

**Mahere ā-Tau 2022–2023**  
Annual Plan 2022–2023

# Ngā Ekeंगा

## Making progress



**HUTT CITY**  
TE AWA KAIRANGI

Cover image: Naenae Matariki  
Festival kapa haka showcase,  
Oasis Church, 2 July 2021

Photographer: Mark Tantrum

# Mihi

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

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

I ahu mai i Te Wai Mānga, i a Rua Tupua, i a Rua Tawhito, Ko Ngake, ko 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 Tirotiro, to Pukeariki, to Te Korokoro o Te Mana which stands atop Te Tatau o Te Pō of Ngāti Te Whiti and Ngāti Tāwhirikura, to Pukeatua, the sacred altar of the Mountain Clan in the time of Māui.

It was here that the two ancient tūpuna, Ngake and 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.



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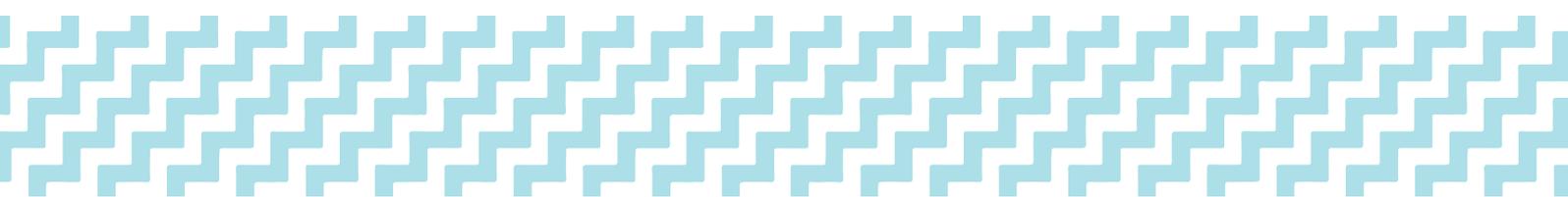
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*Includes fees and charges, significant forecasting assumptions, Council-controlled organisations, your Council, glossary and definitions, and contact details.*





# He kupu nā Te Koromatua

## From our Mayor

### **Hurihia tō aroaro ki te rā, tukuna tō ātārangi kia taka ki muri i a koe.**

Turn your face towards the sun and the shadows fall behind you.

When we adopted our bold and ambitious 10-Year Plan last year, you told us that we need to front up to the challenges we face as a city and lay strong foundations for future generations. This year, we're doing exactly that.

Throughout this Annual Plan, you will see us putting budget lines into action. Projects that strengthen our core infrastructure will progress, and we will ensure that our community's ambitions remain at the heart of the investments we make.

This Annual Plan delivers a portion of the \$1.5 billion capital investment in the 10-Year Plan to tackle our city's trifecta of issues – historic underinvestment in core infrastructure, ageing infrastructure, and the significant growth our city faces.

In the coming year \$41.8 million will be invested into our drinking water, wastewater and storm water to address the risks our three-waters systems face – leaks, bursts, and environmental damage. Replacing, repairing, and duplicating pipes means we can take pressure off our ageing pipes and cater for Lower Hutt's population growth.

We will invest \$28.9 million into rebuilding Naenae Pool and get construction well underway for a facility that will reinvigorate the community and service the region.

And we are investing \$16.8 million to start constructing the first two sections of Tupua Horo Nuku (the Eastern Bays Shared Path) at Sunshine Bay and Windy Point. This takes us a step further to creating a safer and more resilient entrance for the Eastern Bays, which will improve congestion and increase tourism in the area.

These projects, and many others across our city, all aim to do one thing – get the basics right. By investing heavily in core infrastructure and being financially responsible, we can secure our city's future as being the best place in New Zealand to grow up, raise a family, and thrive.

This year will also see a shift to living and working with COVID-19. We'll continue to make it a priority to protect our community – our people and local businesses – from the worst effects of the pandemic. The year ahead won't necessarily always be business-as-usual, and COVID-19 is likely to impact on services and our projects. However, we are well placed to respond to this risk as we continue to make progress on key initiatives.

Together, we have already made significant progress, and this Annual Plan builds on the steps we've made in the right direction. I look forward to working with you as we continue to make progress together.

### **Nā tō rourou, nā tōku rourou, ka ora ai te iwi.**

It is with your food basket, and my food basket, that the people will thrive.

Campbell Barry  
**Mayor**

# He kupu nā Te Tumu Whakarae

## From our Chief Executive

### **Tēnei ake anō ko ngā kīwei o te kete, kei a au tōku, kei a koe tōu.**

This is indeed the handles of our basket; I have one handle, and you have the other.

Kia ora koutou, welcome to our Annual Plan 2022–23 for Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt which sets out the activities we are planning to deliver to you in the coming year. Our work programme is consistent with the priorities set through community consultation in our recently published 10-Year Plan 2021–2031.

It's important that we deliver our key infrastructure projects such as upgrading essential water networks to improve their resilience, move ahead with plans to revitalise Wainuiomata and Naenae town centres, rebuild Naenae Pool and progress RiverLink along with Mana Whenua, Greater Wellington Regional Council and Waka Kotahi.

We will continue to work with our partners to bring about more housing. We will support economic growth, continue to protect the environment and reduce our carbon footprint. As we manage our way through COVID-19 maintaining and, in some cases, rebuilding community facilities, connecting our communities and supporting health and welfare for all is critical to our wellbeing. Our work on the ground with health providers and in support of groups like Te Awa Kairangi Kai Collective locally led kai initiatives will continue to play an important role to safeguard those who need extra support.

The government's reform programme which involves three waters, local government as a whole and the Resource Management Act will play a key role too. We will need to be ready to adapt our plans and the way we do our work in light of any changes.

Our programme of work is ambitious. As we set about this we are doing all we can to contain rates rises to those set out in our plans, against a backdrop of supply chain constraints, recruitment and retention challenges, rising prices for materials and other inflationary pressures. Our strong AA Standard and Poor's international credit rating puts us in a good position to progress our investment programme.

We know we are here to ensure that our city and all of its people thrive. There is a lot for us to do this year, and we'll continue to make progress on our priorities.

### **Ki te kotahi te kākaho ka whati, ki te kāpuia, e kore e whati.**

If there is but one toetoe stem it will break, but if they are together in a bundle they will never break.

Jo Miller  
**Chief Executive**



# Tīmatanga kōrero

## Introduction



# Ko tā mātou whakakitenga mō Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Vision for Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt

## I takea mai tō mātou waka i hea Where we've come from

Last year our focus was on the development and adoption of our city's 10-Year Plan through until 2031.

This plan was underpinned by engagement with our community to understand the challenges facing our people and our city, and solutions to those challenges so that all our people thrive.

At the time we were developing our 10-Year Plan we identified a number of big challenges facing our city, particularly:

- Demand and pressure on infrastructure
- Housing supply and affordability
- Climate change and sustainability
- COVID-19

A considerable period of underinvestment in our basic infrastructure, particularly three waters, combined with our growing population, climate change and the need for additional housing supply,

means that we need a major programme of infrastructure investment to service existing and future residents.

Sixty per cent of our water infrastructure needs to be replaced over the next three decades, and we need better transport connections, including active transport networks, to ensure our city is easy to get around and environmentally sustainable.

When we engaged with our community, people were clear on the areas they wanted to see Council prioritise and focus on in response to these challenges. Investment in infrastructure and financial sustainability were two themes that came through strongly – people wanted to see both an uplift in the level of investment in our basic infrastructure and services, while also being mindful of the financial impact.



# Hō mātou whakaarotau

## Our priorities

The final 10-Year Plan directly reflected engagement with our community, and it's appropriately titled *E whakatika ana I ngā mea matua*, or *Getting the basics right*. The plan itself is focused around six key priority areas.

The 10-Year Plan is an ambitious plan for our city – it doubles investment in infrastructure over 10 years to \$1.5 billion. Two thirds of this will be spent on core infrastructure – investing \$587 million on our three waters network and \$406 million on transport projects.



# 1

### Whakangao i ngā poupou hapori

Investing in infrastructure

Investing in high-quality infrastructure that supports our people to move around, receive basic services (like water) and enjoy our community facilities.

# 2

### Hei Āhuru Mōwai mō te Katoa

Increasing housing supply

Effectively planning for growth in our city, ensuring an increase in housing supply and working with organisations to ensure our people have warm, safe, dry homes to live in.

# 3

### Tiaki Taiao

Caring for and protecting our environment

Working with our communities to meet the challenges of climate change and our goal to become carbon zero by 2050.

## The impact of COVID-19

2022 has already seen a shift in how we approach COVID-19 as a country. We're now living and working with COVID-19 across New Zealand, and for many of us it's changing the way we do things. One thing hasn't changed at Council: our commitment to prioritising the wellbeing of our communities, including both people and local businesses.

However, it's not business as usual. We can't predict the impacts of COVID-19 but we can prepare for possible and likely outcomes, so Council has different contingency plans in place to allow us to continue to make progress on our key projects despite the challenges posed by the ongoing pandemic.



# 4

### Taunaki Ōhanga Auaha, Tāone Whakapoapoa

Supporting an innovative, agile economy and attractive city

Investing to drive economic growth, and harnessing the talents of business, education, research and science communities in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt to make our city an attractive place to work and invest.

# 5

### Tūhono Hapori

Connecting communities

Investing to connect and empower neighbourhoods and communities so they can thrive and remain safe, connected, healthy, inclusive and resilient.

# 6

### Whakauka Ahumoni

Financial sustainability

Investing in a financially sustainable and prudent way that ensures we are carefully managing our finances to deliver on our community's expectations.

# Ka ahatia

## What we're doing

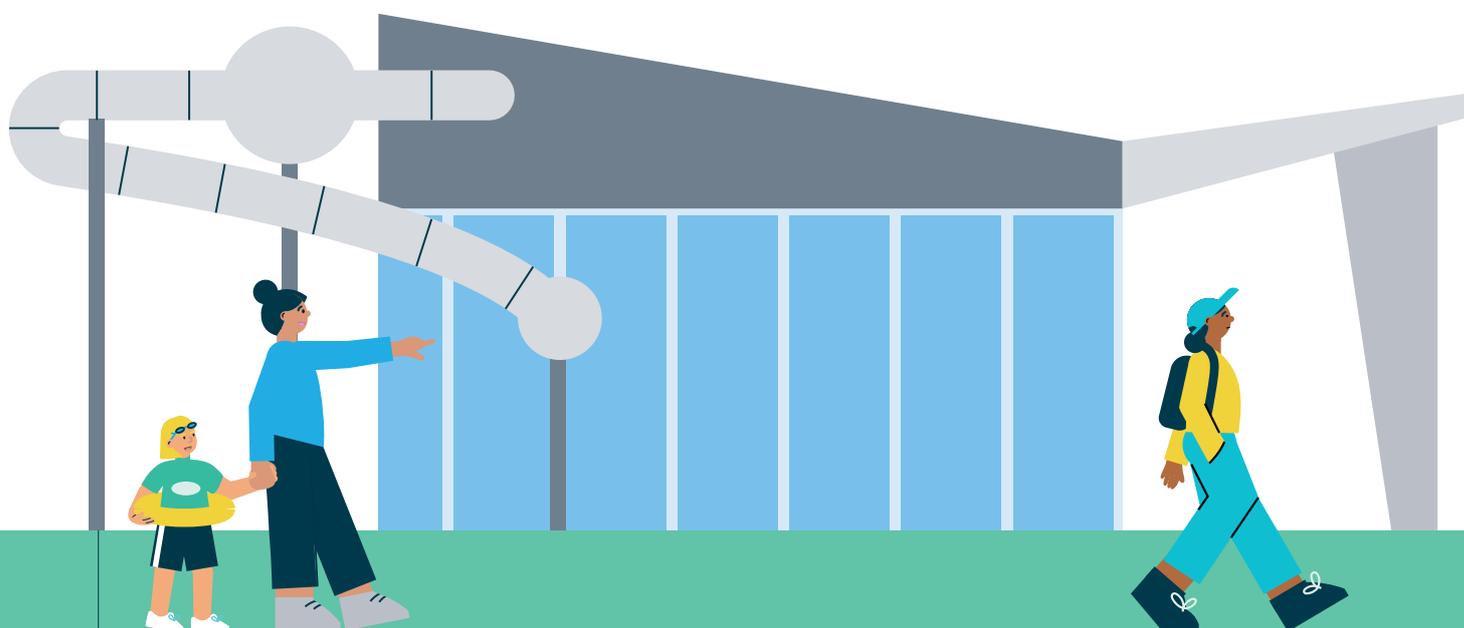
Each year, Council must also develop an Annual Plan based on the 10-Year Plan – this sets out our budget for that particular year, and includes any changes from the 10-Year Plan.

For the year ahead we're planning on keeping it simple – we're sticking to the plan laid out last year, and we're making progress on getting the basics right.

In April 2022 we ran a light-touch engagement on the draft Annual Plan, including a summary document to letterboxes across Lower Hutt and an online survey. We received a relatively small number of survey responses,

which aligns with our light-touch approach. From these responses, we heard that our priorities are still relevant. The low response rate also suggests that our community is comfortable with the direction we're heading in.

Our 2022–23 Annual Plan continues along the path laid out by the 10-Year Plan. Here's a summary of the things we're planning on doing in the year ahead.



### Naenae Pool and Fitness Centre

This year will be a big one for Naenae Pool and Fitness Centre – it's the year we'll see the majority of the construction work undertaken and completed. We've committed \$28.9 million to this project in 2022–23, to bring the Naenae community and wider region's pool users one huge step closer to a brand new, world-class facility on their doorstep – set to be as beloved as the historic Naenae Olympic Pool.

The new pool will be built at the central-western end of Walter Mildenhall Park, to provide better connections to and through the town centre and creating a sunny and inviting public space at the northern end of the reserve. The government's COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund has also granted \$12.2 million to Naenae Pool this year.

### Infrastructure Acceleration Fund (IAF)

In May 2022 we learned that our application to the government's IAF is through to the final round, taking us a step closer to addressing major infrastructure challenges in the city. Our application focuses on stormwater and wastewater upgrades for the valley floor and as part of the RiverLink project. According to Kāinga Ora, ministers will make final funding decisions by October 2022.

## Three Waters

Our three waters (drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater) services have generally been very reliable, but we can't take this reliability for granted. Many of our water assets are very old, and they exist underground in a city that lies over an active fault line.

In the year ahead, we've budgeted to spend \$41.8 million across our three waters infrastructure.

## Upgrades

This includes \$2.9 million to upgrade our water supply reservoirs and \$1.6 million to upgrade the seismic strengthening of critical drinking water pipelines. We're also spending \$3.9 million upgrading the rest of the water networks – on top of regularly scheduled maintenance – with \$539,000 to water supply, \$2.4 million on wastewater, and \$1 million on stormwater.

One of the key projects in the coming year is the Barber Grove to Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant pipe duplication, which aims to improve the resilience of our wastewater network and reduce the risk of wastewater ending up where it shouldn't. The current pipe carries about 80% of the wastewater from Lower Hutt and Upper Hutt, serving around 150,000 residents. We're duplicating the section of pipe that runs from Barber Grove, through Moera and down the middle of Randwick Road, below the Seaview roundabout and the Waiwhetū Stream, to the Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant.



## Maintenance

Our 10-Year Plan laid out a pathway for getting the basics right. On top of upgrading and improving the three waters services, it's important that we also spend money on maintaining the assets we do have. This year we're spending \$4.2 million on water supply renewals, \$24.9 million on renewing and replacing waste water assets, and a further \$2.3 million on stormwater system renewals.

### Three Waters reforms

The Three Waters reform programme is currently underway, led by central government. The Government has announced that water services from councils across the country will be moved to one of four new water service entities from 1 July 2024.

In April 2022, the Government accepted most of the

Governance Working Group's 47 recommendations, and the legislation was introduced to Parliament in June 2022.

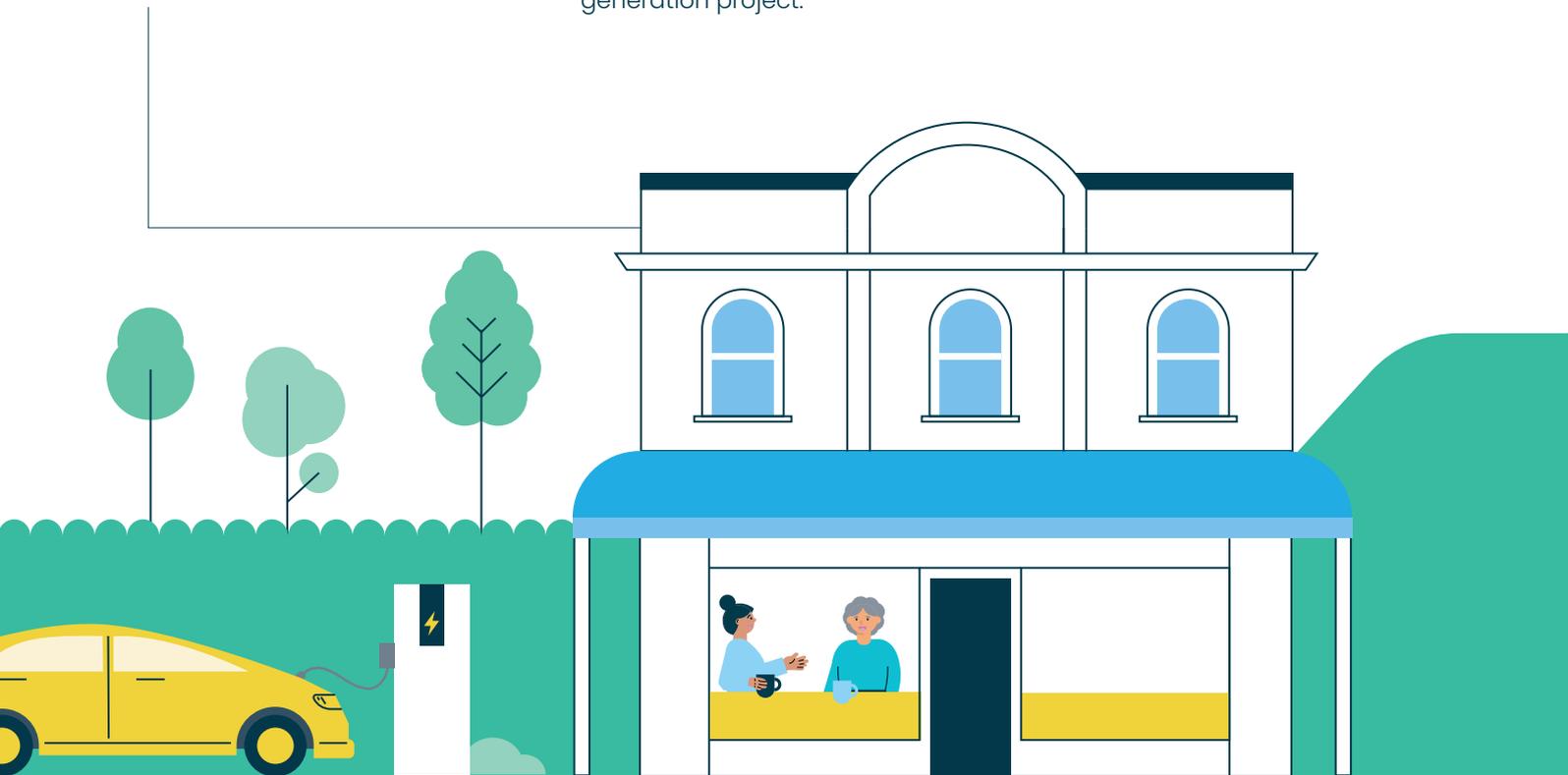
The full implications of this change are still being understood, and Council will continue to work through these during the 2022–23 year. In the meantime, it's important that we continue to plan for our three waters assets.

## City development

Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt is a village of villages, and local communities expect and deserve thriving and vibrant spaces. That's why we're progressing our ambitious plans to refresh and rejuvenate the hearts of our neighbourhoods. This year, we'll spend \$2.1 million on the Naenae town centre project, \$412,000 in Petone, and \$6.2 million on the Wainuiomata Queen St development.

RiverLink is also continuing to make good progress towards making Lower Hutt more resilient, more connected, and more vibrant. In the year ahead, we're expecting a Resource Management Act consent decision which will allow us to engage with potential design and construction contractors. Once we've identified our preferred partners, we'll get stuck into advanced construction planning for this once-in-a-generation project.

We've budgeted \$15.6 million to keep this project moving in 2022–23, alongside our partners Greater Wellington Regional Council, Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency, Ngāti Toa Rangatira and Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika.



## Solid waste, sustainability, and resilience

In the coming 12 months we will implement and deliver on the commitments we've made in our Carbon Reduction Plan, and the city-wide climate action pathway. We've committed \$566,000 to switching the heating at the Dowse from gas-fired to a heat pump to reduce carbon emissions and make progress on our plan to phase out gas across Council facilities.

We're also spending \$568,000 on electric vehicle charging stations across Lower Hutt – this coming year we'll add 16 new stations at various locations. Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA) are also part-funding this project with \$278,000. We're also looking long-term with planning beginning this year for business cases that will inform our next 10-Year Plan: decreasing food waste in the city, and rolling out solar panels across Council facilities.

