structure for 2025-26		Application for Certificate of Acceptance	\$80.00 fixed fee - value of work less than \$125,000  \$350.00 fixed fee value of work equal to or greater than \$125,000
Digital lodgement fee: Amendment Application Form 2	N/A Digital lodgement: new fee structure for 2025-26		Application for amendment to a building consent.  Note: changes in value of work - to be charged as per the new value of work  Not charged for inbuilt and free standing fires.	\$80.00 fixed fee - value of work less than \$125,000  0.075% multiplier for value of work equal to or greater than \$125,000
Digital lodgement fee: Supporting Application Form 15	N/A Digital lodgement: new fee structure for 2025-26		Application for Certificate of Public Use	\$80.00 fixed fee
Digital lodgement fee: Other Application	N/A Digital lodgement: new fee structure for 2025-26		Applications for an exemption to a building consent	\$80.00 fixed fee
Free standing and inbuilt fire Fast Track - five days	1.5 hours processing, 1 hour inspection time and 0.5 hours admin time	Residential \$657.50 Commercial \$707.50	1.5 hours processing, 0.5 hours admin and 1 hour inspection time	Residential: \$707.50 Commercial: \$757.50
Minor works (minor drainage)	up to 2 hours processing, 0.5 hours admin and 2 hours inspection time	Residential \$1,002.50 Commercial \$1,082.50	up to 2 hours processing, 0.5 hours admin and 2 hours inspection time	Residential: \$1,082.50 Commercial: \$1,162.50
To > \$5,000	up to 3 hours processing, 0.5 hours admin and 2 hours inspection time	Residential \$1,232.50 Commercial \$1,332.50	up to 3 hours processing, 0.5 hours admin and 2 hours inspection time	Residential: \$1,332.50 Commercial: \$1,432.50
To \$10,000	up to 5 hours processing, 1 hour admin and 2 hours inspection time	Residential \$1,775.00 Commercial \$1,915.00	up to 5 hours processing, 1 hour admin and 2 hours inspection time	Residential: \$1,915.00 Commercial: \$2,055.00
To \$19,999	up to 5.5 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 3 hours inspection time	Residential \$2,202.50 Commercial \$2,372.50	up to 5.5 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 3 hours inspection time	Residential: \$2,372.50 Commercial: \$2,542.50

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Total building consent value of work	2024-25 Processing & Inspections included		2025-26 Processing & Inspections included	
	2024-25 Fees		2025-26 Fees	
To \$50,000	up to 7 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 4 hours inspection time	Residential \$2,777.50 Commercial \$2,997.50	up to 7 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 4 hours inspection time	Residential: \$2,997.50 Commercial: \$3,217.50
To \$100,000	up to 8 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 5 hours inspection time	Residential \$3,237.50 Commercial \$3,437.50	up to 8 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 5 hours inspection time	Residential: \$3,497.50 Commercial: \$3,757.50
To \$200,000	up to 10 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 6 hours inspection time	Residential \$3,927.50 Commercial \$4,247.50	up to 10 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 6 hours inspection time	Residential: \$4,247.50 Commercial: \$4,567.50
To \$300,000	up to 11 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 7 hours inspection time	Residential \$4,387.50 Commercial \$4,747.50	up to 11 hours processing, 1.5 hours admin and 7 hours inspection time	Residential: \$4,747.50 Commercial: \$5,107.50
To \$500,000	up to 12 hours processing, 2.5 hours admin and 8 hours inspection time	Residential \$5,012.50 Commercial \$5,412.50	up to 12 hours processing, 2.5 hours admin and 8 hours inspection time	Residential: \$5,412.50 Commercial: \$5,812.50
To \$1,000,000	up to 16 hours processing, 2.5 hours admin and 8 hours inspection time	Residential \$5,932.50 Commercial \$6,412.50	up to 16 hours processing, 2.5 hours admin and 8 hours inspection time	Residential: \$6,412.50 Commercial: \$6,892.50
To \$2,000,000	up to 20 hours processing, 2.5 hours admin and 9 hours inspection time	Residential \$7,082.50 Commercial \$7,662.50	up to 20 hours processing, 2.5 hours admin and 9 hours inspection time	Residential: \$7,662.50 Commercial: \$8,242.50
Over \$2,000,000	up to 22 hours processing, 3 hours admin and 10 hours inspection time	Residential \$7,855.00 Commercial \$8,495.00	up to 22 hours processing, 3 hours admin and 10 hours inspection time	Residential: \$8,495.00 Commercial: \$9,135.00
Schedule 1 exemption - minor works including exemption for blown insulation	up to 1 hour processing and 1 hour admin	Residential: \$395.00 Additional time: \$230.00 per hour  Commercial: \$415.00 Additional time: \$250.00 per hour	up to 1 hour processing and 1 hour admin time	Residential: \$415.00 Additional time: \$250.00 per hour  Commercial: \$435.00 Additional time: \$270.00 per hour
Schedule 1 exemption - all others	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	up to 4 hours processing and 1 hour admin time	Residential: \$1,165.00 Additional time: \$250.00 per hour Commercial: \$1,245.00 Additional time: \$270.00 per hour
Certificate for Public Use	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	up to 2 hours processing, 1 hour admin and 1 hour inspection time	Residential: \$915.00 Additional time: \$250.00 per hour Commercial: \$975.00 Additional time: \$270.00 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: \$460.00 per hour Commercial: \$500.00 per hour		Two times application fee Additional time: Residential: \$500.00 per hour Commercial: \$540.00 per hour
Extension of time		Residential: \$460.00 Commercial: \$500.00		Residential: \$500.00 Commercial: \$540.00



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Total building consent value of work	2024-25		2025-26	
	Processing & Inspections included	2024-25 Fees	Processing & Inspections included	2025-26 Fees
Notice to fix		Residential: \$230.00 Additional time: \$230.00 per hour Commercial: \$250.00 Additional time: \$250.00 per hour		Residential: \$250.00 Additional time: \$250.00 per hour Commercial: \$270.00 Additional time: \$270.00 per hour
Owner supplied information		\$230.00 per hour		Residential: \$250.00 per hour Commercial: \$270.00 per hour
Project Information Memorandum (PIM)	up to 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin time	Residential: \$625.00 Additional time: \$230.00 per hour Commercial: \$665.00 Additional time: \$250.00 per hour	up to 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin time	Residential: \$665.00 Additional time: \$250.00 per hour Commercial: \$705.00 Additional time: \$270.00 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	2024-25 Fees	2025-26 Fees
Restricted Building Work (for works \$20,000 and over)	\$115.00	\$125.00
BCA Accreditation Levy (for works \$20,000 and over)	Residential: \$65.00 Commercial: \$80.00	\$1.00 per \$1,000.00 project value (non-refundable)
Code Compliance Certificate (Application Fee for all building work included in an issued building consent, excluding freestanding and in-built fires)	Residential: \$510 (includes 1.5 hours of processing, 1 hour of admin) Additional time: \$230 per hour Commercial: \$1,040 (includes 3.5 hours of processing, 1 hour of admin) Additional time: \$250 per hour	Residential: \$540.00 (includes 1.5 hours of processing, 1 hour of admin) Additional time: \$250.00 per hour  Commercial: \$1,110.00 (includes 3.5 hours of processing, 1 hour of admin) Additional time: \$270.00 per hour
Code of Compliance Certificates (CCC) for building consents older than 5 years	N/A New fee for 2025-26	Residential: \$1,040.00 (includes 1.5 hours of processing, 1 hour of admin, 1 hour inspection time and CCC hardcopy lodgement fee \$250.00) Additional time: \$250.00 per hour  Commercial: \$1,650.00 (includes 3.5 hours of processing, 1 hour of admin, 1 hour inspection time and CCC hardcopy lodgement fee \$270.00) Additional time: \$270.00 per hour

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Other fees	2024–25 Fees	2025–26 Fees
All additional processing and admin (per hour) – except where a different rate is listed	Admin only: \$165.00 Residential: \$230.00 Commercial: \$250.00	Admin only: \$165.00 Residential: \$250.00 Commercial: \$270.00
Building inspections – minimum charge of 1 hour per inspection	Residential: \$230.00 Additional time: \$230.00 per hour Commercial: \$250.00 Additional time: \$250.00 per hour	Residential: \$250.00 Additional time: \$250.00 per hour Commercial: \$270.00 Additional time: \$270.00 per hour
Amendment to building consent including B2 Durability Modification	Residential: \$625.00 (includes 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin) Additional time: \$230.00 per hour Commercial: \$665.00 (includes 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin) Additional time: \$250.00 per hour	Residential: 665.00 (includes 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin) Additional time: \$250.00 per hour Commercial: \$705.00 (includes 2 hours processing and 1 hour admin) Additional time: \$270.00 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
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
Environmental Sustainability Initiatives	2024–25 Fees	2025–26 Fees
Eco Design Advisor home assessment & advice	Free	Free
Advice on building to Homestar or Passive House requirements	Free	Free
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 low-emission wood burners • Replacing gas water heater with resistive electric or heat-pump hot water heater	Free of charge for five hours of initial processing and one monitoring inspection, after which standard charges for the category of consent will apply, i.e. • Residential: \$230.00 per hour	Free of charge for five hours of initial processing and one monitoring inspection, after which standard charges for the category of consent will apply, i.e. • Residential: \$250.00 per hour
Certificate of Acceptance (COA)	2024–25 Fees	2025–26 Fees
Works under \$100,000	\$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	\$1,300.00 and normal building consent fee and any levies required e.g. for MBIE  Additional time: Residential: \$250.00 per hour Commercial: \$270.00 per hour  Additional processing time will be charged at the end of the process
Works \$100,000 and over	\$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	\$3,800.00 and normal building consent fee and any levies required e.g. for MBIE  Additional time: Residential: \$250.00 per hour Commercial: \$270.00 per hour  Additional processing time will be charged at the end of the process

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Other fees	2024-25 Processing included	2024-25 Fees	2025-26 Processing included	2025-26 Fees
<b>Compliance Schedule (CS), Building Warrant of Fitness (BWof) and Enforcement</b>				
BWof Registration: 1-2 specified systems	0.5 hours	\$115.00	0.5 hours	\$135.00
BWof registration 3-8 specified systems	1 hour	\$250.00	1 hour	\$270.00
BWof registration 9 or more specified systems	2 hours	\$500.00	2 hours	\$540.00
Residential cable car Registration		\$115.00 per hour		This fee for 2025-26 is covered under BWof Registration: 1-2 specified systems
BWof/CS audit		\$250.00 per hour		\$270.00 per hour
BWof/CS audit follow up		N/A New fee for 2025-26		\$270.00 per hour
New CS or amendment to CS		\$250.00 per hour		\$270.00 per hour
Notice to fix		Residential: \$230.00 per hour  Commercial: \$250.00 per hour		Residential: \$250.00 per hour  Commercial: \$270.00 per hour
Dangerous, affected, or insanitary building notice		N/A New fee for 2025-26		Residential: \$250.00 per hour  Commercial: \$270.00 per hour
Additional time – except where a different rate is listed		\$250.00 per hour		\$270.00 per hour
Infringement notice		N/A New fee for 2025-26		\$270.00 per hour plus the fee as per Schedule 1, Building (Infringement Offences, Fees, and Forms) Regulations 2007

### 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 Audit 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.



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Other fees	2024–25 Fees	2025–26 Fees
<b>Earthquake Prone Buildings</b>		
Issuing Earthquake Prone Building Notice	\$250 per hour	\$270.00 per hour
Extension of time	\$250.00 per hour	\$270.00 per hour
Exemption	\$250.00 per hour	\$270.00 per hour
Additional time	\$250.00 per hour	\$270.00 per hour
Earthquake prone building on MBIE register	\$250.00 per building	\$270.00 per building
<b>Residential pools</b>		
Pool audit inspection (including empty pools)	\$230.00 per hour	\$250.00 per hour
Pool re-inspection	\$115.00 per 0.5 hour	\$125.00 per 0.5 hour
Pools receipt of IQPI report	\$115.00 (first 0.5 hour) Additional time: \$230.00 per hour	\$125.00 (first 0.5 hour) Additional time: \$250.00 per hour
Applications for waivers under section 67A of the Building Act 2004	\$400.00 Additional time: \$230.00 per hour	\$400.00 Additional time: \$250.00 per hour
Notice to fix	\$230.00 per hour	\$250.00 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

	2024–25 Fees	2025–26 Fees
Consent lodgement fee – hardcopy including electronic – not submitted via HCC's Online Consent system. Excludes: Freestanding and inbuilt fires	Residential: \$460.00 Commercial: \$500.00	Residential: \$500.00 Commercial: \$540.00
Code Compliance Certificate (CCC) Lodgement fee (hardcopy including electronic not submitted via HCC's Online Consent system) Excludes: Freestanding and inbuilt fires.	N/A New fee for 2025–26	Residential: \$250.00 Commercial: \$270.00
For building consents older than 5 years – see separate fee type in the "Other fees" fee table.		
Residential Consent (printed approved documents) – processing	\$230.00 per hour	\$250.00 per hour
Commercial Consent (printed approved documents) – processing	\$250.00 per hour	\$270.00 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

	2024–25 Fee	2025–26 Fee
Approved building permit and building consent information	Available free on our website	Available free on our website
Request for building information sent by email	First 30 minutes free Additional time \$115.00 per half hour	First 30 minutes free Additional time \$125.00 per half hour
Request for building information hard copy	\$2.15 per A4 \$3.50 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	\$4.50	\$4.50
A3 colour aerial photo	\$7.50	\$7.50
Certificate of Title	\$35.00	\$35.00
Interests/document e.g. transfer, easement, covenant, lease	\$31.50	\$31.50

Ngā utu Fees and charges

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**LIMS**

All fees include GST.	2024-25 Fee	2025-26 Fee
Residential property LIM	\$475.00	\$500.00
Commercial property LIM (base fee = includes 8 hours processing time)	\$1,250.00	\$1,280.00
Additional processing (per hour)	\$205.00	\$210.00
Fast Track – residential only, processed within five working days (conditions apply, applications will be accepted on a case-by-case basis)	\$800.00 when available	\$825.00 when available
<b>Completed LIM</b> 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.

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.

*LIM Application fee refunds*

If your application is withdrawn a refund may be given based on the amount of time already spent processing the LIM. Fast Track applications are not eligible for refunds.

**Development and financial contributions**

	2024-25	2025-26
Remission, Reconsideration and special assessment deposit Fee	\$400.00	\$400.00
Objection Deposit	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
Development contribution objections		All actual and reasonable costs in accordance with section 150A of the Local Government Act 2002

Any independent consultants that are required to assist with remissions, reconsideration or special assessment requests will be charged at actual cost.

Full details of the development contributions charges and their makeup can be found in the Council's Development and Financial Contributions Policy. The charges are updated through each Annual/Long-term planning cycle in accordance with Section 106(2C) of the Local Government Act 2002.

The charges by catchment effective 1 July 2025 are presented below.

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	Western Hills	VALLEY FLOOR (including district wide charge)*	Stokes Valley	Wainuiomata	Eastbourne	Rural	Districtwide
<b>Development contribution per EHU</b>							
Transport	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,374
Water	\$615	\$9,523	\$0	\$11,441	\$0	\$0	\$1,578
Wastewater	\$1,661	\$8,496	\$1,759	\$6,481	\$0	\$0	\$7,481
Stormwater	\$92	\$2,683	\$60	\$3,843	\$2,713	\$0	\$953
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,369</b>	<b>\$20,702</b>	<b>\$1,819</b>	<b>\$21,765</b>	<b>\$2,713</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$12,386</b>
<b>Charge per EHU</b>	<b>\$14,755</b>	<b>\$23,033</b>	<b>\$14,205</b>	<b>\$34,151</b>	<b>\$15,099</b>	<b>\$2,374</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>GST inclusive</b>	<b>\$16,968</b>	<b>\$26,487</b>	<b>\$16,336</b>	<b>\$39,274</b>	<b>\$17,364</b>	<b>\$2,731</b>	<b>\$14,244</b>

The charges by catchment effective 1 July 2024 are presented below.

<b>Development contribution per EHU</b>							
Transport	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,331
Water	\$604	\$9,523	\$0	\$11,178	\$0	\$0	\$1,552
Wastewater	\$1,634	\$8,496	\$1,727	\$6,379	\$0	\$0	\$7,340
Stormwater	\$91	\$2,683	\$59	\$3,759	\$2,655	\$0	\$937
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,329</b>	<b>\$20,702</b>	<b>\$1,786</b>	<b>\$21,317</b>	<b>\$2,655</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$12,160</b>
<b>Charge per EHU</b>	<b>\$14,489</b>	<b>\$23,033</b>	<b>\$13,946</b>	<b>\$33,477</b>	<b>\$14,815</b>	<b>\$2,331</b>	<b>n/a</b>
<b>GST inclusive</b>	<b>\$16,663</b>	<b>\$26,487</b>	<b>\$16,038</b>	<b>\$38,498</b>	<b>\$17,037</b>	<b>\$2,681</b>	<b>\$13,984</b>

## Environmental health

<b>Food Act 2014 Registration</b>		<b>2024-25 Fee</b>	<b>2025-26 Fee</b>
Application for registration of Food Control Plan (FCP) based on a template or model issued by MPI		\$390.00 (includes 2 hours processing)	\$430.00 (includes 2 hours processing)
Application for registration of a business subject to a plan or model for National Programmes		\$390.00 (includes 2 hours processing)	\$430.00 (includes 2 hours processing)
Application for renewal of registration		\$195.00 (includes 1 hour processing)	\$215.00 (includes 1 hour processing)
Application for amendment to registration		\$195.00 (includes 1 hour processing)	\$215.00 (includes 1 hour processing)
Significant amendment to Food Control Plan		\$195.00 (includes 1 hour processing)	\$215.00 (includes 1 hour processing)
Additional time		\$195.00 per hour	\$215.00 per hour
<b>Food Act 2014 Verification</b>		<b>2024-25 Fee</b>	<b>2025-26 Fee</b>
Verification of a Food Control Plan (FCP) based on a template or model issued by MPI		\$195.00 per hour for all verification activities, including travel time.	\$215.00 per hour for all verification activities, including travel time.
Verification of a plan or model for National Programme 3 (NP3)		\$195.00 per hour for all verification activities, including travel time.	\$215.00 per hour for all verification activities, including travel time.
Verification of a plan or model for National Programme 2 or 1		\$195.00 per hour for all verification activities, including travel time.	\$215.00 (includes 1 hour processing)
Cancellation of a verification within 3 days without acceptable reason		\$195.00	\$215.00
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		\$195.00 in addition to any time spent, at \$195.00 per hour	\$215.00 in addition to any time spent, at \$215.00 per hour

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Food Act 2014 Compliance	2024-25		2025-26	
	Fee	Timing of payment	Fee	Timing of payment
Issue of Improvement Notice or Notice of Direction	\$195.00 per hour of activity	Payable on invoice	\$185.00 per hour of activity	Payable on invoice
Food	\$195.00 per hour of activity	\$195.00 payable on application Remainder payable on invoice	\$215.00 per hour of activity	\$185.00 payable on application – remainder payable on invoice
All other services and compliance/monitoring activities for which a fee may be set under the Food Act. This includes follow up visits to close out corrective actions, review of (successful) appeals/submissions to verification outcomes, surrender, suspension and revocation of registration.	\$195.00 per hour of activity	Payable on invoice	\$215.00 per hour of activity	Payable on invoice
<b>Additional Fees</b>		<b>2024-25 Fee</b>	<b>2025-26 Fee</b>	
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)		\$195.00	\$215.00	
General administration fee		\$195.00 per hour	\$215.00 per hour	
Hard copy application fee where no online/electronic option is available		\$90.00	\$90.00	
<b>Amusement devices (temporary approval)</b>		<b>2024-25 Fee</b>	<b>2025-26 Fee</b>	
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	
<b>Appearance Industries Bylaw 2020</b>		<b>2024-25 Fee</b>	<b>2025-26 Fee</b>	
Registration fee for an Appearance Industry application		\$290.00 (which includes up to 1.5 hour of inspection, administration, and travel time)	\$320.00 (which includes up to 1.5 hour of inspection, administration, and travel time)	
Registration fee for a combined Hairdresser/Appearance Industry application		\$390.00 (which includes up to two hours of inspection, administration, and travel time)	\$430.00 (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		\$195.00 per hour	\$215.00 per hour	
<b>Gambling venue and board venue</b>		<b>2024-25 Fee</b>	<b>2025-26 Fee</b>	
Class 4 Gambling Venue and Board Venue applications (includes 2 hours of processing)		\$390.00	\$430.00	
Additional processing time		\$195.00 per hour	\$215.00 per hour	



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Noise control	2024-25 Fee	2025-26 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	Payable on invoice	Payable on invoice
Security alarms – after hours attendances	Payable on invoice	Payable on invoice
Consultancy and survey fee	\$195.00 per hour	\$215.00 per hour
Premises licenses (non-food)	2024-25 Fee	2025-26 Fee
Travelling shops (no food)	\$195.00	\$215.00
Hairdressers	\$270.00	\$300.00
Camping Grounds	\$345.00	\$380.00
Hawkers (not including inside parks)	\$195.00	\$215.00
Permanent amusement devices	\$195.00	\$215.00
Mortuaries	\$270.00	\$300.00
Offensive Trades	\$270.00	\$300.00
Change of ownership (non-food premises)	\$195.00	\$215.00
Hardcopy application fee where no online/electronic option is available	\$90.00	\$90.00
Late application administration fee for Special Licences (all classes)	\$120.00	\$130.00

### Alcohol licencing fees

#### Fees by cost/risk score

Risk Category	Cost/risk score	2024-25		2025-26	
		Application Fee	Annual Fee	Application Fee	Annual Fee
Very Low	0-2	\$699.20	\$305.90	\$840	\$367
Low	3-5	\$1,158.05	\$742.90	\$1,505	\$965
Medium	6-15	\$1,551.35	\$1,201.75	\$2,143	\$1,682
High	16-25	\$1,944.65	\$1,966.50	\$2,916	\$2,949
Very High	26+	\$2,294.25	\$2,731.25	\$3,670	\$4,370

### 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.

Noise control	2024-25 Fee	2025-26 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	\$1,748
Class 2 • 1-3 medium events (100-400 people) OR • 3-12 small events (less than 100 people)	\$393.30	\$589
Class 3 • 1-2 small events (less than 100 people)	\$120.15	\$132



Requests for change to District Plan (deposit)	2024–25 Fee	2025–26 Fee
Manager's certificate – new or renewal application	\$316.25	\$316.25
Temporary Authority (3 month term)	\$563.75	\$789.00
Appeal to Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority (ARLA)	\$517.50	\$672.00
Public Notice for Alcohol Licence applications (Council website)	\$155.00	\$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:

	2024–25 Fee	2025–26 Fee
Requests for Change to District Plan (deposit)	\$12,750.00 Processing: up to 50 hours	\$13,500.00 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: \$255.00 per hour	Business Support: \$165.00 per hour Planner: \$270.00 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
<b>Council Commissioners:</b>	<i>Note: the above fees are set in accordance with Local Government Members Determination</i>	<i>Note: the above fees are set in accordance with Local Government Members Determination</i>
Chair:		
Members:		
<b>Independent Commissioners:</b>	Actual cost	Actual cost
Chair:	Actual cost	Actual cost
Member of hearing panel:		

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:

	2024–25 Fee	2025–26 Fee
Notice of Requirement and Alterations to Notices of Requirement (deposit)	\$12,750.00 Processing: up to 50 hours	\$13,500.00 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: \$255.00 per hour	Business Support: \$165.00 per hour Planner: \$270.00 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
<b>Council Commissioners:</b>	<i>Note: the above fees are set in accordance with Local Government Members Determination</i>	<i>Note: the above fees are set in accordance with Local Government Members Determination</i>
Chair		
Members		
<b>Independent Commissioners:</b>	Actual cost	Actual cost
Chair	Actual cost	Actual cost
Member of hearing panel		



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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	2024–25 Fee	2025–26 Fee
Electronic Copy	<a href="#">Available online</a> free of charge	<a href="#">Available online</a> 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: \$255.00 per hour	We encourage use of the ePlan. Costs will be dependent on the officer time required. Business Support: \$165.00 per hour Planner: \$270.00 per hour

## Landfill

	2024–25 Minimum charge	2024–25 Cost per tonne	2025–26 Minimum charge	2025–26 Cost per tonne
<b>General refuse charges (any mixed rubbish loads)</b>				
All light vehicles (cars, vans, utilities, including those with trailers)	\$25.00	\$260.00	\$25.00	\$288.00
All other vehicles	\$120.00	\$260.00	\$120.00	\$288.00
<b>Green waste charges</b> Includes all garden waste. Green waste must not be mixed with general refuse. Only applies to vehicles that can access the transfer station.				
All vehicles	\$15.00	\$126.50	\$15.00	\$130.00
<b>Special and hazardous waste charges</b>				
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)	\$1,000	\$2,000	1,030	\$2,060
Polystyrene (prior approval required)	\$2,500	\$5,000	\$2,575	\$5,150
Special waste – general (prior approval required))	\$170	\$346	\$189	\$378
Asbestos (prior approval required)	\$180	\$366	\$255	\$510
Special waste – contaminated soil (prior approval required)	\$250	\$500	\$199	\$398

## Libraries

	2024–25	2025–26
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
Subscription access for anyone living outside the SMART libraries area who does not own a rate-paying property within 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 fees

	2024-25	2025-26
<b>Minor littering</b>	\$100.00	\$100.00

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

	2024-25	2025-26
<b>Medium littering</b>	\$200.00	\$200.00

Including but not limited to:

- 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

	2024-25	2025-26
<b>Major littering</b>	\$400.00	\$400.00

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.

### 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.

	2024-25	2025-26
<b>Reproduction fees</b>		
Photocopying A3/A4 – up to 20 pages	Free of charge	Free of charge
Photocopying A3/A4 – over 20 pages	\$0.20 per page	\$0.20 per page
Scanning or copying of items larger than A3	Reproduction costs: As notified on request	Reproduction costs: As notified on request
Charged on a case-by-case basis depending on size, original format and condition	Staff time: \$40.00 per half hour	Staff time: \$40.00 per half hour
<b>Substantial collation and redaction</b>		
For requests which require substantial collation, scanning and/or redaction before release (non-standard) the following charges will apply:		
	2024-25	2025-26
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

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### 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

Parking meters operate between 9am and 5pm, seven days a week (excluding public holidays)

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.