There will be a lot of action at Silverstream Landfill this year, with \$7.7 million budgeted towards the design and construction of new general waste disposal cells, and a new asbestos disposal cell, as well as further changes to the transfer station. The costs of construction, alongside the operating costs of the landfill, are offset by landfill revenue.

## Open spaces, parks and reserves

Our outdoor spaces are getting some attention this year: we'll be spending \$257,000 to improve the Wainuiomata Garden of Remembrance and \$864,000 to extend Akatarawa cemetery. We'll also work with Mana Whenua to develop a plan for the redevelopment of Honiana Te Puni Reserve (\$257,000).

We'll spend \$309,000 on a new area of synthetic turf and improved changing rooms at Memorial Park, and also invest to upgrade our tracks and trails.

In the coming year we are going to work with Heritage NZ to progress Petone wharf's refurbishment, and have set aside \$2 million to start this work.

## Connectivity, creativity, learning, and recreation

This year we're spending \$960,000 on upgrading the collection storage at the Dowse, on top of the \$566,000 to switch the heating source (see *Solid waste, sustainability, and resilience*).

Petone Library will see \$1.5 million in 2022–23 to start work on its refurbishment, and we're also spending \$1.7 million on seismic strengthening across our facilities.



## Transport

Our community has been clear that we need to continue to invest in our transport infrastructure. That's why we've budgeted a significant amount towards transport over the next 5–10 years.

In 2022–23, we plan to complete construction of the first two bays of Tupua Horo Nuku (Eastern Bays Shared Path), Sunshine Bay and Windy Point, to the tune of around \$16.8 million of the total budget for the year of \$20.5 million. The government's COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund has granted \$10.2 million this year, and Waka

Kotahi is contributing \$5.2 million. While there's a risk of weather events affecting timeframes, we're engineering a lot of this project offsite to help mitigate this. We'll also finalise the detailed design for the remaining bays.

We've also committed \$4.6 million in 2022–23 to Cross Valley Connections; the first phase of this programme will continue with walking, cycling and mobility improvements in Petone. We'll begin designing shared path connections between the CBD and the river, and also with

Woburn; meanwhile, we'll finalise the designs between the CBD and Waterloo. We're dedicating \$7.5 million to our cycling micromobility programme, too.

These programmes form part of our commitment to getting the basics right across our city, and improving the fundamental infrastructure that helps our city run. In total, we're spending \$52.4 million on transport in this financial year, which includes maintaining and renewing many of our existing roads, footpaths, and traffic safety assets.

# Ka pēhea te anga whakamua

## How we do our work

### **Nga Kīwei o Te Kete**

#### Partnership with Mana Whenua

First and foremost is our relationship with Mana Whenua, Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika and Ngāti Toa Rangatira, who have historic and territorial rights in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt. The iwi history and legends are based in the lands they have occupied over generations, and the land provides sustenance for the people and enables hospitality for guests.

Mana Whenua interests are represented by two Mana Whenua marae, Te Tatau o Te Pō and Waiwhetū Marae, and five iwi organisations: Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika (Port Nicholson Block Settlement) Trust, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira, Wellington Tenths Trust, Palmerston North Māori Reserve Trust, and Te Rūnanganui o Te Āti Awa ki Te Upoko o Te Ika a Māui.

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

These take a covenant approach, reflect iwi plans and align with Council and iwi aspirations. Council is also partnering with Te Āti Awa-backed housing provider Kahungunu Whānau Services for the benefit of Mana Whenua and all people in our city.

The name of the partnership gifted by Te Āti Awa:

*He Herenga Kura, He Herenga Tangata, He Herenga Whenua  
(a sacred connection that unites the people and binds us to the land)*

sets the foundation for a sustainable and effective strategic partnership, allowing us to adopt new pathways and practices to enable us to build healthy, thriving, secure and affordable homes across Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt.

# He Herenga Kura, He Herenga Tangata, He Herenga Whenua

A sacred connection  
that unites the people  
and binds us to the land

Our key priorities

1

Whakangao i ngā poupou hapori  
Investing in infrastructure

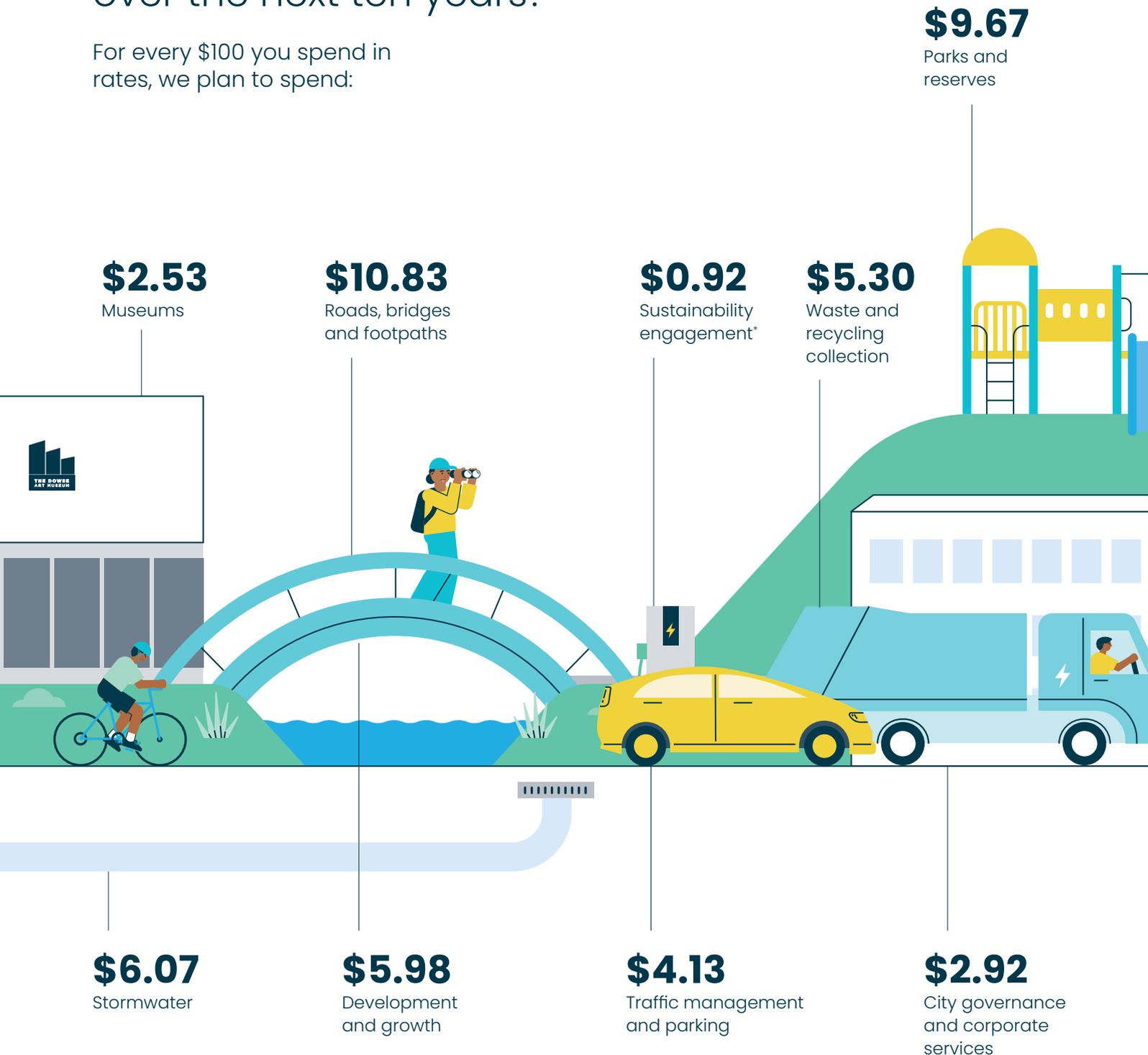
**Investing in  
high-quality  
infrastructure that  
supports our people  
to move around**



# Ka pēhea te tohatoha i hāku rēti i tēnei tekau tau?

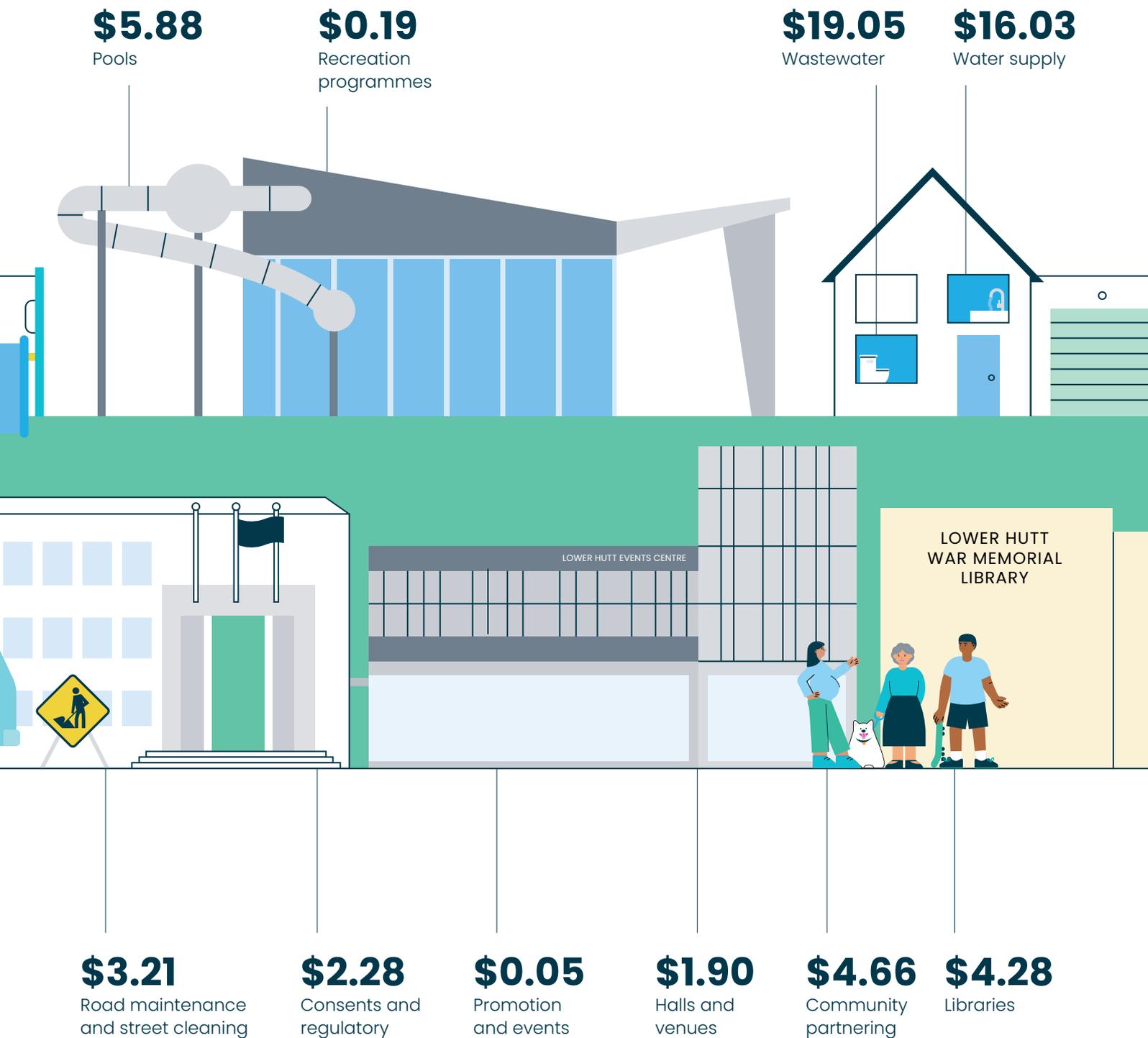
## Where will my rates be spent over the next ten years?

For every \$100 you spend in rates, we plan to spend:



\* Sustainability engagement represents spending on community activities along with facilitation of projects across council activities, including investment in:

- decarbonisation of council facilities
- cycleways
- RiverLink
- healthy urban waterways



We expect to receive \$5.88 of credit from the landfill. This will help to offset costs and is reflected in the figures for all these other services shown on this page.

# Whakauku Ahumoni

## Financial sustainability

### Financial overview

We are facing some big financial challenges as we focus our work on getting the basics right. Good financial management and long-term sustainability must underpin our plans – we’re focused on carefully managing our city’s finances to ensure we’re able to fund infrastructure and services for our community now and in the future. As a growing city, there is a need for additional infrastructure, and we need to ensure that the associated costs are spread fairly.

As 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 budget and ensuring that everyday costs are paid for by everyday income
- Delivering services effectively and efficiently
- Strengthening council’s financial position

The financial strategy focuses on strong fiscal management while addressing growing demands for increased capital expenditure in core infrastructure assets. In our 10-Year Plan, we set the direction of returning to a balanced budget by 2028–29. This Annual Plan reinforces this direction with the timeframe of 2028–29 maintained despite a range of cost challenges.

We are seeing a range of inflationary cost pressures on our budget. We have worked to fund increased costs with off-setting savings or reprioritisation of expenditure within existing budgets where possible. This has allowed us to keep the rates increase in line with what was projected in the 10-Year Plan.

In 2022–23 the rates revenue increase is 5.9%<sup>1</sup>. This is in line with the 10-Year Plan.

### Capital investment

(See graph 1)

We are seeing a range of cost pressures on our capital programme. Where possible we have looked to manage this within existing budgets and contingencies; however, for some projects this has meant increasing budgets to accommodate these increases to make sure that we deliver the services we have promised.

In this Annual Plan, we have also adjusted the timing of some projects to reflect the latest information, such as the Petone wharf refurbishment and RiverLink. This has included bringing some new projects, such as the Petone collecting sewer replacement, into the 10-Year Plan’s period.

### Borrowings

(See graph 2)

The change in the capital programme results in a corresponding adjustment in the level of borrowings we’ll require. Borrowing levels are maintained within the limits set in our financial strategy.

### Balanced budget

(See graph 3)

Everyday costs of running the city should be paid for from everyday revenue. Legislation requires Council to budget each year for operating revenue at a level sufficient to meeting the operating expenses budgeted for that year. This is known as the “balanced budget” requirement. Graph 3 shows how we’re projected to meet this balanced budget requirement, compared to the 10-Year Plan 2021–2031.<sup>2</sup>

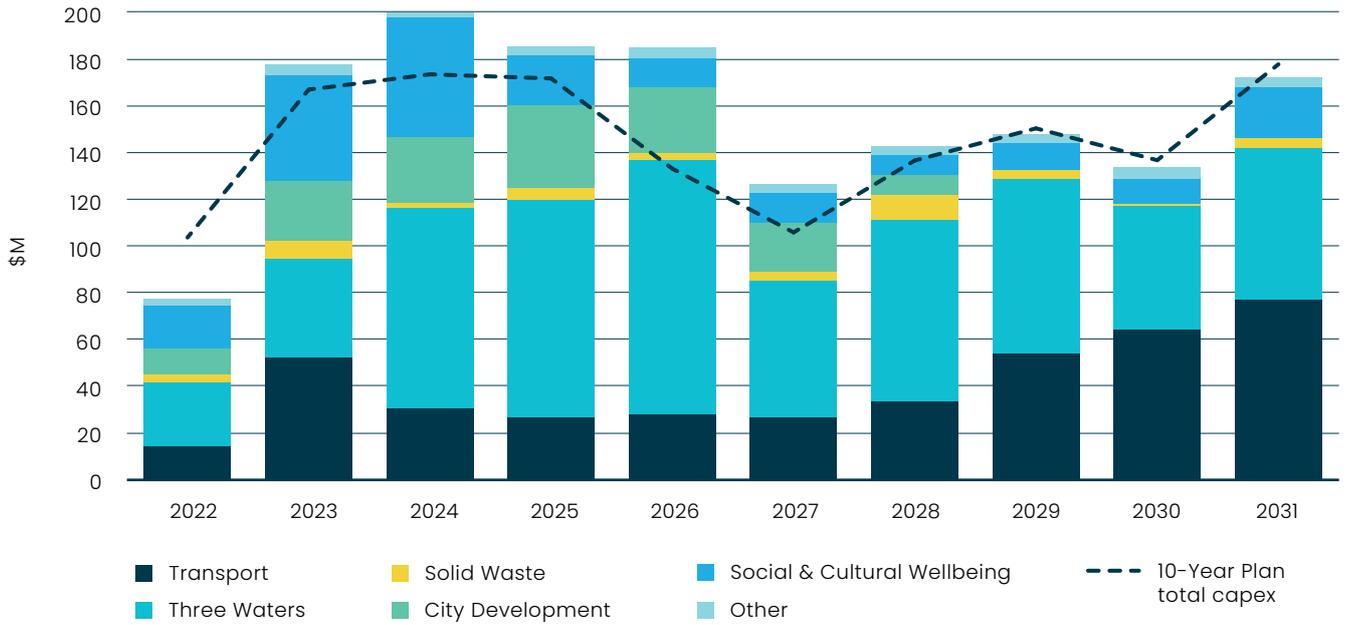
The 10-Year Plan 2021–2031 balances a significant increase in the Council’s capital programme with the need to achieve a balanced budget for the long term sustainability of the council services.

In 2022–23 we are projecting a \$29.4M deficit compared to a planned balanced budget deficit of \$24.6M in the 10-year plan. In the 10-Year Plan 2021–2031 we are projected to achieve a balanced budget in 2028–29; we remain within this projected timeframe in this Annual Plan.

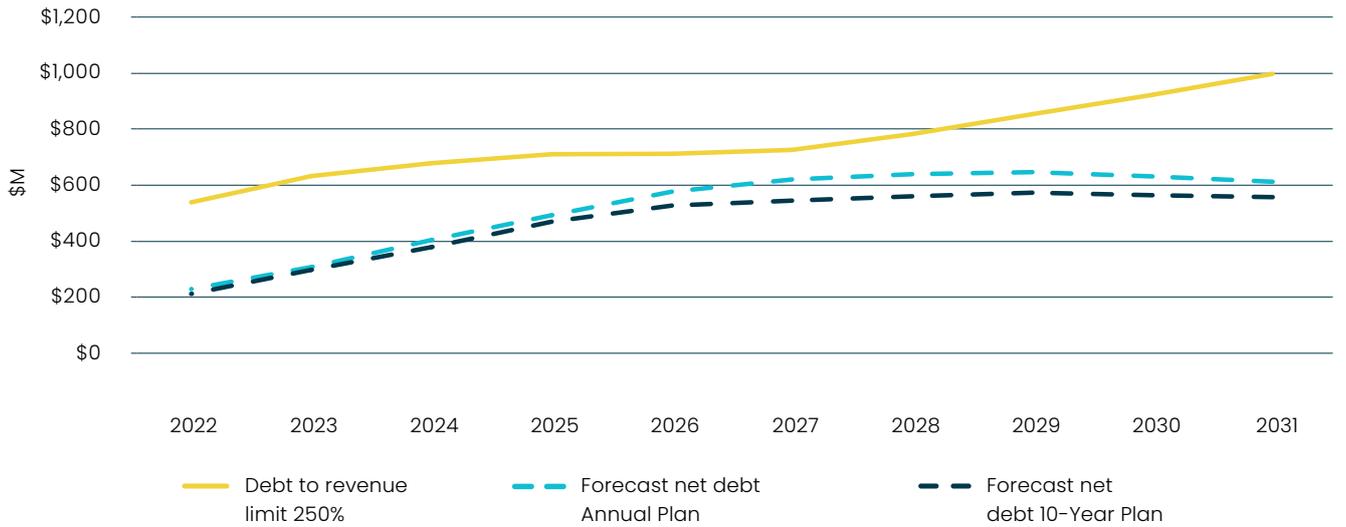
1 The projected rates revenue increase does not include growth which is projected to be about 1.1%.

2 The Hutt City Council balanced budget target is defined as the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 definition, modified to exclude from the definition of revenue Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency’s Capital improvement subsidies, Infrastructure Acceleration Fund grants and central government COVID-19 Response and Recovery co-funding for Naenae Pool and Tupua Horo Nuku (Eastern Bays Shared Path).

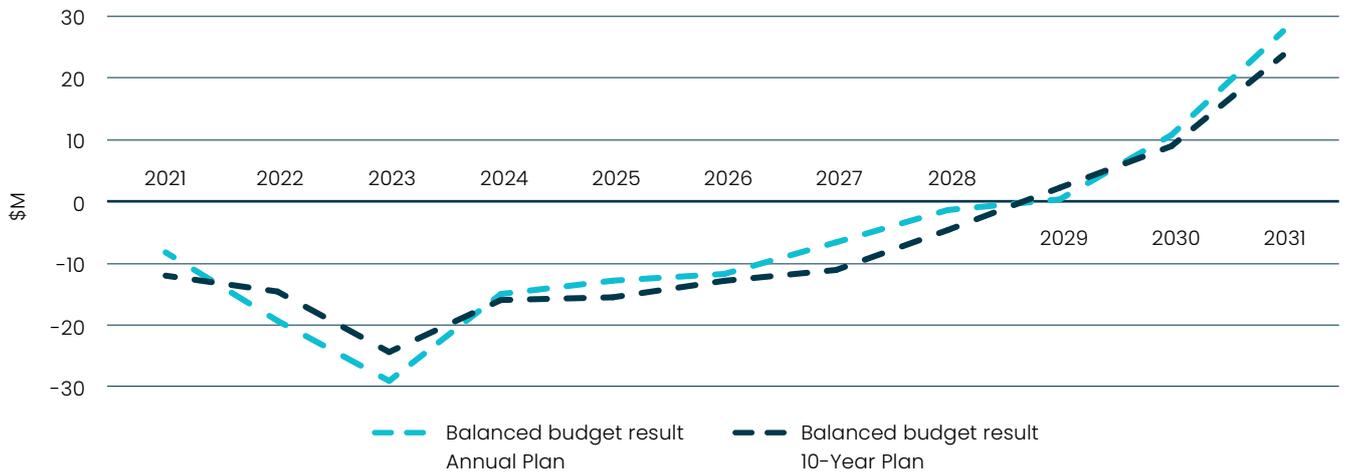
**Graph 1: Projected capital investment in the Annual Plan, with comparison to the 10-Year Plan**



**Graph 2: Projected net debt compared to debt to revenue limit of 250 per cent, with comparison to the 10-Year Plan**

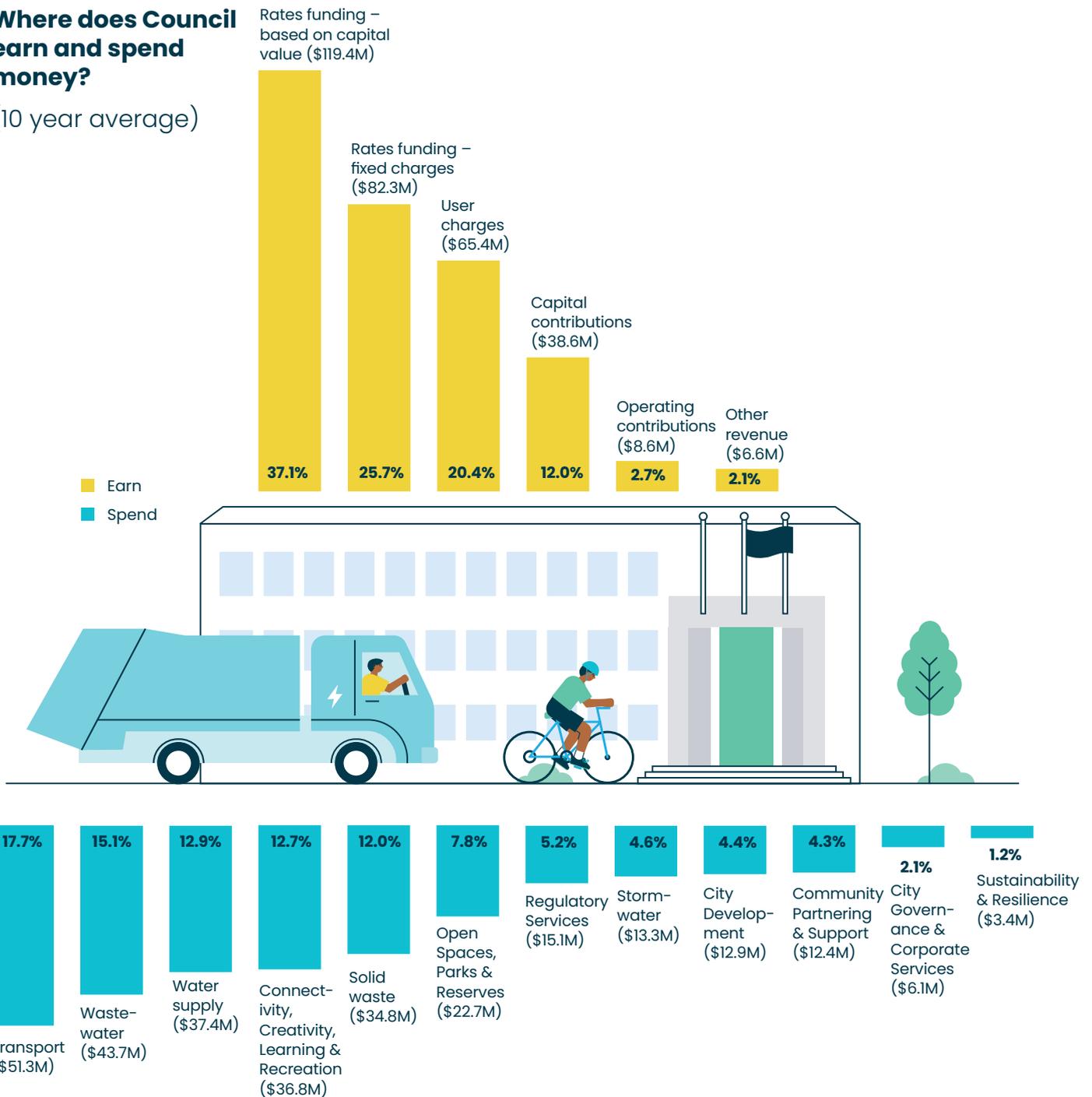


**Graph 3: Projected balanced budget position, with comparison to 10-Year Plan**



## Where does Council earn and spend money?

(10 year average)



## How this plan will affect your rates

The examples to the right show the indicative rates impact of how a range of properties are affected by the rates for 2022–23.

Property category	2021–22 rates	2022–23 rates	Change per annum	Change per week
Average residential, Capital Value (CV) \$630,000	\$2,951	\$3,086	\$135	\$2.60
Average commercial central, CV \$1.8M	\$15,119	\$16,321	\$1,202	\$23.12
Average commercial suburban, CV \$1.6M	\$13,135	\$14,414	\$1,279	\$24.60
Average rural, no services, CV \$886k	\$1,954	\$2,027	\$73	\$1.41
Average utilities, CV \$3M	\$19,260	\$21,063	\$1,803	\$34.67

\* Queensgate property value has increased from \$295M to \$320M during the year which has impacted on the rates change. This increase in value reflects improvement works progressed on the site. The rates for Queensgate for 2022/23 will be \$2,696,507 which is an increase of \$395,643 compared to the prior year.

# Hō Mātou Mahi

Our work

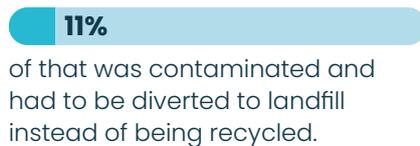


# Oranga taiao

## Environmental wellbeing

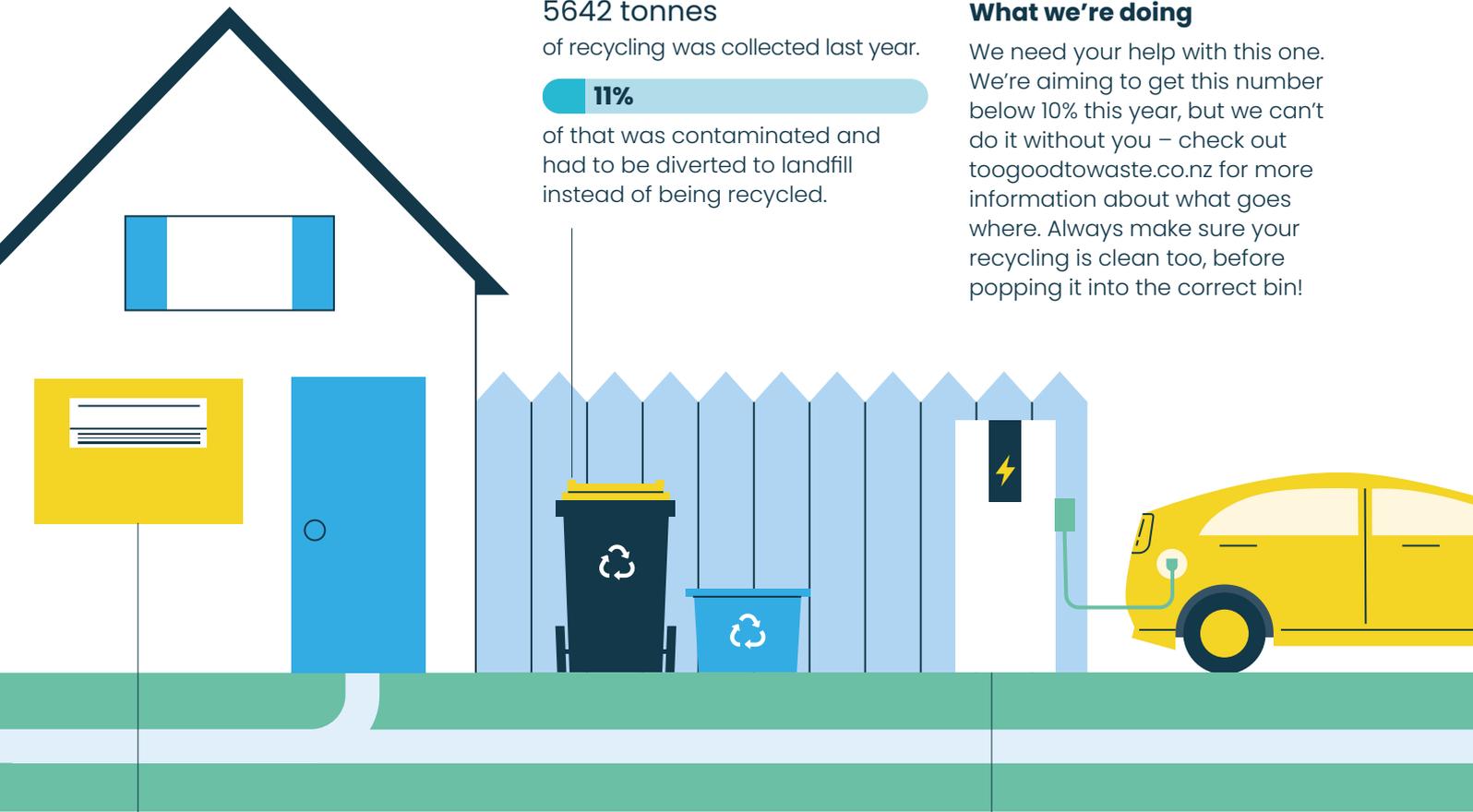
### Contaminated recycling

5642 tonnes of recycling was collected last year.

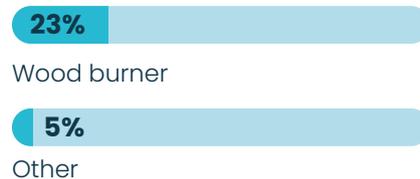
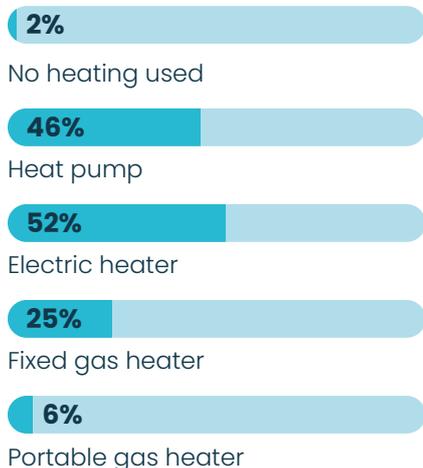


#### What we're doing

We need your help with this one. We're aiming to get this number below 10% this year, but we can't do it without you – check out [toogoodtowaste.co.nz](http://toogoodtowaste.co.nz) for more information about what goes where. Always make sure your recycling is clean too, before popping it into the correct bin!



### Residential heating



#### What we're doing

We're phasing out natural gas at our facilities and replacing them with low-carbon technologies to reduce emissions by 50% by 2030.

In 2022 we're spending \$566,000 to switching the heating at the Dowse from gas-fired to a heat pump.

### EV chargers

We currently have 10 public EV charging units at 5 stations across the city.

#### What we're doing

We're spending \$568,000 on new EV chargers across Lower Hutt – 16 more DC charging units will be installed in 2022–23 across several locations. EECA are also part-funding this project with \$278,000.

## Electric vehicles (EV)

20%

of vehicles purchased in 2021 by Lower Hutt residents were hybrid petrol/electric, or fully electric.

42%

of our Council fleet is electric, ahead of schedule.

50%

of our kerbside rubbish and recycling truck fleet is fully electric.

### What we're doing

We're aiming for 50% of our council fleet vehicles to be fully electric by 2025, and 100% by 2030.

Our kerbside rubbish and recycling fleet is scheduled to be fully electric in 2024.

## Recreational water quality

100%

of our beaches are suitable for recreational use, including swimming and fishing.

### What we're doing

We're spending \$3.4 million on stormwater capital projects.



## Leaks

15%

of the water from our network is lost each year.

## Drinking water

379 litres

of water is consumed per person per day (on average) in Lower Hutt.

15 days

without water, if a major earthquake breaks our water supply.

### What we're doing

We're spending \$9.2 million on water supply capital projects in the coming year.

# Ngā puna wai

## Water supply

### Statements of service performance

It's important that everyone in our community can reliably access safe and quality drinking water. To ensure this, we provide a sustainable and high-quality water supply to our community for domestic and commercial use, and we regularly monitor the water quality and carry out any maintenance and upgrades necessary to ensure the required service. Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) is responsible for the extraction, treatment and supply of water into the city's water supply system.

### Key performance indicators

Business unit activities	Performance measure	Actual performance 2020–2021	Target 2021–22	Target 2022–23
<b>Water supply</b>	<b>We want to ensure our community has access to a safe, clean, reliable water supply</b>			
	Drinking water supply complies with part 4 of the drinking-water standards (bacteria compliance criteria)	Achieved full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance
	Drinking water supply complies with part 5 of the drinking-water standards (protozoal compliance criteria)	Achieved full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance
	Number of complaints for drinking water per 1,000 connections	16	≤ 20	≤ 20
	Resident satisfaction with the water supply service they receive	94%	≥ 90%	≥ 90%
	<i>Where the local authority attends a callout in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its networked reticulation system, the following median response times are measured:</i>			
	• Attendance for urgent callouts <sup>1</sup>	85 minutes <sup>2</sup> (74–97 mins) <sup>3</sup>	≤ 90 minutes	≤ 90 minutes
	• Resolution of urgent callouts <sup>4</sup>	3 hours (3.27–3.75 hours) <sup>3</sup>	≤ 8 hours	≤ 8 hours
	• Attendance for non-urgent callouts <sup>1</sup>	68 hours <sup>2</sup>	≤ 72 hours	≤ 72 hours
	• Resolution of non-urgent callouts <sup>4</sup>	6 days	≤ 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	379 litres	≤ 385 litres	≤ 385 litres
	• Percentage of real water loss from networked reticulation system	15% <sup>5</sup>	≤ 20%	≤ 20%

1. Attendance time is the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.

2. The teams across the region have experienced work volumes exceeding their capacity due to the aging network throughout the year that included responding to several major incidents. The shortage of skilled labour in the industry continues to compound this and our ability to resource adequately and meet the targets.

3. The lowest and highest possible median times for the measure as reported by Wellington Water Limited.

4. Resolution is from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption.

5. The 12-month rolling average results are consistently above target, in part due to leakage, both public and private leaks. We continue to target detection and fixing leaks as a key priority. Additional Service Crews are targeting proactive leak repairs. Increasing numbers of network meters will help to identify leaks quicker. Detection and repair times will remain challenging without further meters. The result is reported as a mean Hutt City water loss percentage with a 95% confidence rate interval of between 0% and 45%. It is produced using updated statistical methodology that aligns with the "benchless approach" described by Water New Zealand Water Loss Guidelines and meets the requirements on Non-Financial Performance Measure Rules 2013 specified by the Department of Internal Affairs. Due to limited water meter information, there is a wide variance in the confidence intervals for Council specific results. Therefore, we are reporting this result as a much more accurate regional percentage until more data is available to support this measure at a Council level.

## Capital projects

Project	Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Capital projects to meet additional demand</b>									
Network Upgrades Water Supply Growth	56	57	58	60	61	63	65	66	68
Reservoir Upgrades Water Supply Growth	1,857	672	13,172	6,498	-	-	-	465	477
<b>Capital projects to improve level of service</b>									
Critical Pipelines Seismic Upgrade	1,592	1,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Network Upgrade - Water Supply	483	1,242	979	11,264	11,610	11,924	12,440	2,257	409
Pump Station Upgrades Water Supply	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reservoir Upgrades Water Supply	1,030	2,592	9,329	10,704	731	2,175	2,620	979	924
<b>Capital projects to replace existing assets</b>									
Distribution Pipe Model Development	27	91	-	-	307	-	-	-	-
Reactive Network Renewals Water Supply	95	244	175	179	184	189	194	199	204
Reactive Pump Station Renewals	179	1,522	485	498	480	203	208	220	294
Reactive Reservoir Renewals	83	85	87	90	92	94	97	100	102
Control Systems Renewals Water Supply	33	78	89	103	96	84	106	137	120
Network Renewals Water Supply	3,781	15,166	7,404	8,166	8,140	8,573	8,804	9,033	12,946
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>9,217</b>	<b>22,757</b>	<b>31,778</b>	<b>37,562</b>	<b>21,701</b>	<b>23,305</b>	<b>24,534</b>	<b>13,456</b>	<b>15,544</b>

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

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan	Forecast	Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Revenue</b>											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	3,625	3,361	3,730	3,816	3,908	4,009	4,117	4,229	4,343	4,456	4,572
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	1,060	2,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	1,060	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	706	706	1,033	1,163	1,473	1,811	2,006	2,128	2,311	2,476	2,608
Vested assets	116	116	120	122	125	129	132	136	139	143	147
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>6,567</b>	<b>6,871</b>	<b>4,883</b>	<b>5,101</b>	<b>5,506</b>	<b>5,949</b>	<b>6,255</b>	<b>6,493</b>	<b>6,793</b>	<b>7,075</b>	<b>7,327</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>											
Employee costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating costs	17,853	19,249	19,344	21,277	21,972	23,438	24,475	25,518	25,997	26,607	27,695
Support costs/ internal charges	421	421	689	671	649	673	711	721	756	775	755
Interest expenditure	773	903	559	1,124	2,109	3,114	3,624	4,075	4,531	4,531	4,448
Depreciation	4,335	4,335	4,947	5,367	6,248	7,629	8,562	9,495	10,547	11,164	11,641
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>23,382</b>	<b>24,908</b>	<b>25,539</b>	<b>28,439</b>	<b>30,978</b>	<b>34,854</b>	<b>37,372</b>	<b>39,809</b>	<b>41,831</b>	<b>43,077</b>	<b>44,539</b>
<b>Deficit before tax</b>	<b>(16,815)</b>	<b>(18,037)</b>	<b>(20,656)</b>	<b>(23,338)</b>	<b>(25,472)</b>	<b>(28,905)</b>	<b>(31,117)</b>	<b>(33,316)</b>	<b>(35,038)</b>	<b>(36,002)</b>	<b>(37,212)</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>12,523</b>	<b>4,942</b>	<b>9,215</b>	<b>22,757</b>	<b>31,780</b>	<b>37,561</b>	<b>21,700</b>	<b>23,305</b>	<b>24,535</b>	<b>13,457</b>	<b>15,545</b>

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan	Forecast	Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Prospective funding requirement</b>											
<b>Rates funding requirement</b>											
Surplus/(deficit)	(16,815)	(18,037)	(20,656)	(23,338)	(25,472)	(28,905)	(31,117)	(33,316)	(35,038)	(36,002)	(37,212)
Add capital contributions	(1,766)	(1,006)	(1,033)	(1,163)	(1,473)	(1,811)	(2,006)	(2,128)	(2,311)	(2,476)	(2,608)
Rate funded debt repayment	-	-	1,394	2,786	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total rates funding requirement</b>	<b>(18,581)</b>	<b>(19,043)</b>	<b>(20,295)</b>	<b>(21,715)</b>	<b>(26,945)</b>	<b>(30,716)</b>	<b>(33,123)</b>	<b>(35,444)</b>	<b>(37,349)</b>	<b>(38,478)</b>	<b>(39,820)</b>
<b>Loan funding requirement</b>											
Capital to meet additional demand	(443)	(26)	(1,913)	(729)	(13,231)	(6,558)	(61)	(63)	(65)	(531)	(545)
Capital to improve level of service	(2,059)	(750)	(3,105)	(4,841)	(10,308)	(21,967)	(12,341)	(14,099)	(15,060)	(3,236)	(1,333)
Capital to replace existing assets	(10,021)	(4,166)	(4,197)	(17,187)	(8,241)	(9,036)	(9,298)	(9,143)	(9,410)	(9,690)	(13,667)
Less capital contributions	1,766	1,006	1,033	1,163	1,473	1,811	2,006	2,128	2,311	2,476	2,608
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	4,335	4,335	4,947	5,367	6,248	7,629	8,562	9,495	10,547	11,164	11,641
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	(1,394)	(2,786)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total loan (funding)/ repayment</b>	<b>(6,422)</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>(4,629)</b>	<b>(19,013)</b>	<b>(24,059)</b>	<b>(28,121)</b>	<b>(11,132)</b>	<b>(11,682)</b>	<b>(11,677)</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>(1,296)</b>
<b>Total funding requirement</b>	<b>(25,003)</b>	<b>(18,644)</b>	<b>(24,924)</b>	<b>(40,728)</b>	<b>(51,004)</b>	<b>(58,837)</b>	<b>(44,255)</b>	<b>(47,126)</b>	<b>(49,026)</b>	<b>(38,295)</b>	<b>(41,116)</b>

# Waiparu Wastewater

## Statements of service performance

By collecting, treating, and disposing of wastewater, we provide a service to residents and businesses that supports development in the city while protecting the physical environment and our community's health. We provide a pipe network that takes household and commercial effluent to the Seaview Wastewater Treatment Plant, which treats it to public health and environmental standards.