### Landfill

	2024-25 Zone Conditions	2024-25 Charges	2025-26 Zone Conditions	2025-26 Charges
<b>Parking Zone</b>				
Shoppers (Green HC2) Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two-hour maximum parking duration outside of signposted restrictions</li> <li>• 9am–5pm</li> <li>• Public holidays unrestricted Enforcement 7 days per week</li> </ul>	\$3.00 per hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two-hour maximum parking duration outside of signposted restrictions</li> <li>• 9am–5pm</li> <li>• Public holidays unrestricted Enforcement 7 days per week</li> </ul>	\$3.50 per hour
Commuter (Yellow HC3) Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No daily maximum parking duration outside of signposted restrictions</li> <li>• 9am–5pm</li> <li>• Public holidays unrestricted Enforcement 7 days per week</li> </ul>	\$3.00 per hour \$10.00 maximum daily charge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No daily maximum parking duration outside of signposted restrictions</li> <li>• 9am–5pm</li> <li>• Public holidays unrestricted Enforcement 7 days per week</li> </ul>	\$3.50 per hour \$10.50 maximum daily charge
Shoppers / Commuter (Purple HC5) Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Four-hour maximum parking duration outside of signposted restrictions</li> <li>• 9am–5pm</li> <li>• Public holidays unrestricted Enforcement 7 days per week</li> </ul>	\$3.00 per hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Four-hour maximum parking duration outside of signposted restrictions</li> <li>• 9am–5pm</li> <li>• Public holidays unrestricted Enforcement 7 days per week</li> </ul>	\$3.50 per hour
Riverbank car park (Light Blue) Zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No daily maximum parking duration</li> <li>• Public holidays unrestricted Enforcement 7 days per week</li> </ul>	\$3.00 per hour \$10.00 maximum daily charge  Monthly pass*: \$150.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No daily maximum parking duration</li> <li>• Public holidays unrestricted Enforcement 7 days per week</li> </ul>	\$3.50 per hour \$10.50 maximum daily charge  Monthly pass: \$153.00 Retire reduced monthly pass from Dec 2025 onwards



### Infringements for metered parking

Government made recent announcements with increases to the below fees from 1 October 2024. [Click to read their announcement.](#)

Infringement	2024–25 Charge	2025–26 Charge
Parked in a metered area without paying the required fee	\$70.00	\$70.00
Parking on a mobility car park without displaying a valid mobility pass card	\$750.00	\$750.00
<b>Overstaying excess time</b>	<b>2024–25 Charge</b>	<b>2025–26 Charge</b>
Less than 30 minutes	\$20.00	\$20.00
More than 30 minutes but less than 1 hour	\$25.00	\$25.00
More than 1 hour but less than 2 hours	\$36.00	\$36.00
More than 2 hours but less than 4 hours	\$51.00	\$51.00
More than 4 hours but less than 6 hours	\$71.00	\$71.00
More than 6 hours	\$97.00	\$97.00
<b>EV charging stations</b>	<b>2025–25 Charge</b>	<b>2025–26 Charge</b>
If pricing based on power consumption only (\$/kWh)	Maximum cost per kWh: \$0.75/kWh	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 kWh when charging: \$0.31 Maximum cost per minute when charging: \$0.31
Idle fees (\$/min)	Maximum cost per minute when not charging: \$1	Maximum cost per minute when not charging: \$1
<b>Kerbside rubbish and recycling</b>	<b>2025–25 Charge</b>	<b>2025–26 Charge</b>
Additional/replacement/new wheelie bin for rubbish	\$115.00	\$115.00
Additional/replacement/new wheelie bin for recycling	\$115.00	\$115.00
Additional/replacement/new glass crate	\$45.00	\$45.00
Additional/replacement/new wheelie bins for rubbish and recycling and glass crate	\$170.00	\$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	2024–25 Charge	2025–26 Charge
Boundary adjustment	\$320.00	\$327.00
All business support/administration	\$200.00 per hour	\$204.00 per hour
All processing or monitoring by engineer	\$250.00 per hour	\$255.00 per hour
All processing or monitoring by senior/principal engineer	\$320.00 per hour	\$327.00 per hour

	2024–25 Charge	2024–25 Admin/inspection charge	2025–26 Charge	2025–26 Admin/inspection charge
<b>Privately installed motor crossing charges</b>				
Deposit for privately installed crossing (\$336.00 refunded upon satisfactory completion of crossing)	\$336.00	\$223.35	Remove Service	
Deposit for installation of a Heavy Duty or Extra Heavy Duty vehicle crossing (\$569.00 refunded upon satisfactory completion of crossing)	\$569.00	\$223.35	Remove Service	
Fee for compliance of installation on completion.	New fee in 2025–26		\$228.00	



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### 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.

Subdivision inspection & approval charges	2024-25 Charge	2025-26 Charge
Corridor Access Request - Minor Work (per CAR request)	\$228.00	\$233.00
Corridor Access Request - Major Work (per CAR request)	\$260.00	\$266.00
Corridor Access Request - Project Work (per CAR request)	\$1,392.00	\$1,423.00
Fee the texturizing seal coat of a trench in carriageway	\$9.20/m2	\$9.50
Re-inspection Fee	\$228.00	\$233.00
Additional Call out Inspection Fee	New fee in 2025-26	\$130.00 per hour
Cancellation & Reinstatements	2024-25 Charge	2025-26 Charge
Work Access Permit Extension	\$110.00	\$112.50
Traffic Management Plan Amendment/Corridor Access request cancellation	\$110.00	\$112.50
Road Closure Request	\$165.00	\$169.00
Global Corridor Access Request (GTMP)	\$458.00	\$468.00
Non-conformance Penalty Fees	2024-25 Charge	2025-26 Charge
Minor	\$275.00	\$281.00
Major	\$880.00	\$900.00
Non-notification Penalty	\$330.00	\$337.50
Overdue Corridor Access Request	New fee in 2025-26	\$70.00 per week
Overweight Vehicles	2024-25 Charge	2025-26 Charge
Annual Permit Renewals	New fee in 2025-26	\$350.00
Single to 5-trip Permit	New fee in 2025-26	\$150.00
Other Services	2024-25 Charge	2025-26 Charge
Skip bin or container on road reserve within corridor access	\$88.00	\$90.00 per week
Penalty for non-conformance	New fee in 2025-26	\$300.00

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## 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.

### 2025-26 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	\$158.00	\$179.00	\$158.00	\$179.00
Waione Street Bridge, Seaview	\$158.00	\$179.00	\$112.00	\$179.00
Kennedy Good Bridge, Avalon	\$158.00	\$179.00	\$112.00	\$179.00
Cambridge Terrace, Naenae	\$112.00	\$179.00	\$112.00	\$179.00
All four signboards	\$588.00	\$179.00	\$496.00	\$726.00

### 2024-25 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:

Recovery rates percentage	2024-25					2025-26				
	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

Charged at 10% of the season charge per game or, where the game lasts three hours or longer, 15% of the season charge per day.

### Special events charges

Charged at 10% of the season charge per game or, where the game lasts three hours or longer, 15% of the season charge per day.

Service	2024-25	2025-26
Events and commercial operators	Get in touch	Get in touch
Picnic bookings (30 or more people)	\$58.00	\$61.00
Filming	\$470 per day	\$493.50
Marquees for picnics/promotions - small	\$116.00	\$121.50
Marquees for picnics/promotions - up to 50m²	\$232.00	\$243.50
Marquees for picnics/promotions - up to 100m²	\$470.00	\$493.50
Marquees for picnics/promotions - larger	\$707.00	\$742.50



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Service	2024-25	2025-26
Weddings	\$116.00	\$121.50
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.

Service	2024-25	2025-26
Subdivision review, application processing – Parks officer	New fee in 2025-26	\$126.00 per hour
Leases and licences application processing – Parks officer (Note: First 5 hours are free, application fee is charged separately)	New fee in 2025-26	\$57.00 per hour

## Swimming pools

	2024-25 Charge	2025-26 Charge
<b>Casual rates</b>		
Adult (without community services card)	\$7.00	\$7.40
Adult (with community services card)	\$5.50	\$5.80
Child – Under ten with Community Service Card	Free from 1 October 2024	Free
Child – Ten and over	\$5.00	\$5.30
Student (with ID)	\$5.50	\$5.80
Over 65s	\$5.50	\$5.80
Accessibility (for people with disability)	\$5.50	\$5.80
Spectator (non-supervising adult)	\$3.00	\$3.20
Family pass (two adults/four children)	\$25.00	\$26.00
Zoom Tube	\$5.50	\$5.80
Liquid Fitness Class	\$9.50	\$10.00
Easy Move or Nifties Class (selected pools)	\$6.50	\$7.00
Private Spa/Sauna and Swim (selected pools)	\$9.00	\$9.50
Shower only	\$4.00	\$4.20
Supervising Adult for child under 10	Free	Free
<b>Concession Rates</b>		
Adult 10 swim	\$63.00	\$66.50
Adult 30 swim	\$182.00	\$191.00
Accessibility 10 swim (for people with disability) Carers or support people assisting receive free admission	\$43.00	\$52.50
Child 10 swim	\$45.00	\$47.50
Child 30 swim	\$130.00	\$136.50
Over 65s, Student (with ID) and Adult with community services card 10 swim	\$47.70	\$52.50
Over 65s, Student (with ID) and Adult with community services card 30 swim	\$137.80	\$150.80
Liquid Fitness 10 Class	\$86.50	\$90.00
Easy Move or Nifties Class 10 Class	\$58.50	\$62.00
Recreation programmes 10 classes	\$65.00	\$68.00

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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.
- Most bookings require refundable bonds.

	2024–25 Charge			2025–26 Charge		
	Community	Individual Benefit	Commercial	Community	Individual Benefit	Commercial
<b>Moera, Eastbourne, Belmont, Treadwell and Wainuiomata Community halls</b>						
Monday – Friday	\$20.00	\$33.00	\$42.00	\$22.00	\$35.00	\$43.50
Weekends and public holidays	\$24.00	\$38.00	\$48.00	\$25.00	\$39.50	\$49.50

	2024–25 Charge			2025–26 Charge		
	Community	Individual Benefit	Commercial	Community	Individual Benefit	Commercial
<b>Russell Keown House</b>						
Per hour	\$13.00	\$21.00	\$26.00	\$13.50	\$21.50	\$27.00
Up to 4 hours	\$21.00	\$33.00	\$42.00	\$22.00	\$35.00	\$43.50
Full day	\$36.50	\$58.00	\$73.00	\$37.50	\$60.00	\$75.00

	2024–25 Charge			2025–26 Charge		
	Community	Individual Benefit	Commercial	Community	Individual Benefit	Commercial
<b>Minoh House</b>						
Education Session	\$78.00	\$125.00	\$156.00	\$78.00	\$125.00	\$156.00
Half day	\$130.00	\$208.00	\$260.00	\$130.00	\$208.00	\$260.00
Full day	\$260.00	\$416.00	\$520.00	\$260.00	\$416.00	\$520.00
Social Events	\$260.00	\$416.00	\$520.00	\$260.00	\$416.00	\$520.00

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**Little Theatre****2024-25**

<b>Hours and sessions</b>	<b>Monday to Friday</b>	<b>Weekends and public holidays</b>
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	
*Minium three hours		

**2025-26**

<b>Hours and sessions</b>	<b>Monday to Friday</b>	<b>Weekends and public holidays</b>
Full Day Hire (8am-11pm)	\$435	\$595
Per hour after 11 pm	\$100	\$140
Note: 25% discount for community organisations.		
Site induction (new charge in 2023-24)	\$225	
Post event reset and tech check	\$225	
Site cleaning	\$180	
Technician*	\$75	
*Minium three hours		

**Dowse Museum**

Some bookings require refundable bonds.

<b>Room charges (per hour)</b>	<b>2024-25</b>	<b>2025-26</b>
James Coe 1	\$75.00	\$78.00
James Coe 2	\$65.00	\$68.00
Foyer	\$70.00	\$72.00
Meeting room	\$40.00	\$42.00
Courtyard	\$40.00	\$42.00
James Coe Centre (JC1+JC2)	\$125.00	\$132.00
<b>Staff charges (per hour)</b>		
Duty Manager	\$40.00	\$42.00
Bar Staff/After Hours	\$35.00	\$36.00
Security Staff	\$60.00	\$62.00
<b>Discount rates</b>		
Hutt City Council	20%	20%
Community	60%	60%
Post event cleaning cost (new charge in 2023-24)	\$50.00	-

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**Trade waste user charges**

	2024-25	2025-26
Flow	\$0.579 per cubic metre	\$0.60 per cubic metre
Total suspended solids	\$1.256 per kilogram	\$1.30 per kilogram
COD (chemical oxygen demand)	\$0.440 per kilogram	\$0.45 per kilogram

**Trade waste class**

	2024-25		2025-26	
	Consent Fees	Consent + \$175 if conditional consent required	Consent Fees	Consent + \$185 if conditional consent required
Class 1: High risk	\$1,845.00	\$2,020.00	\$1,900.00	\$2,085.00
Class 2: Moderate risk	\$935.00	\$1,110.00	\$965.00	\$1,150.00
Class 3: Low risk	\$520.00	\$695.00	\$535.00	\$735.00
Class 4: Minimal risk	\$280.00	\$455.00	\$290.00	\$475.00
Class 5: Minimal risk low flow	\$135.00	N/A	\$140.00	N/A
Application fee		\$105		\$110.00
Re-inspection fee		\$130.00		\$135.00
Late payment additional fee		\$110.00		\$115.00
Transfer additional fee		\$55.00		\$60.00

**Service Connection Applications**

Service Connection	2024-25	2025-26
Sewer/Wastewater	\$140.00	\$145.00
Stormwater	\$140.00	\$145.00
Water	\$140.00	\$145.00

**Water**

	2024-25	2025-26
Fee for use of water by builders on unmetered industrial and commercial sites	\$140.00	\$145.00
<b>Charge for ordinary supply Class 2 Water</b>		
Minimum charge per cubic metre	\$4.25	\$4.75
<b>Water supplied by hydrant</b>		
Per cubic metre	\$4.25	\$4.75
Minimum charge	\$140.00	\$145.00



# Āpitihanga Appendices

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# 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.

**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, debt 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.

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**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, draft 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 multidisciplinary property companies. They provide high quality residential property development, rental housing portfolio management and strategic property services.

**User charges** – Income to Council through fees 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.



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# Whakapā mai

## 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](https://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

# JKAFI

## Hutt City Council

Address: Administration Building, 30 Laings Road, Lower Hutt

Postal Address: Private Bag 31 912, Lower Hutt 5010

Phone: 04 570 6666 | 0800 HUTT CITY

After hours emergencies:  
04 570 6666 | 0800 HUTT CITY

Email: [contact@huttcity.govt.nz](mailto:contact@huttcity.govt.nz)

Website: [huttcity.govt.nz](http://huttcity.govt.nz)

Facebook: [facebook.com/huttcitycouncil](https://facebook.com/huttcitycouncil)

Chief Executive Tumu Whakarae: Jo Miller

Email: [jo.miller@huttcity.govt.nz](mailto:jo.miller@huttcity.govt.nz)

## Neighbourhood hubs

### War Memorial Library

Address: 2 Queens Drive, Lower Hutt

Phone: 04 570 6633

### Eastbourne Neighbourhood Hub

Address: 38 Rimu Street, Eastbourne

Phone: 04 562 8042

### Maungaraki School Community – Whare Pūrākau

Address: Maungaraki School,  
137 Dowse Drive, Maungaraki  
Phone: 028 2550 3219

### Moerā Neighbourhood Hub

Address: 107 Randwick Road, Moerā  
Phone: 04 568 4720

### Naenae Neighbourhood Hub

Address: Hillary Court, Naenae  
Phone: 04 567 2859

### Petone Neighbourhood Hub

Address: 7 Britannia Street, Petone  
Phone: 04 568 6253

### Koraunui Stokes Valley Neighbourhood Hub

Address: 186 Stokes Valley Road, Stokes Valley  
Phone: 04 562 9050

### Walter Nash Centre

Address: 22 Taine Street, Taitā  
Phone: 04 560 1090

### Wainuiomata Neighbourhood Hub

Address: 1a–1c Queen Street, Wainuiomata  
Phone: 04 564 5822

## Pools

### Huia Pool + Fitness

Address: Huia Street, Lower Hutt  
Pool phone: 04 570 6655  
Fitness suite phone: 04 570 1053

### Stokes Valley Pool + 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

### Te Ngaengae Pool + Fitness

Address: 12 Everest Avenue, Naenae  
Pool phone: 04 567 5043  
Fitness suite phone: 04 567 5431

## 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







# Appendix 2

## Financial statements

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# Activity Statements

## Annual Plan 2025-26

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# Ngā puna wai | Water Supply

## Water Supply - CAPITAL PROJECTS

For the year ending 30 June

### Project Description

#### Capital projects to meet additional demand

Network Upgrades WS Growth

Reservoir Upgrades WS Growth

#### Capital projects to improve level of service

Critical Pipelines Seismic Upgrade

Data Collection WS

Distribution Pipe Model Development

Network Upgrade WS

Reservoir Upgrades WS

Water Resilience

Universal Water Meters

#### Capital projects to replace existing assets

Reactive Network Renewals WS

Reactive Pump Station Renewals

Reactive Reservoir Renewals

Control Systems Renewals WS

Network Renewals WS

	Revised Budget 2025 \$000	Draft budget 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
Network Upgrades WS Growth	112	335	1,155	1,157	1,929	6,302	7,670	7,866	10,786	11,055
Reservoir Upgrades WS Growth	1,202	3,481	16,403	39,111	37,681	12,779	13,137	10,269	7,704	-
Critical Pipelines Seismic Upgrade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Data Collection WS	-	-	-	984	1,074	1,098	1,231	1,326	-	-
Distribution Pipe Model Development	404	67	70	66	68	445	71	73	75	77
Network Upgrade WS	5,786	792	3,173	52	1,759	1,798	2,011	2,162	2,341	4,881
Reservoir Upgrades WS	20	20	21	22	23	23	24	4	-	-
Water Resilience	253	1,786	-	2,329	-	-	-	-	-	-
Universal Water Meters	737	7,551	20,251	23,821	23,515	5,627	-	-	-	-
Reactive Network Renewals WS	3,743	2,985	3,148	1,898	2,072	2,118	2,375	2,559	2,773	2,842
Reactive Pump Station Renewals	328	233	262	327	134	309	315	83	85	88
Reactive Reservoir Renewals	521	111	92	109	114	116	119	123	20	20
Control Systems Renewals WS	56	34	57	33	57	58	35	36	38	38
Network Renewals WS	21,771	10,750	7,117	7,926	11,824	16,095	13,837	12,753	11,364	30,492
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,934</b>	<b>28,146</b>	<b>51,748</b>	<b>77,834</b>	<b>80,250</b>	<b>46,768</b>	<b>40,825</b>	<b>37,254</b>	<b>35,186</b>	<b>49,493</b>



**WATER SUPPLY – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE****For the year ending 30 June**

	Forecast	Annual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>REVENUE</b>										
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	6,010	7,024	7,466	7,800	8,032	8,276	8,543	8,605	8,838	9,034
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	1,822	2,868	3,694	3,711	3,769	4,446	4,154	3,876	3,734	3,757
Vested assets	127	129	133	137	141	145	148	152	155	159
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>7,959</b>	<b>10,021</b>	<b>11,293</b>	<b>11,648</b>	<b>11,942</b>	<b>12,867</b>	<b>12,845</b>	<b>12,633</b>	<b>12,727</b>	<b>12,950</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>										
Employee costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating costs	33,945	42,907	40,663	42,602	43,911	45,580	47,490	48,245	49,626	50,807
Support costs/internal charges	594	564	562	586	584	605	652	637	652	695
Interest expenditure	4,918	6,130	8,448	12,216	15,767	18,799	21,469	21,908	21,732	21,349
Depreciation	15,849	17,505	18,893	21,833	24,478	26,703	29,313	30,719	32,031	34,877
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>55,306</b>	<b>67,106</b>	<b>68,566</b>	<b>77,237</b>	<b>84,740</b>	<b>91,687</b>	<b>98,924</b>	<b>101,509</b>	<b>104,041</b>	<b>107,728</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>(47,347)</b>	<b>(57,085)</b>	<b>(57,273)</b>	<b>(65,589)</b>	<b>(72,798)</b>	<b>(78,820)</b>	<b>(86,079)</b>	<b>(88,876)</b>	<b>(91,314)</b>	<b>(94,778)</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>34,934</b>	<b>28,146</b>	<b>51,748</b>	<b>77,834</b>	<b>80,250</b>	<b>46,768</b>	<b>40,825</b>	<b>37,254</b>	<b>35,186</b>	<b>49,493</b>

**PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT****RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

Surplus/(deficit)  
 Add capital contributions  
 Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)  
**Total rates funding requirement**

(47,347)	(57,085)	(57,273)	(65,589)	(72,798)	(78,820)	(86,079)	(88,876)	(91,314)	(94,778)
(1,822)	(2,868)	(3,694)	(3,711)	(3,769)	(4,446)	(4,154)	(3,876)	(3,734)	(3,757)
21,275	25,643	21,511	23,925	24,386	23,258	21,224	-	-	-
<b>(27,894)</b>	<b>(34,310)</b>	<b>(39,456)</b>	<b>(45,375)</b>	<b>(52,181)</b>	<b>(60,008)</b>	<b>(69,009)</b>	<b>(92,752)</b>	<b>(95,048)</b>	<b>(98,535)</b>

**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  
 Less asset sales  
 Less rate funded debt repayment  
**Total loan (funding)/repayment**

(1,314)	(3,817)	(17,558)	(40,268)	(39,611)	(19,081)	(20,807)	(18,135)	(18,490)	(11,055)
(7,201)	(10,216)	(23,514)	(27,273)	(26,440)	(8,991)	(3,337)	(3,565)	(2,416)	(4,958)
(26,419)	(14,113)	(10,676)	(10,293)	(14,199)	(18,696)	(16,681)	(15,554)	(14,280)	(33,480)
1,822	2,868	3,694	3,711	3,769	4,446	4,154	3,876	3,734	3,757
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15,849	17,505	18,893	21,833	24,478	26,703	29,313	30,719	32,031	34,877
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(21,275)	(25,643)	(21,511)	(23,925)	(24,386)	(23,258)	(21,224)	-	-	-
<b>(38,538)</b>	<b>(33,416)</b>	<b>(50,672)</b>	<b>(76,215)</b>	<b>(76,389)</b>	<b>(38,877)</b>	<b>(28,582)</b>	<b>(2,659)</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>(10,859)</b>

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

<b>(66,432)</b>	<b>(67,726)</b>	<b>(90,128)</b>	<b>(121,590)</b>	<b>(128,570)</b>	<b>(98,885)</b>	<b>(97,591)</b>	<b>(95,411)</b>	<b>(94,469)</b>	<b>(109,394)</b>
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# Waiparu | Wastewater

## Wastewater - CAPITAL PROJECTS

For the year ending 30 June

### Project Description

#### Capital projects to meet additional demand

Network Upgrades WW Growth

Wastewater Valley Floor Infrastructure Growth

Pump Station Upgrades WW Growth

Wastewater Storage JV Project

	Revised Budget	Draft budget	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Network Upgrades WW Growth	219	349	1,009	3,265	7,413	12,857	7,195	121	125	2,292
Wastewater Valley Floor Infrastructure Growth	-	5,470	7,870	15,320	21,440	16,828	-	-	-	-
Pump Station Upgrades WW Growth	-	-	571	2,706	563	-	-	-	-	352
Wastewater Storage JV Project	75	1,856	1,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,577

#### Capital projects to improve level of service

Network Upgrades WW

Trunk Main Outfall Pipeline Overflow Mitigation

Joint Venture Trunk Reticulation DBO network Cyclic Replmnt

Network Upgrades WW	4,675	3,119	984	932	1,180	1,206	11,106	11,622	12,052	23,574
Trunk Main Outfall Pipeline Overflow Mitigation	148	778	-	121	158	2,106	2,954	4,242	1,502	4,097
Joint Venture Trunk Reticulation DBO network Cyclic Replmnt	766	1,901	18,463	18,691	2,273	24,820	23,635	-	-	-

#### Capital projects to replace existing assets

Wastewater Modelling

Network Renewals WW

Pump Station Upgrades WW

Trunk Non-DBO Minor Works

Trunk DBO JV asset replacement and Capacity upgrade

Trunk DBO Network Cyclic Replacement

Trunk Resource Consent Renewals

Joint Venture trunk reticulation DBO network cyclic replmnt

Seaview WWTP JV sludge Handling Renewal and Capacity Upgrade

Wastewater Modelling	34	34	58	33	34	35	59	36	38	38
Network Renewals WW	3,499	3,126	2,976	11,306	12,219	11,451	4,703	4,824	4,980	51,567
Pump Station Upgrades WW	536	658	2,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trunk Non-DBO Minor Works	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trunk DBO JV asset replacement and Capacity upgrade	14,989	37,715	20,354	14,866	22,843	6,919	56,451	67,687	96,494	4,863
Trunk DBO Network Cyclic Replacement	-	5,621	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trunk Resource Consent Renewals	-	-	-	1,367	2,103	3,462	827	-	-	-
Joint Venture trunk reticulation DBO network cyclic replmnt	5,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seaview WWTP JV sludge Handling Renewal and Capacity Upgrade	1,710	13,661	62,981	19,594	1,591	4,330	-	-	-	-

<b>Total</b>	<b>31,911</b>	<b>74,287</b>	<b>119,051</b>	<b>88,201</b>	<b>71,817</b>	<b>84,014</b>	<b>106,931</b>	<b>88,532</b>	<b>115,190</b>	<b>91,359</b>
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**WASTEWATER – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE****For the year ending 30 June**

	Forecast	Annual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>REVENUE</b>										
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	1,248	1,626	1,678	1,728	1,776	1,822	1,866	1,909	1,951	1,992
Operating subsidies	3,971	4,957	5,171	5,357	5,583	5,803	5,805	5,967	6,131	6,297
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	2,144	3,536	4,886	5,182	5,496	6,739	6,568	6,358	6,218	6,260
Vested assets	127	129	133	137	141	145	148	152	155	159
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>7,490</b>	<b>10,248</b>	<b>11,868</b>	<b>12,404</b>	<b>12,996</b>	<b>14,509</b>	<b>14,387</b>	<b>14,386</b>	<b>14,455</b>	<b>14,708</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>										
Employee costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating costs	23,014	24,059	25,023	26,257	27,409	28,173	28,510	29,434	30,318	31,267
Support costs/internal charges	1,087	1,053	1,059	1,104	1,107	1,144	1,216	1,203	1,230	1,297
Interest expenditure	5,013	6,811	10,189	13,203	15,254	18,463	21,884	22,955	24,348	24,520
Depreciation	24,728	31,307	37,150	44,402	48,153	52,340	61,089	68,886	78,383	89,400
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>53,842</b>	<b>63,230</b>	<b>73,421</b>	<b>84,966</b>	<b>91,923</b>	<b>100,120</b>	<b>112,699</b>	<b>122,478</b>	<b>134,279</b>	<b>146,484</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>(46,352)</b>	<b>(52,982)</b>	<b>(61,553)</b>	<b>(72,562)</b>	<b>(78,927)</b>	<b>(85,611)</b>	<b>(98,312)</b>	<b>(108,092)</b>	<b>(119,824)</b>	<b>(131,776)</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>31,911</b>	<b>74,287</b>	<b>119,051</b>	<b>88,201</b>	<b>71,817</b>	<b>84,014</b>	<b>106,931</b>	<b>88,532</b>	<b>115,190</b>	<b>91,359</b>

**PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT****RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

Surplus/(deficit)  
 Add capital contributions  
 Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)  
**Total rates funding requirement**

(46,352)	(52,982)	(61,553)	(72,562)	(78,927)	(85,611)	(98,312)	(108,092)	(119,824)	(131,776)
(2,144)	(3,536)	(4,886)	(5,182)	(5,496)	(6,739)	(6,568)	(6,358)	(6,218)	(6,260)
17,954	20,418	22,035	23,572	18,874	12,381	8,917	-	-	-
<b>(30,542)</b>	<b>(36,100)</b>	<b>(44,404)</b>	<b>(54,172)</b>	<b>(65,549)</b>	<b>(79,969)</b>	<b>(95,963)</b>	<b>(114,450)</b>	<b>(126,042)</b>	<b>(138,036)</b>

**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  
 Less asset sales  
 Less rate funded debt repayment  
**Total loan (funding)/repayment**

(294)	(7,675)	(10,893)	(21,291)	(29,416)	(29,685)	(7,195)	(121)	(125)	(7,220)
(5,589)	(5,798)	(19,448)	(19,744)	(3,611)	(28,132)	(37,696)	(15,864)	(13,553)	(27,671)
(26,028)	(60,814)	(88,710)	(47,166)	(38,790)	(26,197)	(62,040)	(72,547)	(101,512)	(56,468)
2,144	3,536	4,886	5,182	5,496	6,739	6,568	6,358	6,218	6,260
6,885	18,459	30,964	16,382	8,688	12,489	25,145	21,566	29,391	4,059
24,728	31,307	37,150	44,402	48,153	52,340	61,089	68,886	78,383	89,400
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(17,954)	(20,418)	(22,035)	(23,572)	(18,874)	(12,381)	(8,917)	-	-	-
<b>(16,108)</b>	<b>(41,403)</b>	<b>(68,086)</b>	<b>(45,807)</b>	<b>(28,354)</b>	<b>(24,827)</b>	<b>(23,046)</b>	<b>8,278</b>	<b>(1,198)</b>	<b>8,360</b>

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

<b>(46,650)</b>	<b>(77,503)</b>	<b>(112,490)</b>	<b>(99,979)</b>	<b>(93,903)</b>	<b>(104,796)</b>	<b>(119,009)</b>	<b>(106,172)</b>	<b>(127,240)</b>	<b>(129,676)</b>
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# Waiāwhā | Stormwater

## Stormwater – CAPITAL PROJECTS

For the year ending 30 June

### Project Description

#### Capital projects to meet additional demand

Stormwater development Projects

Network Upgrades SW Growth

Stormwater Valley Floor Infrastructure Growth

#### Capital projects to improve level of service

Beach Stormwater Outlets

Dowse Drive Stormwater Improvement

Network Upgrades SW

Stormwater consenting project

Stormwater Network Modelling

#### Capital projects to replace existing assets

Control Systems renewals SW

Network Renewals SW

Pump Station Reactive Renewals SW

	Revised Budget 2025 \$000	Draft budget 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
Stormwater development Projects	-	1,649	1,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Network Upgrades SW Growth	219	436	739	1,048	5,917	6,663	9,921	9,707	6,257	1,494
Stormwater Valley Floor Infrastructure Growth	2,206	5,670	16,270	35,520	36,640	8,450	-	-	-	-
<b>Capital projects to improve level of service</b>										
Beach Stormwater Outlets	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dowse Drive Stormwater Improvement	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Network Upgrades SW	451	470	1,647	2,673	6,520	11,545	11,866	12,772	16,469	20,618
Stormwater consenting project	249	745	1,728	1,164	1,210	1,237	5,588	5,316	5,446	5,589
Stormwater Network Modelling	404	403	417	558	1,326	1,356	2,080	1,770	1,452	1,488
<b>Capital projects to replace existing assets</b>										
Control Systems renewals SW	22	11	34	11	11	12	12	12	13	13
Network Renewals SW	2,014	2,379	1,785	6,691	4,701	3,363	1,757	2,100	2,548	2,611
Pump Station Reactive Renewals SW	1,031	1,004	5,096	6,401	1,404	3,380	2,726	406	3,324	197
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,630</b>	<b>12,766</b>	<b>28,958</b>	<b>54,066</b>	<b>57,730</b>	<b>36,006</b>	<b>33,950</b>	<b>32,082</b>	<b>35,507</b>	<b>32,010</b>

**STORMWATER – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE****For the year ending 30 June**

	Forecast	Annual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>REVENUE</b>										
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	13	13	13	14	14	15	15	15	16	16
Operating subsidies	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	12
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	950	4,759	6,390	49,380	37,390	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	484	828	1,217	1,333	1,433	1,777	1,761	1,718	1,661	1,637
Vested assets	127	129	133	137	141	145	148	152	155	159
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>5,738</b>	<b>7,763</b>	<b>50,874</b>	<b>38,988</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>1,824</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>										
Employee costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating costs	7,863	8,309	8,933	9,596	10,167	10,795	11,351	11,886	12,407	12,998
Support costs/internal charges	466	445	444	463	462	478	514	503	515	548
Interest expenditure	499	522	1,044	320	530	1,577	2,530	3,377	4,193	4,420
Depreciation	18,970	19,239	19,695	21,437	22,170	23,881	26,946	27,727	28,550	30,705
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>27,798</b>	<b>28,515</b>	<b>30,116</b>	<b>31,816</b>	<b>33,329</b>	<b>36,731</b>	<b>41,341</b>	<b>43,493</b>	<b>45,665</b>	<b>48,671</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>(26,215)</b>	<b>(22,777)</b>	<b>(22,353)</b>	<b>19,058</b>	<b>5,659</b>	<b>(34,783)</b>	<b>(39,406)</b>	<b>(41,597)</b>	<b>(43,822)</b>	<b>(46,847)</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>6,630</b>	<b>12,766</b>	<b>28,958</b>	<b>54,066</b>	<b>57,730</b>	<b>36,006</b>	<b>33,950</b>	<b>32,082</b>	<b>35,507</b>	<b>32,010</b>

**PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT****RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

Surplus/(deficit)  
 Add capital contributions  
 Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)  
**Total rates funding requirement**

(26,215)	(22,777)	(22,353)	19,058	5,659	(34,783)	(39,406)	(41,597)	(43,822)	(46,847)
(1,434)	(5,587)	(7,607)	(50,713)	(38,823)	(1,777)	(1,761)	(1,718)	(1,661)	(1,637)
12,554	12,269	11,893	12,479	12,563	13,641	15,587	15,766	15,964	16,904
<b>(15,095)</b>	<b>(16,095)</b>	<b>(18,067)</b>	<b>(19,176)</b>	<b>(20,601)</b>	<b>(22,919)</b>	<b>(25,580)</b>	<b>(27,549)</b>	<b>(29,519)</b>	<b>(31,580)</b>

**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  
 Less asset sales  
 Less rate funded debt repayment  
**Total loan (funding)/repayment**

(2,425)	(7,754)	(18,245)	(36,568)	(42,557)	(15,113)	(9,921)	(9,707)	(6,257)	(1,494)
(1,137)	(1,618)	(3,798)	(4,395)	(9,056)	(14,138)	(19,534)	(19,857)	(23,366)	(27,695)
(3,068)	(3,394)	(6,915)	(13,103)	(6,117)	(6,755)	(4,495)	(2,518)	(5,884)	(2,821)
1,434	5,587	7,607	50,713	38,823	1,777	1,761	1,718	1,661	1,637
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18,970	19,239	19,695	21,437	22,170	23,881	26,946	27,727	28,550	30,705
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(12,554)	(12,269)	(11,893)	(12,479)	(12,563)	(13,641)	(15,587)	(15,766)	(15,964)	(16,904)
<b>1,220</b>	<b>(209)</b>	<b>(13,549)</b>	<b>5,605</b>	<b>(9,300)</b>	<b>(23,989)</b>	<b>(20,830)</b>	<b>(18,403)</b>	<b>(21,260)</b>	<b>(16,572)</b>

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

<b>(13,875)</b>	<b>(16,304)</b>	<b>(31,616)</b>	<b>(13,571)</b>	<b>(29,901)</b>	<b>(46,908)</b>	<b>(46,410)</b>	<b>(45,952)</b>	<b>(50,779)</b>	<b>(48,152)</b>
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## Para | Solid Waste

### Solid Waste – CAPITAL PROJECTS

For the year ending 30 June	Revised Budget 2025 \$000	Draft budget 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
<b>Project Description</b>										
<b>Capital projects to improve level of service</b>										
Silverstream LF Stg 2 Design & Const	9,200	13,461	6,350	7,320	6,150	4,570	5,890	5,970	660	800
Silverstream Landfill Asbestos Cell	10	40	3,100	-	2,320	-	-	1,200	-	-
Silverstream Landfill Transfer Station	-	517	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Green Waste	-	1,023	7,585	5,103	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silverstream Landfill EV Charging Station	1,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,631</b>	<b>15,041</b>	<b>17,035</b>	<b>12,424</b>	<b>8,470</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>7,170</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>800</b>



**SOLID WASTE – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE****For the year ending 30 June**

Forecast	Annual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2034
\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000

**REVENUE**

Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	32,475	33,237	35,380	37,421	38,768	39,941	41,083	42,304	43,249	44,254
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	32	33	34	34	35	36	37	38
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>33,005</b>	<b>33,268</b>	<b>37,912</b>	<b>37,454</b>	<b>38,802</b>	<b>39,975</b>	<b>41,118</b>	<b>42,340</b>	<b>43,286</b>	<b>44,292</b>

**EXPENDITURE**

Employee costs	400	503	520	533	547	560	574	589	604	619
Operating costs	29,075	29,408	30,480	36,784	37,521	37,994	38,508	38,987	39,735	40,446
Support costs/internal charges	538	532	546	577	591	634	703	697	711	781
Interest expenditure	753	826	1,037	1,191	1,222	1,093	967	844	900	915
Depreciation	2,051	2,395	2,951	3,564	3,926	4,081	4,206	4,360	4,456	4,466
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>32,817</b>	<b>33,664</b>	<b>35,534</b>	<b>42,649</b>	<b>43,807</b>	<b>44,362</b>	<b>44,958</b>	<b>45,477</b>	<b>46,406</b>	<b>47,227</b>

**SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX**

<b>188</b>	<b>(396)</b>	<b>2,378</b>	<b>(5,195)</b>	<b>(5,005)</b>	<b>(4,387)</b>	<b>(3,840)</b>	<b>(3,137)</b>	<b>(3,120)</b>	<b>(2,935)</b>
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**TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE**

<b>10,631</b>	<b>15,041</b>	<b>17,035</b>	<b>12,424</b>	<b>8,470</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>7,170</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>800</b>
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**PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT****RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

Surplus/(deficit)

Add capital contributions

Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)

**Total rates funding requirement**

188	(396)	2,378	(5,195)	(5,005)	(4,387)	(3,840)	(3,137)	(3,120)	(2,935)
(500)	-	(2,500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(12,984)	(14,551)	(15,541)	(16,003)	(16,851)	(18,103)	(19,238)	(20,517)	(21,086)	(21,811)
<b>(13,296)</b>	<b>(14,947)</b>	<b>(15,663)</b>	<b>(21,198)</b>	<b>(21,856)</b>	<b>(22,490)</b>	<b>(23,078)</b>	<b>(23,654)</b>	<b>(24,206)</b>	<b>(24,746)</b>

**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

Less asset sales

Less rate funded debt repayment

**Total loan (funding)/repayment**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(10,631)	(15,041)	(17,035)	(12,424)	(8,470)	(4,570)	(5,890)	(7,170)	(660)	(800)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,051	2,395	2,951	3,564	3,926	4,081	4,206	4,360	4,456	4,466
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12,984	14,551	15,541	16,003	16,851	18,103	19,238	20,517	21,086	21,811
<b>4,904</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>3,957</b>	<b>7,143</b>	<b>12,307</b>	<b>17,614</b>	<b>17,554</b>	<b>17,707</b>	<b>24,882</b>	<b>25,477</b>

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

<b>(8,392)</b>	<b>(13,042)</b>	<b>(11,706)</b>	<b>(14,055)</b>	<b>(9,549)</b>	<b>(4,876)</b>	<b>(5,524)</b>	<b>(5,947)</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>731</b>
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# Whakauka me te Manawaroa | Sustainability and Resilience

## Sustainability & Resilience - CAPITAL PROJECTS

For the year ending 30 June	Revised Budget 2025 \$000	Draft budget 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
<b>Project Description</b>										
<b>Capital projects to improve level of service</b>										
105 Western Hutt Road ERT Facility	259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## SUSTAINABILITY & RESILIENCE - Operating Projects >\$250k

For the year ending 30 June	Forecast 2025 \$000	Draft budget 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
<b>Project Description</b>										
Waste Minimisation Projects	1,402	1,433	1,479	1,523	1,566	1,606	1,645	1,683	1,720	1,756
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>1,479</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>1,756</b>

**SUSTAINABILITY & RESILIENCE – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE**
**For the year ending 30 June**

	Forecast	Annual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>REVENUE</b>										
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	122	152	191	237	244	250	256	262	268	274
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	2,191	2,205	2,276	2,344	2,410	2,472	2,532	2,590	2,647	2,703
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>2,467</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>2,722</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>2,852</b>	<b>2,915</b>	<b>2,977</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>										
Employee costs	1,168	939	971	996	1,021	1,046	1,072	1,099	1,127	1,155
Operating costs	2,854	2,764	2,844	2,954	3,021	3,100	3,175	3,248	3,320	3,390
Support costs/internal charges	747	1,104	1,126	1,135	1,188	1,243	1,288	1,309	1,322	1,326
Interest expenditure	128	122	110	103	74	49	30	19	6	44
Depreciation	130	134	134	134	131	131	131	130	64	16
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>5,027</b>	<b>5,063</b>	<b>5,185</b>	<b>5,322</b>	<b>5,435</b>	<b>5,569</b>	<b>5,696</b>	<b>5,805</b>	<b>5,839</b>	<b>5,931</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>(2,714)</b>	<b>(2,706)</b>	<b>(2,718)</b>	<b>(2,741)</b>	<b>(2,781)</b>	<b>(2,847)</b>	<b>(2,908)</b>	<b>(2,953)</b>	<b>(2,924)</b>	<b>(2,954)</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT****RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

Surplus/(deficit)

Add capital contributions

Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)

**Total rates funding requirement**

(2,714)	(2,706)	(2,718)	(2,741)	(2,781)	(2,847)	(2,908)	(2,953)	(2,924)	(2,954)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(19)	(1)
<b>(2,733)</b>	<b>(2,725)</b>	<b>(2,737)</b>	<b>(2,760)</b>	<b>(2,800)</b>	<b>(2,866)</b>	<b>(2,927)</b>	<b>(2,972)</b>	<b>(2,943)</b>	<b>(2,955)</b>

**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

Less asset sales

Less rate funded debt repayment

**Total loan (funding)/repayment**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(259)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	134	134	134	131	131	131	130	64	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	1
<b>(110)</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>17</b>

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

<b>(2,843)</b>	<b>(2,572)</b>	<b>(2,584)</b>	<b>(2,607)</b>	<b>(2,650)</b>	<b>(2,716)</b>	<b>(2,777)</b>	<b>(2,823)</b>	<b>(2,860)</b>	<b>(2,938)</b>
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# Ngā Ratonga Waeture | Regulatory Services

## REGULATORY SERVICES – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual 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
<b>REVENUE</b>										
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	14,491	15,355	17,060	17,605	18,164	18,682	19,208	19,650	20,194	20,653
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	2,293	151	154	158	165	167	171	177	179	182
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>16,784</b>	<b>15,506</b>	<b>17,214</b>	<b>17,763</b>	<b>18,329</b>	<b>18,849</b>	<b>19,379</b>	<b>19,827</b>	<b>20,373</b>	<b>20,835</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>										
Employee costs	11,727	11,391	12,204	12,510	12,822	13,143	13,471	13,808	14,153	14,507
Operating costs	4,621	4,326	4,830	4,975	5,131	5,246	5,372	5,514	5,616	5,733
Support costs/internal charges	6,350	6,479	6,283	6,081	6,424	6,830	7,151	7,214	7,367	7,634
Interest expenditure	341	330	315	300	240	195	156	152	109	44
Depreciation	292	318	244	184	168	168	177	177	177	184
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>23,331</b>	<b>22,844</b>	<b>23,876</b>	<b>24,050</b>	<b>24,785</b>	<b>25,582</b>	<b>26,327</b>	<b>26,865</b>	<b>27,422</b>	<b>28,102</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>(6,547)</b>	<b>(7,338)</b>	<b>(6,662)</b>	<b>(6,287)</b>	<b>(6,456)</b>	<b>(6,733)</b>	<b>(6,948)</b>	<b>(7,038)</b>	<b>(7,049)</b>	<b>(7,267)</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



**PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT****RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

Surplus/(deficit)

Add capital contributions

Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)

**Total rates funding requirement**

(6,547)	(7,338)	(6,662)	(6,287)	(6,456)	(6,733)	(6,948)	(7,038)	(7,049)	(7,267)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(302)	(135)	(140)	(80)	(66)	(79)	(92)	(107)	(114)	(118)
<b>(6,849)</b>	<b>(7,473)</b>	<b>(6,802)</b>	<b>(6,367)</b>	<b>(6,522)</b>	<b>(6,812)</b>	<b>(7,040)</b>	<b>(7,145)</b>	<b>(7,163)</b>	<b>(7,385)</b>

**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

Less asset sales

Less rate funded debt repayment

**Total loan (funding)/repayment**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
292	318	244	184	168	168	177	177	177	184
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
302	135	140	80	66	79	92	107	114	118
<b>594</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>302</b>

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

<b>(6,255)</b>	<b>(7,020)</b>	<b>(6,418)</b>	<b>(6,103)</b>	<b>(6,288)</b>	<b>(6,565)</b>	<b>(6,771)</b>	<b>(6,861)</b>	<b>(6,872)</b>	<b>(7,083)</b>
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# Ngā waka | Transport

## Transport – CAPITAL PROJECTS

For the year ending 30 June

### Project Description

#### Capital projects to meet additional demand

Cross Valley Connections – Growth

Cycling Micro-mobility Programme Growth

Minor Safety Works Growth

Traffic Safety Improvements Growth

Local Area Traffic Management Growth

Pedestrian Crossing New Growth

Road Network Improvements – Growth

Subdivisions Road Improvements

#### Capital projects to improve level of service

Cross Valley Connections

Reconstruction Improvements

Broadband Ducting

Land Purchase For Roads

Substandard Rds Upgrade

Cycling Micromobility Programme

Tupua Horo Nuku Eastern Bays

Traffic Safety Improvements

Local Area Traffic Management

Pedestrian Crossings – New

Road Network Improvements

Bridge Seismic Strengthening Cuba St. Overbridge

Network Resilience – Eastern Hutt Road

Wainuiomata Coast Road Rehabilitation

Pay & Display Extension – New

Ava Pedestrian Bridge

Speed Limit Reversal

	Revised Budget 2025 \$000	Draft budget 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
Cross Valley Connections – Growth	174	61	-	2,158	2,792	1,460	1,472	1,249	-	-
Cycling Micro-mobility Programme Growth	132	238	-	241	595	524	666	422	423	424
Minor Safety Works Growth	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Traffic Safety Improvements Growth	-	-	-	24	24	25	26	26	27	27
Local Area Traffic Management Growth	-	-	-	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Pedestrian Crossing New Growth	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Road Network Improvements – Growth	182	152	127	136	174	168	173	234	239	244
Subdivisions Road Improvements	-	-	-	3,802	3,909	4,010	4,106	4,201	4,293	4,384
Cross Valley Connections	96	1,539	-	33,808	51,867	26,979	27,087	22,920	-	-
Reconstruction Improvements	87	89	92	95	97	100	102	105	107	109
Broadband Ducting	23	23	24	25	26	26	27	27	28	29
Land Purchase For Roads	11	11	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	14
Substandard Rds Upgrade	997	621	321	331	340	349	358	723	739	755
Cycling Micromobility Programme	868	6,041	-	3,775	9,321	8,211	10,439	6,607	6,627	6,646
Tupua Horo Nuku Eastern Bays	23,860	22,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic Safety Improvements	1,022	3,121	2,621	1,159	1,191	1,222	1,251	1,280	1,309	1,336
Local Area Traffic Management	-	-	-	116	119	122	125	128	131	134
Pedestrian Crossings – New	-	-	-	31	32	32	33	34	35	35
Road Network Improvements	780	706	844	819	805	812	810	869	888	907
Bridge Seismic Strengthening Cuba St. Overbridge	2,169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Network Resilience – Eastern Hutt Road	920	14,620	4,600	3,910	4,740	3,500	8,240	-	-	-
Wainuiomata Coast Road Rehabilitation	570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay & Display Extension – New	-	430	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ava Pedestrian Bridge	-	3,000	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speed Limit Reversal	-	252	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Capital projects to replace existing assets**

Area Wide Pavement Treatment	4,450	4,541	4,719	8,276	8,507	8,728	8,937	9,143	9,344	9,541
Pavement Surfacing	3,800	3,877	4,030	2,985	3,069	3,149	3,224	3,298	3,371	3,442
Footpath Resurfacing And Replacement	746	1,955	2,021	485	498	511	524	536	547	559
Minor Road And Footpath Construction	81	82	85	88	90	92	95	97	99	101
Road Reconstruction	253	258	266	355	365	374	383	392	401	409
Wainuiomata Hill Rd Safety Seal	618	631	650	818	841	863	884	904	924	943
Traffic Signal Replacement	185	189	195	201	207	212	217	222	227	232
Minor Safety Works	-	-	-	59	61	62	64	65	67	68
Pedestrian Crossing Renewal	-	-	-	37	38	39	40	40	41	42
Streetlight Lantern Replacement Programme	256	262	270	279	285	292	297	261	267	273
Streetlight Standard Replacement	321	327	337	349	357	365	372	327	334	341
Carpark Resurfacing	56	57	59	60	62	64	65	67	68	70
Bridge Renewals - Norton Park Ave / Nelson Cres	-	-	-	1,123	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estuary Bridge Corrosion Protection	-	1,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pay & Display Extension	335	-	197	355	208	-	-	-	-	234
Transport Resilience Projects	153	2,501	1,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slip Remediation	3,284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,428</b>	<b>68,883</b>	<b>25,352</b>	<b>65,914</b>	<b>90,635</b>	<b>62,309</b>	<b>70,034</b>	<b>54,195</b>	<b>30,554</b>	<b>31,300</b>

**TRANSPORT – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE****For the year ending 30 June**

	Forecast	Annual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>REVENUE</b>										
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	4,489	5,286	5,780	6,191	6,363	6,797	7,025	7,186	7,345	7,499
Operating subsidies	6,594	6,347	6,461	8,854	9,101	9,337	9,562	9,781	9,997	10,207
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	16,624	22,586	7,890	34,557	45,674	31,110	35,084	26,722	14,220	14,453
Capital Grants	6,985	6,908	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	468	744	970	988	1,020	1,219	1,150	1,085	1,053	1,061
Vested assets	555	567	585	603	620	636	651	666	681	695
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	576	669	690	711	731	750	768	785	802	819
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>36,291</b>	<b>43,107</b>	<b>23,576</b>	<b>51,904</b>	<b>63,509</b>	<b>49,849</b>	<b>54,240</b>	<b>46,225</b>	<b>34,098</b>	<b>34,734</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>										
Employee costs	2,542	2,553	2,642	2,755	2,824	2,895	2,967	3,041	3,117	3,195
Operating costs	18,365	19,639	19,877	21,747	22,390	22,984	23,518	24,067	24,608	25,135
Support costs/internal charges	2,573	2,290	2,295	2,211	2,279	2,415	2,570	2,542	2,523	2,682
Interest expenditure	2,054	2,286	1,865	1,195	1,222	694	48	44	45	44
Depreciation	18,345	20,482	22,123	25,037	28,462	33,404	39,162	41,862	43,628	46,964
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>43,879</b>	<b>47,250</b>	<b>48,802</b>	<b>52,945</b>	<b>57,177</b>	<b>62,392</b>	<b>68,265</b>	<b>71,556</b>	<b>73,921</b>	<b>78,020</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>(7,588)</b>	<b>(4,143)</b>	<b>(25,226)</b>	<b>(1,041)</b>	<b>6,332</b>	<b>(12,543)</b>	<b>(14,025)</b>	<b>(25,331)</b>	<b>(39,823)</b>	<b>(43,286)</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>46,428</b>	<b>68,883</b>	<b>25,352</b>	<b>65,914</b>	<b>90,635</b>	<b>62,309</b>	<b>70,034</b>	<b>54,195</b>	<b>30,554</b>	<b>31,300</b>



**PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT****RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

Surplus/(deficit)

Add capital contributions

Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)

**Total rates funding requirement**

(7,588)	(4,143)	(25,226)	(1,041)	6,332	(12,543)	(14,025)	(25,331)	(39,823)	(43,286)
(24,077)	(30,238)	(10,060)	(35,545)	(46,694)	(32,329)	(36,234)	(27,807)	(15,273)	(15,514)
4,419	5,029	6,458	7,797	7,663	7,044	7,118	7,267	7,255	7,620
<b>(27,246)</b>	<b>(29,352)</b>	<b>(28,828)</b>	<b>(28,789)</b>	<b>(32,699)</b>	<b>(37,828)</b>	<b>(43,141)</b>	<b>(45,871)</b>	<b>(47,841)</b>	<b>(51,180)</b>