## Key performance indicators

Business unit activities	Performance measure	Actual performance 2020–2021	Target 2021–22	Target 2022–23
<b>Wastewater</b>	<b>It is critical our community is not exposed to any health or environmental risks associated with wastewater, by providing a safe, reliable, quality wastewater network</b>			
	Dry weather wastewater overflows per 1,000 connections	6.25 <sup>1</sup>	≤ 20	≤ 20
	Number of complaints per 1,000 connections	20	≤ 30	≤ 30
	Resident satisfaction with the wastewater service they receive	95%	≥ 90%	≥ 90%
	<i>Where the territorial authority attends to sewerage overflows resulting from a blockage or other fault in the territorial authority's sewerage system, the following median response times:</i>			
	• Attendance time <sup>2</sup>	73 minutes <sup>3</sup> (68–78 mins) <sup>4</sup>	≤ 90 minutes	≤ 90 minutes
	• Resolution time <sup>5</sup>	6.4 hours <sup>3</sup> (5.04–7.90 hours) <sup>4</sup>	≤ 8 hours	≤ 8 hours
	Compliance with resource consents for discharges from wastewater system	2 <sup>6</sup>	No enforcement action	No enforcement action

- The dry weather sewerage overflows are primarily caused by deteriorated sewerage pipes and blockages from tree roots, fats, and sanitary products. Wellington Water Limited strives to minimise the risks to the environment and people with a prompt response and effective post-event clean-ups. Wellington Water Limited also actively tracks the overflow records to aid the targeted maintenance regime and Capes renewals programme.
- From the time that the local authority receives notification to the time service personnel reach the site.
- The teams across the region have experienced work volumes exceeding their capacity due to the aging network throughout the year that included responding to a number of major incidents. The shortage of skilled labour in the industry continues to compound this and our ability to resource adequately and meet the targets.
- The lowest and highest possible median times as reported by Wellington Water Limited.
- From the time the local authority receives notification to the time service personnel reach the site.
- On 14th June 2021 GWRC issued an abatement notice to Veolia and Wellington Water due to release of offensive and objectionable odour beyond Seaview wastewater treatment plant's boundary. This notice covers the 16th and 18th March incidents wherein there were failures in the conveyors of the sludge dryer system causing the dried sludge pellets to be spilled outside the dryer building. The spilled dried sludge caused odour complaints from the nearby establishments which prompted the investigation from GWRC. Wellington Water and Veolia prepared a joint response explaining the causes of the incident and was submitted to GWRC. The issues in the dried sludge conveyors have already been resolved.

## Capital projects

Project	Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Capital projects to meet additional demand</b>									
Network Renewals Wastewater Growth	644	53	339	348	386	767	788	808	1,031
Network Upgrades Wastewater Growth	152	3,303	161	428	440	94	97	100	102
Trunk Type A Asset Development	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trunk DBO Network Cyclic Replacement Wastewater Growth	697	150	-	-	-	121	116	594	997
Trunk DBO Asset Replacement Fund Wastewater Growth	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	43
Trunk Main Outfall Pipeline Overflow Mitigation Wastewater Growth	116	1,432	3,632	3,679	1,463	-	-	-	-
Wastewater Valley Floor Infrastructure Growth	1,326	15,113	21,361	8,770	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Capital projects to improve level of service</b>									
Network Upgrades Wastewater	909	1,118	807	3,722	3,547	315	32	332	102
Trunk Type B Asset Development	-	-	-	-	245	2,520	-	-	-
Trunk Main Outfall Pipeline Overflow Mitigation	348	4,297	10,896	11,036	4,388	-	-	-	-
Trunk Type A Asset Development	80	1,047	-	-	-	-	-	664	3,405
<b>Capital projects to replace existing assets</b>									
Control Systems Renewals Wastewater	-	150	111	135	137	172	188	213	174
Trunk DBO Asset Replacement Fund	2,863	8,856	3,289	5,514	5,438	27,629	23,506	1,999	1,762
Trunk DBO Network Cyclic Replacement	10,916	5,230	512	19,105	2,968	1,895	1,824	9,309	14,031
Trunk Non-DBO Minor Works	265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trunk Resource Consent Renewals	332	400	466	-	-	-	259	796	1,090
Wastewater Modelling	66	46	93	387	-	-	-	-	441
Network Renewals Wastewater	10,082	9,519	8,800	9,029	9,243	12,020	12,344	12,665	16,145
Pump Station Upgrades Wastewater	385	2,182	2,248	2,291	2,201	1,429	1,467	1,434	872
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>29,183</b>	<b>53,198</b>	<b>52,717</b>	<b>64,446</b>	<b>30,458</b>	<b>46,964</b>	<b>40,623</b>	<b>28,920</b>	<b>40,195</b>

## Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense – Wastewater

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan	Forecast	Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Revenue</b>											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	1,057	1,057	1,088	1,113	1,140	1,169	1,201	1,233	1,267	1,299	1,333
Operating subsidies	2,231	2,231	2,716	2,778	2,845	2,919	2,998	3,079	3,162	3,244	3,329
Operating grants	1,060	2,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital grants	1,060	680	970	13,200	20,390	8,160	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	466	466	669	775	998	1,226	1,365	1,421	1,549	1,650	1,721
Vested assets	116	116	120	122	125	129	132	136	139	143	147
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>5,990</b>	<b>6,845</b>	<b>5,563</b>	<b>17,988</b>	<b>25,498</b>	<b>13,603</b>	<b>5,696</b>	<b>5,869</b>	<b>6,117</b>	<b>6,336</b>	<b>6,530</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>											
Employee costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating costs	15,056	16,291	16,506	17,187	18,480	18,090	18,573	19,630	20,602	21,621	22,310
Support costs/ internal charges	471	471	1,132	1,115	1,097	1,135	1,189	1,208	1,260	1,292	1,277
Interest expenditure	1,166	1,363	1,388	1,983	2,665	3,612	3,996	4,587	4,931	4,929	4,987
Depreciation	9,137	9,137	10,625	11,628	13,566	16,795	18,372	19,844	22,718	23,939	25,035
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>25,830</b>	<b>27,262</b>	<b>29,651</b>	<b>31,913</b>	<b>35,808</b>	<b>39,632</b>	<b>42,130</b>	<b>45,269</b>	<b>49,511</b>	<b>51,781</b>	<b>53,609</b>
<b>Deficit before tax</b>	<b>(19,840)</b>	<b>(20,417)</b>	<b>(24,088)</b>	<b>(13,925)</b>	<b>(10,310)</b>	<b>(26,029)</b>	<b>(36,434)</b>	<b>(39,400)</b>	<b>(43,394)</b>	<b>(45,445)</b>	<b>(47,079)</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>23,108</b>	<b>20,950</b>	<b>29,183</b>	<b>53,199</b>	<b>52,717</b>	<b>64,445</b>	<b>30,458</b>	<b>46,964</b>	<b>40,624</b>	<b>28,920</b>	<b>40,196</b>

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan		Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000		2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Prospective funding requirement</b>												
<b>Rates funding requirement</b>												
Surplus/(deficit)	(19,840)	(20,417)	(24,088)	(13,925)	(10,310)	(26,029)	(36,434)	(39,400)	(43,394)	(45,445)	(47,079)	
Add capital contributions	(1,526)	(1,146)	(1,639)	(13,975)	(21,388)	(9,386)	(1,365)	(1,421)	(1,549)	(1,650)	(1,721)	
Rate funded debt repayment	-	-	2,359	2,897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total rates funding requirement</b>	<b>(21,366)</b>	<b>(21,563)</b>	<b>(23,368)</b>	<b>(25,003)</b>	<b>(31,698)</b>	<b>(35,415)</b>	<b>(37,799)</b>	<b>(40,821)</b>	<b>(44,943)</b>	<b>(47,095)</b>	<b>(48,800)</b>	
<b>Loan funding requirement</b>												
Capital to meet additional demand	(1,210)	-	(2,936)	(20,354)	(25,494)	(13,227)	(2,291)	(985)	(1,004)	(1,508)	(2,173)	
Capital to improve level of service	(4,916)	(5,907)	(1,337)	(6,462)	(11,703)	(14,758)	(8,180)	(2,835)	(32)	(996)	(3,507)	
Capital to replace existing assets	(16,982)	(15,043)	(24,910)	(26,383)	(15,520)	(36,460)	(19,987)	(43,144)	(39,588)	(26,416)	(34,516)	
Less capital contributions	1,526	1,146	1,639	13,975	21,388	9,386	1,365	1,421	1,549	1,650	1,721	
Less UHCC capital contribution	3,315	3,315	4,981	6,788	5,647	12,353	4,477	10,057	8,011	4,359	6,981	
Less depreciation	9,137	9,137	10,625	11,628	13,566	16,795	18,372	19,844	22,718	23,939	25,035	
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	(2,359)	(2,897)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total loan (funding)/repayment</b>	<b>(9,130)</b>	<b>(7,352)</b>	<b>(14,297)</b>	<b>(23,705)</b>	<b>(12,116)</b>	<b>(25,911)</b>	<b>(6,244)</b>	<b>(15,642)</b>	<b>(8,346)</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>(6,459)</b>	
<b>Total funding requirement</b>	<b>(30,496)</b>	<b>(28,915)</b>	<b>(37,665)</b>	<b>(48,708)</b>	<b>(43,814)</b>	<b>(61,326)</b>	<b>(44,043)</b>	<b>(56,463)</b>	<b>(53,289)</b>	<b>(46,067)</b>	<b>(55,259)</b>	

# Waiāwhā

## Stormwater

### Statements of service performance

We need to control stormwater to protect our community's health and safety, and minimise property damage. We provide a stormwater drainage pipe network to manage the surface water run-off as well as flood protection and control. Our objective is to achieve the best possible balance between the level of protection, impact on our environment and the cost to our community. This includes maintaining and upgrading assets to the required service levels.

### Key performance indicators

Business unit activities	Performance measure	Actual performance 2020–2021	Target 2021–22	Target 2022–23
Stormwater	<b>We want to ensure our community can enjoy recreational assets</b>			
	Achieve water quality at main recreational beaches: % of days that monitored beaches are suitable for recreational use during bathing season (1 Dec–31 Mar)	96%	100%	100%
	<b>We want to ensure our city has a safe, reliable, quality stormwater system</b>			
	Number of flooding events	0	≤ 2	≤ 2
	Number of habitable floors affected by flooding events (per 1,000 connections)	UM <sup>1</sup>	≤ 0.24	≤ 0.24
	Number of complaints about stormwater system performance (per 1,000 connections)	7	≤ 20	≤ 20
	Resident satisfaction with the City's stormwater system	78%	≥ 70%	≥ 70%
Median response time to attend a flooding event <sup>2</sup>	UM <sup>1</sup>	≤ 8 hours	≤ 8 hours	
Compliance with resource consents for discharges from stormwater system (number of abatement notices, infringement notices, enforcement orders and convictions)	1 <sup>3</sup>	Nil (no enforcement action)	Nil (no enforcement action)	

1. Unmeasured (UM) as not applicable due to there being no flooding events.

2. From the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.

3. Wellington Water received a global abatement notice (stormwater) on 12 February 2021 that applies to the four metropolitan councils. This notice applies to discharges entering stormwater systems during repairs to potable water, stormwater and wastewater pipes. This has been noted and there was a recommendation in an infringement notice to Porirua City Council to improve sediment control available to our crews.

## Capital projects

Project	Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Capital projects to meet additional demand</b>									
Network Upgrades Stormwater Growth	68	179	58	60	61	63	65	66	68
Stormwater Valley Floor Infrastructure Growth	-	5,033	4,683	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Capital projects to improve level of service</b>									
Network Upgrades (Stormwater)	977	2,558	726	2,389	3,680	630	2,588	3,982	681
Pump Station Upgrades (Stormwater)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stormwater consenting project	97	367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Capital projects to replace existing assets</b>									
Control Systems renewals (Stormwater)	5	46	70	86	86	103	115	132	105
Stormwater Network Modelling	298	903	-	-	-	189	194	199	-
Network Renewals (Stormwater)	1,705	-	598	1,909	1,961	4,910	5,042	5,173	8,077
Pump Station Reactive Renewals (Stormwater)	254	420	2,192	2,305	638	1,298	1,333	1,237	33
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>3,408</b>	<b>9,506</b>	<b>8,327</b>	<b>6,749</b>	<b>6,426</b>	<b>7,193</b>	<b>9,337</b>	<b>10,789</b>	<b>8,964</b>

## Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense – Stormwater

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan	Forecast	Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000	
<b>Revenue</b>												
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
User charges	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	14	15	
Operating subsidies	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	
Operating grants	530	1,249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital grants	530	130	550	1,960	2,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Development & financial contributions	87	87	108	119	150	180	197	207	239	261	277	
Vested assets	116	116	120	122	125	129	132	136	139	143	147	
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>2,222</b>	<b>2,587</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>450</b>	
<b>Expenditure</b>												
Employee costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Operating costs	5,457	6,176	5,085	4,982	5,883	5,817	5,917	5,850	6,536	6,655	6,398	
Support costs/ internal charges	979	979	392	375	362	374	396	405	423	433	425	
Interest expenditure	409	478	234	369	504	596	674	726	835	953	889	
Depreciation	4,914	4,914	4,980	5,105	5,352	5,854	6,041	6,319	6,756	7,016	7,256	
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>11,759</b>	<b>12,547</b>	<b>10,691</b>	<b>10,831</b>	<b>12,101</b>	<b>12,641</b>	<b>13,028</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>14,550</b>	<b>15,057</b>	<b>14,968</b>	
<b>Deficit before tax</b>	<b>(10,476)</b>	<b>(10,945)</b>	<b>(9,892)</b>	<b>(8,609)</b>	<b>(9,514)</b>	<b>(12,310)</b>	<b>(12,676)</b>	<b>(12,933)</b>	<b>(14,148)</b>	<b>(14,629)</b>	<b>(14,518)</b>	
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>3,851</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>3,408</b>	<b>9,506</b>	<b>8,327</b>	<b>6,750</b>	<b>6,425</b>	<b>7,192</b>	<b>9,337</b>	<b>10,790</b>	<b>8,964</b>	

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan		Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000		2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000
<b>Prospective funding requirement</b>											
<b>Rates funding requirement</b>											
Surplus/(deficit)	(10,476)	(10,945)	(9,892)	(8,609)	(9,514)	(12,310)	(12,676)	(12,933)	(14,148)	(14,629)	(14,518)
Add capital contributions	(617)	(217)	(658)	(2,079)	(2,440)	(180)	(197)	(207)	(239)	(261)	(277)
Rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total rates funding requirement</b>	<b>(11,093)</b>	<b>(11,162)</b>	<b>(10,550)</b>	<b>(10,688)</b>	<b>(11,954)</b>	<b>(12,490)</b>	<b>(12,873)</b>	<b>(13,140)</b>	<b>(14,387)</b>	<b>(14,890)</b>	<b>(14,795)</b>
<b>Loan funding requirement</b>											
Capital to meet additional demand	(218)	-	(68)	(5,212)	(4,741)	(60)	(61)	(63)	(65)	(66)	(68)
Capital to improve level of service	(2,414)	(617)	(1,077)	(2,925)	(726)	(2,389)	(3,680)	(630)	(2,588)	(3,982)	(681)
Capital to replace existing assets	(1,219)	(624)	(2,263)	(1,369)	(2,860)	(4,301)	(2,684)	(6,499)	(6,684)	(6,742)	(8,215)
Less capital contributions	617	217	658	2,079	2,440	180	197	207	239	261	277
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	4,914	4,914	4,980	5,105	5,352	5,854	6,041	6,319	6,756	7,016	7,256
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total loan (funding)/ repayment</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>3,890</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>(2,322)</b>	<b>(535)</b>	<b>(716)</b>	<b>(187)</b>	<b>(666)</b>	<b>(2,342)</b>	<b>(3,513)</b>	<b>(1,431)</b>
<b>Total funding requirement</b>	<b>(9,413)</b>	<b>(7,272)</b>	<b>(8,320)</b>	<b>(13,010)</b>	<b>(12,489)</b>	<b>(13,206)</b>	<b>(13,060)</b>	<b>(13,806)</b>	<b>(16,729)</b>	<b>(18,403)</b>	<b>(16,226)</b>

# Para Solid waste

## Statements of service performance

Solid waste management is necessary for maintaining the health and quality of life of the community, the local economy and the environment. It promotes environmental wellbeing by contributing primarily to the wellbeing outcomes of healthy people and a healthy natural environment. We deliver rubbish and recycling services for our residents with a focus on encouraging waste minimisation, and we also own and operate the Silverstream Landfill.

## Key performance indicators

Business unit activities	Performance measure	Actual performance 2020–2021	Target 2021–22	Target 2022–23
<b>Disposal/landfills</b>	<b>We are working to minimise the harmful effects of refuse</b>			
	No resource consent-related infringement notices received from GWRC	0 (100% compliance)	0 (100% compliance)	0 (100% compliance)
<b>Refuse services</b>	<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 litter incidents resulting in a complaint	New measure 2021–22	New measure 2021–22	Previous year less 10%
	<b>We are looking at ways to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill</b>			
	Tonnes of kerbside waste to landfill (tonnes per person)	New measure 2021–22	New measure 2021–22 <sup>1</sup>	Less than previous year
<b>Recycling services</b>	Percentage of kerbside recycling that is contaminated and diverted to landfill	11%	≤ 10%	≤ 10%
	Tonnes of kerbside recycling collected	5,642	5,755	Previous year plus 2%
	Resident satisfaction with Council's kerbside rubbish collection	91% <sup>2</sup>	≥ 90%	≥ 90%
	Resident satisfaction with Council's kerbside recycling collection	78% <sup>3</sup>	≥ 90%	≥ 90%
	Resident satisfaction with Council's kerbside green waste collection	New measure 2021–22	≥ 90%	≥ 90%
	Overall resident satisfaction with Council's waste collection services	88% <sup>4</sup>	≥ 85%	≥ 85%

1. This service began on 1 July 2021. The kerbside waste service had previously been operated by Hutt City Council and a number of private companies. As a result, data from prior to 2021–22 is not available. The data collected in 2021–22 will be used as a baseline from which future targets are set.
2. The 2020–21 result reflects resident satisfaction with the collection of kerbside rubbish bags. This system was used by about 30 percent of residents and was replaced in July 2021. The 2022–23 result will reflect the new system.
3. The 2020–21 result reflects resident satisfaction with the kerbside green crate collection and the use of recycling stations. During the lockdown period in 2020 two recycling stations were closed and have not reopened. The 2022–23 result will reflect the new kerbside recycling service implemented in July 2021.
4. The 2020–21 result reflects resident satisfaction with "overall refuse disposal". The question wording has been changed for 2021–22 to reflect the new rubbish system implemented in July 2021.