**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

Less asset sales

Less rate funded debt repayment

**Total loan (funding)/repayment**

(488)	(451)	(127)	(6,365)	(7,498)	(6,192)	(6,448)	(6,136)	(4,987)	(5,084)
(31,404)	(52,685)	(11,013)	(44,080)	(68,550)	(41,366)	(48,485)	(32,707)	(9,877)	(9,963)
(14,536)	(15,747)	(14,212)	(15,469)	(14,587)	(14,751)	(15,101)	(15,352)	(15,690)	(16,253)
24,077	30,238	10,060	35,545	46,694	32,329	36,234	27,807	15,273	15,514
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18,345	20,482	22,123	25,037	28,462	33,404	39,162	41,862	43,628	46,964
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(4,419)	(5,029)	(6,458)	(7,797)	(7,663)	(7,044)	(7,118)	(7,267)	(7,255)	(7,620)
<b>(8,425)</b>	<b>(23,192)</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>(13,129)</b>	<b>(23,142)</b>	<b>(3,620)</b>	<b>(1,756)</b>	<b>8,207</b>	<b>21,092</b>	<b>23,558</b>

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

<b>(35,671)</b>	<b>(52,544)</b>	<b>(28,455)</b>	<b>(41,918)</b>	<b>(55,841)</b>	<b>(41,448)</b>	<b>(44,897)</b>	<b>(37,664)</b>	<b>(26,749)</b>	<b>(27,622)</b>
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# Whanake tāone | City Development

## City Development – CAPITAL PROJECTS

For the year ending 30 June	Revised Budget 2025 \$000	Draft budget 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
<b>Project Description</b>										
<b>Capital projects to meet additional demand</b>										
Urban Growth Strategy Improvements	-	1,539	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Capital projects to improve level of service</b>										
Petone 2040	28	430	230	236	243	249	255	261	267	273
Naenae Town Centre Improvements	1,947	640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wainuiomata Queen Street Development	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Te Wai Takamori o Te Awa Kairangi (RiverLink)	5,400	11,562	17,532	48,493	51,893	39,060	1,278	-	-	-
<b>Capital projects to replace existing assets</b>										
Civic Events Centre Renewal	57	37	805	545	49	492	262	193	701	240
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,532</b>	<b>14,208</b>	<b>18,567</b>	<b>49,274</b>	<b>52,185</b>	<b>39,801</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>513</b>

## CITY DEVELOPMENT – Operating Projects >\$250k

For the year ending 30 June	Forecast 2025 \$000	Draft budget 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
<b>Project Description</b>										
Development Stimulus Package	2,740	1,380	2,810	180	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,740</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>2,810</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**CITY DEVELOPMENT – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE****For the year ending 30 June**

	Forecast	Annual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>REVENUE</b>										
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	87	85	88	90	93	95	98	100	102	104
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	152	882	2,668	561	2,193	10,229	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	1,073	1,093	5,640	5,827	6,019	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	50	52	53	55	56	57	59	60	61
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>8,448</b>	<b>6,531</b>	<b>8,360</b>	<b>10,380</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>										
Employee costs	1,918	1,969	2,038	2,092	2,144	2,198	2,252	2,309	2,367	2,426
Operating costs	6,134	5,715	5,573	2,303	2,214	2,218	2,276	2,400	2,392	2,450
Support costs/internal charges	2,712	3,106	3,127	3,139	3,249	3,400	3,560	3,571	3,627	3,719
Interest expenditure	2,914	3,130	3,629	5,361	7,138	8,806	9,184	9,148	8,849	8,211
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>13,678</b>	<b>13,920</b>	<b>14,367</b>	<b>12,895</b>	<b>14,745</b>	<b>16,622</b>	<b>17,272</b>	<b>17,428</b>	<b>17,235</b>	<b>16,806</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>(12,366)</b>	<b>(11,810)</b>	<b>(5,919)</b>	<b>(6,364)</b>	<b>(6,385)</b>	<b>(6,242)</b>	<b>(17,117)</b>	<b>(17,269)</b>	<b>(17,073)</b>	<b>(16,641)</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>7,532</b>	<b>14,208</b>	<b>18,567</b>	<b>49,274</b>	<b>52,185</b>	<b>39,801</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>513</b>

**PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT****RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

Surplus/(deficit)  
 Add capital contributions  
 Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)  
**Total rates funding requirement**

(12,366)	(11,810)	(5,919)	(6,364)	(6,385)	(6,242)	(17,117)	(17,269)	(17,073)	(16,641)
(152)	(882)	(2,668)	(561)	(2,193)	(10,229)	-	-	-	-
(7)	30	30	32	32	29	27	27	27	28
<b>(12,525)</b>	<b>(12,662)</b>	<b>(8,557)</b>	<b>(6,893)</b>	<b>(8,546)</b>	<b>(16,442)</b>	<b>(17,090)</b>	<b>(17,242)</b>	<b>(17,046)</b>	<b>(16,613)</b>

**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  
 Less asset sales  
 Less rate funded debt repayment  
**Total loan (funding)/repayment**

-	(1,539)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(7,475)	(12,632)	(17,762)	(48,729)	(52,136)	(39,309)	(1,533)	(261)	(267)	(273)
(57)	(37)	(805)	(545)	(49)	(492)	(262)	(193)	(701)	(240)
152	882	2,668	561	2,193	10,229	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,073	1,093	5,640	5,827	6,019	-	-	-	-	-
7	(30)	(30)	(32)	(32)	(29)	(27)	(27)	(27)	(28)
<b>(6,300)</b>	<b>(12,263)</b>	<b>(10,289)</b>	<b>(42,918)</b>	<b>(44,005)</b>	<b>(29,601)</b>	<b>(1,822)</b>	<b>(481)</b>	<b>(995)</b>	<b>(541)</b>

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

<b>(18,825)</b>	<b>(24,925)</b>	<b>(18,846)</b>	<b>(49,811)</b>	<b>(52,551)</b>	<b>(46,043)</b>	<b>(18,912)</b>	<b>(17,723)</b>	<b>(18,041)</b>	<b>(17,154)</b>
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# Hō mātou rangapū hāpori me te mahi ngātahi | Community Partnering and Support

## Community Partnering & Support - CAPITAL PROJECTS

For the year ending 30 June

### Project Description

#### Capital projects to improve level of service

Walter Nash Centre Equipment and Fitout

Walter NashTaita Centre Furniture

Community Hubs – Building Improvements

Decarbonisation Energy Conversion

Community Panel Projects

Community Houses

	Revised Budget 2025 \$000	Draft budget 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
Walter Nash Centre Equipment and Fitout	95	-	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walter NashTaita Centre Furniture	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Hubs – Building Improvements	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion	-	-	-	-	-	499	-	-	-	-
Community Panel Projects	576	-	525	-	-	570	-	-	610	-
Community Houses	-	56	-	-	61	-	-	65	-	-

#### Capital projects to replace existing assets

Belmont Memorial Hall Renewal

Eastbourne Hall Renewal

Epuni Hall Renewal

Wainuiomata Memorial Hall Renewal

Maungaraki Hall Renewal

Walter Nash Centre Renewal

Stokes Valley Hub Renewal

Wainuiomata Hub Renewal

Community Hubs – Furniture & Equipment Replacements

CCTV Replacement

Community Houses Building Renewal

Moera Community Hall Renewal

Treadwell Community Hall Renewal

Hardwick-Smith Lounge Renewal

Hutt Art Society Renewal

Belmont Memorial Hall Renewal	-	23	6	68	1	137	-	54	-	15
Eastbourne Hall Renewal	18	66	34	99	2	130	4	220	-	47
Epuni Hall Renewal	34	54	24	31	1	142	-	25	-	28
Wainuiomata Memorial Hall Renewal	1	33	10	47	8	93	8	59	7	11
Maungaraki Hall Renewal	55	35	205	30	-	413	106	2	-	39
Walter Nash Centre Renewal	111	184	221	532	1	1,111	583	265	-	262
Stokes Valley Hub Renewal	1	73	67	230	15	291	2	150	5	48
Wainuiomata Hub Renewal	15	76	58	322	4	257	1	122	1	80
Community Hubs – Furniture & Equipment Replacements	5	5	5	5	370	6	6	6	6	6
CCTV Replacement	-	156	34	35	36	50	38	39	40	136
Community Houses Building Renewal	72	182	93	309	30	313	12	112	13	-
Moera Community Hall Renewal	74	50	8	89	-	53	43	4	-	28
Treadwell Community Hall Renewal	33	54	24	31	25	27	19	12	9	28
Hardwick-Smith Lounge Renewal	137	17	93	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hutt Art Society Renewal	5	59	61	92	9	216	37	2	-	31

<b>Total</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>4,314</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>766</b>
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**COMMUNITY PARTNERING & SUPPORT – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE**
**For the year ending 30 June**

	Forecast	Annual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>REVENUE</b>										
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	518	98	102	105	90	92	94	97	99	101
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	1,031	1,043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>										
Employee costs	4,284	4,415	3,770	3,865	3,961	4,060	4,161	4,266	4,372	4,482
Operating costs	5,291	4,861	4,829	4,957	4,968	5,110	5,231	5,363	5,495	5,615
Support costs/internal charges	4,302	4,695	4,587	4,395	4,676	5,030	5,305	5,337	5,283	5,561
Interest expenditure	376	353	315	229	18	43	48	44	45	44
Depreciation	1,274	1,380	1,456	1,697	1,823	2,052	2,449	2,523	2,609	2,822
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>15,527</b>	<b>15,704</b>	<b>14,957</b>	<b>15,143</b>	<b>15,446</b>	<b>16,295</b>	<b>17,194</b>	<b>17,533</b>	<b>17,804</b>	<b>18,524</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>(13,973)</b>	<b>(14,557)</b>	<b>(14,849)</b>	<b>(15,032)</b>	<b>(15,350)</b>	<b>(16,197)</b>	<b>(17,094)</b>	<b>(17,429)</b>	<b>(17,698)</b>	<b>(18,416)</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>4,314</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>766</b>



**PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT****RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

Surplus/(deficit)  
 Add capital contributions  
 Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)  
**Total rates funding requirement**

(13,973)	(14,557)	(14,849)	(15,032)	(15,350)	(16,197)	(17,094)	(17,429)	(17,698)	(18,416)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
726	684	702	726	741	763	738	755	874	938
<b>(13,247)</b>	<b>(13,873)</b>	<b>(14,147)</b>	<b>(14,306)</b>	<b>(14,609)</b>	<b>(15,434)</b>	<b>(16,356)</b>	<b>(16,674)</b>	<b>(16,824)</b>	<b>(17,478)</b>

**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  
 Less asset sales  
 Less rate funded debt repayment  
**Total loan (funding)/repayment**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(729)	(61)	(530)	(112)	(67)	(1,075)	(6)	(72)	(617)	(7)
(560)	(1,067)	(944)	(1,942)	(501)	(3,239)	(858)	(1,072)	(81)	(759)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,274	1,380	1,456	1,697	1,823	2,052	2,449	2,523	2,609	2,822
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(726)	(684)	(702)	(726)	(741)	(763)	(738)	(755)	(874)	(938)
<b>(741)</b>	<b>(432)</b>	<b>(720)</b>	<b>(1,083)</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>(3,025)</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>1,118</b>

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

<b>(13,988)</b>	<b>(14,305)</b>	<b>(14,867)</b>	<b>(15,389)</b>	<b>(14,095)</b>	<b>(18,459)</b>	<b>(15,509)</b>	<b>(16,050)</b>	<b>(15,787)</b>	<b>(16,360)</b>
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# Papa rēhia me ngā whenua tāpui | Open Spaces, Parks and Reserves

## Open Spaces, Parks, & Reserves – CAPITAL PROJECTS

For the year ending 30 June

### Project Description

#### Capital projects to meet additional demand

Reserve Developments

Black Creek reserve development

	Revised Budget 2025 \$000	Draft budget 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
Reserve Developments	4,370	3,856	3,914	5,074	4,705	2,720	1,676	445	50	-
Black Creek reserve development	76	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

#### Capital projects to improve level of service

Parks & Gardens Protection Bollards

Avalon Park Development

Car Park Development

Wainuiomata Garden Of Remembrance

Jubilee Park Drainage

Meadowbank Reserve Development Belmont

New Tracks & Track Upgrades

Percy Reserve SH2 Development

Valley Floor Review Implementation

Mountain Bike Park

Minoh Friendship House Improvements

Toilets Upgrade

Naenae Park Changing Rooms

Sportsville Artificial Playing Surface

Memorial Park Synthetic Turf & Changing Rooms

New Cemetery Development, Akatarawa Road

Decarbonisation Energy Conversion (Parks)

Taita Cemetery Improvements

Percy Secenic Reserve Boardwalk

Wainuiomata Garden of Remembrance Improvement

Parks & Reserve Drainage Improvements

Parks & Reserves Security Improvements

Parks & Gardens Protection Bollards	10	10	11	11	11	13	14	14	15	16
Avalon Park Development	-	-	118	-	1,447	-	144	-	-	-
Car Park Development	-	-	-	250	-	-	144	-	-	-
Wainuiomata Garden Of Remembrance	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jubilee Park Drainage	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meadowbank Reserve Development Belmont	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Tracks & Track Upgrades	-	111	-	125	-	137	-	150	-	250
Percy Reserve SH2 Development	-	-	21	-	132	-	144	-	-	-
Valley Floor Review Implementation	-	-	-	-	658	690	-	750	-	805
Mountain Bike Park	54	57	61	64	67	70	73	76	80	83
Minoh Friendship House Improvements	1	38	14	75	1	41	0	60	-	31
Toilets Upgrade	350	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naenae Park Changing Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	1,380	-	-	-	-
Sportsville Artificial Playing Surface	-	971	-	-	2,631	-	-	3,001	-	-
Memorial Park Synthetic Turf & Changing Rooms	-	-	281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Cemetery Development, Akatarawa Road	1,275	-	-	-	-	3,437	-	-	-	-
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion (Parks)	-	440	115	-	122	280	-	-	-	-
Taita Cemetery Improvements	-	51	580	-	45	527	-	60	613	-
Percy Secenic Reserve Boardwalk	-	-	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wainuiomata Garden of Remembrance Improvement	-	-	-	-	45	630	-	-	-	50
Parks & Reserve Drainage Improvements	1,080	1,405	1,804	811	1,089	1,363	1,396	320	491	501
Parks & Reserves Security Improvements	-	164	105	109	112	115	-	-	-	-

**Capital projects to replace existing assets**

Seats & Bins	65	68	73	77	80	85	88	93	97	101
Parks Buildings Capital Renewals	647	1,807	328	677	1,044	140	187	620	1,616	870
Avalon Park Pavilion Renewal	-	-	-	125	-	110	-	74	-	-
Parks Hard Surfaces Renewal	452	1,296	230	1,011	1,071	673	1,193	923	1,324	452
Playgrounds	223	1,161	249	262	276	289	300	315	329	343
Petone Wharf	247	6,490	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Track Renewal	224	114	121	128	134	141	147	154	160	167
Parks Signage & Interpretation	33	65	37	71	40	42	43	46	47	49
Korohiwa Bus Barn Renewal	10	29	53	89	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hutt Rec Artificial Turf Renewal	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hutt Rec Sand Carpet Renewal	-	-	617	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petone Grandstand Renewal	200	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naenae Bowls Renewal	1	22	28	305	-	329	-	71	-	30
Ricoh Sports Centre Renewal	-	78	28	258	-	74	55	261	-	46
Parks & Reserves Drainage Renewals	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,181	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,773</b>	<b>21,377</b>	<b>14,424</b>	<b>10,021</b>	<b>13,709</b>	<b>13,285</b>	<b>6,787</b>	<b>7,434</b>	<b>4,821</b>	<b>3,796</b>

**OPEN SPACES, PARKS & RECREATION – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE**
**For the year ending 30 June**

	Forecast	Annual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>REVENUE</b>										
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	1,652	1,886	2,112	2,177	2,079	2,136	2,189	2,242	2,294	2,344
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	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	112	115	118	122	125	128	131	135	137	140
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>4,770</b>	<b>5,007</b>	<b>5,236</b>	<b>5,306</b>	<b>5,211</b>	<b>5,271</b>	<b>5,327</b>	<b>5,384</b>	<b>5,438</b>	<b>5,491</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>										
Employee costs	1,093	1,099	1,137	1,085	1,112	1,312	1,344	1,378	1,413	1,448
Operating costs	16,737	14,222	14,790	15,408	15,811	16,378	16,909	17,525	18,543	17,225
Support costs/internal charges	940	962	960	961	991	1,050	1,121	1,115	1,112	1,193
Interest expenditure	1,073	1,561	1,861	1,826	1,785	1,853	1,611	1,428	1,087	560
Depreciation	3,635	3,977	4,368	4,913	5,212	5,601	6,112	6,333	6,567	7,122
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>23,478</b>	<b>21,821</b>	<b>23,116</b>	<b>24,193</b>	<b>24,911</b>	<b>26,194</b>	<b>27,097</b>	<b>27,779</b>	<b>28,722</b>	<b>27,548</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>(18,708)</b>	<b>(16,814)</b>	<b>(17,880)</b>	<b>(18,887)</b>	<b>(19,700)</b>	<b>(20,923)</b>	<b>(21,770)</b>	<b>(22,395)</b>	<b>(23,284)</b>	<b>(22,057)</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>9,773</b>	<b>21,377</b>	<b>14,424</b>	<b>10,021</b>	<b>13,709</b>	<b>13,285</b>	<b>6,787</b>	<b>7,434</b>	<b>4,821</b>	<b>3,796</b>



**PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT****RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

Surplus/(deficit)  
 Add capital contributions  
 Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)  
**Total rates funding requirement**

(18,708)	(16,814)	(17,880)	(18,887)	(19,700)	(20,923)	(21,770)	(22,395)	(23,284)	(22,057)
(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)
183	131	1,117	2,104	2,079	2,057	2,005	1,391	(435)	(507)
<b>(21,525)</b>	<b>(19,683)</b>	<b>(19,763)</b>	<b>(19,783)</b>	<b>(20,621)</b>	<b>(21,866)</b>	<b>(22,765)</b>	<b>(24,004)</b>	<b>(26,719)</b>	<b>(25,564)</b>

**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  
 Less asset sales  
 Less rate funded debt repayment  
**Total loan (funding)/repayment**

(4,446)	(4,006)	(3,914)	(5,074)	(4,705)	(2,720)	(1,676)	(445)	(50)	-
(3,224)	(3,439)	(3,246)	(1,445)	(6,358)	(8,683)	(1,916)	(4,432)	(1,198)	(1,737)
(2,103)	(13,932)	(7,264)	(3,502)	(2,646)	(1,882)	(3,195)	(2,557)	(3,573)	(2,059)
3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,635	3,977	4,368	4,913	5,212	5,601	6,112	6,333	6,567	7,122
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(183)	(131)	(1,117)	(2,104)	(2,079)	(2,057)	(2,005)	(1,391)	435	507
<b>(3,321)</b>	<b>(14,531)</b>	<b>(8,173)</b>	<b>(4,212)</b>	<b>(7,576)</b>	<b>(6,741)</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>5,181</b>	<b>6,833</b>

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

<b>(24,846)</b>	<b>(34,214)</b>	<b>(27,936)</b>	<b>(23,995)</b>	<b>(28,197)</b>	<b>(28,607)</b>	<b>(22,445)</b>	<b>(23,496)</b>	<b>(21,538)</b>	<b>(18,731)</b>
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# Ngā herengatanga, auahatanga, akoranga me ngā mahi a te rēhia |

## Connectivity, Creativity, Learning and Recreation

### Connectivity, Creativity, Learning, & Recreation – CAPITAL PROJECTS

For the year ending 30 June	Revised Budget 2025 \$000	Draft budget 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
<b>Project Description</b>										
<b>Capital projects to improve level of service</b>										
Dowse Collection Storage Upgrade	-	-	-	-	112	-	-	-	144	-
Dowse New Artworks	54	56	63	65	73	75	83	85	93	95
Dowse Heat Pump	10	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Little Theatre Improvements	-	-	103	-	-	-	-	196	-	-
Little Theatre Sound and Lighting Improvements	-	67	-	-	-	37	-	-	200	-
McKenzie Pool Renewals	30	162	99	169	13	258	48	77	40	89
Pools Other Improvement Projects	136	138	-	147	-	-	159	163	207	-
Te Ngaengae Pool & Fitness Rebuild	8,847	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RFID Robotic Returns Sorter	-	365	-	-	-	-	235	-	-	-
Libraries Buildings Improvements	50	51	53	54	56	115	59	60	61	63
Civic Events Centre Improvements	50	99	50	50	252	254	102	897	200	204
Eastbourne Library/Community Hub Building Improvements	28	98	99	27	7	85	1	19	1	33
Naenae Fitness Suite Equipment Purchase	103	-	-	-	-	187	-	-	-	-
Petone Settlers Museum New Lighting and Furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	-
Wainuiomata Pool Renewals	19	298	362	67	482	120	152	36,095	25	147
Self Scanning Machines Purchase	-	-	-	-	-	286	-	-	-	-
Stokes Valley Pool Heat Pump	-	-	-	619	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion (Huia Pool)	-	3,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion (Libraries)	-	490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
War Memorial Library Renewal	1	-	3	163	3	8	4	-	1,172	6

**Capital projects to replace existing assets**

Dowse Carpets and Soft Furnishings Gallery and Office

Dowse Office Furniture and Equipment

Dowse Museum Renewal

Dowse Gallery Lighting

Petone Settlers Museum Building &amp; Plant Renewal

Other Pool Projects

Huia Pool Fitness Suite Equipment Replacement

Furniture and Equipment Replacement Programme Libraries

Replace Library Shelving

Libraries Stock Replacement

Huia Pool Boiler Replacement, Hydro/LTS Pool

Petone Settlers Museum Exhibition Furniture and Fittings

Little Theatre Renewal

Petone Library Renewal

Moera Library Renewal

Eastbourne Pool Renewals

Stokes Valley Pool Renewals

Naenae Pool Renewals

Naenae Library Renewal

Wainuiomata Library Renewal

20	46	-	35	34	115	-	78	-	-
-	28	27	55	-	75	47	83	-	-
132	356	314	162	8	330	437	65	12	176
44	-	69	-	85	-	115	-	107	-
4	9	56	54	7	252	10	27	-	20
6,127	-	-	260	112	393	151	200	111	254
-	-	-	302	-	-	-	-	341	-
137	362	46	126	49	69	52	140	54	76
163	123	23	163	56	25	26	26	27	28
681	695	702	644	662	626	641	655	670	684
-	998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	61	-	-	78	-	14
28	123	106	121	2	172	85	60	-	77
120	4,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,354	-	34	9	4	6	4	-	1	9
10	20	50	76	5	566	-	52	-	18
43	101	1,620	391	125	379	376	126	33	208
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	822	-
3	18	29	109	1	65	59	27	-	25
24	42	22	226	-	83	1	88	1	28

<b>Total</b>	<b>18,216</b>	<b>14,434</b>	<b>3,932</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>4,581</b>	<b>2,844</b>	<b>39,296</b>	<b>4,457</b>	<b>2,253</b>
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**CONNECTIVITY, CREATIVITY, LEARNING. & RECREATION – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE**
**For the year ending 30 June**

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>REVENUE</b>										
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	5,729	6,860	7,086	7,305	7,516	7,719	7,912	8,103	8,291	8,482
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	12,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	738	1,223	890	917	942	967	990	1,013	1,035	1,057
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>18,617</b>	<b>8,083</b>	<b>7,976</b>	<b>8,222</b>	<b>8,458</b>	<b>8,686</b>	<b>8,902</b>	<b>9,116</b>	<b>9,326</b>	<b>9,539</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>										
Employee costs	11,724	13,325	13,793	14,058	14,409	14,770	15,138	15,517	15,905	16,303
Operating costs	7,962	8,543	8,689	8,899	9,183	9,461	9,712	9,940	10,190	10,440
Support costs/internal charges	6,749	7,212	7,129	6,941	7,283	7,696	8,047	8,084	8,246	8,507
Interest expenditure	4,322	4,224	3,972	3,862	3,242	2,915	2,506	3,834	3,267	2,341
Depreciation	6,064	7,903	8,398	8,983	8,906	9,054	9,693	10,195	10,763	11,434
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>36,821</b>	<b>41,207</b>	<b>41,981</b>	<b>42,743</b>	<b>43,023</b>	<b>43,896</b>	<b>45,096</b>	<b>47,570</b>	<b>48,371</b>	<b>49,025</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>(18,204)</b>	<b>(33,124)</b>	<b>(34,005)</b>	<b>(34,521)</b>	<b>(34,565)</b>	<b>(35,210)</b>	<b>(36,194)</b>	<b>(38,454)</b>	<b>(39,045)</b>	<b>(39,486)</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>18,216</b>	<b>14,434</b>	<b>3,932</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>4,581</b>	<b>2,845</b>	<b>39,296</b>	<b>4,457</b>	<b>2,253</b>

**PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT****RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

Surplus/(deficit)  
 Add capital contributions  
 Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)  
**Total rates funding requirement**

(18,204)	(33,124)	(34,005)	(34,521)	(34,565)	(35,210)	(36,194)	(38,454)	(39,045)	(39,486)
(12,150)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
401	453	230	195	251	263	226	273	193	201
<b>(29,953)</b>	<b>(32,671)</b>	<b>(33,775)</b>	<b>(34,326)</b>	<b>(34,314)</b>	<b>(34,947)</b>	<b>(35,968)</b>	<b>(38,181)</b>	<b>(38,852)</b>	<b>(39,285)</b>

**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  
 Less asset sales  
 Less rate funded debt repayment  
**Total loan (funding)/repayment**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(9,327)	(6,615)	(833)	(1,362)	(997)	(1,425)	(842)	(37,591)	(2,278)	(638)
(8,889)	(7,819)	(3,099)	(2,733)	(1,211)	(3,156)	(2,003)	(1,705)	(2,179)	(1,615)
12,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6,064	7,903	8,398	8,983	8,906	9,054	9,693	10,195	10,763	11,434
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(401)	(453)	(230)	(195)	(251)	(263)	(226)	(273)	(193)	(201)
<b>(403)</b>	<b>(6,984)</b>	<b>4,236</b>	<b>4,693</b>	<b>6,447</b>	<b>4,210</b>	<b>6,622</b>	<b>(29,374)</b>	<b>6,113</b>	<b>8,980</b>

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

<b>(30,356)</b>	<b>(39,655)</b>	<b>(29,539)</b>	<b>(29,633)</b>	<b>(27,867)</b>	<b>(30,737)</b>	<b>(29,346)</b>	<b>(67,555)</b>	<b>(32,739)</b>	<b>(30,305)</b>
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# Kāwanatanga, ko te rautaki me ngā kiwei o te kete | Governance, Strategy, and Partnerships

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

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>REVENUE</b>										
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	-	199	-	-	218	-	-	234	-	-
<b>Total revenue</b>	-	<b>199</b>	-	-	<b>218</b>	-	-	<b>234</b>	-	-
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>										
Employee costs	1,388	1,428	1,457	1,493	1,552	1,569	1,608	1,672	1,690	1,732
Operating costs	2,188	2,849	2,215	2,295	3,113	2,406	2,479	3,346	2,576	2,646
Support costs/internal charges	4,419	4,536	4,876	4,867	5,065	5,261	5,412	5,522	5,630	5,742
Interest expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	7	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>8,002</b>	<b>8,820</b>	<b>8,552</b>	<b>8,655</b>	<b>9,730</b>	<b>9,236</b>	<b>9,499</b>	<b>10,540</b>	<b>9,896</b>	<b>10,120</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>(8,002)</b>	<b>(8,621)</b>	<b>(8,552)</b>	<b>(8,655)</b>	<b>(9,512)</b>	<b>(9,236)</b>	<b>(9,499)</b>	<b>(10,306)</b>	<b>(9,896)</b>	<b>(10,120)</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



**PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT****RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

Surplus/(deficit)

Add capital contributions

Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)

**Total rates funding requirement**

(8,002)	(8,621)	(8,552)	(8,655)	(9,512)	(9,236)	(9,499)	(10,306)	(9,896)	(10,120)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(1)	(4)	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>(8,003)</b>	<b>(8,625)</b>	<b>(8,556)</b>	<b>(8,655)</b>	<b>(9,512)</b>	<b>(9,236)</b>	<b>(9,499)</b>	<b>(10,306)</b>	<b>(9,896)</b>	<b>(10,120)</b>

**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

Less asset sales

Less rate funded debt repayment

**Total loan (funding)/repayment**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

<b>(7,995)</b>	<b>(8,614)</b>	<b>(8,548)</b>	<b>(8,655)</b>	<b>(9,512)</b>	<b>(9,236)</b>	<b>(9,499)</b>	<b>(10,306)</b>	<b>(9,896)</b>	<b>(10,120)</b>
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# Ratonga rangatōpū | Corporate Services

## Corporate Services – CAPITAL PROJECTS

For the year ending 30 June

### Project Description

#### Capital projects to improve level of service

Other (IT) Projects

Facilities Seismic Strengthening

Vehicle Purchase

IT CCTV

The Pavilion Improvements

	Revised Budget 2025 \$000	Draft budget 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
Other (IT) Projects	57	63	54	863	834	905	804	961	532	989
Facilities Seismic Strengthening	-	1,772	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle Purchase	828	1,629	747	816	846	1,826	831	901	929	1,996
IT CCTV	200	204	211	217	223	229	235	240	245	250
The Pavilion Improvements	126	145	-	-	109	-	-	-	-	-

#### Capital projects to replace existing assets

Pavilion Renewal

Civic Administration Building Renewal

System Renewal

Hardware – IT Infrastructure

Contingent Facilities Management Fund

Defibrillators

Petone Clock Tower Renewal

Pavilion Renewal	33	45	27	214	1	215	5	1,208	-	38
Civic Administration Building Renewal	7	73	125	276	54	278	164	167	320	162
System Renewal	120	61	-	-	-	137	70	-	-	150
Hardware – IT Infrastructure	532	562	527	823	898	859	946	900	1,371	939
Contingent Facilities Management Fund	572	734	758	781	802	823	843	862	881	900
Defibrillators	11	12	24	12	13	26	13	14	28	42
Petone Clock Tower Renewal	-	3	2	-	1	13	-	-	-	1

<b>Total</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>5,302</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>4,002</b>	<b>3,781</b>	<b>5,312</b>	<b>3,911</b>	<b>5,254</b>	<b>4,307</b>	<b>5,467</b>
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## CORPORATE SERVICES – Operating Projects >\$250k

For the year ending 30 June

### Project Description

Go Digital Program

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Draft budget 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
Go Digital Program	3,119	3,548	2,087	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<b>Total</b>	<b>3,119</b>	<b>3,548</b>	<b>2,087</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
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**CORPORATE SERVICES – PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE**
**For the year ending 30 June**

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>REVENUE</b>										
Rates	183,622	208,411	237,172	269,902	306,608	347,081	377,277	410,100	445,778	484,561
User charges	1,685	1,796	1,873	1,947	2,018	2,086	2,151	2,214	2,276	2,337
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	4,200	3,028	3,344	3,107	3,159	3,195	3,260	3,332	3,345	3,363
Dividends from CCOs	104	106	110	113	116	119	122	125	128	130
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	418	355	366	377	388	398	407	417	459	469
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>190,029</b>	<b>213,696</b>	<b>242,865</b>	<b>275,446</b>	<b>312,289</b>	<b>352,879</b>	<b>383,217</b>	<b>416,188</b>	<b>451,986</b>	<b>490,860</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>										
Employee costs	17,443	18,603	18,439	18,889	19,360	19,844	20,339	20,848	21,370	21,904
Operating costs	9,147	8,377	7,394	5,059	4,289	3,499	3,324	2,235	1,524	1,035
Support costs/internal charges	(31,477)	(32,978)	(32,994)	(32,460)	(33,899)	(35,786)	(37,539)	(37,734)	(38,218)	(39,685)
Interest expenditure	4,303	3,221	3,527	3,303	3,351	3,483	3,527	3,672	3,699	3,758
Depreciation	1,096	1,463	1,848	2,269	2,966	3,932	4,549	4,337	4,019	4,348
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>(1,314)</b>	<b>(1,786)</b>	<b>(2,940)</b>	<b>(3,933)</b>	<b>(5,028)</b>	<b>(5,800)</b>	<b>(6,642)</b>	<b>(7,606)</b>	<b>(8,640)</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>189,517</b>	<b>215,010</b>	<b>244,651</b>	<b>278,386</b>	<b>316,222</b>	<b>357,907</b>	<b>389,017</b>	<b>422,830</b>	<b>459,592</b>	<b>499,500</b>
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>5,302</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>4,002</b>	<b>3,781</b>	<b>5,312</b>	<b>3,911</b>	<b>5,254</b>	<b>4,307</b>	<b>5,467</b>

**PROSPECTIVE FUNDING REQUIREMENT****RATES FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

Surplus/(deficit)  
 Add capital contributions  
 Rate funded debt/(debt repayment)  
**Total rates funding requirement**

189,517	215,010	244,651	278,386	316,222	357,907	389,017	422,830	459,592	499,500
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19,391	13,506	(3,896)	(16,586)	(26,412)	(27,090)	(20,601)	(2,030)	(17,493)	(36,023)
<b>208,908</b>	<b>228,516</b>	<b>240,755</b>	<b>261,800</b>	<b>289,810</b>	<b>330,817</b>	<b>368,416</b>	<b>420,800</b>	<b>442,099</b>	<b>463,477</b>

**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  
 Less asset sales  
 Less rate funded debt repayment  
**Total loan (funding)/repayment**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(1,211)	(3,812)	(1,012)	(1,896)	(2,012)	(2,960)	(1,870)	(2,103)	(1,707)	(3,236)
(1,276)	(1,490)	(1,464)	(2,106)	(1,769)	(2,352)	(2,041)	(3,151)	(2,600)	(2,231)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,096	1,463	1,848	2,269	2,966	3,932	4,549	4,337	4,019	4,348
451	210	871	462	503	521	1,122	510	553	569
(19,391)	(13,506)	3,896	16,586	26,412	27,090	20,601	2,030	17,493	36,023
<b>(20,331)</b>	<b>(17,135)</b>	<b>4,139</b>	<b>15,315</b>	<b>26,100</b>	<b>26,231</b>	<b>22,361</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>17,758</b>	<b>35,473</b>

**TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT**

<b>188,577</b>	<b>211,381</b>	<b>244,894</b>	<b>277,115</b>	<b>315,910</b>	<b>357,048</b>	<b>390,777</b>	<b>422,423</b>	<b>459,857</b>	<b>498,950</b>
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# Financial Statements

## Annual Plan 2025-26



**PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE**

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>REVENUE</b>										
Rates funding	111,715	122,874	137,466	148,971	166,832	184,421	189,030	179,044	200,279	223,037
Targeted Rates	71,907	85,537	99,706	120,931	139,776	162,660	188,247	231,056	245,499	261,524
User charges	68,519	73,418	78,829	82,620	85,157	87,911	90,440	92,687	94,923	97,090
Operating subsidies	10,574	11,313	11,642	14,221	14,694	15,151	15,378	15,759	16,139	16,516
Operating grants	11	12	12	13	13	13	13	14	14	14
Capital subsidies	16,776	23,468	10,558	35,118	47,867	41,339	35,084	26,722	14,220	14,453
Capital Grants	20,585	11,667	10,090	49,380	37,390	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	7,918	10,976	13,767	14,214	14,718	17,181	16,633	16,037	15,666	15,715
Vested assets	936	954	984	1,014	1,043	1,071	1,095	1,122	1,146	1,172
Interest earned	4,200	3,028	3,344	3,107	3,159	3,195	3,260	3,332	3,345	3,363
Dividends from CCOs	104	106	110	113	116	119	122	125	128	130
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	1,073	1,093	5,640	5,827	6,019	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	7,389	6,041	4,578	4,715	5,068	4,972	5,091	5,446	5,356	5,469
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>321,707</b>	<b>350,487</b>	<b>376,726</b>	<b>480,244</b>	<b>521,852</b>	<b>518,033</b>	<b>544,393</b>	<b>571,344</b>	<b>596,715</b>	<b>638,483</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>										
Employee costs	53,687	56,225	56,971	58,276	59,752	61,397	62,926	64,527	66,118	67,771
Operating costs	167,196	175,979	176,140	183,836	189,128	192,944	197,855	202,190	206,350	209,187
Support costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance costs	26,694	29,516	36,312	43,109	49,843	57,970	63,960	67,425	68,280	66,250
Depreciation and amortisation	92,441	106,110	117,264	134,453	146,395	161,347	183,827	197,249	211,247	232,338
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>340,018</b>	<b>367,830</b>	<b>386,687</b>	<b>419,674</b>	<b>445,118</b>	<b>473,658</b>	<b>508,568</b>	<b>531,391</b>	<b>551,995</b>	<b>575,546</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>(18,311)</b>	<b>(17,343)</b>	<b>(9,961)</b>	<b>60,570</b>	<b>76,734</b>	<b>44,375</b>	<b>35,825</b>	<b>39,953</b>	<b>44,720</b>	<b>62,937</b>
<b>Tax expense</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) AFTER TAX</b>	<b>(18,216)</b>	<b>(17,343)</b>	<b>(9,961)</b>	<b>60,570</b>	<b>76,734</b>	<b>44,375</b>	<b>35,825</b>	<b>39,953</b>	<b>44,720</b>	<b>62,937</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>										
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains/Losses on asset revaluation	-	-	(504,823)	-	-	706,149	-	-	931,703	-
<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(504,823)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>706,149</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>931,703</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>(18,216)</b>	<b>(17,343)</b>	<b>(514,784)</b>	<b>60,570</b>	<b>76,734</b>	<b>750,524</b>	<b>35,825</b>	<b>39,953</b>	<b>976,423</b>	<b>62,937</b>

**PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET EQUITY**

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>Equity at beginning of the year</b>	3,039,528	3,021,312	3,003,969	2,489,185	2,549,755	2,626,489	3,377,013	3,412,838	3,452,791	4,429,214
Total Comprehensive Income	(18,216)	(17,343)	(514,784)	60,570	76,734	750,524	35,825	39,953	976,423	62,937
<b>EQUITY AT END OF THE YEAR</b>	<b>3,021,312</b>	<b>3,003,969</b>	<b>2,489,185</b>	<b>2,549,755</b>	<b>2,626,489</b>	<b>3,377,013</b>	<b>3,412,838</b>	<b>3,452,791</b>	<b>4,429,214</b>	<b>4,492,151</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>										
<b>Accumulated Funds</b>										
Opening balance	721,208	703,190	685,923	677,222	738,701	814,338	856,529	888,871	924,868	965,502
Interest allocated to reserves	(1,248)	(838)	(814)	(796)	(817)	(860)	(928)	(1,006)	(1,086)	(1,130)
Other transfers to reserves	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)
Transfers from reserves	4,446	3,914	5,074	4,705	2,720	1,676	445	50	-	1,900
Net surplus / (deficit) after tax	(18,216)	(17,343)	(9,961)	60,570	76,734	44,375	35,825	39,953	44,720	62,937
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>703,190</b>	<b>685,923</b>	<b>677,222</b>	<b>738,701</b>	<b>814,338</b>	<b>856,529</b>	<b>888,871</b>	<b>924,868</b>	<b>965,502</b>	<b>1,026,209</b>
<b>Council Created Reserves</b>										
Opening balance	42,978	42,778	42,701	41,440	40,530	41,626	43,809	47,291	51,246	55,331
Transfers to accumulated funds	(4,446)	(3,914)	(5,074)	(4,705)	(2,720)	(1,676)	(445)	(50)	-	(1,900)
Transfers from accumulated funds	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Interest earned	1,246	837	813	795	816	859	927	1,005	1,085	1,129
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>42,778</b>	<b>42,701</b>	<b>41,440</b>	<b>40,530</b>	<b>41,626</b>	<b>43,809</b>	<b>47,291</b>	<b>51,246</b>	<b>55,331</b>	<b>57,560</b>
<b>Restricted Reserves</b>										
Opening balance	58	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
Transfers to accumulated funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers from accumulated funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Asset Revaluation Reserves</b>										
Opening balance	2,275,284	2,275,284	2,275,284	1,770,461	1,770,461	1,770,461	2,476,610	2,476,610	2,476,610	3,408,313
Changes in asset value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valuation gains (losses) taken to equity	-	-	(504,823)	-	-	706,149	-	-	931,703	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>2,275,284</b>	<b>2,275,284</b>	<b>1,770,461</b>	<b>1,770,461</b>	<b>1,770,461</b>	<b>2,476,610</b>	<b>2,476,610</b>	<b>2,476,610</b>	<b>3,408,313</b>	<b>3,408,313</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<b>3,021,312</b>	<b>3,003,969</b>	<b>2,489,185</b>	<b>2,549,755</b>	<b>2,626,489</b>	<b>3,377,013</b>	<b>3,412,838</b>	<b>3,452,791</b>	<b>4,429,214</b>	<b>4,492,151</b>



**PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

As at 30 June

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>										
Cash and cash equivalents	18,430	17,312	11,632	5,769	(284)	(319)	(350)	(381)	(412)	(442)
Debtors and other receivables	21,264	21,732	22,434	23,114	23,752	24,369	24,964	25,538	26,091	26,644
Derivative financial instruments	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Non-current assets held for sale	1,303	6,511	6,289	6,522	521	1,122	510	553	569	1,223
Inventories	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250
Prepayments	7,983	7,983	7,983	7,983	7,983	7,983	7,983	7,983	7,983	7,983
Accrued interest	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>51,292</b>	<b>55,850</b>	<b>50,650</b>	<b>45,700</b>	<b>34,284</b>	<b>35,467</b>	<b>35,419</b>	<b>36,005</b>	<b>36,543</b>	<b>37,720</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>										
Property, plant and equipment	3,355,237	3,371,974	2,963,973	3,110,819	3,259,072	4,169,386	4,282,122	4,344,518	5,309,249	5,315,286
Assets under construction	145,936	244,633	297,295	296,728	377,987	321,058	280,614	273,069	242,465	221,404
Intangible assets	285	451	369	302	235	170	105	77	57	37
Derivative financial instruments	4,092	4,092	4,092	4,092	4,092	4,092	4,092	4,092	4,092	4,092
Investment in subsidiaries	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083	1,083
Investment in associates	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Investment in CCOs and similar entities	72,254	75,654	76,654	76,654	76,654	77,654	78,654	78,654	78,654	78,654
Other financial assets	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>3,579,542</b>	<b>3,698,542</b>	<b>3,344,121</b>	<b>3,490,333</b>	<b>3,719,778</b>	<b>4,574,098</b>	<b>4,647,325</b>	<b>4,702,148</b>	<b>5,636,255</b>	<b>5,621,211</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,630,834</b>	<b>3,754,392</b>	<b>3,394,771</b>	<b>3,536,033</b>	<b>3,754,062</b>	<b>4,609,565</b>	<b>4,682,744</b>	<b>4,738,153</b>	<b>5,672,798</b>	<b>5,658,931</b>

**CURRENT LIABILITIES**

Cash and cash equivalents  
 Borrowings - current  
 Derivative financial instruments  
 Creditors and other payables  
 Employee entitlements  
 Other liabilities  
**Total current liabilities**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56,503	70,545	85,981	93,962	107,994	118,382	121,994	123,399	119,062	111,200
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24,298	24,298	24,298	24,298	24,298	24,298	24,298	24,298	24,298	24,298
5,206	5,321	5,492	5,659	5,815	5,966	6,112	6,252	6,388	6,523
6,506	6,649	6,864	7,072	7,267	7,456	7,638	7,814	7,983	8,152
<b>92,513</b>	<b>106,813</b>	<b>122,635</b>	<b>130,991</b>	<b>145,374</b>	<b>156,102</b>	<b>160,042</b>	<b>161,763</b>	<b>157,731</b>	<b>150,173</b>

**NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES**

Borrowings - non current  
 Employee entitlements  
 Derivative financial instruments  
 Provisions  
**Total non-current liabilities**

508,530	634,946	774,011	846,078	972,737	1,066,746	1,099,924	1,113,432	1,075,469	1,006,004
372	380	392	404	416	426	437	447	456	466
84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
8,023	8,200	8,464	8,721	8,962	9,194	9,419	9,636	9,844	10,053
<b>517,009</b>	<b>643,610</b>	<b>782,951</b>	<b>855,287</b>	<b>982,199</b>	<b>1,076,450</b>	<b>1,109,864</b>	<b>1,123,599</b>	<b>1,085,853</b>	<b>1,016,607</b>

**Total liabilities**

<b>609,522</b>	<b>750,423</b>	<b>905,586</b>	<b>986,278</b>	<b>1,127,573</b>	<b>1,232,552</b>	<b>1,269,906</b>	<b>1,285,362</b>	<b>1,243,584</b>	<b>1,166,780</b>
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**NET ASSETS**

**Represented by:**  
**EQUITY**

Accumulated funds  
 Restricted reserves  
 Council created reserves  
 Revaluation reserves  
**TOTAL EQUITY**

<b>3,021,312</b>	<b>3,003,969</b>	<b>2,489,185</b>	<b>2,549,755</b>	<b>2,626,489</b>	<b>3,377,013</b>	<b>3,412,838</b>	<b>3,452,791</b>	<b>4,429,214</b>	<b>4,492,151</b>
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703,190	685,923	677,222	738,701	814,338	856,529	888,871	924,868	965,502	1,026,209
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
42,778	42,701	41,440	40,530	41,626	43,809	47,291	51,246	55,331	57,560
2,275,284	2,275,284	1,770,461	1,770,461	1,770,461	2,476,610	2,476,610	2,476,610	3,408,313	3,408,313
<b>3,021,312</b>	<b>3,003,969</b>	<b>2,489,185</b>	<b>2,549,755</b>	<b>2,626,489</b>	<b>3,377,013</b>	<b>3,412,838</b>	<b>3,452,791</b>	<b>4,429,214</b>	<b>4,492,151</b>

**PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>										
<b>Cash was provided from:</b>										
Receipts from rates and levies - Council	183,622	208,411	237,172	269,902	306,608	347,081	377,277	410,100	445,778	484,561
User charges and other income	157,824	136,427	128,774	199,601	204,269	165,950	162,044	156,091	145,765	148,704
Interest received	4,200	3,028	3,344	3,107	3,159	3,195	3,260	3,332	3,345	3,363
Dividends received	104	106	110	113	116	119	122	125	128	130
Receipts from rates and levies - GWRC	45,712	46,718	48,226	49,689	51,060	52,386	53,666	54,900	56,089	57,277
Net GST received from Inland Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>391,462</b>	<b>394,690</b>	<b>417,626</b>	<b>522,412</b>	<b>565,212</b>	<b>568,731</b>	<b>596,369</b>	<b>624,548</b>	<b>651,105</b>	<b>694,035</b>
<b>Cash was applied to:</b>										
Payments to employees	(53,628)	(56,332)	(57,130)	(58,431)	(59,896)	(61,538)	(63,061)	(64,657)	(66,245)	(67,896)
Payments to suppliers	(184,260)	(175,429)	(175,319)	(183,037)	(188,380)	(192,221)	(197,156)	(201,517)	(205,701)	(208,539)
Interest paid	(26,694)	(29,516)	(36,312)	(43,109)	(49,843)	(57,970)	(63,960)	(67,425)	(68,280)	(66,250)
Rates and levies passed to GWRC	(45,712)	(46,718)	(48,226)	(49,689)	(51,060)	(52,386)	(53,666)	(54,900)	(56,089)	(57,277)
Net GST paid to Inland Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>(310,294)</b>	<b>(307,995)</b>	<b>(316,987)</b>	<b>(334,266)</b>	<b>(349,179)</b>	<b>(364,115)</b>	<b>(377,843)</b>	<b>(388,499)</b>	<b>(396,315)</b>	<b>(399,962)</b>
<b>Net cash inflows from operating activities</b>	<b>81,168</b>	<b>86,695</b>	<b>100,639</b>	<b>188,146</b>	<b>216,033</b>	<b>204,616</b>	<b>218,526</b>	<b>236,049</b>	<b>254,790</b>	<b>294,073</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>										
<b>Cash was provided from:</b>										
Sale of property, plant and equipment	1,524	1,303	6,511	6,289	6,522	521	1,122	510	553	569
Other investment receipts	-	-	-	-	-	(1,000)	(1,000)	-	-	-
	<b>1,524</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>6,511</b>	<b>6,289</b>	<b>6,522</b>	<b>(479)</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>569</b>
<b>Cash was applied to:</b>										
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(145,613)	(244,474)	(297,245)	(295,888)	(377,193)	(320,049)	(279,793)	(272,123)	(241,948)	(220,311)
Less UHCC capital contribution	6,885	18,459	30,964	16,382	8,688	12,489	25,145	21,566	29,391	4,059
Purchase of assets under construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of intangible assets	(323)	(159)	(50)	(840)	(794)	(1,009)	(821)	(946)	(517)	(1,093)
Other investments and payments	(10,000)	(3,400)	(1,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>(149,051)</b>	<b>(229,574)</b>	<b>(267,331)</b>	<b>(280,346)</b>	<b>(369,299)</b>	<b>(308,569)</b>	<b>(255,469)</b>	<b>(251,503)</b>	<b>(213,074)</b>	<b>(217,345)</b>
<b>Net cash outflows from investing activities</b>	<b>(147,527)</b>	<b>(228,271)</b>	<b>(260,820)</b>	<b>(274,057)</b>	<b>(362,777)</b>	<b>(309,048)</b>	<b>(255,347)</b>	<b>(250,993)</b>	<b>(212,521)</b>	<b>(216,776)</b>



**CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES****Cash was provided from:**

Proceeds from borrowing

94,333	196,961	225,046	166,029	234,653	212,391	155,172	136,907	81,099	41,735
<b>94,333</b>	<b>196,961</b>	<b>225,046</b>	<b>166,029</b>	<b>234,653</b>	<b>212,391</b>	<b>155,172</b>	<b>136,907</b>	<b>81,099</b>	<b>41,735</b>

**Cash was applied to:**

Repayment of borrowing

(40,000)	(56,503)	(70,545)	(85,981)	(93,962)	(107,994)	(118,382)	(121,994)	(123,399)	(119,062)
<b>(40,000)</b>	<b>(56,503)</b>	<b>(70,545)</b>	<b>(85,981)</b>	<b>(93,962)</b>	<b>(107,994)</b>	<b>(118,382)</b>	<b>(121,994)</b>	<b>(123,399)</b>	<b>(119,062)</b>

**Net cash inflows/(outflows) from financing activities**

<b>54,333</b>	<b>140,458</b>	<b>154,501</b>	<b>80,048</b>	<b>140,691</b>	<b>104,397</b>	<b>36,790</b>	<b>14,913</b>	<b>(42,300)</b>	<b>(77,327)</b>
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Net increase/(decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft

(12,026)	(1,118)	(5,680)	(5,863)	(6,053)	(35)	(31)	(31)	(31)	(30)
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Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft at beginning of the year

30,456	18,430	17,312	11,632	5,769	(284)	(319)	(350)	(381)	(412)
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**Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft at end of the year**

<b>18,430</b>	<b>17,312</b>	<b>11,632</b>	<b>5,769</b>	<b>(284)</b>	<b>(319)</b>	<b>(350)</b>	<b>(381)</b>	<b>(412)</b>	<b>(442)</b>
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**Cash balance at end of the year comprises:**

Cash and on call deposits

18,430	17,312	11,632	5,769	(284)	(319)	(350)	(381)	(412)	(442)
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Short term deposits

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Bank overdraft

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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**Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft at end of the year**

<b>18,430</b>	<b>17,312</b>	<b>11,632</b>	<b>5,769</b>	<b>(284)</b>	<b>(319)</b>	<b>(350)</b>	<b>(381)</b>	<b>(412)</b>	<b>(442)</b>
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# Funding Impact Statements

## Annual Plan 2025-26

# Ngā puna wai | Water Supply

## WATER SUPPLY – FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	27,894	34,310	39,456	45,375	52,181	60,008	69,009	92,752	95,048	98,535
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	6,010	7,024	7,466	7,800	8,032	8,276	8,543	8,605	8,838	9,034
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	127	129	133	137	141	145	148	152	155	159
<b>Total operating funding (A)</b>	<b>34,031</b>	<b>41,463</b>	<b>47,055</b>	<b>53,312</b>	<b>60,354</b>	<b>68,429</b>	<b>77,700</b>	<b>101,509</b>	<b>104,041</b>	<b>107,728</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>										
Payments to staff and suppliers	33,945	42,907	40,663	42,602	43,911	45,580	47,490	48,245	49,626	50,807
Finance costs	4,918	6,130	8,448	12,216	15,767	18,799	21,469	21,908	21,732	21,349
Internal charges and overheads applied	594	564	562	586	584	605	652	637	652	695
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding (B)</b>	<b>39,457</b>	<b>49,601</b>	<b>49,673</b>	<b>55,404</b>	<b>60,262</b>	<b>64,984</b>	<b>69,611</b>	<b>70,790</b>	<b>72,010</b>	<b>72,851</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)</b>	<b>(5,426)</b>	<b>(8,138)</b>	<b>(2,618)</b>	<b>(2,092)</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>3,445</b>	<b>8,089</b>	<b>30,719</b>	<b>32,031</b>	<b>34,877</b>