## Capital projects

Project	Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Capital projects to improve level of service</b>									
Silverstream Landfill Stage 2 Design & Construction	4,301	958	5,013	2,964	3,510	8,772	3,774	492	3,910
Silverstream Landfill Asbestos Cell	1,029	1,579	-	-	-	1,750	-	-	-
Silverstream Landfill Transfer Station	2,367	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>7,697</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>5,013</b>	<b>2,964</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>10,522</b>	<b>3,774</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>3,910</b>

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

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan		Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000		2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Revenue</b>												
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	19,888	20,656	22,841	30,615	33,359	35,256	36,912	38,633	40,420	42,999	44,901	
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	-	414	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>19,888</b>	<b>21,070</b>	<b>22,841</b>	<b>30,615</b>	<b>33,359</b>	<b>35,256</b>	<b>36,912</b>	<b>38,633</b>	<b>40,420</b>	<b>42,999</b>	<b>44,901</b>	
<b>Expenditure</b>												
Employee costs	381	243	135	139	142	146	149	152	155	158	162	
Operating costs	18,364	19,550	21,542	26,463	28,680	29,330	30,309	31,207	32,202	33,268	34,240	
Support costs/ internal charges	804	804	985	970	956	983	1,036	1,052	1,097	1,119	1,107	
Interest expenditure	512	550	983	1,047	1,252	1,308	1,401	1,727	1,810	1,755	1,788	
Depreciation	1,647	1,647	1,689	1,656	1,680	1,778	1,856	2,026	2,200	2,249	2,298	
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>21,708</b>	<b>22,794</b>	<b>25,334</b>	<b>30,275</b>	<b>32,710</b>	<b>33,545</b>	<b>34,751</b>	<b>36,164</b>	<b>37,464</b>	<b>38,549</b>	<b>39,595</b>	
<b>Deficit before tax</b>	<b>(1,820)</b>	<b>(1,724)</b>	<b>(2,493)</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>2,161</b>	<b>2,469</b>	<b>2,956</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>5,306</b>	
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>7,697</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>5,013</b>	<b>2,964</b>	<b>3,510</b>	<b>10,522</b>	<b>3,774</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>3,910</b>	

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan		Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000		2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000
<b>Prospective funding requirement</b>											
<b>Rates funding requirement</b>											
Surplus/(deficit)	(1,820)	(1,724)	(2,493)	340	649	1,711	2,161	2,469	2,956	4,450	5,306
Add capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt repayment	(7,858)	(7,924)	(7,653)	(10,843)	(11,278)	(12,471)	(13,055)	(13,495)	(14,120)	(15,757)	(16,757)
<b>Total rates funding requirement</b>	<b>(9,678)</b>	<b>(9,648)</b>	<b>(10,146)</b>	<b>(10,503)</b>	<b>(10,629)</b>	<b>(10,760)</b>	<b>(10,894)</b>	<b>(11,026)</b>	<b>(11,164)</b>	<b>(11,307)</b>	<b>(11,451)</b>
<b>Loan funding requirement</b>											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	(2,535)	(3,190)	(7,697)	(2,537)	(5,013)	(2,964)	(3,510)	(10,522)	(3,774)	(492)	(3,910)
Capital to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	1,647	1,647	1,689	1,656	1,680	1,778	1,856	2,026	2,200	2,249	2,298
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	7,858	7,924	7,653	10,843	11,278	12,471	13,055	13,495	14,120	15,757	16,757
<b>Total loan (funding)/ repayment</b>	<b>6,970</b>	<b>6,381</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>9,962</b>	<b>7,945</b>	<b>11,285</b>	<b>11,401</b>	<b>4,999</b>	<b>12,546</b>	<b>17,514</b>	<b>15,145</b>
<b>Total funding requirement</b>	<b>(2,708)</b>	<b>(3,267)</b>	<b>(8,501)</b>	<b>(541)</b>	<b>(2,684)</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>(6,027)</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>6,207</b>	<b>3,694</b>

Our key priorities

2

Hei Āhuru Mōwai mō te Katoa  
Increasing housing supply

**Ensuring our people  
have warm, safe,  
dry homes to live in**



# Whakauka me te Manawaroa

## Sustainability and resilience

### Statements of service performance

The Sustainability and Resilience group focuses on the opportunities and risks we face in regard to our environment and emergency management. It looks for strategies to address potential issues, and provides short-term, mid-term and long-term solutions for change. Areas of focus include climate change, biodiversity, and emergency management.

### Key performance indicators

Business unit activities	Performance measure	Actual performance 2020–2021	Target 2021–22	Target 2022–23
<b>Climate change</b>	<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	New measure 2021–22	30% reduction by 2024	30% reduction by 2024
	Percentage of Council owned vehicle fleet that is electric	19%	25%	45%
	Emissions from Council-owned fossil fuel vehicles	New measure 2021–22	20% reduction	Zero emissions by 2031
<b>Emergency management</b>	Percentage of community resilience plans that are more than 24 months old	0%	0%	0%

### Capital projects

Project	Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000	
<b>Capital projects to improve level of service</b>										
Electric Vehicle Charge Stations	568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>568</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

	Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000	
Waste Minimisation Projects	714	697	714	733	753	773	794	814	836	
Climate Change Community Engagements	180	184	162	221	227	233	240	246	252	

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

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan	Forecast	Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Revenue</b>											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	75	-	95	118	147	184	228	234	240	247	253
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	150	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Grants	-	174	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	670	561	1,010	1,034	1,059	1,086	1,115	1,145	1,176	1,207	1,238
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>1,491</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>											
Employee costs	346	444	671	684	701	719	737	757	776	796	816
Operating costs	1,638	1,605	1,725	1,735	1,754	1,861	1,918	1,970	2,024	2,077	2,131
Support costs/ internal charges	498	498	555	521	542	516	593	613	638	611	631
Interest expenditure	6	7	59	70	88	98	107	112	116	112	100
Depreciation	15	15	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>2,503</b>	<b>2,569</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>3,016</b>	<b>3,091</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,361</b>	<b>3,458</b>	<b>3,558</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,682</b>
<b>Deficit before tax</b>	<b>(1,608)</b>	<b>(1,754)</b>	<b>(1,633)</b>	<b>(1,864)</b>	<b>(1,885)</b>	<b>(1,930)</b>	<b>(2,018)</b>	<b>(2,079)</b>	<b>(2,142)</b>	<b>(2,146)</b>	<b>(2,191)</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>568</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan		Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000		2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000
<b>Prospective funding requirement</b>											
<b>Rates funding requirement</b>											
Surplus/(deficit)	(1,608)	(1,754)	(1,633)	(1,864)	(1,885)	(1,930)	(2,018)	(2,079)	(2,142)	(2,146)	(2,191)
Add capital contributions	-	(174)	(278)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total rates funding requirement</b>	<b>(1,608)</b>	<b>(1,928)</b>	<b>(1,911)</b>	<b>(1,864)</b>	<b>(1,885)</b>	<b>(1,930)</b>	<b>(2,018)</b>	<b>(2,079)</b>	<b>(2,142)</b>	<b>(2,146)</b>	<b>(2,191)</b>
<b>Loan funding requirement</b>											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	(370)	(715)	(568)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to replace existing assets	-	(70)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less capital contributions	-	174	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	15	15	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total loan (funding)/ repayment</b>	<b>(355)</b>	<b>(596)</b>	<b>(284)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total funding requirement</b>	<b>(1,963)</b>	<b>(2,524)</b>	<b>(2,195)</b>	<b>(1,858)</b>	<b>(1,879)</b>	<b>(1,924)</b>	<b>(2,012)</b>	<b>(2,073)</b>	<b>(2,138)</b>	<b>(2,142)</b>	<b>(2,187)</b>

**Tiaki Taiao**

Caring for and protecting our environment

**Working with  
our communities to  
meet the challenges  
of climate change**



# Ngā Ratonga Waeture

## Regulatory services

### Statements of service performance

This statutory activity is fundamental to achieving a clean, healthy, attractive, safe and sustainable environment for residents and visitors. This group includes building and resource consents, public health, and animal control. The group is included under environmental wellbeing; however, building and resource consents activities also contribute directly to economic wellbeing, and animal control activities to social wellbeing and the safety of our community.

The Building and Resource Consents team contributes to and promotes a safe, healthy, and attractive built environment. They are responsible for regulatory and compliance functions for building work in Lower Hutt, for general advice to the public on consenting matters, for co-ordinating Land Information Memorandum (LIM) applications for Council and for advice on environmentally sustainable residential design and products.

The Trade Waste team protects public health in areas of sewage, stormwater and chemical hazards. It registers all commercial properties that discharge liquid waste and charges the users of the system to cover the cost of conveying, treating and disposing of their waste.

The Animal Services team is responsible for the monitoring and enforcement of regulations under the Dog Control Act so that residents are safe and the welfare of animals is protected.

### Key performance indicators

Business unit activities	Performance measure	Actual performance 2020–2021		Target 2021–22	Target 2022–23
<b>Building consents</b>	<b>We need to ensure that new housing is safe and meets standards without delaying the process</b>				
	Building consents issued within the statutory timeframe	94%	100% within 20 days	100% within 20 days	100% within 20 days
	Code of compliance certificates issued within the statutory timeframe	88% <sup>1</sup>	100% within 20 days	100% within 20 days	100% within 20 days
<b>Resource consents</b>	Non-notified resource consents issued within the statutory timeframe	100%	100% within 20 days	100% within 20 days	100% within 20 days
<b>Environmental health</b>	<b>We want a community where everyone feels safe</b>				
	Existing food premises verified within time frames	100%	95% by due date	95% by due date	95% by due date
	Sale and supply of liquor – high-risk premises inspected	99%	95% checked	95% checked	95% checked
	Noise control (excessive noise) complaints investigated within 45 minutes	83%	≥ 85%	≥ 85%	≥ 85%
<b>Animal control</b>	Number of community education programmes carried out	New measure 2021–22	≥ previous year	≥ previous year	≥ previous year

1. A concerted effort to focus on historical consents that haven't been issued with Code Compliance Certificates has affected statutory timeframes. A new procedure for issuing code compliance certificates was introduced that also affected timeframes.

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

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan		Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000		2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Revenue</b>												
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	8,716	9,117	8,405	8,010	7,856	8,093	8,277	8,536	8,730	8,994	9,191	
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other revenue	1,175	1,195	1,297	1,327	1,364	1,399	1,439	1,483	1,522	1,564	1,611	
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>9,891</b>	<b>10,312</b>	<b>9,702</b>	<b>9,337</b>	<b>9,220</b>	<b>9,492</b>	<b>9,716</b>	<b>10,019</b>	<b>10,252</b>	<b>10,558</b>	<b>10,802</b>	
<b>Expenditure</b>												
Employee costs	6,743	7,698	8,516	8,593	8,475	8,687	8,904	9,126	9,355	9,589	9,828	
Operating costs	1,861	3,099	1,936	1,971	2,006	2,069	2,097	2,199	2,211	2,300	2,346	
Support costs/ internal charges	3,381	2,702	3,969	3,588	2,958	3,124	3,444	3,669	3,896	3,969	3,601	
Interest expenditure	9	11	77	101	135	158	176	187	193	185	151	
Depreciation	100	113	54	78	72	75	73	66	64	64	64	
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>12,094</b>	<b>13,623</b>	<b>14,552</b>	<b>14,331</b>	<b>13,646</b>	<b>14,113</b>	<b>14,694</b>	<b>15,247</b>	<b>15,719</b>	<b>16,107</b>	<b>15,990</b>	
<b>Deficit before tax</b>	<b>(2,203)</b>	<b>(3,311)</b>	<b>(4,850)</b>	<b>(4,994)</b>	<b>(4,426)</b>	<b>(4,621)</b>	<b>(4,978)</b>	<b>(5,228)</b>	<b>(5,467)</b>	<b>(5,549)</b>	<b>(5,188)</b>	
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan		Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000		2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000
<b>Prospective funding requirement</b>											
<b>Rates funding requirement</b>											
Surplus/(deficit)	(2,203)	(3,311)	(4,850)	(4,994)	(4,426)	(4,621)	(4,978)	(5,228)	(5,467)	(5,549)	(5,188)
Add capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total rates funding requirement</b>	<b>(2,203)</b>	<b>(3,311)</b>	<b>(4,850)</b>	<b>(4,994)</b>	<b>(4,426)</b>	<b>(4,621)</b>	<b>(4,978)</b>	<b>(5,228)</b>	<b>(5,467)</b>	<b>(5,549)</b>	<b>(5,188)</b>
<b>Loan funding requirement</b>											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	-	(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	100	113	54	78	72	75	73	66	64	64	64
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total loan (funding)/repayment</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Total funding requirement</b>	<b>(2,103)</b>	<b>(3,213)</b>	<b>(4,796)</b>	<b>(4,916)</b>	<b>(4,354)</b>	<b>(4,546)</b>	<b>(4,905)</b>	<b>(5,162)</b>	<b>(5,403)</b>	<b>(5,485)</b>	<b>(5,124)</b>

# Oranga ōhanga

## Economic wellbeing

### Vibrant towns

In 2021, consumers spent \$1.5 billion in our city. This includes:

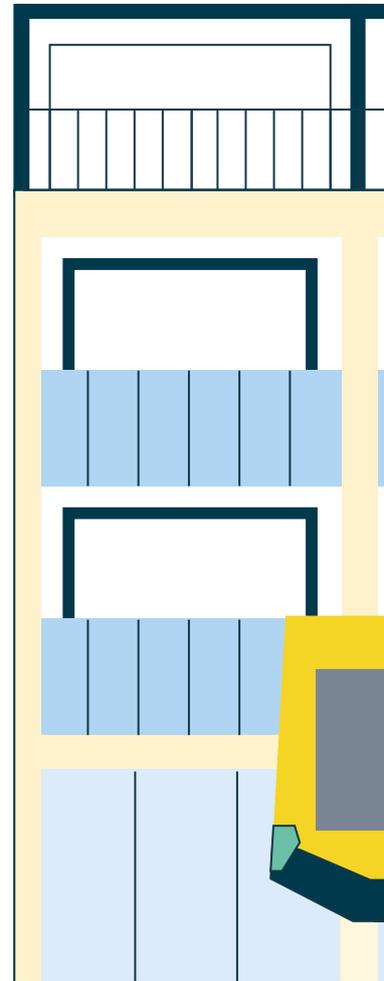
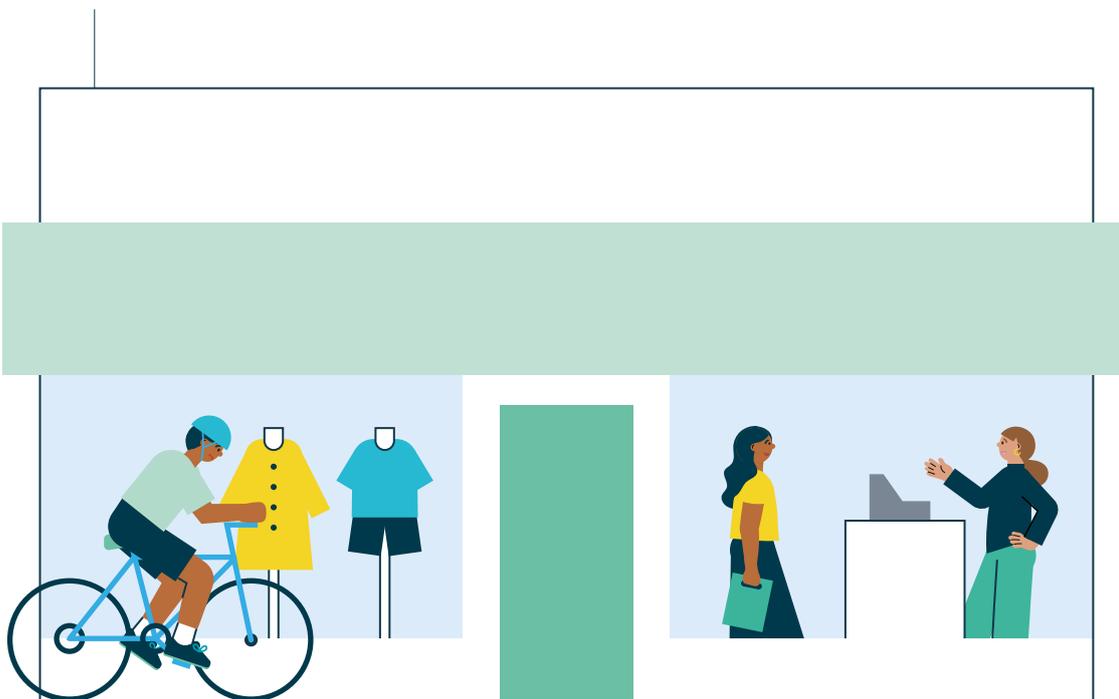
**\$495 million** in Petone

**\$72 million** in Naenae and Taitā

**\$70 million** in Wainuiomata

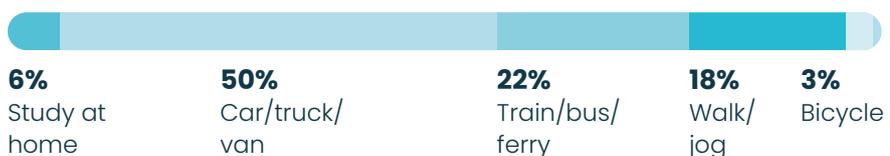
### What we're doing

We're continuing to redevelop the hearts of three of our town centres this year: Wainuiomata (\$6.2 million), Naenae (\$2.1 million), and Petone (\$412,000).



### Getting around

Here's how people are getting to work or education:



We have 16km of cycleways and 61.5km of shared paths in Te Awa Kairangi ki Tai Lower Hutt.

### What we're doing

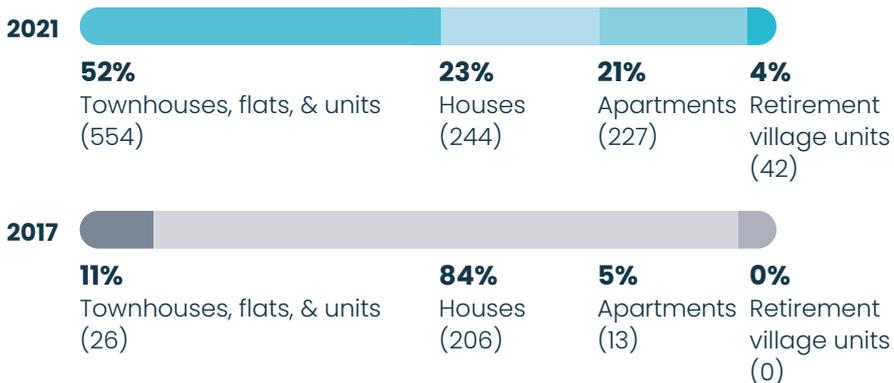
We're spending \$52.4 million on transport in the year ahead: this includes maintenance of many of our existing roads and footpaths, as well as \$20.5 million for Tupua Horo Nuku (Eastern Bays Shared Path), \$4.6 million on Cross Valley Connections, and \$6.4 million on our city-wide cycling micromobility programme. The government's COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund has granted \$10.2 million to the Tupua Horo Nuku (Eastern Bays Shared Path) project this year, and Waka Kotahi is contributing \$5.2 million.



## Housing

In 2020–21, we issued 1581 building consents, 1461 code of compliance certificates, and 344 non-notified resource consents.

Number of new homes consented in 2021 vs 2017, by building type:



### What we're doing

In our 10-Year Plan, we expanded Urban Plus Ltd's (UPL) access to loan funding facilities by approximately \$21 million over the next few years, peaking at \$43 million in 2023. This support will help UPL enable different pathways to home ownership for our community. We've also budgeted \$14.6 million for regulatory services in 2022–23, which includes issuing building consents to enable homes to be built.

# Ngā waka Transport

## Statements of service performance

The Transport group manages programmes of work required to maintain, operate and renew our transport system. It is part of a continuous improvement process for our transport infrastructure. It has a focus on safety, better travel options, improved freight connections, and climate change mitigation.

A well-connected modern transport system that provides for all transport modes is vital to achieving an accessible and connected city. It links people in many ways, supporting a thriving economy that is strong and diverse. This allows existing businesses to grow and for our city to attract increasing numbers of visitors.

Within the Transport group are activities relating to road assets (e.g. road and footpath surfaces, bridges), traffic assets (e.g. signs and markings, traffic signals, streetlights), roading maintenance and infrastructure contracts (asset maintenance, cleaning, vegetation control), road safety services, parking enforcement services, and active modes (e.g. shared path projects and equitable accessibility for people of different abilities/needs).

## Key performance indicators

Business unit activities	Performance measure	Actual performance 2020–2021	Target 2021–22	Target 2022–23
<b>Traffic assets</b>	<b>We need to be able to travel along key routes efficiently</b>			
	Travel time on key routes	New measure 2021–22	Not applicable <sup>1</sup>	Improve on previous year
	Travel time reliability – buffer time index	New measure 2021–22	Not applicable <sup>1</sup>	Improve on previous year
<b>Road assets</b>	<b>Our transport system is safe to travel on</b>			
	Road condition index which measures the condition of the road surface	2.9	Hold or improve rating	Hold or improve rating
	The average quality of ride on a sealed local road network, measured by smooth travel exposure	79%	Hold or improve rating	Hold or improve rating
<b>Roading maintenance</b>	Percentage of sealed local road network that is resurfaced annually	4.3%	≥ 2%	≥ 2%
	Percentage of footpaths that fall within the service standard for footpath condition	91% <sup>2</sup>	≥ 98%	≥ 98%
	Percentage of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths that are responded to within 48 hours	90%	≥ 94%	≥ 94%
	Resident satisfaction with the footpath condition	78%	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
	Resident satisfaction with the condition of their local roads	86%	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
<b>Road safety services</b>	Change from previous financial year in number of fatalities and injury crashes on the local road network	163	161	Number (previous year less 1%)
	Road risk rating – percentage that have a high/high rating	New measure 2021–22	≤ 5%	≤ 5%

1. This data was first obtained for key routes in Lower Hutt in June 2021. Data for the year 2021–22 will be used to inform future targets.

2. A 1–5 grading system is used to determine condition. The result includes all those footpaths that fall into categories 1–3; excellent, good and fair.