**Sources of capital funding**

Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	1,822	2,868	3,694	3,711	3,769	4,446	4,154	3,876	3,757
Increase (decrease) in debt	38,538	33,416	50,672	76,215	76,389	38,877	28,582	2,659	(579)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total sources of capital funding (C)</b>	<b>40,360</b>	<b>36,284</b>	<b>54,366</b>	<b>79,926</b>	<b>80,158</b>	<b>43,323</b>	<b>32,736</b>	<b>6,535</b>	<b>14,616</b>

**Application of capital funding**

Capital expenditure									
- to meet additional demand	1,314	3,817	17,558	40,268	39,611	19,081	20,807	18,135	11,055
- to improve level of service	7,201	10,216	23,514	27,273	26,440	8,991	3,337	3,565	4,958
- to replace existing assets	26,419	14,113	10,676	10,293	14,199	18,696	16,681	15,554	33,480
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding (D)</b>	<b>34,934</b>	<b>28,146</b>	<b>51,748</b>	<b>77,834</b>	<b>80,250</b>	<b>46,768</b>	<b>40,825</b>	<b>37,254</b>	<b>49,493</b>

**Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)**

<b>5,426</b>	<b>8,138</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>(92)</b>	<b>(3,445)</b>	<b>(8,089)</b>	<b>(30,719)</b>	<b>(32,031)</b>	<b>(34,877)</b>
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**Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))**

<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
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# Waiparu | Wastewater

## WASTEWATER – FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	30,542	36,100	44,404	54,172	65,549	79,969	95,963	114,450	126,042	138,036
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	3,971	4,957	5,171	5,357	5,583	5,803	5,805	5,967	6,131	6,297
Fees and charges	1,248	1,626	1,678	1,728	1,776	1,822	1,866	1,909	1,951	1,992
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	127	129	133	137	141	145	148	152	155	159
<b>Total operating funding (A)</b>	<b>35,888</b>	<b>42,812</b>	<b>51,386</b>	<b>61,394</b>	<b>73,049</b>	<b>87,739</b>	<b>103,782</b>	<b>122,478</b>	<b>134,279</b>	<b>146,484</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>										
Payments to staff and suppliers	23,014	24,059	25,023	26,257	27,409	28,173	28,510	29,434	30,318	31,267
Finance costs	5,013	6,811	10,189	13,203	15,254	18,463	21,884	22,955	24,348	24,520
Internal charges and overheads applied	1,087	1,053	1,059	1,104	1,107	1,144	1,216	1,203	1,230	1,297
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding (B)</b>	<b>29,114</b>	<b>31,923</b>	<b>36,271</b>	<b>40,564</b>	<b>43,770</b>	<b>47,780</b>	<b>51,610</b>	<b>53,592</b>	<b>55,896</b>	<b>57,084</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)</b>	<b>6,774</b>	<b>10,889</b>	<b>15,115</b>	<b>20,830</b>	<b>29,279</b>	<b>39,959</b>	<b>52,172</b>	<b>68,886</b>	<b>78,383</b>	<b>89,400</b>



**Sources of capital funding**

Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	6,885	18,459	30,964	16,382	8,688	12,489	25,145	21,566	29,391	4,059
Development & financial contributions	2,144	3,536	4,886	5,182	5,496	6,739	6,568	6,358	6,218	6,260
Increase (decrease) in debt	16,108	41,403	68,086	45,807	28,354	24,827	23,046	(8,278)	1,198	(8,360)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total sources of capital funding (C)</b>	<b>25,137</b>	<b>63,398</b>	<b>103,936</b>	<b>67,371</b>	<b>42,538</b>	<b>44,055</b>	<b>54,759</b>	<b>19,646</b>	<b>36,807</b>	<b>1,959</b>

**Application of capital funding**

Capital expenditure										
- to meet additional demand	294	7,675	10,893	21,291	29,416	29,685	7,195	121	125	7,220
- to improve level of service	5,589	5,798	19,448	19,744	3,611	28,132	37,696	15,864	13,553	27,671
- to replace existing assets	26,028	60,814	88,710	47,166	38,790	26,197	62,040	72,547	101,512	56,468
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding (D)</b>	<b>31,911</b>	<b>74,287</b>	<b>119,051</b>	<b>88,201</b>	<b>71,817</b>	<b>84,014</b>	<b>106,931</b>	<b>88,532</b>	<b>115,190</b>	<b>91,359</b>

**Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)**

<b>(6,774)</b>	<b>(10,889)</b>	<b>(15,115)</b>	<b>(20,830)</b>	<b>(29,279)</b>	<b>(39,959)</b>	<b>(52,172)</b>	<b>(68,886)</b>	<b>(78,383)</b>	<b>(89,400)</b>
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**Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))**

<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
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# Waiāwhā | Stormwater

## STORMWATER – FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	12,309	13,832	17,608	20,279	22,908	25,136	26,838	25,995	30,071	34,877
Targeted rates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	12
Fees and charges	13	13	13	14	14	15	15	15	16	16
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	127	129	133	137	141	145	148	152	155	159
<b>Total operating funding (A)</b>	<b>12,458</b>	<b>13,983</b>	<b>17,764</b>	<b>20,440</b>	<b>23,073</b>	<b>25,307</b>	<b>27,012</b>	<b>26,173</b>	<b>30,253</b>	<b>35,064</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>										
Payments to staff and suppliers	7,863	8,309	8,933	9,596	10,167	10,795	11,351	11,886	12,407	12,998
Finance costs	499	522	1,044	320	530	1,577	2,530	3,377	4,193	4,420
Internal charges and overheads applied	466	445	444	463	462	478	514	503	515	548
Other operating funding applications	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total applications of operating funding (B)</b>	<b>8,828</b>	<b>9,276</b>	<b>10,421</b>	<b>10,379</b>	<b>11,159</b>	<b>12,850</b>	<b>14,395</b>	<b>15,766</b>	<b>17,115</b>	<b>17,966</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>4,707</b>	<b>7,343</b>	<b>10,061</b>	<b>11,914</b>	<b>12,457</b>	<b>12,617</b>	<b>10,407</b>	<b>13,138</b>	<b>17,098</b>

**Sources of capital funding**

Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure
Development & financial contributions
Increase (decrease) in debt
Gross proceeds from sale of assets
Lump sum contributions
Other dedicated capital funding

950	4,759	6,390	49,380	37,390	-	-	-	-	-
484	828	1,217	1,333	1,433	1,777	1,761	1,718	1,661	1,637
1,566	2,472	14,008	(6,708)	6,993	21,772	19,572	19,957	20,708	13,275
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>3,000</b>	<b>8,059</b>	<b>21,615</b>	<b>44,005</b>	<b>45,816</b>	<b>23,549</b>	<b>21,333</b>	<b>21,675</b>	<b>22,369</b>	<b>14,912</b>

**Total sources of capital funding (C)****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

2,425	7,754	18,245	36,568	42,557	15,113	9,921	9,707	6,257	1,494
1,137	1,618	3,798	4,395	9,056	14,138	19,534	19,857	23,366	27,695
3,068	3,394	6,915	13,103	6,117	6,755	4,495	2,518	5,884	2,821
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>6,630</b>	<b>12,766</b>	<b>28,958</b>	<b>54,066</b>	<b>57,730</b>	<b>36,006</b>	<b>33,950</b>	<b>32,082</b>	<b>35,507</b>	<b>32,010</b>

**Total applications of capital funding (D)****Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)**

<b>(3,630)</b>	<b>(4,707)</b>	<b>(7,343)</b>	<b>(10,061)</b>	<b>(11,914)</b>	<b>(12,457)</b>	<b>(12,617)</b>	<b>(10,407)</b>	<b>(13,138)</b>	<b>(17,098)</b>
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**Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))**

<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
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# Para | Solid Waste

## SOLID WASTE - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	13,296	14,947	15,663	21,198	21,856	22,490	23,078	23,654	24,206	24,746
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	32,475	33,237	35,380	37,421	38,768	39,941	41,083	42,304	43,249	44,254
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	30	31	32	33	34	34	35	36	37	38
<b>Total operating funding (A)</b>	<b>45,801</b>	<b>48,215</b>	<b>51,075</b>	<b>58,652</b>	<b>60,658</b>	<b>62,465</b>	<b>64,196</b>	<b>65,994</b>	<b>67,492</b>	<b>69,038</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>										
Payments to staff and suppliers	29,475	29,911	31,000	37,317	38,068	38,554	39,082	39,576	40,339	41,065
Finance costs	753	826	1,037	1,191	1,222	1,093	967	844	900	915
Internal charges and overheads applied	538	532	546	577	591	634	703	697	711	781
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding (B)</b>	<b>30,766</b>	<b>31,269</b>	<b>32,583</b>	<b>39,085</b>	<b>39,881</b>	<b>40,281</b>	<b>40,752</b>	<b>41,117</b>	<b>41,950</b>	<b>42,761</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)</b>	<b>15,035</b>	<b>16,946</b>	<b>18,492</b>	<b>19,567</b>	<b>20,777</b>	<b>22,184</b>	<b>23,444</b>	<b>24,877</b>	<b>25,542</b>	<b>26,277</b>

**Sources of capital funding**

Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure
Development & financial contributions
Increase (decrease) in debt
Gross proceeds from sale of assets
Lump sum contributions
Other dedicated capital funding
<b>Total sources of capital funding (C)</b>

500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(4,904)	(1,905)	(3,957)	(7,143)	(12,307)	(17,614)	(17,554)	(17,707)	(24,882)	(25,477)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>(4,404)</b>	<b>(1,905)</b>	<b>(1,457)</b>	<b>(7,143)</b>	<b>(12,307)</b>	<b>(17,614)</b>	<b>(17,554)</b>	<b>(17,707)</b>	<b>(24,882)</b>	<b>(25,477)</b>

**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
<b>Total applications of capital funding (D)</b>

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,631	15,041	17,035	12,424	8,470	4,570	5,890	7,170	660	800
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>10,631</b>	<b>15,041</b>	<b>17,035</b>	<b>12,424</b>	<b>8,470</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>7,170</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>800</b>

**Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)**

<b>(15,035)</b>	<b>(16,946)</b>	<b>(18,492)</b>	<b>(19,567)</b>	<b>(20,777)</b>	<b>(22,184)</b>	<b>(23,444)</b>	<b>(24,877)</b>	<b>(25,542)</b>	<b>(26,277)</b>
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**Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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# Whakauka me te Manawaroa | Sustainability and Resilience

## SUSTAINABILITY & RESILIENCE – FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	2,229	2,342	2,667	2,919	3,113	3,143	3,071	2,804	2,998	3,263
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	122	152	191	237	244	250	256	262	268	274
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	2,191	2,205	2,276	2,344	2,410	2,472	2,532	2,590	2,647	2,703
<b>Total operating funding (A)</b>	<b>4,542</b>	<b>4,699</b>	<b>5,134</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>5,767</b>	<b>5,865</b>	<b>5,859</b>	<b>5,656</b>	<b>5,913</b>	<b>6,240</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>										
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,022	3,703	3,815	3,950	4,042	4,146	4,247	4,347	4,447	4,545
Finance costs	128	122	110	103	74	49	30	19	6	44
Internal charges and overheads applied	747	1,104	1,126	1,135	1,188	1,243	1,288	1,309	1,322	1,326
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding (B)</b>	<b>4,897</b>	<b>4,929</b>	<b>5,051</b>	<b>5,188</b>	<b>5,304</b>	<b>5,438</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>5,675</b>	<b>5,775</b>	<b>5,915</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)</b>	<b>(355)</b>	<b>(230)</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>(19)</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>325</b>

**Sources of capital funding**

Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure  
 Development & financial contributions  
 Increase (decrease) in debt  
 Gross proceeds from sale of assets  
 Lump sum contributions  
 Other dedicated capital funding

**Total sources of capital funding (C)**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
614	230	(83)	(312)	(463)	(427)	(294)	19	(138)	(325)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>614</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>(83)</b>	<b>(312)</b>	<b>(463)</b>	<b>(427)</b>	<b>(294)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>(138)</b>	<b>(325)</b>

**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)**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>259</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)**

<b>355</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>(83)</b>	<b>(312)</b>	<b>(463)</b>	<b>(427)</b>	<b>(294)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>(138)</b>	<b>(325)</b>
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**Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))**

<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
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# Ngā Ratonga Waeture | Regulatory Services

## REGULATORY SERVICES – FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	5,585	6,422	6,629	6,733	7,252	7,471	7,386	6,742	7,297	8,156
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	14,491	15,355	17,060	17,605	18,164	18,682	19,208	19,650	20,194	20,653
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	2,293	151	154	158	165	167	171	177	179	182
<b>Total operating funding (A)</b>	<b>22,369</b>	<b>21,928</b>	<b>23,843</b>	<b>24,496</b>	<b>25,581</b>	<b>26,320</b>	<b>26,765</b>	<b>26,569</b>	<b>27,670</b>	<b>28,991</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>										
Payments to staff and suppliers	16,348	15,717	17,034	17,485	17,953	18,389	18,843	19,322	19,769	20,240
Finance costs	341	330	315	300	240	195	156	152	109	44
Internal charges and overheads applied	6,350	6,479	6,283	6,081	6,424	6,830	7,151	7,214	7,367	7,634
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding (B)</b>	<b>23,039</b>	<b>22,526</b>	<b>23,632</b>	<b>23,866</b>	<b>24,617</b>	<b>25,414</b>	<b>26,150</b>	<b>26,688</b>	<b>27,245</b>	<b>27,918</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)</b>	<b>(670)</b>	<b>(598)</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>(119)</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>1,073</b>

**Sources of capital funding**

Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure  
 Development & financial contributions  
 Increase (decrease) in debt  
 Gross proceeds from sale of assets  
 Lump sum contributions  
 Other dedicated capital funding

**Total sources of capital funding (C)**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
670	598	(211)	(630)	(964)	(906)	(615)	119	(425)	(1,073)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>670</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>(211)</b>	<b>(630)</b>	<b>(964)</b>	<b>(906)</b>	<b>(615)</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>(425)</b>	<b>(1,073)</b>

**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)**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)**

<b>670</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>(211)</b>	<b>(630)</b>	<b>(964)</b>	<b>(906)</b>	<b>(615)</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>(425)</b>	<b>(1,073)</b>
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**Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))**

<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
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# Ngā waka | Transport

## TRANSPORT – FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	22,217	25,225	28,096	30,445	36,360	41,487	45,263	43,284	48,736	56,523
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	6,594	6,347	6,461	8,854	9,101	9,337	9,562	9,781	9,997	10,207
Fees and charges	4,489	5,286	5,780	6,191	6,363	6,797	7,025	7,186	7,345	7,499
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,131	1,236	1,275	1,314	1,351	1,386	1,419	1,451	1,483	1,514
<b>Total operating funding (A)</b>	<b>34,431</b>	<b>38,094</b>	<b>41,612</b>	<b>46,804</b>	<b>53,175</b>	<b>59,007</b>	<b>63,269</b>	<b>61,702</b>	<b>67,561</b>	<b>75,743</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>										
Payments to staff and suppliers	20,907	22,192	22,519	24,502	25,214	25,879	26,485	27,108	27,725	28,330
Finance costs	2,054	2,286	1,865	1,195	1,222	694	48	44	45	44
Internal charges and overheads applied	2,573	2,290	2,295	2,211	2,279	2,415	2,570	2,542	2,523	2,682
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding (B)</b>	<b>25,534</b>	<b>26,768</b>	<b>26,679</b>	<b>27,908</b>	<b>28,715</b>	<b>28,988</b>	<b>29,103</b>	<b>29,694</b>	<b>30,293</b>	<b>31,056</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)</b>	<b>8,897</b>	<b>11,326</b>	<b>14,933</b>	<b>18,896</b>	<b>24,460</b>	<b>30,019</b>	<b>34,166</b>	<b>32,008</b>	<b>37,268</b>	<b>44,687</b>



**Sources of capital funding**

Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	23,609	29,494	9,090	34,557	45,674	31,110	35,084	26,722	14,220	14,453
Development & financial contributions	468	744	970	988	1,020	1,219	1,150	1,085	1,053	1,061
Increase (decrease) in debt	13,454	27,319	359	11,473	19,481	(39)	(366)	(5,620)	(21,987)	(28,901)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total sources of capital funding (C)</b>	<b>37,531</b>	<b>57,557</b>	<b>10,419</b>	<b>47,018</b>	<b>66,175</b>	<b>32,290</b>	<b>35,868</b>	<b>22,187</b>	<b>(6,714)</b>	<b>(13,387)</b>

**Application of capital funding****Capital expenditure**

- to meet additional demand	488	451	127	6,365	7,498	6,192	6,448	6,136	4,987	5,084
- to improve level of service	31,404	52,685	11,013	44,080	68,550	41,366	48,485	32,707	9,877	9,963
- to replace existing assets	14,536	15,747	14,212	15,469	14,587	14,751	15,101	15,352	15,690	16,253
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding (D)</b>	<b>46,428</b>	<b>68,883</b>	<b>25,352</b>	<b>65,914</b>	<b>90,635</b>	<b>62,309</b>	<b>70,034</b>	<b>54,195</b>	<b>30,554</b>	<b>31,300</b>

**Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)**

<b>(8,897)</b>	<b>(11,326)</b>	<b>(14,933)</b>	<b>(18,896)</b>	<b>(24,460)</b>	<b>(30,019)</b>	<b>(34,166)</b>	<b>(32,008)</b>	<b>(37,268)</b>	<b>(44,687)</b>
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**Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))**

<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
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# Whanake tāone | City Development

## CITY DEVELOPMENT – FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	10,070	10,727	8,161	7,093	9,291	17,821	17,724	16,081	17,158	18,119
Targeted rates	175	180	183	186	190	193	197	200	203	207
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	87	85	88	90	93	95	98	100	102	104
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,073	1,143	5,692	5,880	6,074	56	57	59	60	61
<b>Total operating funding (A)</b>	<b>11,405</b>	<b>12,135</b>	<b>14,124</b>	<b>13,249</b>	<b>15,648</b>	<b>18,165</b>	<b>18,076</b>	<b>16,440</b>	<b>17,523</b>	<b>18,491</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>										
Payments to staff and suppliers	8,052	7,684	7,611	4,395	4,358	4,416	4,528	4,709	4,759	4,876
Finance costs	2,914	3,130	3,629	5,361	7,138	8,806	9,184	9,148	8,849	8,211
Internal charges and overheads applied	2,712	3,106	3,127	3,139	3,249	3,400	3,560	3,571	3,627	3,719
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding (B)</b>	<b>13,678</b>	<b>13,920</b>	<b>14,367</b>	<b>12,895</b>	<b>14,745</b>	<b>16,622</b>	<b>17,272</b>	<b>17,428</b>	<b>17,235</b>	<b>16,806</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)</b>	<b>(2,273)</b>	<b>(1,785)</b>	<b>(243)</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>(988)</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>1,685</b>

**Sources of capital funding**

Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure
Development & financial contributions
Increase (decrease) in debt
Gross proceeds from sale of assets
Lump sum contributions
Other dedicated capital funding
<b>Total sources of capital funding (C)</b>

152	882	2,668	561	2,193	10,229	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8,580	14,018	10,502	42,532	43,070	28,029	991	1,442	680	(1,172)
1,073	1,093	5,640	5,827	6,019	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>9,805</b>	<b>15,993</b>	<b>18,810</b>	<b>48,920</b>	<b>51,282</b>	<b>38,258</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>(1,172)</b>

**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
<b>Total applications of capital funding (D)</b>

-	1,539	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7,475	12,632	17,762	48,729	52,136	39,309	1,533	261	267	273
57	37	805	545	49	492	262	193	701	240
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>7,532</b>	<b>14,208</b>	<b>18,567</b>	<b>49,274</b>	<b>52,185</b>	<b>39,801</b>	<b>1,795</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>513</b>

**Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)**

<b>2,273</b>	<b>1,785</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>(354)</b>	<b>(903)</b>	<b>(1,543)</b>	<b>(804)</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>(288)</b>	<b>(1,685)</b>
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**Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))**

<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
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# Hō mātou rangapū hāpori me te mahi ngātahi | Community Partnering and Support

## COMMUNITY PARTNERING & SUPPORT – FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	10,802	11,922	13,788	15,129	16,245	16,927	17,160	15,734	17,139	19,303
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7
Fees and charges	518	98	102	105	90	92	94	97	99	101
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,031	1,043	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total operating funding (A)</b>	<b>12,356</b>	<b>13,069</b>	<b>13,896</b>	<b>15,240</b>	<b>16,341</b>	<b>17,025</b>	<b>17,260</b>	<b>15,838</b>	<b>17,245</b>	<b>19,411</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>										
Payments to staff and suppliers	9,575	9,276	8,599	8,822	8,929	9,170	9,392	9,629	9,867	10,097
Finance costs	376	353	315	229	18	43	48	44	45	44
Internal charges and overheads applied	4,302	4,695	4,587	4,395	4,676	5,030	5,305	5,337	5,283	5,561
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding (B)</b>	<b>14,253</b>	<b>14,324</b>	<b>13,501</b>	<b>13,446</b>	<b>13,623</b>	<b>14,243</b>	<b>14,745</b>	<b>15,010</b>	<b>15,195</b>	<b>15,702</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)</b>	<b>(1,897)</b>	<b>(1,255)</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>2,718</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>3,709</b>

**Sources of capital funding**

Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure

Development &amp; financial contributions

Increase (decrease) in debt

Gross proceeds from sale of assets

Lump sum contributions

Other dedicated capital funding

**Total sources of capital funding (C)**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,186	2,383	1,079	260	(2,150)	1,532	(1,651)	316	(1,352)	(2,943)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>3,186</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>(2,150)</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>(1,651)</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>(1,352)</b>	<b>(2,943)</b>

**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)**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
729	61	530	112	67	1,075	6	72	617	7
560	1,067	944	1,942	501	3,239	858	1,072	81	759
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>1,289</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>4,314</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>766</b>

**Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)**

<b>1,897</b>	<b>1,255</b>	<b>(395)</b>	<b>(1,794)</b>	<b>(2,718)</b>	<b>(2,782)</b>	<b>(2,515)</b>	<b>(828)</b>	<b>(2,050)</b>	<b>(3,709)</b>
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**Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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# Papa rēhia me ngā whenua tāpui | Open Spaces, Parks and Reserves

## OPEN SPACES, PARKS & RESERVES – FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	17,552	16,915	19,261	20,921	22,930	23,981	23,885	22,650	27,219	28,233
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Fees and charges	1,652	1,886	2,112	2,177	2,079	2,136	2,189	2,242	2,294	2,344
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	112	115	118	122	125	128	131	135	137	140
<b>Total operating funding (A)</b>	<b>19,322</b>	<b>18,922</b>	<b>21,497</b>	<b>23,227</b>	<b>25,141</b>	<b>26,252</b>	<b>26,212</b>	<b>25,034</b>	<b>29,657</b>	<b>30,724</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>										
Payments to staff and suppliers	17,830	15,321	15,927	16,493	16,923	17,690	18,253	18,903	19,956	18,673
Finance costs	1,073	1,561	1,861	1,826	1,785	1,853	1,611	1,428	1,087	560
Internal charges and overheads applied	940	962	960	961	991	1,050	1,121	1,115	1,112	1,193
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding (B)</b>	<b>19,843</b>	<b>17,844</b>	<b>18,748</b>	<b>19,280</b>	<b>19,699</b>	<b>20,593</b>	<b>20,985</b>	<b>21,446</b>	<b>22,155</b>	<b>20,426</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)</b>	<b>(521)</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>2,749</b>	<b>3,947</b>	<b>5,442</b>	<b>5,659</b>	<b>5,227</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>7,502</b>	<b>10,298</b>

**Sources of capital funding**

Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure  
 Development & financial contributions  
 Increase (decrease) in debt  
 Gross proceeds from sale of assets  
 Lump sum contributions  
 Other dedicated capital funding

**Total sources of capital funding (C)**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
7,294	17,299	8,675	3,074	5,267	4,626	(1,440)	846	(5,681)	(9,502)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>10,294</b>	<b>20,299</b>	<b>11,675</b>	<b>6,074</b>	<b>8,267</b>	<b>7,626</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>3,846</b>	<b>(2,681)</b>	<b>(6,502)</b>

**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)**

4,446	4,006	3,914	5,074	4,705	2,720	1,676	445	50	-
3,224	3,439	3,246	1,445	6,358	8,683	1,916	4,432	1,198	1,737
2,103	13,932	7,264	3,502	2,646	1,882	3,195	2,557	3,573	2,059
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>9,773</b>	<b>21,377</b>	<b>14,424</b>	<b>10,021</b>	<b>13,709</b>	<b>13,285</b>	<b>6,787</b>	<b>7,434</b>	<b>4,821</b>	<b>3,796</b>

**Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)**

<b>521</b>	<b>(1,078)</b>	<b>(2,749)</b>	<b>(3,947)</b>	<b>(5,442)</b>	<b>(5,659)</b>	<b>(5,227)</b>	<b>(3,588)</b>	<b>(7,502)</b>	<b>(10,298)</b>
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**Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))**

<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
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# Ngā herengatanga, auahatanga, akoranga me ngā mahi a te rēhia |

## Connectivity, Creativity, Learning and Recreation

### CONNECTIVITY, CREATIVITY, LEARNING. & RECREATION – FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	24,425	28,077	32,917	36,300	38,156	38,327	37,737	36,028	39,579	43,386
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	5,729	6,860	7,086	7,305	7,516	7,719	7,912	8,103	8,291	8,482
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	738	1,223	890	917	942	967	990	1,013	1,035	1,057
<b>Total operating funding (A)</b>	<b>30,892</b>	<b>36,160</b>	<b>40,893</b>	<b>44,522</b>	<b>46,614</b>	<b>47,013</b>	<b>46,639</b>	<b>45,144</b>	<b>48,905</b>	<b>52,925</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>										
Payments to staff and suppliers	19,686	21,868	22,482	22,957	23,592	24,231	24,850	25,457	26,095	26,743
Finance costs	4,322	4,224	3,972	3,862	3,242	2,915	2,506	3,834	3,267	2,341
Internal charges and overheads applied	6,749	7,212	7,129	6,941	7,283	7,696	8,047	8,084	8,246	8,507
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding (B)</b>	<b>30,757</b>	<b>33,304</b>	<b>33,583</b>	<b>33,760</b>	<b>34,117</b>	<b>34,842</b>	<b>35,403</b>	<b>37,375</b>	<b>37,608</b>	<b>37,591</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>2,856</b>	<b>7,310</b>	<b>10,762</b>	<b>12,497</b>	<b>12,171</b>	<b>11,236</b>	<b>7,769</b>	<b>11,297</b>	<b>15,334</b>

**Sources of capital funding**

Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure
Development & financial contributions
Increase (decrease) in debt
Gross proceeds from sale of assets
Lump sum contributions
Other dedicated capital funding
<b>Total sources of capital funding (C)</b>

12,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,931	11,578	(3,378)	(6,667)	(10,289)	(7,590)	(8,391)	31,527	(6,840)	(13,081)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>18,081</b>	<b>11,578</b>	<b>(3,378)</b>	<b>(6,667)</b>	<b>(10,289)</b>	<b>(7,590)</b>	<b>(8,391)</b>	<b>31,527</b>	<b>(6,840)</b>	<b>(13,081)</b>

**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
<b>Total applications of capital funding (D)</b>

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9,327	6,615	833	1,362	997	1,425	842	37,591	2,278	638
8,889	7,819	3,099	2,733	1,211	3,156	2,003	1,705	2,179	1,615
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>18,216</b>	<b>14,434</b>	<b>3,932</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>2,208</b>	<b>4,581</b>	<b>2,845</b>	<b>39,296</b>	<b>4,457</b>	<b>2,253</b>

**Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)**

<b>(135)</b>	<b>(2,856)</b>	<b>(7,310)</b>	<b>(10,762)</b>	<b>(12,497)</b>	<b>(12,171)</b>	<b>(11,236)</b>	<b>(7,769)</b>	<b>(11,297)</b>	<b>(15,334)</b>
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**Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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# Kāwanatanga, ko te rautaki me ngā kiwei o te kete | Governance, Strategy, and Partnerships

## GOVERNANCE, STRATEGY & PARTNERSHIPS – FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	6,526	7,412	8,339	9,153	10,577	10,129	9,966	9,725	10,081	11,177
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	199	-	-	218	-	-	234	-	-
<b>Total operating funding (A)</b>	<b>6,526</b>	<b>7,611</b>	<b>8,339</b>	<b>9,153</b>	<b>10,795</b>	<b>10,129</b>	<b>9,966</b>	<b>9,959</b>	<b>10,081</b>	<b>11,177</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>										
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,576	4,277	3,672	3,788	4,665	3,975	4,087	5,018	4,266	4,378
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	4,419	4,536	4,876	4,867	5,065	5,261	5,412	5,522	5,630	5,742
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding (B)</b>	<b>7,995</b>	<b>8,813</b>	<b>8,548</b>	<b>8,655</b>	<b>9,730</b>	<b>9,236</b>	<b>9,499</b>	<b>10,540</b>	<b>9,896</b>	<b>10,120</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)</b>	<b>(1,469)</b>	<b>(1,202)</b>	<b>(209)</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>(581)</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1,057</b>



**Sources of capital funding**

Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure

Development &amp; financial contributions

Increase (decrease) in debt

Gross proceeds from sale of assets

Lump sum contributions

Other dedicated capital funding

**Total sources of capital funding (C)**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,469	1,202	209	(498)	(1,065)	(893)	(467)	581	(185)	(1,057)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>1,469</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>(498)</b>	<b>(1,065)</b>	<b>(893)</b>	<b>(467)</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>(185)</b>	<b>(1,057)</b>

**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)**

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)**

<b>1,469</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>(498)</b>	<b>(1,065)</b>	<b>(893)</b>	<b>(467)</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>(185)</b>	<b>(1,057)</b>
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**Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))**

<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
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# Ratonga rangatōpū | Corporate Services

## CORPORATE SERVICES – FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	1,685	1,796	1,873	1,947	2,018	2,086	2,151	2,214	2,276	2,337
Internal Charges and Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	4,722	3,489	3,820	3,597	3,663	3,712	3,789	3,874	3,932	3,962
<b>Total operating funding (A)</b>	<b>6,407</b>	<b>5,285</b>	<b>5,693</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>5,681</b>	<b>5,798</b>	<b>5,940</b>	<b>6,088</b>	<b>6,208</b>	<b>6,299</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>										
Payments to staff and suppliers	26,590	26,980	25,833	23,948	23,649	23,343	23,663	23,083	22,894	22,939
Finance costs	4,303	3,221	3,527	3,303	3,351	3,483	3,527	3,672	3,699	3,758
Internal charges and overheads applied	(6,191)	(12,873)	(29,411)	(40,562)	(50,697)	(52,050)	(46,400)	(27,034)	(41,897)	(60,769)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding (B)</b>	<b>24,702</b>	<b>17,328</b>	<b>(51)</b>	<b>(13,311)</b>	<b>(23,697)</b>	<b>(25,224)</b>	<b>(19,210)</b>	<b>(279)</b>	<b>(15,304)</b>	<b>(34,072)</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)</b>	<b>(18,295)</b>	<b>(12,043)</b>	<b>5,744</b>	<b>18,855</b>	<b>29,378</b>	<b>31,022</b>	<b>25,150</b>	<b>6,367</b>	<b>21,512</b>	<b>40,371</b>

**Sources of capital funding**

Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure
Development & financial contributions
Increase (decrease) in debt
Gross proceeds from sale of assets
Lump sum contributions
Other dedicated capital funding
<b>Total sources of capital funding (C)</b>

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20,331	17,135	(4,139)	(15,315)	(26,100)	(26,231)	(22,361)	(1,623)	(17,758)	(35,473)
451	210	871	462	503	521	1,122	510	553	569
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>20,782</b>	<b>17,345</b>	<b>(3,268)</b>	<b>(14,853)</b>	<b>(25,597)</b>	<b>(25,710)</b>	<b>(21,239)</b>	<b>(1,113)</b>	<b>(17,205)</b>	<b>(34,904)</b>

**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
<b>Total applications of capital funding (D)</b>

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,211	3,812	1,012	1,896	2,012	2,960	1,870	2,103	1,707	3,236
1,276	1,490	1,464	2,106	1,769	2,352	2,041	3,151	2,600	2,231
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>2,487</b>	<b>5,302</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>4,002</b>	<b>3,781</b>	<b>5,312</b>	<b>3,911</b>	<b>5,254</b>	<b>4,307</b>	<b>5,467</b>

**Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)**

<b>18,295</b>	<b>12,043</b>	<b>(5,744)</b>	<b>(18,855)</b>	<b>(29,378)</b>	<b>(31,022)</b>	<b>(25,150)</b>	<b>(6,367)</b>	<b>(21,512)</b>	<b>(40,371)</b>
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**Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))**

<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
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# Whole of Council

## WHOLE OF COUNCIL - FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT

For the year ending 30 June

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	111,715	122,874	137,466	148,972	166,832	184,422	189,030	179,043	200,278	223,037
Targeted rates	71,907	85,537	99,706	120,931	139,776	162,660	188,247	231,056	245,499	261,524
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	10,585	11,325	11,654	14,234	14,707	15,164	15,391	15,773	16,153	16,530
Fees and charges	68,519	73,418	78,829	82,620	85,157	87,911	90,440	92,687	94,923	97,090
Interest & dividends from investments	4,304	3,134	3,454	3,220	3,275	3,314	3,382	3,457	3,473	3,493
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	9,398	8,088	11,202	11,556	12,130	6,043	6,186	6,568	6,502	6,641
<b>Total operating funding (A)</b>	<b>276,428</b>	<b>304,376</b>	<b>342,311</b>	<b>381,533</b>	<b>421,877</b>	<b>459,514</b>	<b>492,676</b>	<b>528,584</b>	<b>566,828</b>	<b>608,315</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>										
Payments to staff and suppliers	220,883	232,204	233,111	242,112	248,880	254,341	260,781	266,717	272,468	276,958
Finance costs	26,694	29,516	36,314	43,110	49,844	57,970	63,959	67,424	68,280	66,253
Internal charges and overheads applied	25,286	20,105	3,585	(8,101)	(16,797)	(16,264)	(8,862)	10,700	(3,677)	(21,081)
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding (B)</b>	<b>272,863</b>	<b>281,825</b>	<b>273,010</b>	<b>277,121</b>	<b>281,927</b>	<b>296,047</b>	<b>315,878</b>	<b>344,841</b>	<b>337,071</b>	<b>322,130</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)</b>	<b>3,565</b>	<b>22,551</b>	<b>69,301</b>	<b>104,412</b>	<b>139,950</b>	<b>163,467</b>	<b>176,798</b>	<b>183,743</b>	<b>229,757</b>	<b>286,185</b>



**Sources of capital funding**

Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	44,246	53,594	51,612	100,880	93,945	53,828	60,229	48,288	43,611	18,512
Development & financial contributions	7,918	10,976	13,767	14,214	14,718	17,181	16,633	16,037	15,666	15,715
Increase (decrease) in debt	112,837	167,148	141,826	142,090	126,218	65,963	19,050	24,237	(57,239)	(103,224)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	1,524	1,303	6,511	6,289	6,522	521	1,122	510	553	569
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total sources of capital funding (C)</b>	<b>166,525</b>	<b>233,021</b>	<b>213,716</b>	<b>263,473</b>	<b>241,403</b>	<b>137,493</b>	<b>97,034</b>	<b>89,072</b>	<b>2,591</b>	<b>(68,428)</b>

**Application of capital funding**

Capital expenditure										
- to meet additional demand	8,967	25,242	50,737	109,566	123,787	72,791	46,047	34,544	29,909	24,853
- to improve level of service	78,187	111,917	98,191	161,460	177,697	150,649	121,109	123,622	55,939	76,978
- to replace existing assets	82,936	118,413	134,089	96,859	79,869	77,520	106,676	114,649	146,500	115,926
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding (D)</b>	<b>170,090</b>	<b>255,572</b>	<b>283,017</b>	<b>367,885</b>	<b>381,353</b>	<b>300,960</b>	<b>273,832</b>	<b>272,815</b>	<b>232,348</b>	<b>217,757</b>

**Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)**

<b>(3,565)</b>	<b>(22,551)</b>	<b>(69,301)</b>	<b>(104,412)</b>	<b>####</b>	<b>(163,467)</b>	<b>(176,798)</b>	<b>(183,743)</b>	<b>(229,757)</b>	<b>(286,185)</b>
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**Funding balance ((A-B)+(C-D))**

<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
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**RECONCILIATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENTS****For the year ending 30 June**

	Forecast 2025 \$000	Annual Plan 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
Total revenue from Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Income	321,707	350,487	376,726	480,244	521,852	518,033	544,393	571,344	596,715	638,483
Less capital contributions	(45,279)	(46,111)	(34,415)	(98,712)	(99,975)	(58,520)	(51,717)	(42,759)	(29,886)	(30,168)
<b>Funding Impact Statement Total Operating Funding (A)</b>	<b>276,428</b>	<b>304,376</b>	<b>342,311</b>	<b>381,532</b>	<b>421,877</b>	<b>459,513</b>	<b>492,676</b>	<b>528,585</b>	<b>566,829</b>	<b>608,315</b>
Total expenditure from Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Income	340,018	367,830	386,687	419,674	445,118	473,658	508,568	531,391	551,995	575,546
Less depreciation	(92,441)	(106,110)	(117,264)	(134,453)	(146,395)	(161,347)	(183,827)	(197,249)	(211,247)	(232,338)
<b>Funding Impact Statement Total Applications of Operating Funding (B)</b>	<b>247,577</b>	<b>261,720</b>	<b>269,423</b>	<b>285,221</b>	<b>298,723</b>	<b>312,311</b>	<b>324,741</b>	<b>334,142</b>	<b>340,748</b>	<b>343,208</b>
<b>Funding Impact Statement Surplus (Deficit) of Operating Funding (A-B)</b>	<b>28,851</b>	<b>42,656</b>	<b>72,888</b>	<b>96,311</b>	<b>123,154</b>	<b>147,202</b>	<b>167,935</b>	<b>194,443</b>	<b>226,081</b>	<b>265,107</b>
Net Surplus per Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Income	(18,311)	(17,343)	(9,961)	60,570	76,734	44,375	35,825	39,953	44,720	62,937
Add depreciation expense	92,441	106,110	117,264	134,453	146,395	161,347	183,827	197,249	211,247	232,338
Less capital contributions	(45,279)	(46,111)	(34,415)	(98,712)	(99,975)	(58,520)	(51,717)	(42,759)	(29,886)	(30,168)
<b>Prospective Financial Statement Surplus (Deficit) of Operating Funding</b>	<b>28,851</b>	<b>42,656</b>	<b>72,888</b>	<b>96,311</b>	<b>123,154</b>	<b>147,202</b>	<b>167,935</b>	<b>194,443</b>	<b>226,081</b>	<b>265,107</b>
<b>Difference in Operating Surplus (Deficit) (A-B)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total capital sources of funding</b>										
Add capital contributions	45,279	46,111	34,415	98,712	99,975	58,520	51,717	42,759	29,886	30,168
Add depreciation	92,441	106,110	117,264	134,453	146,395	161,347	183,827	197,249	211,247	232,338
Asset sales	1,524	1,303	6,511	6,289	6,522	521	1,122	510	553	569
UHCC subsidy	6,885	18,459	30,964	16,382	8,688	12,489	25,145	21,566	29,391	4,059
Loan funding	23,961	83,589	93,863	112,049	119,773	68,083	12,021	10,731	(38,729)	(49,377)
<b>Prospective Financial Statement Total Sources of Capital Funding (C)</b>	<b>170,090</b>	<b>255,572</b>	<b>283,017</b>	<b>367,885</b>	<b>381,353</b>	<b>300,960</b>	<b>273,832</b>	<b>272,815</b>	<b>232,348</b>	<b>217,757</b>
<b>Funding Impact Statement Total Application of Capital Funding (D)</b>	<b>170,090</b>	<b>255,572</b>	<b>283,017</b>	<b>367,885</b>	<b>381,353</b>	<b>300,960</b>	<b>273,832</b>	<b>272,815</b>	<b>232,348</b>	<b>217,757</b>
<b>Difference in Capital Funding (C - D)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



# DRAFT DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024 – 2034 (amended 2025)

Date created May 2025<sup>3</sup>

Publication date July<sup>ne</sup> 2025<sup>4</sup>

Review period Every three years or earlier if required

Owner Finance

Approved by Council

Version	Author	Date	Description
V 2.1	Dwayne Fletcher (consultant)	27 June 2025	Approved By Council
	Deepu Nunnian		



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# INTRODUCTION

- This Development and Financial Contributions Policy was adopted by Hutt City Council on 4 June 2024, amended on 27 June 2025<sup>1</sup>. It will apply to all resource consents, building consents, certificates of acceptance and service connections applied for from 1 July 2025<sup>4</sup>. 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 2025<sup>4</sup>.
- 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](http://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

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<sup>1</sup> The amendments relate to how quickly the Valley Floor catchment transitions to full charges, and the inclusion of the Producer Price Adjustments to the other catchment charges under section 106 (2B and 2C) of the Local Government Act 2002. See *The Charges* section in Part 1 of this policy.



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.
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 \$50,903,49,988 (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](http://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 four 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 2026, applicable to consent and services connection applications made from that date.
  - The full charge applying from 1 July 2027, applicable to consent and services connection applications made from that date.
14. The phased charges are summarised in table 1A. The 1 July 2026 and 1 July 2027 charges will be subject to an inflation adjustment at that time.

Table 1: Development contribution charge per EHU as at 1 July 2025 (including GST and inclusive inflation adjustments under section 106 of the Local Government Act 2002, where applicable)<sup>1</sup>.

	Eastbourne	Stokes Valley	Valley Floor (before phasing)	Wainuiomata	Western Hills	Rural*	District – wide*
<b>Transport</b>	=	=	=	=	=	=	\$2,731
<b>Water</b>	=	=	\$12,332	\$13,157	\$708	=	\$1,815
<b>Wastewater</b>	=	\$2,023	\$11,358	\$7,453	\$1,910	=	\$8,603
<b>Stormwater</b>	\$3,120	\$70	\$7,102	\$4,419	\$106	=	\$1,096
<b>Total</b>	\$3,120	\$2,092	\$30,792	\$25,030	\$2,724	=	\$14,244
<b>Charge per EHU (including the district- wide charge)</b>	\$17,364	\$16,336	\$44,776	\$39,274	\$16,968	\$2,731	\$14,244

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

<sup>1</sup> 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 2026 1 July 2025	1 July 2027 1 July 2026
<b>Transport</b>	\$2,681	\$2,681	\$2,681
<b>Water</b>	\$10,951	\$12,533	\$14,116
<b>Wastewater</b>	\$9,770	\$14,785	\$19,799
<b>Stormwater</b>	\$3,086	\$5,632	\$8,179
<b>Charge per EHU (including the district- wide charge)</b>	\$26,487	\$35,631	\$44,776

## LIABILITY FOR DEVELOPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

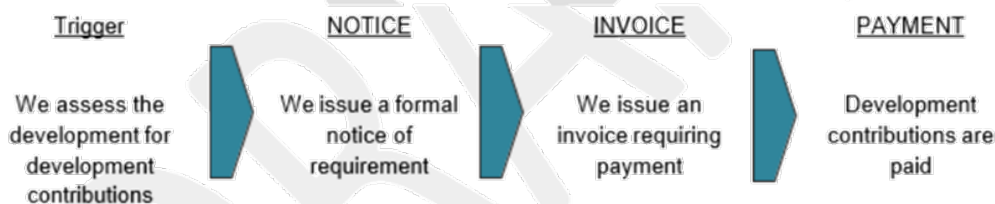
15. Developers who are subdividing, building, connecting to Council's services or otherwise

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

<b>Building consent</b>	At the time of application for a code compliance certificate
<b>Certificate of acceptance</b>	At issue of a certificate of acceptance
<b>Resource consent for subdivision</b>	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
<b>Resource consent (other)</b>	At granting of the resource consent. For retirement village developments, prior to issue of code compliance certificates for each stage.
<b>Service connection</b>	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

<b>Building consent</b>	Prior to issue of the code compliance certificate
<b>Certificate of acceptance</b>	At issue of the certificate of acceptance
<b>Resource consent for subdivision</b>	Prior to release of the certificate under section 224(c) of the RMA for each stage
<b>Resource consent (other)</b>	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.
<b>Service connection</b>	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 <sup>2</sup>
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 100m<sup>2</sup> 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:
- the development is of relatively large scale or uses; or
  - 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
  - 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
  - a non-residential development may use more than 5m<sup>3</sup> 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

Re-development of six pre 2006 residential units into a commercial office block	6 EHU credits (i.e., one for each of the existing residential allotments)
Infill residential subdivision of existing pre-2006 allotment into two allotments	1 EHU credit (i.e., one for the original allotment). Development contributions payable on 1 EHU



Residential development of existing central business district site with 400m <sup>2</sup> gross floor area (GFA) commercial building (200m <sup>2</sup> footprint) into eight unit title apartments – no additional impervious area	Roading and traffic: 12 EHU credits (400m <sup>2</sup> GFA x 3 EHUs per 100m <sup>2</sup> )
	Water supply: 1.6 EHU credits (400m <sup>2</sup> GFA x 0.4 EHUs per 100 m <sup>2</sup> )
	Wastewater: 1.6 EHU credits (400m <sup>2</sup> GFA x 0.4 EHUs per 100 m <sup>2</sup> )
	Stormwater: 1 EHU credit (200m <sup>2</sup> impervious surface x 0.5 EHUs per 100m <sup>2</sup> )

## 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](http://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](http://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<sup>2</sup>, 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 3,000m<sup>2</sup> 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<sup>2</sup>.

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](http://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](http://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.<sup>2</sup>
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.

<sup>2</sup> 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

<b>Who Benefits / whose act creates the need</b>	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.
<b>Period of benefit</b>	<p>The assets constructed for development will last for a very long time and provide benefits and capacity for developments now and developments in the future. In many cases, the 'capacity life' of such assets spans decades.</p> <p>Development contributions allow development-related capital expenditure to be apportioned over the capacity life of assets. Developments that benefit from the assets will contribute to its cost, regardless of whether they happen now or in the future. This helps ensure that growth now and later contributes a fair share to those assets.</p> <p>Financial contributions for reserves have a similar effect by distributing the cost of providing for growth over time so that current and future developments that benefit contribute.</p>
<b>Funding sources and rationale, including rationale for separate funding</b>	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.



	<p>Council also considers that allocating the full cost of growth to development is fairer to existing ratepayers, and helps ensure economic efficiency. By not imposing the burden of growth costs on existing ratepayers, Council can use rates income to advance its other activities. These activities contribute in a wide range of ways to improving current and future community outcomes.</p> <p>Consequently, Council considers that the benefits to the community are significantly greater than the cost of policy making, calculations, collection, accounting and distribution of funding for development and financial contributions.</p>
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### **Overall impact of liability on the community (section 101(3)(b))**

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 <i>Projecting growth</i> section above for further information.	Valley floor has growth significantly in the last few years and is forecast to grow by another 6,800 homes over the next 30 years.
2. Identify projects required to facilitate growth	Council identifies and develops the works programme needed to facilitate growth. In some cases, Council may have already undertaken the work. The 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 <i>Cost allocation</i> section of this policy. Schedule 1 of the policy outlines the amount required to fund growth from development contributions for each of these assets or programmes.	Half of the capacity of the new reservoir is for an existing level of service gap (identified in 2018), and half is for growth over 20 years. As a result, 50% of the cost of the project is attributable to growth. 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 <u>net</u> 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

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024-2034

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	Recoverable growth/ capacity life (EHUs)	Development contribution 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 2034/2 035– 2054/2 055 \$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)	Develop ment contribut ion 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

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024-2034																				
Stormwater																				
Asset or programme name	Description	Total cost \$M	Percentage funded by development contributions	Percentage funded from other sources	Development contributions –funded cost \$M (exclusive of interest)	Development contributions –funded cost \$M (inclusive of interest)	Past Spend \$M	Year1 2024/ 2025 \$M	Year1 2025/ 2026 \$M	Year3 2026/ 2027 \$M	Year4 2027/ 2028 \$M	Year5 2028/ 2029 \$M	Year6 2029/ 2030 \$M	Year7 2030/ 2031 \$M	Year8 2031/ 2032 \$M	Year9 2032/ 2033 \$M	Year10 2033/ 2034 \$M	Years 11– 30 2034/2035– 2054/2055 \$M	Recoverable growth / capacity life (EHUs)	Development contribution charge \$
Eastbourne and Eastern Bays																				
Butterfly Creek Flooding	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
Hekatarā Street / Pukateā Street		0.79	7%	93%	0.06	0.07	0.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	163
Konini St Flooding		0.31	5%	95%	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	87	163
Oroua St Flooding		0.31	5%	95%	0.02	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.31	-	87	163
Rona Bay North Flooding		0.24	5%	95%	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	-	-	87	131
Total		7.81	5%	95%	0.41	0.44														2,639
Stokes Valley																				
Stokes Valley Flooding	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 2034/2 035– 2054/2 055 \$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 2034/2 035– 2054/2 055 \$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

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS POLICY 2024-2034

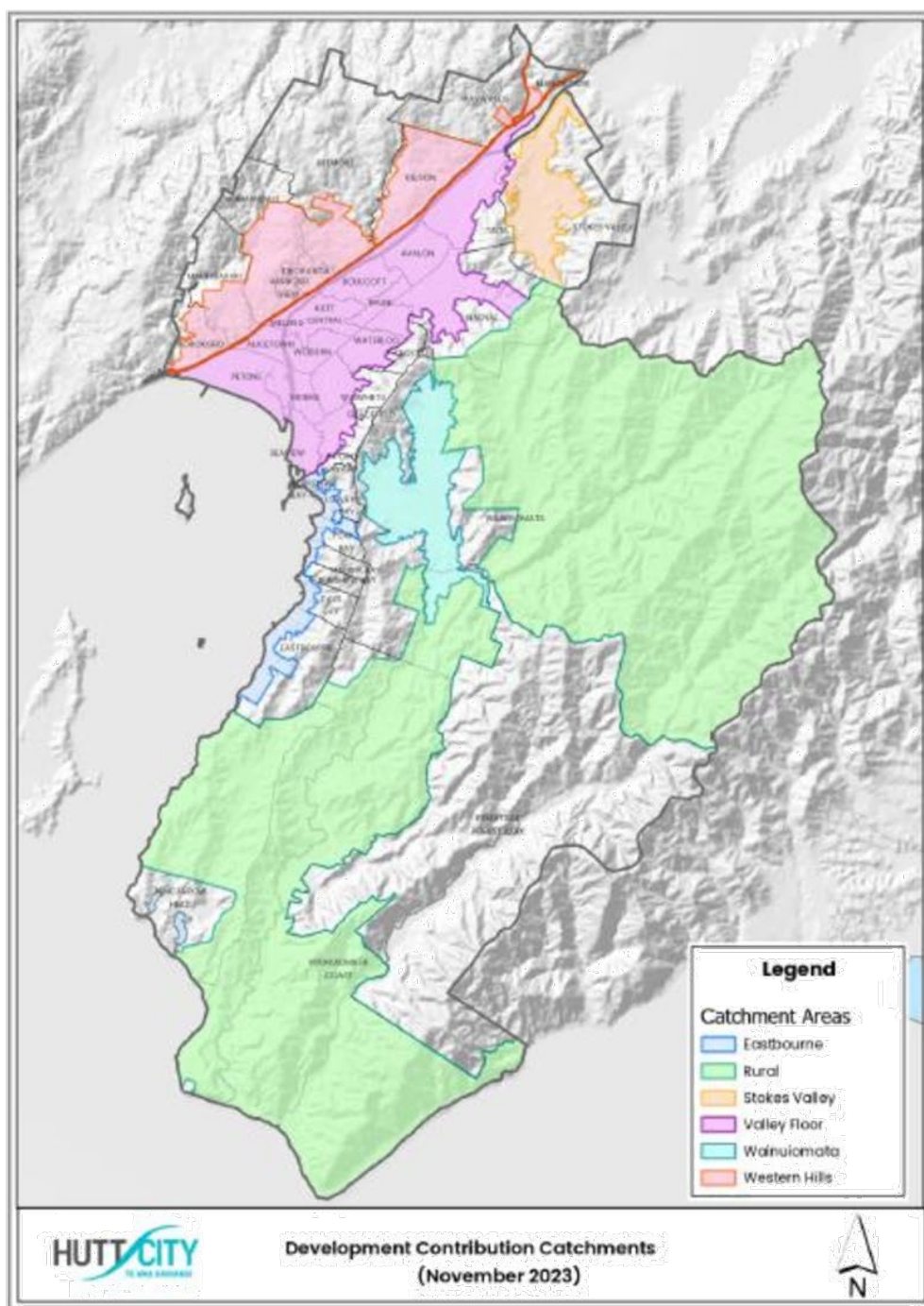
Transport

Asset or programme name	Description	Total cost \$M	Percentage funded by development contributions <sup>2</sup>	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)	Developm ent contributi on 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