<b>Business unit activities</b>	<b>Performance measure</b>	<b>Actual performance 2020-2021</b>	<b>Target 2021-22</b>	<b>Target 2022-23</b>
<b>Infrastructure contracts</b>	<b>Infrastructure contracts managed by Council contribute to social outcomes</b>			
	Audits of contracts – percentage of contract audited	New measure 2021-22	10% sample per month	10% sample per month
	Audit of contracts – percentage that meet contractual obligations	New measure 2021-22	≥ 90%	≥ 90%
<b>Active modes</b>	<b>We are working to strengthen our active transport network</b>			
	Total length of cycleways	16.5 km	Maintain or increase length from previous year	Maintain or increase length from previous year
	Total length of shared paths	61.4 km	Maintain or increase length from previous year	Maintain or increase length from previous year
	Resident satisfaction with on road cycleway condition	64%	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
	Resident satisfaction with shared path condition	New measure 2021-22	≥ 80%	≥ 80%

## Capital projects

Project	Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Capital projects to meet additional demand</b>									
Cross Valley Transport Connections - Growth	58	1,601	1,475	980	661	1,502	4,919	6,780	8,881
Cycling Micromobility Programme Growth	251	205	446	458	470	490	503	516	477
Local Area Traffic Management Growth	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Minor Safety Works Growth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pedestrian Crossing New Growth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Road Network Improvements Growth	-	188	180	151	126	134	171	166	171
Traffic Safety Improvements Growth	21	21	22	22	23	23	24	25	25
<b>Capital projects to improve level of service</b>									
Broadband Ducting	22	22	23	23	24	24	25	26	26
Bridge Seismic Strengthening Cuba St. Overbridge	1,338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cross Valley Transport Connections	4,517	6,796	4,980	4,901	3,100	7,472	24,964	34,352	45,008
Cycling Micromobility Programme	6,179	2,934	6,992	7,173	7,367	7,675	7,883	8,088	7,468
Tupua Horo Nuku (Eastern Bays Shared Path)	20,500	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local Area Traffic Management	101	103	106	108	111	114	117	120	124
Land Purchase For Roads	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	13
Network Resilience - Eastern Hutt Road	5,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pedestrian Crossings - New	27	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	33
Reconstruction Improvements	82	84	86	88	91	93	96	98	101
Road Network Improvements	-	700	773	825	883	808	793	800	800
Streets for people Program - Micromobility	1,032	1,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substandard Rds Upgrade	435	295	302	310	318	327	335	344	353
School Speed Zone Programme	103	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic Safety Improvements	1,244	1,032	1,056	1,084	1,113	1,143	1,174	1,205	1,236
Wheelchair-Friendly Footpath Routes	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Capital projects to replace existing assets</b>									
Area Wide Pavement Treatment	4,467	2,579	3,396	3,484	3,635	3,733	3,833	4,917	5,045
Bridge Renewals - Norton Park Ave / Nelson Cres	-	-	-	-	-	1,108	-	-	-
Carpark Resurfacing	52	54	55	56	58	59	61	63	64
Estuary Bridge Corrosion Protection	-	-	-	1,061	-	-	-	-	-
Footpath Resurfacing And Replacement	422	432	442	453	466	478	491	504	517
Pavement Surfacing	3,558	3,948	4,635	4,866	5,793	5,949	6,110	3,933	4,540
Minor Safety Works	51	53	54	55	57	58	60	61	63
Minor Road And Footpath Construction	76	78	80	82	84	86	89	91	93
Pay & Display Extension	-	-	-	-	341	350	359	-	-
Pedestrian Crossing Renewal	32	33	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Road Reconstruction	309	316	323	332	341	350	359	369	378
Streetlight Lantern Replacement Programme	206	211	216	221	227	233	240	246	252

Project	Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000	
Streetlight Standard Replacement	257	263	269	276	284	292	299	307	315	
Traffic Signal Replacement	175	179	183	188	193	198	204	209	214	
Wainuiomata Hill Rd Safety Seal	1,646	632	647	664	681	700	719	737	757	
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>52,361</b>	<b>30,448</b>	<b>26,817</b>	<b>27,939</b>	<b>26,526</b>	<b>33,481</b>	<b>53,912</b>	<b>64,043</b>	<b>76,998</b>	

## Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense – Transport

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan	Forecast	Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Revenue</b>											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	4,826	4,976	4,657	4,764	4,879	5,006	5,368	5,513	5,662	5,809	5,960
Operating subsidies	4,526	5,017	5,103	5,017	5,110	5,242	5,384	5,541	5,691	5,839	5,991
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital subsidies	8,261	5,544	21,720	14,564	13,587	14,158	13,261	16,802	27,214	32,560	39,165
Capital grants	2,500	2,500	10,250	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	243	243	366	428	537	651	723	746	774	803	825
Vested assets	510	1,079	525	537	550	564	579	595	611	627	643
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	516	515	530	543	556	570	586	601	618	634	650
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>21,382</b>	<b>19,874</b>	<b>43,151</b>	<b>28,853</b>	<b>25,219</b>	<b>26,191</b>	<b>25,901</b>	<b>29,798</b>	<b>40,570</b>	<b>46,272</b>	<b>53,234</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>											
Employee costs	2,305	1,787	1,744	1,788	1,833	1,879	1,926	2,271	2,328	2,386	2,445
Operating costs	12,431	13,695	13,919	13,411	13,690	13,969	14,359	14,773	15,174	15,547	15,954
Support costs/ internal charges	3,104	3,783	4,657	4,304	4,141	4,292	4,506	4,651	4,841	4,962	4,874
Interest expenditure	900	1,052	1,359	1,369	1,415	1,168	933	485	171	39	39
Depreciation	16,693	16,693	18,128	19,110	20,740	23,592	25,320	29,460	34,787	37,379	39,322
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>35,433</b>	<b>37,010</b>	<b>39,807</b>	<b>39,982</b>	<b>41,819</b>	<b>44,900</b>	<b>47,044</b>	<b>51,640</b>	<b>57,301</b>	<b>60,313</b>	<b>62,634</b>
<b>Deficit before tax</b>	<b>(14,051)</b>	<b>(17,136)</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>(11,129)</b>	<b>(16,600)</b>	<b>(18,709)</b>	<b>(21,143)</b>	<b>(21,842)</b>	<b>(16,731)</b>	<b>(14,041)</b>	<b>(9,400)</b>

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan		Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000		2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>18,859</b>	<b>14,481</b>	<b>52,361</b>	<b>30,447</b>	<b>26,815</b>	<b>27,940</b>	<b>26,526</b>	<b>33,484</b>	<b>53,913</b>	<b>64,043</b>	<b>76,999</b>
<b>Prospective funding requirement</b>											
<b>Rates funding requirement</b>											
Surplus/(deficit)	(14,051)	(17,136)	3,344	(11,129)	(16,600)	(18,709)	(21,143)	(21,842)	(16,731)	(14,041)	(9,400)
Add capital contributions	(11,004)	(8,287)	(32,336)	(17,992)	(14,124)	(14,809)	(13,984)	(17,548)	(27,988)	(33,363)	(39,990)
Rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total rates funding requirement</b>	<b>(25,055)</b>	<b>(25,423)</b>	<b>(28,992)</b>	<b>(29,121)</b>	<b>(30,724)</b>	<b>(33,518)</b>	<b>(35,127)</b>	<b>(39,390)</b>	<b>(44,719)</b>	<b>(47,404)</b>	<b>(49,390)</b>
<b>Loan funding requirement</b>											
Capital to meet additional demand	(267)	(267)	(333)	(2,020)	(2,126)	(1,615)	(1,284)	(2,154)	(5,621)	(7,491)	(9,559)
Capital to improve level of service	(9,932)	(6,970)	(40,776)	(19,652)	(14,356)	(14,552)	(13,048)	(17,699)	(35,431)	(45,077)	(55,162)
Capital to replace existing assets	(8,660)	(7,244)	(11,252)	(8,775)	(10,333)	(11,773)	(12,194)	(13,631)	(12,861)	(11,475)	(12,278)
Less capital contributions	11,004	8,287	32,336	17,992	14,124	14,809	13,984	17,548	27,988	33,363	39,990
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	16,693	16,693	18,128	19,110	20,740	23,592	25,320	29,460	34,787	37,379	39,322
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total loan (funding)/ repayment</b>	<b>8,838</b>	<b>10,499</b>	<b>(1,897)</b>	<b>6,655</b>	<b>8,049</b>	<b>10,461</b>	<b>12,778</b>	<b>13,524</b>	<b>8,862</b>	<b>6,699</b>	<b>2,313</b>
<b>Total funding requirement</b>	<b>(16,217)</b>	<b>(14,924)</b>	<b>(30,889)</b>	<b>(22,466)</b>	<b>(22,675)</b>	<b>(23,057)</b>	<b>(22,349)</b>	<b>(25,866)</b>	<b>(35,857)</b>	<b>(40,705)</b>	<b>(47,077)</b>

# Whanake tāone

## City development

### Statements of service performance

Attracting and providing services for residents, businesses and visitors is necessary for the city's economic development. We have a unique quality of life due to our easy access to recreational green spaces, the river Te Awa Kairangi and the harbour Te Whanganui a Tara.

Within the City Development group sits urban design, business support and city growth, housing, and the District Plan.

### Key performance indicators

Business unit activities	Performance measure	Actual performance 2020–21	Target 2021–22	Target 2022–23
<b>Housing</b>	<b>We are working to help people facing homelessness and housing hardship</b>			
	Number of Lower Hutt households assisted into more settled accommodation	New measure 2021–22	50	50
	Number of households provided with legal housing advice and advocacy	New measure 2021–22	80	80
	Number of households assisted by the homelessness prevention programme	New measure 2021–22	80	80

### Capital projects

Project	Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000	
<b>Capital projects to meet additional demand</b>										
Urban Growth Strategy Improvements	1,389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Capital projects to improve level of service</b>										
Naenae Town Centre Improvements	2,073	2,687	3,565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petone 2040	412	211	216	221	227	233	240	246	252	
RiverLink – Promenade & Urban Improvements	11,347	13,148	11,224	15,158	14,537	3,071	-	-	-	
RiverLink Footbridge	1,536	7,222	9,539	5,629	-	-	-	-	-	
RiverLink – Replacement riverbank car parking	17	299	1,123	1,152	-	-	-	-	-	
RiverLink – East Access Route	1,668	4,498	4,604	3,735	5,168	5,306	-	-	-	
RiverLink – Strategic Property Purchases	1,024	-	5,093	2,201	1,074	-	-	-	-	
Wainuiomata Queen Street Development	6,215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>25,681</b>	<b>28,065</b>	<b>35,364</b>	<b>28,096</b>	<b>21,006</b>	<b>8,610</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>252</b>	

## Operating projects >\$250K per year

Project	Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000	
Heritage Incentives	264	158	162	166	170	175	180	184	189	
Urban Precinct Placemaking	359	105	108	111	114	117	120	123	126	
Development Stimulus Package	5,189	3,282	2,644	335	310	-	-	-	-	
Urban Growth – Wellington Regional Growth Framework	833	51	52	54	55	57	58	60	12	

## Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense – City development

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan	Forecast	Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000	
<b>Revenue</b>												
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
User charges	289	284	162	82	84	86	88	91	93	96	98	
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Operating grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital subsidies	765	1,123	1,634	5,977	7,213	4,775	2,636	2,706	-	-	-	
Capital grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other revenue	65	65	65	-	-	-	72	74	76	78	80	
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>6,059</b>	<b>7,297</b>	<b>4,861</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>2,871</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>178</b>	
<b>Expenditure</b>												
Employee costs	2,213	2,011	2,268	2,325	2,383	2,443	2,504	2,566	2,631	2,696	2,764	
Operating costs	10,049	6,800	13,188	5,896	5,146	2,164	2,202	1,968	1,964	2,018	2,087	
Support costs/ internal charges	2,011	2,011	2,434	2,261	2,245	2,221	2,461	2,548	2,654	2,616	2,615	
Interest expenditure	302	353	1,406	2,157	3,444	4,354	4,986	5,078	4,940	4,943	4,793	
Depreciation	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>14,575</b>	<b>11,184</b>	<b>19,296</b>	<b>12,639</b>	<b>13,218</b>	<b>11,182</b>	<b>12,153</b>	<b>12,160</b>	<b>12,189</b>	<b>12,273</b>	<b>12,259</b>	
<b>Deficit before tax</b>	<b>(13,456)</b>	<b>(9,712)</b>	<b>(17,435)</b>	<b>(6,580)</b>	<b>(5,921)</b>	<b>(6,321)</b>	<b>(9,357)</b>	<b>(9,289)</b>	<b>(12,020)</b>	<b>(12,099)</b>	<b>(12,081)</b>	
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>8,705</b>	<b>11,429</b>	<b>25,680</b>	<b>28,064</b>	<b>35,363</b>	<b>28,096</b>	<b>21,006</b>	<b>8,610</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>252</b>	

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan		Annual Plan	Forecast								
	Forecast	2022 \$000		2022 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000
<b>Prospective funding requirement</b>												
<b>Rates funding requirement</b>												
Surplus/(deficit)	(13,456)	(9,712)	(17,435)	(6,580)	(5,921)	(6,321)	(9,357)	(9,289)	(12,020)	(12,099)	(12,081)	
Add capital contributions	(765)	(1,123)	(1,634)	(5,977)	(7,213)	(4,775)	(2,636)	(2,706)	-	-	-	
Rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total rates funding requirement</b>	<b>(14,221)</b>	<b>(10,835)</b>	<b>(19,069)</b>	<b>(12,557)</b>	<b>(13,134)</b>	<b>(11,096)</b>	<b>(11,993)</b>	<b>(11,995)</b>	<b>(12,020)</b>	<b>(12,099)</b>	<b>(12,081)</b>	
<b>Loan funding requirement</b>												
Capital to meet additional demand	(1,200)	(919)	(1,389)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital to improve level of service	(7,505)	(10,510)	(24,291)	(28,064)	(35,363)	(28,096)	(21,006)	(8,610)	(240)	(246)	(252)	
Capital to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less capital contributions	765	1,123	1,634	5,977	7,213	4,775	2,636	2,706	-	-	-	
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less depreciation	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less asset sales	-	-	1,024	1,048	1,073	-	5,651	5,804	5,961	-	-	
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total loan (funding)/ repayment</b>	<b>(7,940)</b>	<b>(10,297)</b>	<b>(23,022)</b>	<b>(21,039)</b>	<b>(27,077)</b>	<b>(23,321)</b>	<b>(12,719)</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>5,721</b>	<b>(246)</b>	<b>(252)</b>	
<b>Total funding requirement</b>	<b>(22,161)</b>	<b>(21,132)</b>	<b>(42,091)</b>	<b>(33,596)</b>	<b>(40,211)</b>	<b>(34,417)</b>	<b>(24,712)</b>	<b>(12,095)</b>	<b>(6,299)</b>	<b>(12,345)</b>	<b>(12,333)</b>	

# Oranga hāpori, oranga ahurea

## Social and cultural wellbeing

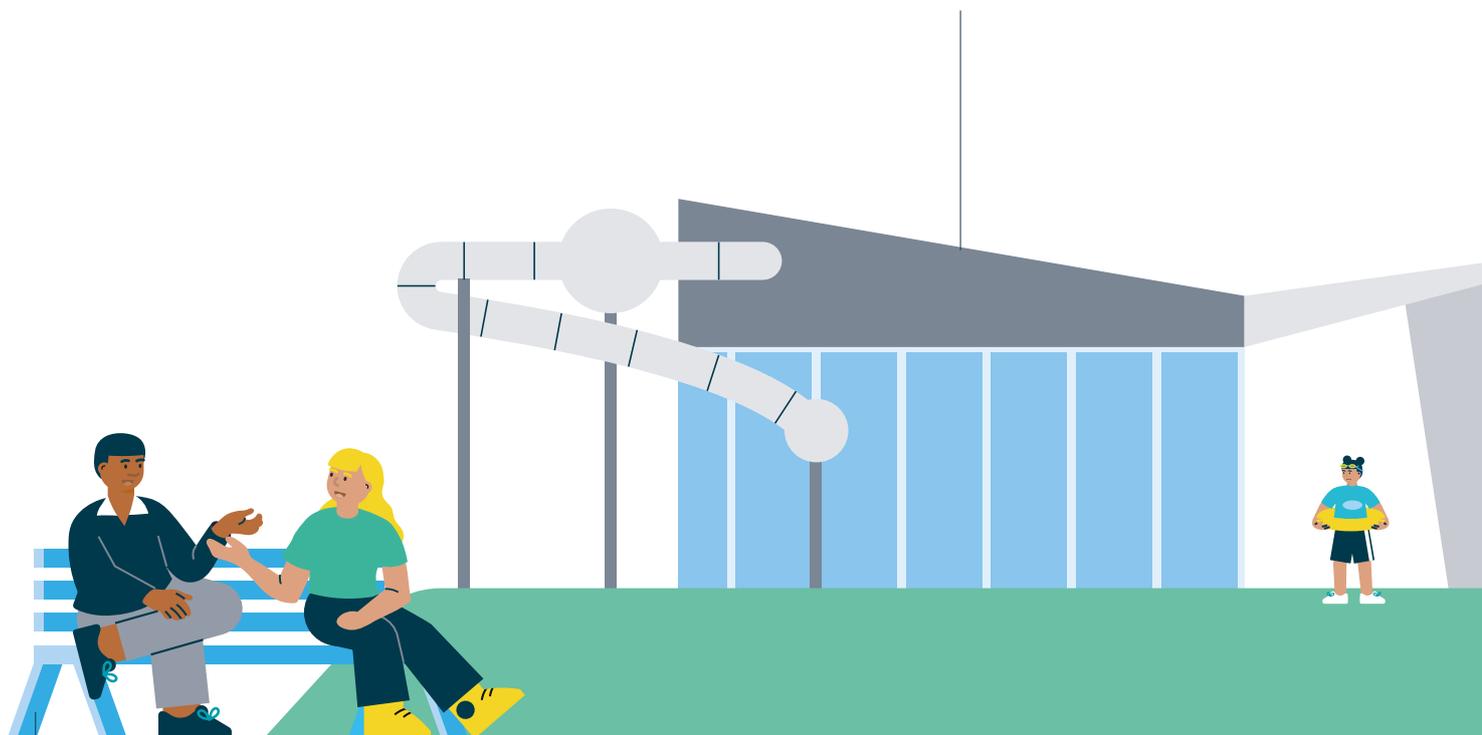
### Pools

759,973

visits in 2020–21

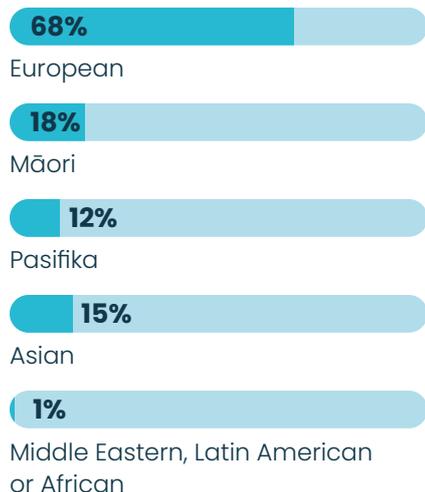
#### What we're doing

This is a big year for the Naenae Pool rebuild, with \$28.9 million budgeted for the majority of the construction work to be completed. The government's COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund has also granted \$12.2 million to Naenae Pool this year. We're also spending \$326,000 on other pool projects.



### Our city is diverse

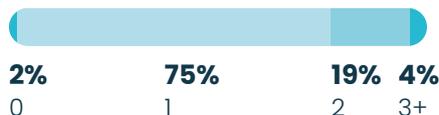
#### Ethnicity



#### Place of birth



#### Languages spoken



#### Top 5 languages spoken (after English)

- Te Reo Māori
- Samoaan
- Northern Chinese
- Hindi
- French

1% of our population speak NZ sign language

## Museums

173,048

visits to The Dowse in 2020–21

12,382

visits to the Petone Settlers Museum in 2020–21

### What we're doing

At the Dowse, we're upgrading the collection storage (\$960,000) and converting the heating from gas-fired to electric (\$566,000).

## Library services

873,590

Physical loans in 2020–21

85,467

Electronic loans in 2020–21

5,553

Physical loans via home delivery in 2020–21

### What we're doing

Petone Library will receive \$1.5 million in the coming year to begin the refurbishment. We're also spending \$1.6 million across our libraries to maintain and improve the facilities, and to purchase new books and other resources.



## Play spaces

56

playgrounds across our city

### What we're doing

In the year ahead we've budgeted \$262,000 to look after our playgrounds.

## Participation in groups and clubs

42%

club or society

21%

faith-based group

11%

neighbourhood group

6%

cultural group

### What we're doing

We're spending \$1 million across our community funds this coming year:

**\$41,000**

Arts and Culture

**\$78,000**

Creative Communities

**\$50,266**

Engagement Fund

**\$72,000**

Kakano

**\$734,000**

Mouri Ora

Our key priorities

4

**Taunaki Ōhanga Auaha,  
Tāone Whakapoapoa**

Supporting an innovative, agile  
economy and attractive city

**Investing to drive  
economic growth**



**naenae  
proud**  
SHOP LOCAL

# Hō mātou rangapū hapori me te mahi ngatahi

## Community partnering and support

### Statements of service performance

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

We work alongside communities to enable, facilitate and support community-led initiatives and solutions to local issues. We use community forums and interactions to establish a community voice on specific issues and work on issues with groups and agencies across Lower Hutt.

We operate three community hubs and 12 community halls. Our community hubs offer a mix of community-led and Council- and agency-led activities and services. Council's focus is on library, arts and recreation programmes, while community and agency initiatives offer wellbeing-focused services and programmes.

### Key performance indicators

Business unit activities	Performance measure	Actual performance 2020–2021	Target 2021–22	Target 2022–23
Community hubs	<b>We provide safe spaces for social, leisure and educational activities</b>			
	Number of hubs that met visitor number targets	0 of 3 <sup>1</sup>	3 of 3	3 of 3
	Resident satisfaction with hubs	99% <sup>2</sup>	≥ 80%	≥ 80%

1. The COVID-19 alert level changes contributed to this result, with all hub visitor numbers and group events restricted during the weeks in which the Wellington region was at Alert Levels 2 and 3.

2. Overall satisfaction across the three community hubs: Walter Nash, Wainuiomata and Korunui Stokes Valley.

## Capital projects

Project	Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000	
<b>Capital projects to improve level of service</b>										
Community Halls Improvements	103	105	54	55	57	58	120	61	63	
Community Hubs - Building Improvements	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Community Houses	-	-	-	55	-	-	60	-	-	
Community Panel Projects	-	481	-	-	519	-	-	562	-	
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	492	-	
Walter Nash Centre Equipment and Fitout	-	95	-	-	-	105	-	-	-	
Walter Nash Taitā Centre Furniture	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Capital projects to replace existing assets</b>										
Community Hubs - Interior & Exterior Renewal	9	6	3	10	3	17	5	12	5	
Community Hubs - Furniture & Equipment Replacements	5	5	5	5	5	5	365	6	6	
Community Houses Building Renewal	82	53	54	55	170	58	60	61	63	
CBD Community Resource Centre	31	-	22	-	-	35	-	-	38	
CCTV Replacement	31	32	32	33	34	35	36	49	38	
Community Halls External and Internal Renewal	103	105	108	111	114	117	120	123	126	
Stokes Valley Hub Renewal	21	21	22	22	284	23	24	25	151	
Walter Nash Centre Renewal	1,039	242	248	359	449	152	395	160	164	
Walter Nash Indoor Courts Resurface Floor and Seating	26	-	27	-	114	-	30	-	32	
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>692</b>	

## Operating projects >\$250K per year

Project	Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000	
Marae Funding	206	211	216	221	227	233	240	246	252	
Safety Initiatives	498	509	360	369	379	390	400	411	421	
Homelessness Strategy	587	600	614	630	647	665	683	701	719	
Community Resilience	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mauri Ora Fund	734	751	769	789	810	832	854	876	899	

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

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan		Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000		2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Revenue</b>												
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	438	333	446	456	467	479	492	505	519	532	546	
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Operating grants	-	-	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other revenue	1,240	1,126	1,176	1,038	1,063	1,090	55	57	58	60	61	
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>613</b>	
<b>Expenditure</b>												
Employee costs	3,763	3,326	4,018	3,949	4,048	4,149	3,395	3,480	3,567	3,656	3,747	
Operating costs	4,669	4,492	4,608	4,326	4,234	4,347	4,386	4,508	4,633	4,757	4,885	
Support costs/ internal charges	1,552	1,552	1,885	1,708	1,660	1,744	1,855	1,947	2,045	2,115	2,105	
Interest expenditure	50	58	196	236	283	304	350	328	316	277	147	
Depreciation	1,648	1,653	1,500	1,550	1,624	1,729	1,853	1,952	2,107	2,254	2,321	
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>11,682</b>	<b>11,081</b>	<b>12,207</b>	<b>11,769</b>	<b>11,849</b>	<b>12,273</b>	<b>11,839</b>	<b>12,215</b>	<b>12,668</b>	<b>13,059</b>	<b>13,205</b>	
<b>Deficit before tax</b>	<b>(10,004)</b>	<b>(9,622)</b>	<b>(10,580)</b>	<b>(10,270)</b>	<b>(10,314)</b>	<b>(10,698)</b>	<b>(11,286)</b>	<b>(11,647)</b>	<b>(12,085)</b>	<b>(12,461)</b>	<b>(12,592)</b>	
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>691</b>	

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan		Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000		2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Prospective funding requirement</b>												
<b>Rates funding requirement</b>												
Surplus/(deficit)	(10,004)	(9,622)	(10,580)	(10,270)	(10,314)	(10,698)	(11,286)	(11,647)	(12,085)	(12,461)	(12,592)	
Add capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total rates funding requirement</b>	<b>(10,004)</b>	<b>(9,622)</b>	<b>(10,580)</b>	<b>(10,270)</b>	<b>(10,314)</b>	<b>(10,698)</b>	<b>(11,286)</b>	<b>(11,647)</b>	<b>(12,085)</b>	<b>(12,461)</b>	<b>(12,592)</b>	
<b>Loan funding requirement</b>												
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital to improve level of service	(280)	(1,049)	(108)	(739)	(59)	(116)	(582)	(169)	(186)	(1,121)	(69)	
Capital to replace existing assets	(830)	(497)	(1,346)	(464)	(520)	(596)	(1,173)	(443)	(1,034)	(436)	(622)	
Less capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less depreciation	1,648	1,653	1,500	1,550	1,624	1,729	1,853	1,952	2,107	2,254	2,321	
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total loan (funding)/ repayment</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>1,630</b>	
<b>Total funding requirement</b>	<b>(9,466)</b>	<b>(9,515)</b>	<b>(10,534)</b>	<b>(9,923)</b>	<b>(9,269)</b>	<b>(9,681)</b>	<b>(11,188)</b>	<b>(10,307)</b>	<b>(11,198)</b>	<b>(11,764)</b>	<b>(10,962)</b>	

# Papa rēhia me ngā whenua tāpui

## Open spaces, parks and reserves

### Statements of service performance

Open spaces, parks, reserves, sportsgrounds, street gardens and street trees help make our city an attractive place to live and provide places for recreation and gatherings, as well as bump space (places where people can meet and socialise informally). Participation in sport and recreation plays a key role in improving the physical and psychological wellbeing of individuals and builds social capital by bringing communities together and creating a sense of pride and belonging.

We provide, develop, maintain and protect a reserve network that contributes to a healthy natural environment. We manage sportsgrounds, civic parks, neighbourhood parks, bush reserves, cemeteries, playgrounds, the foreshore, street trees and gardens.

### Key performance indicators

Business unit activities	Performance measure	Actual performance 2020–2021	Target 2021–22	Target 2022–23
<b>Open spaces, parks and reserves</b>	<b>We provide leisure and recreational opportunities to our community</b>			
	Number of days Council-owned/maintained grass sports grounds are closed	New measure for 2021–22	≤ 20 days	≤ 20 days
	Number of days Council-owned/maintained artificial turf sports grounds are closed	New measure for 2021–22	≤ 10 days	≤ 10 days
	Resident satisfaction with sports grounds	96%	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
	Resident satisfaction with parks and reserves	96%	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
	Resident satisfaction with playgrounds	95%	≥ 80%	≥ 80%

## Capital projects

Project	Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Capital projects to improve level of service</b>									
Avalon Park Development	103	-	108	-	1,249	-	120	-	126
Parks & Gardens Protection Bollards	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
New Cemetery Development, Akatarawa Road	864	895	916	-	-	-	-	-	-
Car Park Development	-	105	-	-	114	-	-	123	-
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion	-	-	216	221	114	-	599	615	-
Hardcourt Development Western Hills	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honiana Te Puni Redevelopment	257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jubilee Park Drainage	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Light Boxes	25	25	-	27	-	28	-	29	-
Meadowbank Reserve Development Belmont	257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain Bike Park	161	53	54	55	57	58	60	61	63
Minoh Friendship House Improvements	-	-	65	-	-	-	72	-	-
Memorial Park Synthetic Turf & Changing Rooms	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Naenae Park Changing Rooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,198	-	-
New Tracks & Track Upgrades	-	-	108	-	114	-	120	-	126
Percy Reserve SH2 Development	-	-	-	111	-	117	-	123	-
Valley Floor Review Implementation	412	-	-	-	-	583	599	-	631
Sportsville Artificial Playing Surface	-	-	-	2,212	-	-	-	-	2,522
Wainuiomata Artificial Playing Turf	-	-	-	-	2,442	-	-	-	-
Wainuiomata Garden Of Remembrance	257	-	-	-	-	-	299	-	-
Williams Park Improvements	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Capital projects to replace existing assets</b>									
Avalon Park Pavilion Renewal	-	95	-	-	114	-	96	-	63
Parks Buildings Capital Renewals	1,949	2,105	2,156	2,212	2,272	2,333	2,396	2,458	2,522
Hutt Rec Artificial Turf Renewal	-	-	-	-	454	-	-	-	-
Hutt Rec Sand Carpet Renewal	-	316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korohiwa Bus Barn Renewal	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Rentals Renewal	-	-	-	-	114	-	-	-	151
Petone Grandstand Renewal	-	790	5,605	-	-	-	-	-	-
Point Howard Wharf	-	1,368	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seats & Bins	62	63	65	66	68	70	72	74	76
Parks Hard Surfaces Renewal	257	263	269	276	284	292	299	307	315
Parks Signage & Interpretation	31	32	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Playgrounds	262	216	221	227	233	239	246	252	259
Other Renewals Projects	145	20	91	54	129	-	233	24	412
Petone Wharf	2,000	12,000	6,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sportsground Buildings Renewal	226	232	237	243	250	257	264	270	277
Track Renewal	103	105	108	111	114	117	120	123	126
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>8,240</b>	<b>18,688</b>	<b>16,356</b>	<b>5,854</b>	<b>8,162</b>	<b>4,182</b>	<b>6,835</b>	<b>4,502</b>	<b>7,713</b>

## Operating projects >\$250K per year

Project	Annual Plan	Forecast									
	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000		
Petone Wharf Head Demolition	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Point Howard Wharf Laterals Demolition	720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hutt Valley Tennis - Mitchell Park	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan	Forecast	Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000	
<b>Revenue</b>												
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
User charges	1,472	1,430	1,539	1,524	1,522	1,563	1,607	1,652	1,699	1,746	1,793	
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Operating grants	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Development & financial contributions	3,000	6,000	617	632	647	664	681	700	719	737	757	
Vested assets	-	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other revenue	55	44	55	56	57	59	60	62	63	65	67	
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>4,532</b>	<b>7,658</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>2,218</b>	<b>2,232</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,488</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>2,624</b>	
<b>Expenditure</b>												
Employee costs	769	682	968	992	1,017	1,042	1,068	1,095	1,122	1,151	1,179	
Operating costs	12,431	11,544	13,940	11,693	11,797	12,117	12,462	12,813	13,173	13,498	13,897	
Support costs/ internal charges	1,093	1,093	1,470	1,320	1,196	1,265	1,361	1,426	1,508	1,554	1,469	
Interest expenditure	400	468	732	1,267	1,919	2,038	2,238	2,222	2,268	2,138	1,960	
Depreciation	3,445	3,446	3,595	3,683	4,177	4,864	5,220	5,604	6,164	6,481	6,754	
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>18,138</b>	<b>17,233</b>	<b>20,705</b>	<b>18,955</b>	<b>20,106</b>	<b>21,326</b>	<b>22,349</b>	<b>23,160</b>	<b>24,235</b>	<b>24,822</b>	<b>25,259</b>	
<b>Deficit before tax</b>	<b>(13,606)</b>	<b>(9,575)</b>	<b>(18,488)</b>	<b>(16,737)</b>	<b>(17,874)</b>	<b>(19,034)</b>	<b>(19,995)</b>	<b>(20,740)</b>	<b>(21,747)</b>	<b>(22,267)</b>	<b>(22,635)</b>	
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>12,909</b>	<b>3,778</b>	<b>8,240</b>	<b>18,688</b>	<b>16,356</b>	<b>5,853</b>	<b>8,160</b>	<b>4,181</b>	<b>6,834</b>	<b>4,503</b>	<b>7,713</b>	

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan		Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000		2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000
<b>Prospective funding requirement</b>											
<b>Rates funding requirement</b>											
Surplus/(deficit)	(13,606)	(9,575)	(18,488)	(16,737)	(17,874)	(19,034)	(19,995)	(20,740)	(21,747)	(22,267)	(22,635)
Add capital contributions	(3,000)	(6,000)	(617)	(632)	(647)	(664)	(681)	(700)	(719)	(737)	(757)
Rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total rates funding requirement</b>	<b>(16,606)</b>	<b>(15,575)</b>	<b>(19,105)</b>	<b>(17,369)</b>	<b>(18,521)</b>	<b>(19,698)</b>	<b>(20,676)</b>	<b>(21,440)</b>	<b>(22,466)</b>	<b>(23,004)</b>	<b>(23,392)</b>
<b>Loan funding requirement</b>											
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital to improve level of service	(3,008)	(2,044)	(3,205)	(1,083)	(1,471)	(2,631)	(4,095)	(792)	(3,073)	(958)	(3,474)
Capital to replace existing assets	(9,901)	(1,734)	(5,035)	(17,605)	(14,885)	(3,222)	(4,065)	(3,389)	(3,761)	(3,545)	(4,239)
Less capital contributions	3,000	6,000	617	632	647	664	681	700	719	737	757
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less depreciation	3,445	3,446	3,595	3,683	4,177	4,864	5,220	5,604	6,164	6,481	6,754
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total loan (funding)/repayment</b>	<b>(6,464)</b>	<b>5,668</b>	<b>(4,028)</b>	<b>(14,373)</b>	<b>(11,532)</b>	<b>(325)</b>	<b>(2,259)</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>(202)</b>
<b>Total funding requirement</b>	<b>(23,070)</b>	<b>(9,907)</b>	<b>(23,133)</b>	<b>(31,742)</b>	<b>(30,053)</b>	<b>(20,023)</b>	<b>(22,935)</b>	<b>(19,317)</b>	<b>(22,417)</b>	<b>(20,289)</b>	<b>(23,594)</b>

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

## Connectivity, creativity, learning, and recreation

### Statements of service performance

Council has a key role in providing spaces and facilities for our communities to come together and connect, create, learn, and have fun. Our libraries, community hubs, swimming pools, fitness centres, art spaces, and museums are important public assets, and are often at the heart of the communities they serve. These facilities also run recreation programmes, promotions, and events year-round.

### Key performance indicators

Business unit activities	Performance measure	Actual performance 2020-2021	Target 2021-22	Target 2022-23
<b>Libraries</b>	<b>We provide safe spaces where our community can access the services they need</b>			
	Number of libraries that met visitor number targets	New measure 2021-22	7 of 7	7 of 7
	Number of physical loans	873,590	830,000	≥ 790,000
	Number of physical loans via home delivery service	5,553	5,275	5,012
	Number of electronic loans	85,467	94,010	≥ 103,400
	Number of people using WiFi at libraries and community hubs	266,145	279,450	≥ 293,400
	Use of Council computers at libraries and community hubs	81,758	≥ 75,000	≥ 75,000
Resident satisfaction with Libraries	96%	≥ 80%	≥ 80%	
<b>Swimming pools and fitness</b>	<b>We provide our community with access to leisure and recreational opportunities</b>			
	Number of pools who met visitor number targets	New measure 2021-22	5 of 5	5 of 5
	Number of fitness suite members	1,338	1,400	≥ 1,400
Resident satisfaction with pools	93%	≥ 80%	≥ 80%	
<b>Art spaces and museums</b>	<b>We enable access to arts and culture</b>			
	Number of museums that met visitor number targets	0 of 2 <sup>1</sup>	2 of 2	2 of 2
Resident satisfaction with museums	98%	≥ 80%	≥ 80%	

1. The COVID-19 alert level changes contributed to this result, with all facility visitor numbers and group events restricted during the weeks in which the Wellington region was at Alert Levels 2 and 3.

## Capital projects

Project	Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000	
<b>Capital projects to improve level of service</b>										
Civic Events Centre Improvements	276	158	162	166	273	175	180	184	189	
Decarbonisation Energy Conversion	290	102	485	-	-	117	-	1,291	820	
Dowse Collection Storage Upgrade	960	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dowse Heat Pump	566	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dowse New Artworks	46	47	54	55	62	64	72	74	82	
Dowse New Roof	-	-	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eastbourne Library/Community Hub Building Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,198	-	-	
Libraries Buildings Improvements	46	47	49	50	51	52	54	55	57	
Little Theatre Improvements	26	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	
Little Theatre Sound and Lighting Improvements	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	37	-	
Naenae Fitness Suite Equipment Purchase	-	158	-	-	-	-	-	184	-	
Naenae Pool & Fitness Rebuild	28,853	28,337	1,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Petone Settlers Museum New Lighting and Furnishings	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pools Other Improvement Projects	116	-	134	138	-	145	-	-	157	
RFID Robotic Returns Sorter	165	-	-	-	-	187	-	-	-	
Wainuiomata Pool Refurbishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	9,812	
Self Scanning Machines Purchase	-	-	-	116	85	52	72	-	57	
Stokes Valley Pool Fitness Suite Equipment	-	-	109	-	-	-	-	320	-	
Stokes Valley Pool Heat Pump	-	-	-	-	-	610	-	-	-	

Project	Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000	
<b>Capital projects to replace existing assets</b>										
Civic Events Centre Renewal	82	-	108	-	114	-	-	123	-	
Dowse Carpets and Soft Furnishings Gallery and Office	15	-	-	66	-	35	-	147	-	
Clubhouse Equipment Renewal	-	16	-	17	-	17	-	18	-	
Dowse Building Repair and Repaint	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	147	-	
Dowse Dehumidification Upstairs Galleries	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	63	
Dowse Office Furniture and Equipment	-	42	-	28	-	82	-	74	-	
Dowse Gallery Lighting	15	21	43	-	68	-	84	-	114	
Dowse Building and Plant Renewal	67	-	86	-	68	-	120	-	48	
Dowse Museum Renewal	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Huia Pool Boiler Replacement, Hydro/LTS Pool	-	-	-	992	-	-	-	-	-	
Huia Pool Fitness Suite Equipment Replacement	-	-	-	-	-	298	-	-	-	
Huia Hydro Pool Liner Replacement	-	-	-	-	-	303	-	-	-	
Huia Pool Replace Moveable Floor	-	-	54	1,548	-	-	-	-	-	
Huia Pool Pipe & Tiling Replacement	-	-	-	451	-	-	-	-	-	
Furniture and Equipment Replacement Programme Libraries	42	43	44	45	46	47	49	50	51	
Libraries Interior and Exterior Renewal	485	84	86	88	99	192	79	147	121	
Replace Library Shelving	21	53	22	22	57	23	24	61	25	
Libraries Stock Replacement	797	826	862	907	931	957	982	1,008	1,034	
Little Theatre Renewal	82	-	-	88	-	233	-	-	101	
Other Pool Projects	210	790	322	549	361	433	304	431	554	
Petone Library Renewal	1,544	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Petone Settlers Museum Exhibition Furniture and Fittings	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	
Petone Settlers Museum Building & Plant Renewal	-	158	-	-	43	-	-	-	170	
Stokes Valley Pool Filter Replacement	-	-	-	-	412	-	-	-	-	
Stokes Valley Pool Roof Replacement	664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>35,503</b>	<b>30,987</b>	<b>4,351</b>	<b>5,536</b>	<b>2,772</b>	<b>4,022</b>	<b>3,278</b>	<b>4,479</b>	<b>13,455</b>	

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

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan	Forecast	Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Revenue</b>											
Rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
User charges	4,115	2,532	3,742	3,967	4,787	5,714	5,874	6,040	6,210	6,379	6,554
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	100	172	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	44
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital grants	2,700	2,700	12,150	10,800	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends from CCOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	1,015	756	713	832	747	767	787	809	830	852	874
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>7,930</b>	<b>6,160</b>	<b>16,640</b>	<b>15,635</b>	<b>6,921</b>	<b>6,519</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>6,889</b>	<b>7,081</b>	<b>7,273</b>	<b>7,472</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>											
Employee costs	9,411	9,294	9,085	9,297	10,348	12,096	11,731	12,025	12,325	12,633	12,949
Operating costs	8,964	8,240	6,167	6,316	6,990	7,502	7,692	7,910	8,135	8,359	8,590
Support costs/ internal charges	6,122	6,124	7,951	7,248	6,706	7,039	7,524	7,907	8,307	8,541	8,209
Interest expenditure	697	815	2,025	2,673	3,007	3,130	3,122	3,103	3,021	2,856	2,793
Depreciation	4,589	4,592	4,756	4,754	5,731	6,977	7,175	7,296	7,593	8,012	8,506
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>29,783</b>	<b>29,065</b>	<b>29,984</b>	<b>30,288</b>	<b>32,782</b>	<b>36,744</b>	<b>37,244</b>	<b>38,241</b>	<b>39,381</b>	<b>40,401</b>	<b>41,047</b>
<b>Deficit before tax</b>	<b>(21,853)</b>	<b>(22,905)</b>	<b>(13,344)</b>	<b>(14,653)</b>	<b>(25,861)</b>	<b>(30,225)</b>	<b>(30,544)</b>	<b>(31,352)</b>	<b>(32,300)</b>	<b>(33,128)</b>	<b>(33,575)</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>13,288</b>	<b>12,589</b>	<b>35,503</b>	<b>30,987</b>	<b>4,350</b>	<b>5,536</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>4,024</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>4,481</b>	<b>13,454</b>

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan		Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000		2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Prospective funding requirement</b>												
<b>Rates funding requirement</b>												
Surplus/(deficit)	(21,853)	(22,905)	(13,344)	(14,653)	(25,861)	(30,225)	(30,544)	(31,352)	(32,300)	(33,128)	(33,575)	
Add capital contributions	(2,700)	(2,700)	(12,150)	(10,800)	(1,350)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total rates funding requirement</b>	<b>(24,553)</b>	<b>(25,605)</b>	<b>(25,494)</b>	<b>(25,453)</b>	<b>(27,211)</b>	<b>(30,225)</b>	<b>(30,544)</b>	<b>(31,352)</b>	<b>(32,300)</b>	<b>(33,128)</b>	<b>(33,575)</b>	
<b>Loan funding requirement</b>												
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital to improve level of service	(10,158)	(10,097)	(31,344)	(28,955)	(2,680)	(591)	(574)	(1,403)	(1,575)	(2,273)	(11,173)	
Capital to replace existing assets	(3,130)	(2,492)	(4,159)	(2,032)	(1,670)	(4,945)	(2,199)	(2,621)	(1,702)	(2,208)	(2,281)	
Less capital contributions	2,700	2,700	12,150	10,800	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less depreciation	4,589	4,592	4,756	4,754	5,731	6,977	7,175	7,296	7,593	8,012	8,506	
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total loan (funding)/repayment</b>	<b>(5,999)</b>	<b>(5,297)</b>	<b>(18,597)</b>	<b>(15,433)</b>	<b>2,731</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>4,402</b>	<b>3,272</b>	<b>4,316</b>	<b>3,531</b>	<b>(4,948)</b>	
<b>Total funding requirement</b>	<b>(30,552)</b>	<b>(30,902)</b>	<b>(44,091)</b>	<b>(40,886)</b>	<b>(24,480)</b>	<b>(28,784)</b>	<b>(26,142)</b>	<b>(28,080)</b>	<b>(27,984)</b>	<b>(29,597)</b>	<b>(38,523)</b>	

**Tūhono Hapori**  
Connecting communities

# Connecting and empowering neighbourhoods and communities so they can thrive



# Kāwangatanga, ko te rautaki me ngā kīwei o te kete

## Governance, strategy, and partnerships

### Statements of service performance

Under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), Council has two purposes:

- to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities
- to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future

The LGA also requires Councils to recognise and respect the Crown’s responsibility to take appropriate account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to local government decision-making processes. Our partnership with Mana Whenua is key to us meeting our obligations and also to achieving a city where everyone thrives.