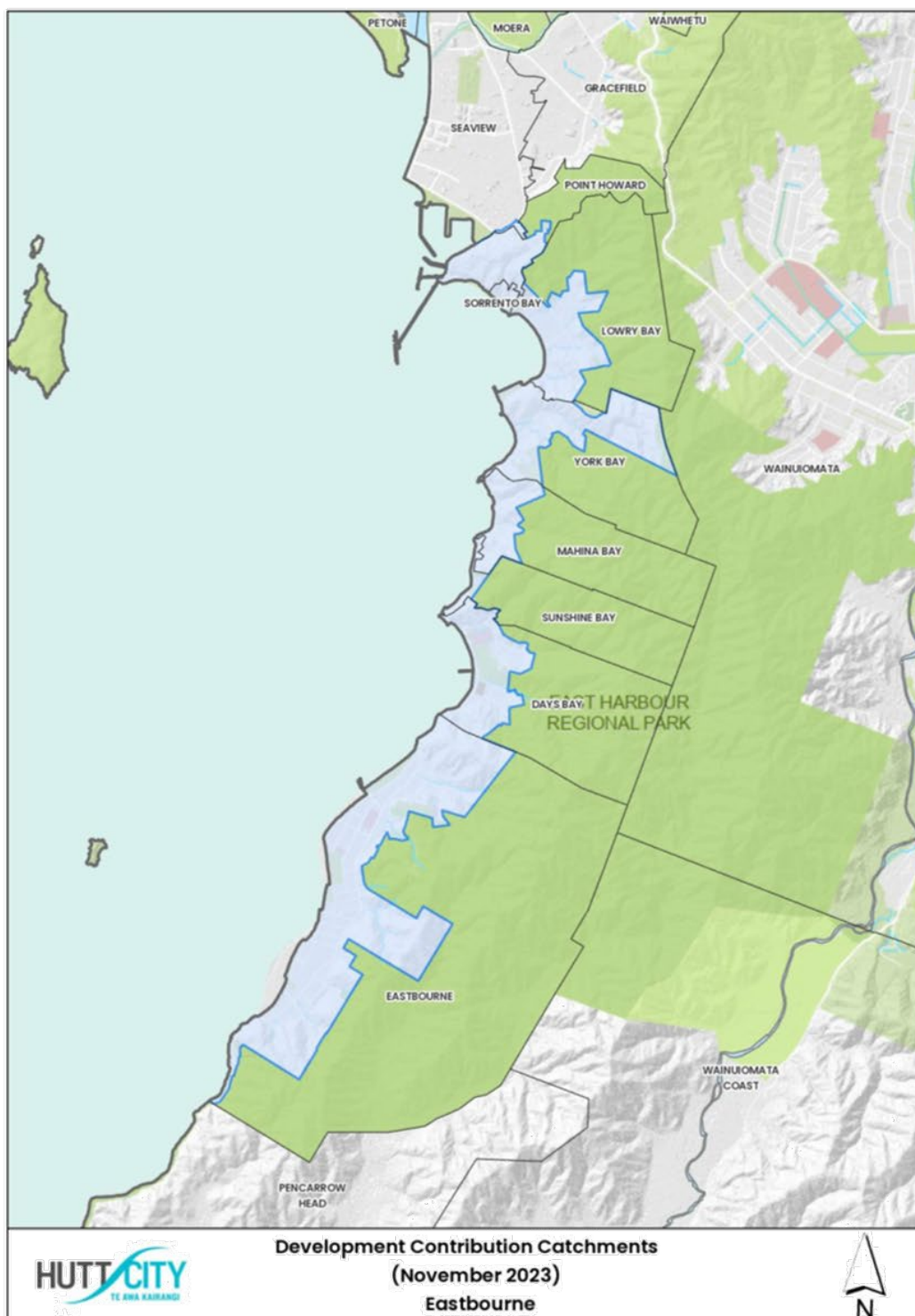
<sup>2</sup> Assumes Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency subsidies of 51 per cent are available for most of the programme, including the growth component. Consequently, the percentage of costs recovered from development contributions is generally only 49 per cent of the costs attributable to growth.

# PART 3: CATCHMENT MAPS

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

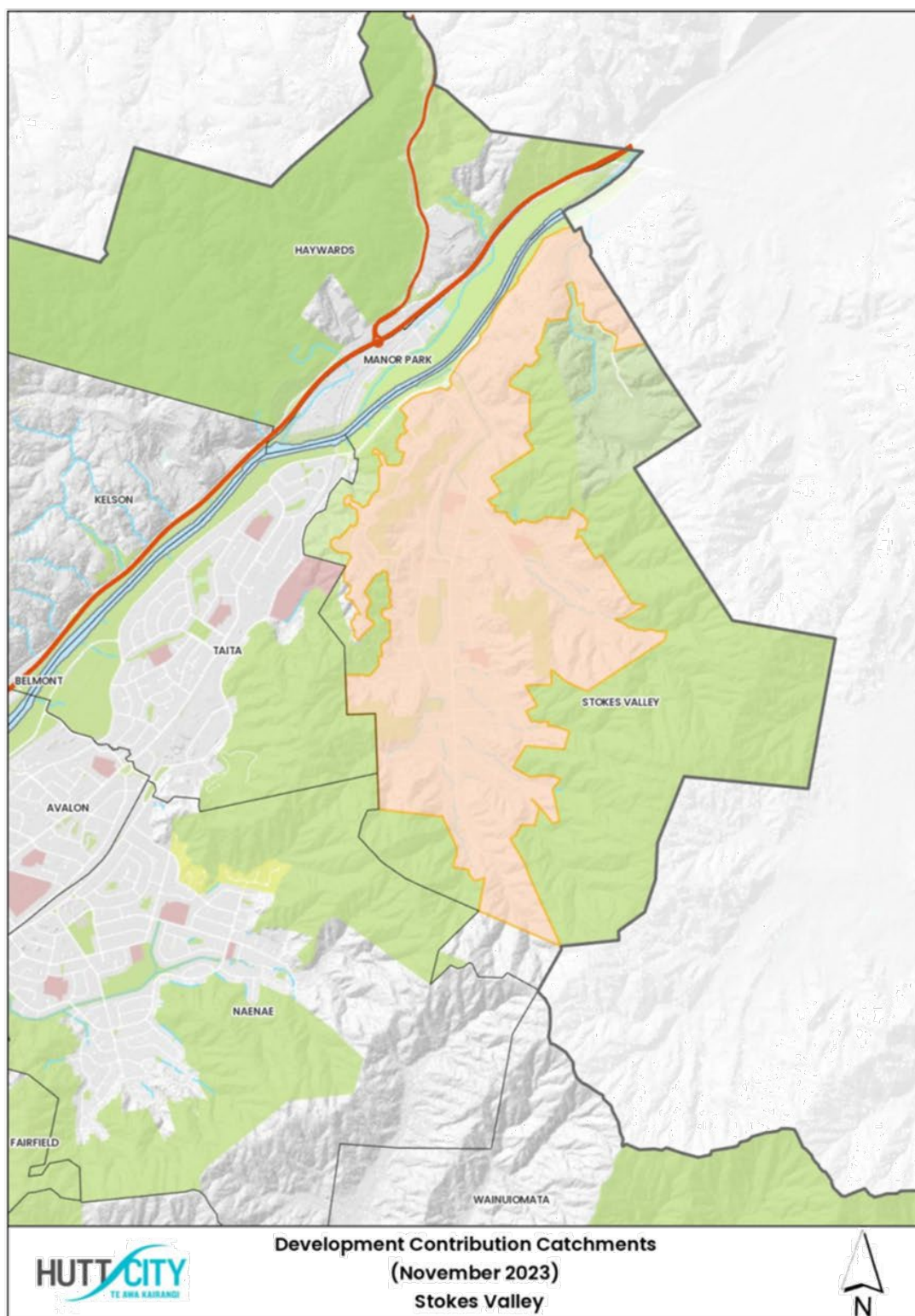


This map outlines the boundaries of the Eastbourne catchment within which development contributions will apply.



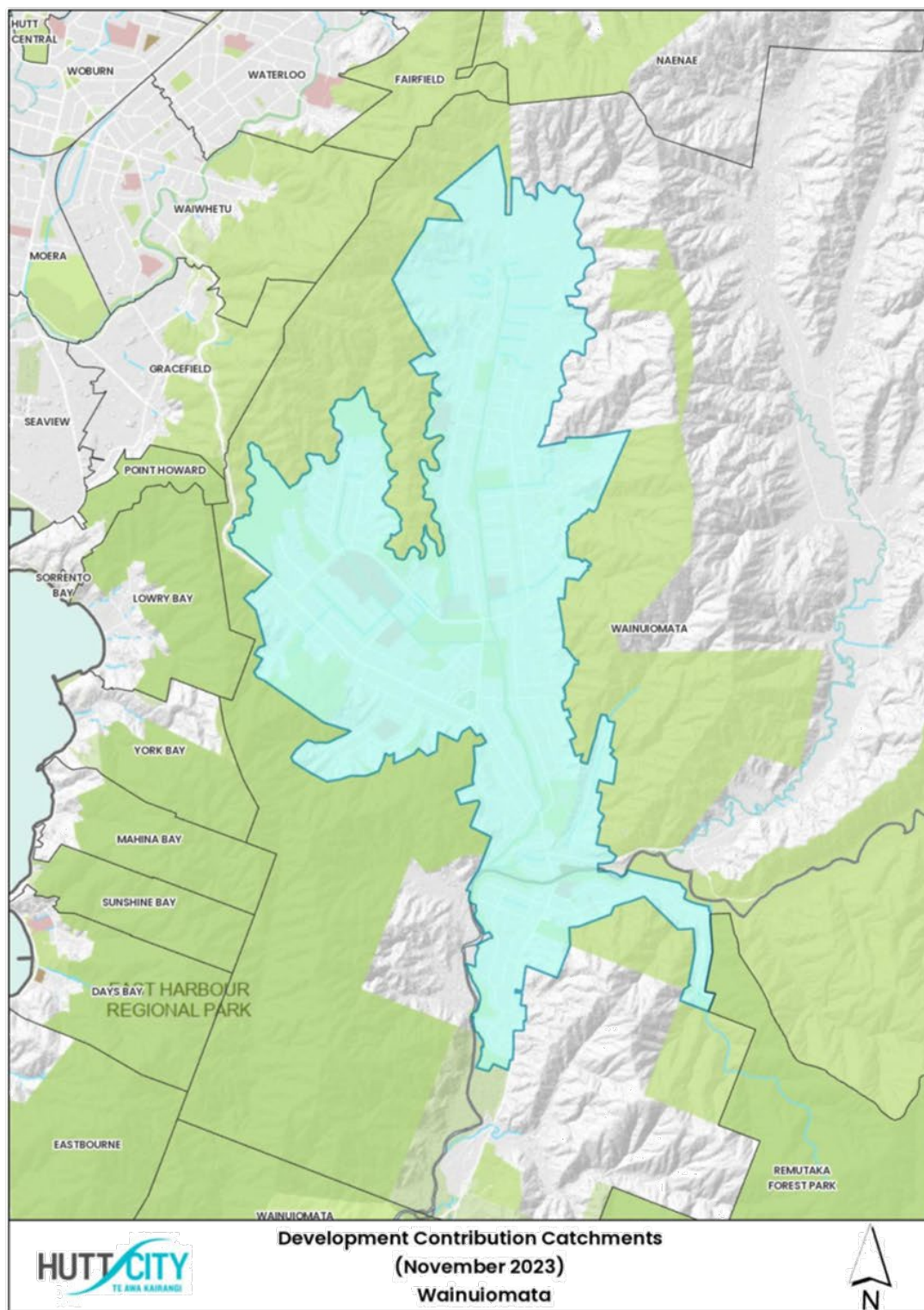


This map outlines the boundaries of the Stokes Valley catchment within which development contributions will apply.

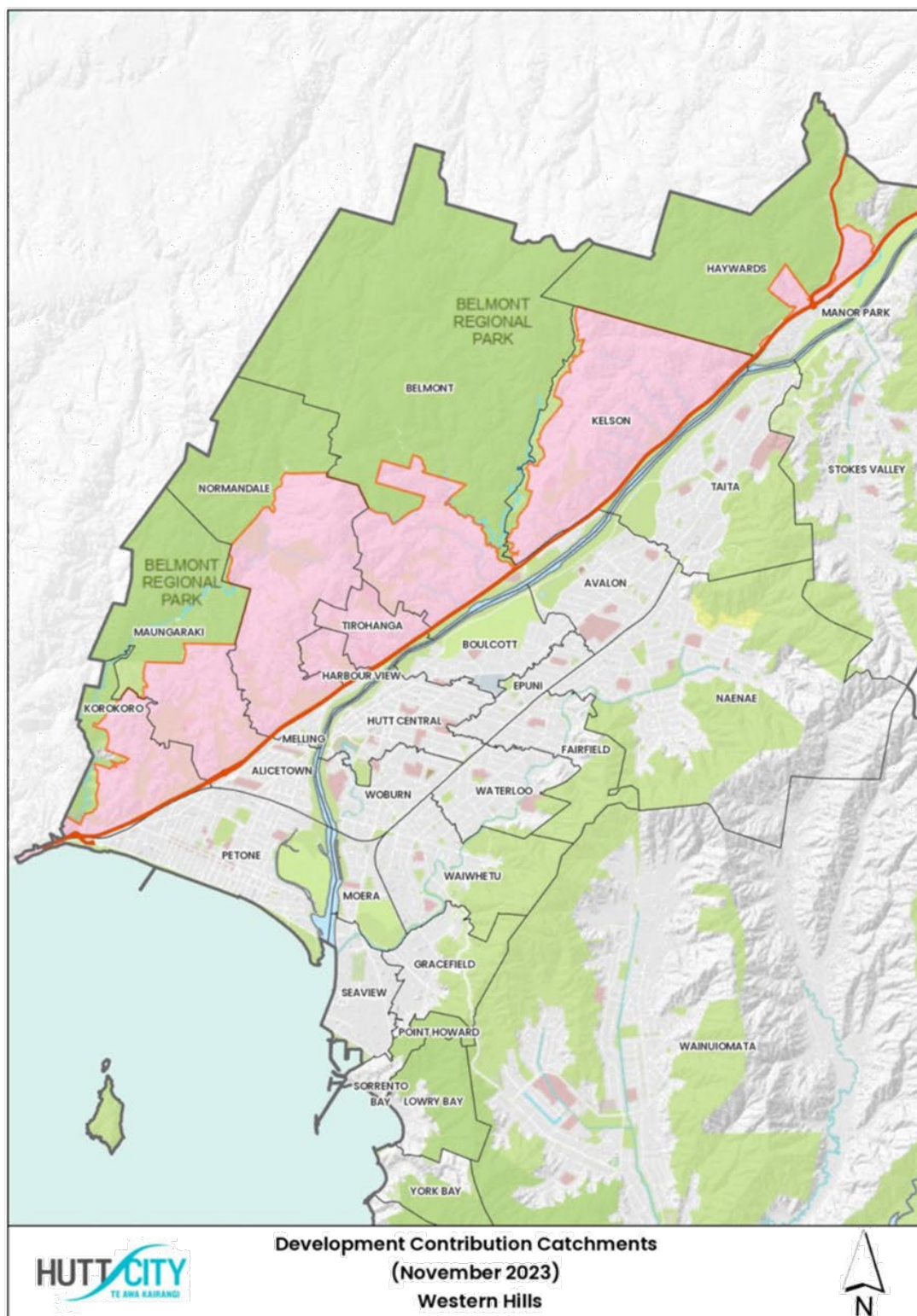




This map outlines the boundaries of the Wainuiomata catchment within which development contributions will apply.

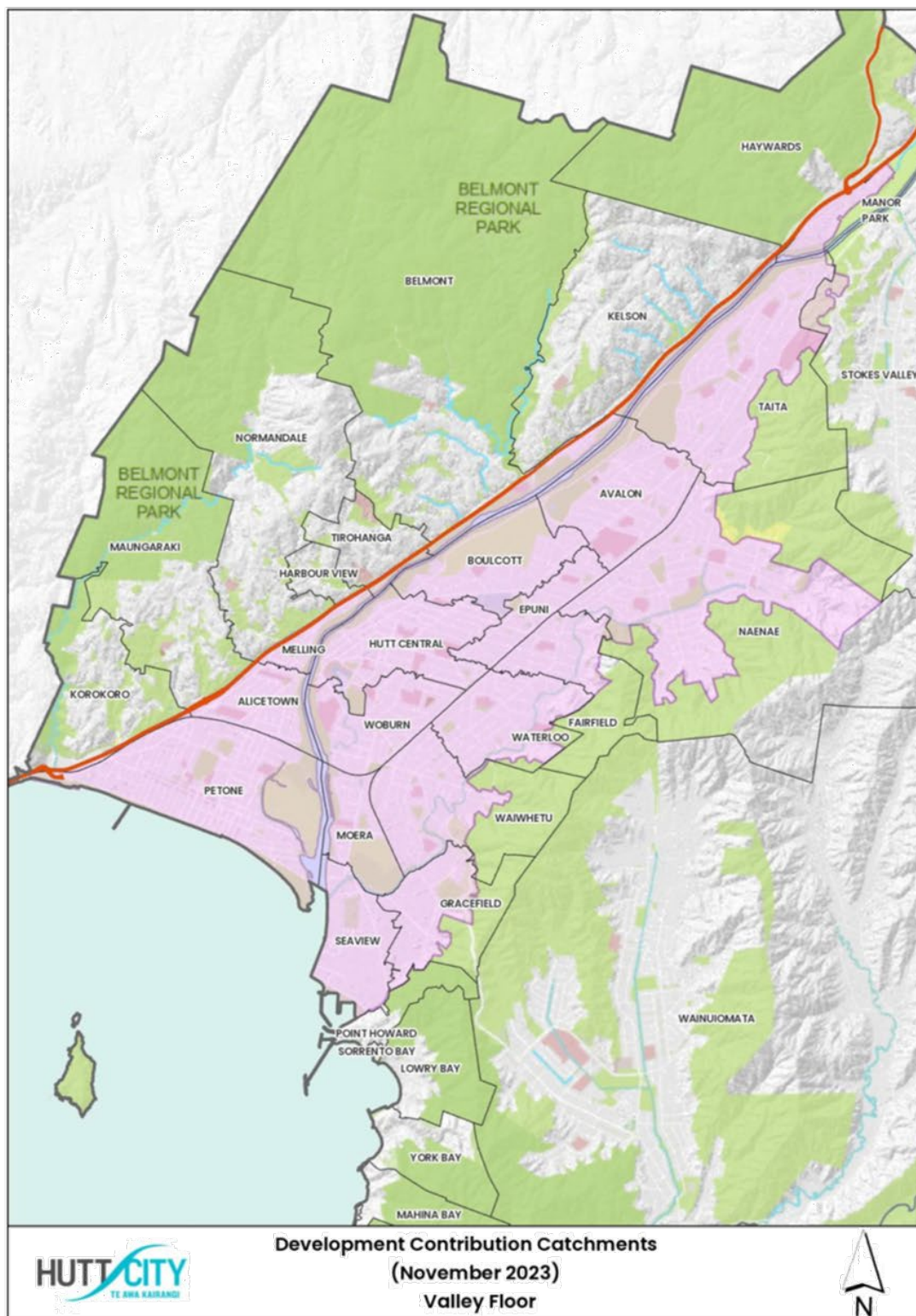


This map outlines the boundaries of the Western Hills catchment within which development contributions will apply.





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



22 May 2025

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Report no: LTPAP2025/3/141

## Paid Parking Rate Options

### Purpose of Report

1. The purpose of this paper is to report back to the Subcommittee information requested to aid consideration of setting paid parking rates for 2025/26.

### Recommendations

That the Subcommittee recommends that Council:

- (1) receives and notes the report; and
- (2) agrees to retain the parking rates as per the Draft Annual Plan 2025-26 (ie option d).

For the reasons outlined in this report.

### Background

2. The draft Annual Plan for 2025/2026 was considered by Council on 16 May 2025. The draft Annual Plan included proposed increases to paid parking rates, specifically the hourly parking rate from \$3.00/hr to \$3.50/hr.
3. Councillors requested information about the impact of options available if Council decided not to increase daily parking fees by \$0.50 or if one-hour free parking was introduced.
4. Councillors also asked for an overview of the impact of paid parking in Petone.

### Discussion

5. Transport has had to deal with a significant challenge due to a \$22M reduction in subsidy revenue from NZTA over the first three years of the 2024–34 Long Term Plan. To manage this, officers have looked closely at finding savings and reprioritising spending on transport activities. At the same time, officers are dealing with rising costs—both in our operating contracts and other expenses across the transport activity to deliver the expected services.

6. Together with reprioritisation of spending and pushing out capital investment, a part of how we've balanced the budget and avoided a 0.7% increase in rates is by implementing the principle of user pays as per our fees and charges settings, which were increased to offset rising costs. This included, amongst others, increases to paid parking fees.
7. Should Council decide not to proceed with the status quo as per the decisions that have already been made in relation to the Draft Annual Plan and parking fee increases, there will be financial implications as outlined below.
8. If the existing hourly parking rate of \$3.00/hr and daily parking rate of \$10.00/day are retained, there will be a loss in revenue of \$521,000 (for citywide changes), or \$114,000 (Petone only changes).
9. To offset the reduction in revenue, Council would need to consider a rates increase, or reduction in the capital works programmes. The rates revenue increase would be 0.3% if the parking rates are not increased citywide. If parking rates are not increased only in Petone, a rates increase of 0.06% will be required.
10. If a rates revenue increase is not supported, a reduction to the capex work programme would be required to provide the associated operating savings. The value of the reduction in capital and operating expenditure is included in tables 1 and 3 below covering the various options.
11. A reduction to capex would have a significant impact to the Transport work programme. Reductions would need to be made to unsubsidised programmes of work first to avoid impacting subsidies forecast in the draft annual plan.
12. To achieve a \$10.4M capex reduction in 2025-2026, unsubsidised programmes of work that would need to be removed include:
  - a. Road Network Improvements \$0.71M
  - b. Transport resilience projects \$2.50M
  - c. Substandard Road Upgrades \$0.62M
  - d. Micromobility (excluding Avalon) \$5.4M
  - e. Traffic Safety Improvements \$3.1M



13. The option of introducing one hour of free parking was also discussed by Council. Options for consideration to offset the introduction of one-hour free parking have been included in table 1 below (item 2 and 3). Due to the value of capex reductions required these have not been considered further.

Table 1: Parking revenue and capex options

Scenarios	Citywide	Petone only	Citywide	Petone only
	Revenue reduction	Revenue reduction	Capex reduction	Capex reduction
	\$'M	\$'M	\$'M	\$'M
1. No increase in parking rates	0.52	0.11	10.42	2.28
2. Retain \$3.00/hr + 1hr free	2.54	0.62	50.74	12.39
3. Increase to \$3.50/hr + 1hr free	2.17	0.53	43.49	10.61

14. Revenue from hourly paid parking currently accounts for approximately 63% of paid parking revenue. Daily commuter carparking is 20% with the balance from other sources such as Seaview Marina. Included below in table 2 is information on what the required daily parking rate would be to offset a reduced hourly rate.

Table 2: Daily parking rate required to offset hourly rate reduction

Hourly Parking Rate	Required Daily Rate
\$3.00	\$18.40
\$3.10	\$16.80
\$3.20	\$15.20
\$3.30	\$13.70
\$3.40	\$12.10
\$3.50	\$10.50

15. To reduce the daily parking rate from the proposed \$3.50/hr would require an increase in the daily parking rate from the proposed \$10.50.

16. Revenue from introducing paid parking in Petone was estimated at \$74,000 per month. To date this level of revenue has not been met. Revenue for the first three months of paid parking in Petone averaged \$60,000 per month. This has dropped in the first four months of 2025 with revenue averaging \$54,000 per month. As this is the first year of implementing paid parking in Petone, we do not have benchmark data to provide analysis of how this level of revenue would compare to other years and the potential drivers that could be causing fluctuations to our estimated revenue.
17. There is currently a high level of damage to parking meters due to people trying to access the money boxes. Council officers are looking at economic methods to close off or remove cash options from parking meters in a shift to cashless payments.

### **Options**

18. Options available to the Subcommittee are:
  - a. To recommend retaining the existing hourly and daily parking rates of \$3.00/hr and \$10.00/day citywide;
  - b. To recommend retaining the existing hourly parking rates of \$3.00/hr in Petone only, increasing other rates as included in the Annual Plan 2025/26;
  - c. To make other recommendations as the Subcommittee deems appropriate; OR
  - d. Status quo, ie retain the parking rates as per the Draft Annual Plan 2025-26.
19. Officers recommend option (d) staying with the status quo, ie retaining the parking rates as per the Draft Annual Plan 2025-26.

### **Climate Change Impact and Considerations**

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

### **Consultation**

21. No consultation has been undertaken in the preparation of this report.

### **Legal Considerations**

22. Council approval is required for paid parking rates to be enforceable in accordance with Hutt City Council's Traffic Bylaw 2017.

### **Financial Considerations**

23. Council has approved the rates revenue increase as per the decision on the Draft Annual Plan 2025-26. There will be significant financial impacts if paid parking changes are made now.
24. If there are changes to paid parking rates, these could either be offset by an increase in rates revenue as noted earlier in this report, or a reduction in capex and associated interest costs.

25. This would equate to a reduction in capex in 2025-26 of \$10.42M for a Citywide reduction (Option a), or \$2.28M for a Petone only reduction (Option b). These would provide off setting savings through reduced interest costs.
26. Table 3 below provides the impact of the reduced parking revenue and offsetting reduction in capital costs or rates increase required.

Table 3 – Parking meter fee options

Financial impact of options for 2025-26	Total parking meter fee revenue 2025-26	Transport Capex investment 2025-26	Rates impact 2025-26 of revenue loss compared to option d
Option a – no increase to parking rates – City wide	\$4.16M	\$58.46M	0.3%
Option b – no increase to parking rates – Petone only	\$4.56M	\$66.60M	0.1%
Option d – Current Annual Plan 2025-26	\$4.68M	\$68.88M	-

## Appendices

There are no appendices for this report.

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