This activity is made up of governance-related services for elected members, our partnership with Mana Whenua, strategic planning, policy development, monitoring and reporting, and community funding panels.

### Key performance indicators

Business unit activities	Performance measures	Actual performance 2020-2021	Target 2021-22	Target 2022-23
Democratic Services	<b>Our community are provided with the information they require to participate in the democratic process</b>			
	Meeting and committee agendas made available to the public within statutory time frames	New measure 2020-21	100%	100%
	Residents’ satisfaction with access to the decision-making process	New measure 2020-21	≥ 80%	≥ 80%
	Residents’ feel they have enough information to participate in the democratic process	New measure 2020-21	≥ 80%	≥ 80%

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

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan		Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000		2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$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	-	-	156	-	-	259	-	-	280	-	-	-
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>												
Employee costs	1,069	1,033	1,124	1,129	1,157	1,210	1,216	1,246	1,304	1,309	1,342	
Operating costs	1,757	1,808	2,325	2,251	1,939	2,399	2,427	2,098	2,599	2,626	2,268	
Support costs/ internal charges	3,799	3,799	4,199	4,166	4,184	4,216	4,499	4,607	4,765	4,819	4,866	
Interest expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	6	6	(26)	6	6	6	6	4	-	-	-	-
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>6,631</b>	<b>6,646</b>	<b>7,622</b>	<b>7,552</b>	<b>7,286</b>	<b>7,831</b>	<b>8,148</b>	<b>7,955</b>	<b>8,668</b>	<b>8,754</b>	<b>8,476</b>	
<b>Deficit before tax</b>	<b>(6,631)</b>	<b>(6,646)</b>	<b>(7,466)</b>	<b>(7,552)</b>	<b>(7,286)</b>	<b>(7,572)</b>	<b>(8,148)</b>	<b>(7,955)</b>	<b>(8,388)</b>	<b>(8,754)</b>	<b>(8,476)</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>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan	Forecast	Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Prospective funding requirement</b>											
<b>Rates funding requirement</b>											
Surplus/(deficit)	(6,631)	(6,646)	(7,466)	(7,552)	(7,286)	(7,572)	(8,148)	(7,955)	(8,388)	(8,754)	(8,476)
Add capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total rates funding requirement</b>	<b>(6,631)</b>	<b>(6,646)</b>	<b>(7,466)</b>	<b>(7,552)</b>	<b>(7,286)</b>	<b>(7,572)</b>	<b>(8,148)</b>	<b>(7,955)</b>	<b>(8,388)</b>	<b>(8,754)</b>	<b>(8,476)</b>
<b>Loan funding requirement</b>											
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	6	6	(26)	6	6	6	6	4	-	-	-
Less asset sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less rate funded debt repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total loan (funding)/ repayment</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>(26)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total funding requirement</b>	<b>(6,625)</b>	<b>(6,640)</b>	<b>(7,492)</b>	<b>(7,546)</b>	<b>(7,280)</b>	<b>(7,566)</b>	<b>(8,142)</b>	<b>(7,951)</b>	<b>(8,388)</b>	<b>(8,754)</b>	<b>(8,476)</b>

# Ratonga Rangatōpū

## Corporate services

This sets out the funding related to Council's functions that support the delivery of our services and projects.

### Capital projects

Project	Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000	
<b>Capital projects to improve level of service</b>										
Mobile Devices	-	-	86	88	91	93	96	98	101	
Other (IT) Projects	154	105	458	581	369	379	389	399	410	
Internet Online Services	-	-	216	221	227	233	240	246	252	
The Pavilion Improvements	309	-	-	144	-	-	108	-	-	
Facilities Seismic Strengthening	1,713	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
System Upgrades	31	74	269	276	284	292	299	307	315	
Vehicle Purchase	745	726	750	1,619	739	805	834	1,799	821	
<b>Capital projects to replace existing assets</b>										
Civic Administration Building Renewal	31	11	11	28	568	-	-	61	378	
Contingent Facilities Management Fund	1,029	1,053	1,078	1,106	1,136	1,166	1,198	1,229	1,261	
Defibrillators	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Network storage/Server Hardware and PC Replacement Programme	103	279	377	387	398	408	419	430	441	
Pavilion Renewal	10	-	22	11	91	-	12	172	-	
System Renewal	-	-	194	310	204	210	216	344	227	
Telecommunications	-	-	43	44	45	47	48	49	50	
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>4,168</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>3,504</b>	<b>4,815</b>	<b>4,152</b>	<b>3,633</b>	<b>3,859</b>	<b>5,134</b>	<b>4,256</b>	

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

Project	Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000	
Events Funding	325	333	341	349	359	369	379	388	399	
Community Engagement Research	273	158	162	166	170	175	180	184	189	

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

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan Forecast		Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Revenue</b>											
Rates	129,460	130,459	139,591	149,363	161,760	175,186	189,726	205,473	222,528	240,997	261,000
User charges	1,098	1,236	1,107	1,134	1,162	1,192	1,224	1,257	1,291	1,325	1,359
Operating subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating grants	-	-	10	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	13
Capital subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development & financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vested assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest earned	898	850	1,412	926	941	956	972	988	1,005	1,023	1,041
Dividends from CCOs	5	3	4	215	220	336	345	471	484	496	509
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other revenue	356	430	422	435	446	458	470	483	496	509	522
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>131,817</b>	<b>132,978</b>	<b>142,546</b>	<b>152,084</b>	<b>164,540</b>	<b>178,139</b>	<b>192,748</b>	<b>208,684</b>	<b>225,816</b>	<b>244,362</b>	<b>264,444</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>											
Employee costs	13,766	13,970	15,375	15,170	15,771	16,176	16,569	16,983	17,408	17,843	18,289
Operating costs	6,430	10,092	11,806	9,964	6,942	7,049	7,223	7,091	7,246	7,368	6,128
Support costs/ internal charges	(24,235)	(24,235)	(30,320)	(28,248)	(26,696)	(27,583)	(29,573)	(30,755)	(32,190)	(32,805)	(31,935)
Interest expenditure	1,318	1,384	1,595	1,074	1,121	1,153	1,199	1,205	1,214	1,253	1,309
Depreciation	1,708	1,708	622	892	1,235	1,960	2,665	3,296	3,834	4,082	2,983
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>(1,013)</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>(922)</b>	<b>(1,148)</b>	<b>(1,627)</b>	<b>(1,245)</b>	<b>(1,917)</b>	<b>(2,180)</b>	<b>(2,488)</b>	<b>(2,259)</b>	<b>(3,226)</b>
<b>Deficit before tax</b>	<b>132,830</b>	<b>130,059</b>	<b>143,468</b>	<b>153,232</b>	<b>166,167</b>	<b>179,384</b>	<b>194,665</b>	<b>210,864</b>	<b>228,304</b>	<b>246,621</b>	<b>267,670</b>
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>6,259</b>	<b>2,522</b>	<b>4,168</b>	<b>2,247</b>	<b>3,505</b>	<b>4,816</b>	<b>4,153</b>	<b>3,633</b>	<b>3,859</b>	<b>5,136</b>	<b>4,257</b>

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan		Annual Plan	Forecast								
	Forecast	2022 \$000		2022 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000
<b>Prospective funding requirement</b>												
<b>Rates funding requirement</b>												
Surplus/(deficit)	132,830	130,059	143,468	153,232	166,167	179,384	194,665	210,864	228,304	246,621	267,670	
Add capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rate funded debt repayment	28,769	30,302	38,358	23,857	28,560	29,355	24,794	20,653	19,126	9,694	(5,919)	
<b>Total rates funding requirement</b>	<b>161,599</b>	<b>160,361</b>	<b>181,826</b>	<b>177,089</b>	<b>194,727</b>	<b>208,739</b>	<b>219,459</b>	<b>231,517</b>	<b>247,430</b>	<b>256,315</b>	<b>261,751</b>	
<b>Loan funding requirement</b>												
Capital to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Capital to improve level of service	(4,949)	(1,072)	(2,952)	(905)	(1,780)	(2,930)	(1,711)	(1,802)	(1,966)	(2,850)	(1,899)	
Capital to replace existing assets	(1,310)	(1,450)	(1,216)	(1,342)	(1,725)	(1,886)	(2,442)	(1,831)	(1,893)	(2,286)	(2,358)	
Less capital contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less UHCC capital contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Less depreciation	1,708	1,708	622	892	1,235	1,960	2,665	3,296	3,834	4,082	2,983	
Less asset sales	-	-	(9)	436	204	839	444	483	500	1,080	493	
Less rate funded debt repayment	(28,769)	(30,302)	(38,358)	(23,857)	(28,560)	(29,355)	(24,794)	(20,653)	(19,126)	(9,694)	5,919	
<b>Total loan (funding)/repayment</b>	<b>(33,320)</b>	<b>(31,116)</b>	<b>(41,913)</b>	<b>(24,776)</b>	<b>(30,626)</b>	<b>(31,372)</b>	<b>(25,838)</b>	<b>(20,507)</b>	<b>(18,651)</b>	<b>(9,668)</b>	<b>5,138</b>	
<b>Total funding requirement</b>	<b>128,279</b>	<b>129,245</b>	<b>139,913</b>	<b>152,313</b>	<b>164,101</b>	<b>177,367</b>	<b>193,621</b>	<b>211,010</b>	<b>228,779</b>	<b>246,647</b>	<b>266,889</b>	

**Whakauka Ahumoni**  
Financial sustainability

# Managing our finances to deliver on our community's expectations



# Hō mātou pūtea

## Our finances



# Tauākī pūtea

## Financial statements

### Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan		Annual Plan	Forecast								
	Plan	Forecast		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>Revenue</b>												
Rates funding	79,690	80,059	85,783	92,141	92,488	98,295	107,910	118,182	129,072	144,117	160,929	
Targeted Rates	49,770	50,400	53,808	57,222	69,272	76,891	81,816	87,291	93,456	96,880	100,071	
User charges	45,612	44,994	47,824	55,611	59,324	62,764	65,401	67,937	70,488	73,896	76,575	
Operating subsidies	6,765	7,256	7,828	7,804	7,964	8,170	8,392	8,630	8,863	9,093	9,331	
Operating grants	2,905	6,189	56	58	59	61	62	64	66	67	70	
Capital subsidies	9,026	6,667	23,354	20,541	20,800	18,933	15,897	19,508	27,214	32,560	39,165	
Capital Grants	7,850	6,484	24,198	28,960	24,030	8,160	-	-	-	-	-	
Development & financial contributions	4,502	7,502	2,793	3,117	3,805	4,532	4,972	5,202	5,592	5,927	6,188	
Vested assets	858	1,606	885	903	925	951	975	1,003	1,028	1,056	1,084	
Interest earned	898	850	1,412	926	941	956	972	988	1,005	1,023	1,041	
Dividends from CCOs	5	3	4	215	220	336	345	471	484	496	509	
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other revenue	5,091	5,106	5,424	5,265	5,292	5,688	4,584	4,714	5,119	4,969	5,103	
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>212,972</b>	<b>217,116</b>	<b>253,369</b>	<b>272,763</b>	<b>285,120</b>	<b>285,737</b>	<b>291,326</b>	<b>313,990</b>	<b>342,387</b>	<b>370,084</b>	<b>400,066</b>	
<b>Expenditure</b>												
Employee costs	40,766	40,488	43,904	44,066	45,875	48,547	48,199	49,701	50,971	52,217	53,521	
Operating costs	116,960	122,641	132,091	127,472	129,513	130,152	134,040	137,535	142,496	146,701	148,929	
Support costs	-	2	(2)	(1)	-	(1)	2	(1)	-	1	(1)	
Finance costs	6,542	7,442	10,613	13,470	17,942	21,033	22,806	23,835	24,346	23,971	23,404	
Depreciation and amortisation	48,237	48,268	50,876	53,835	60,437	71,265	77,149	85,368	96,774	102,644	106,184	
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>212,505</b>	<b>218,841</b>	<b>237,482</b>	<b>238,842</b>	<b>253,767</b>	<b>270,996</b>	<b>282,196</b>	<b>296,438</b>	<b>314,587</b>	<b>325,534</b>	<b>332,037</b>	
<b>Surplus/(deficit) before tax</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>(1,725)</b>	<b>15,887</b>	<b>33,921</b>	<b>31,353</b>	<b>14,741</b>	<b>9,130</b>	<b>17,552</b>	<b>27,800</b>	<b>44,550</b>	<b>68,029</b>	
<b>Tax expense</b>	<b>-</b>											
<b>Surplus/(deficit) after tax</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>(1,725)</b>	<b>15,887</b>	<b>33,921</b>	<b>31,353</b>	<b>14,741</b>	<b>9,130</b>	<b>17,552</b>	<b>27,800</b>	<b>44,550</b>	<b>68,029</b>	

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan	Forecast	Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000	
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>												
Gain/(loss) on revaluation of financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains/Losses on asset revaluation	-	129,631	-	-	98,463	-	-	118,348	-	-	-	131,199
<b>Total other comprehensive income</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>129,631</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>98,463</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>118,348</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>131,199</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>127,906</b>	<b>15,887</b>	<b>33,921</b>	<b>129,816</b>	<b>14,741</b>	<b>9,130</b>	<b>135,900</b>	<b>27,800</b>	<b>44,550</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>199,228</b>

## Prospective Statement of Changes in Net Equity

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan		Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000		2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Equity at beginning of the year</b>	<b>1,343,388</b>	<b>1,386,741</b>	<b>1,514,647</b>	<b>1,530,534</b>	<b>1,564,455</b>	<b>1,694,271</b>	<b>1,709,012</b>	<b>1,718,142</b>	<b>1,854,042</b>	<b>1,881,842</b>	<b>1,926,392</b>	
Total Comprehensive Income	467	127,906	15,887	33,921	129,816	14,741	9,130	135,900	27,800	44,550	199,228	
<b>Equity at end of the year</b>	<b>1,343,855</b>	<b>1,514,647</b>	<b>1,530,534</b>	<b>1,564,455</b>	<b>1,694,271</b>	<b>1,709,012</b>	<b>1,718,142</b>	<b>1,854,042</b>	<b>1,881,842</b>	<b>1,926,392</b>	<b>2,125,620</b>	
<b>Represented by:</b>												
<b>Accumulated funds</b>												
Opening balance	641,527	685,635	680,462	693,701	727,245	758,114	772,588	782,031	800,283	827,749	872,092	
Interest allocated to reserves	(606)	(612)	(664)	(671)	(680)	(686)	(679)	(666)	(672)	(676)	(683)	
Other transfers to reserves	(3,034)	(3,325)	(3,034)	(684)	(704)	(725)	(73)	(766)	(789)	(811)	(835)	
Transfers from reserves	1,050	489	1,050	978	900	1,144	1,065	2,132	1,127	1,280	1,193	
Net surplus/(deficit) after tax	467	(1,725)	15,887	33,921	31,353	14,741	9,130	17,552	27,800	44,550	68,029	
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>639,404</b>	<b>680,462</b>	<b>693,701</b>	<b>727,245</b>	<b>758,114</b>	<b>772,588</b>	<b>782,031</b>	<b>800,283</b>	<b>827,749</b>	<b>872,092</b>	<b>939,796</b>	
<b>Council created reserves</b>												
Opening balance	28,272	27,695	31,142	33,789	34,165	34,648	34,914	34,600	33,899	34,232	34,438	
Transfers to accumulated funds	(1,050)	(489)	(1,050)	(978)	(900)	(1,144)	(1,065)	(2,132)	(1,127)	(1,280)	(1,193)	
Transfers from accumulated funds	3,034	3,325	3,034	684	704	725	73	766	789	811	835	
Interest earned	605	611	663	670	679	685	678	665	671	675	682	
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>30,861</b>	<b>31,142</b>	<b>33,789</b>	<b>34,165</b>	<b>34,648</b>	<b>34,914</b>	<b>34,600</b>	<b>33,899</b>	<b>34,232</b>	<b>34,438</b>	<b>34,762</b>	
<b>Restricted reserves</b>												
Opening balance	62	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	
Transfers to accumulated funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfers from accumulated funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Interest earned	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>63</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>70</b>	<b>71</b>	
<b>Asset revaluation reserves</b>												
Opening balance	673,527	673,350	802,981	802,981	802,981	901,444	901,444	901,444	1,019,792	1,019,792	1,019,792	
Changes in asset value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Valuation gains (losses) taken to equity	-	129,631	-	-	98,463	-	-	118,348	-	-	131,199	
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>673,527</b>	<b>802,981</b>	<b>802,981</b>	<b>802,981</b>	<b>901,444</b>	<b>901,444</b>	<b>901,444</b>	<b>1,019,792</b>	<b>1,019,792</b>	<b>1,019,792</b>	<b>1,150,991</b>	
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>1,343,855</b>	<b>1,514,647</b>	<b>1,530,534</b>	<b>1,564,455</b>	<b>1,694,271</b>	<b>1,709,012</b>	<b>1,718,142</b>	<b>1,854,042</b>	<b>1,881,842</b>	<b>1,926,392</b>	<b>2,125,620</b>	

## Prospective Statement of Financial Position

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan	Forecast	Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000	
<b>Current assets</b>												
Cash and cash equivalents	12,688	2,491	2,491	3,251	4,075	4,966	5,923	6,912	7,935	8,924	9,947	
Debtors and other receivables	15,628	18,712	18,712	19,142	19,610	20,115	20,658	21,219	21,799	22,361	22,941	
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-current assets held for sale	9	1,015	1,484	1,277	839	6,095	6,287	6,461	1,080	493	536	
Inventories	-	896	896	896	896	896	896	896	896	896	896	
Prepayments	4,134	9,513	9,513	9,513	9,513	9,513	9,513	9,513	9,513	9,513	9,513	
Accrued interest	-	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>32,459</b>	<b>32,838</b>	<b>33,307</b>	<b>34,290</b>	<b>35,144</b>	<b>41,796</b>	<b>43,488</b>	<b>45,212</b>	<b>41,434</b>	<b>42,398</b>	<b>44,044</b>	
<b>Non-current assets</b>												
Property, plant and equipment	1,565,249	1,740,808	1,834,070	1,966,501	2,185,937	2,279,600	2,332,385	2,487,743	2,528,570	2,557,688	2,738,116	
Assets under construction	14,343	23,511	23,511	23,511	23,511	23,511	23,511	23,511	23,511	23,511	23,511	
Intangible assets	7,566	2,892	5,648	6,316	7,857	10,138	11,433	12,053	12,730	14,293	14,840	
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Investment in subsidiaries	858	909	909	909	909	909	909	909	909	909	909	
Investment in associates	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
Investment in CCOs and similar entities	14,545	33,743	33,743	33,743	33,743	33,743	33,743	33,743	33,743	33,743	33,743	
Other financial assets	22,992	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	455	
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>1,625,753</b>	<b>1,802,518</b>	<b>1,898,536</b>	<b>2,031,635</b>	<b>2,252,612</b>	<b>2,348,556</b>	<b>2,402,636</b>	<b>2,558,614</b>	<b>2,600,118</b>	<b>2,630,799</b>	<b>2,811,774</b>	
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,658,212</b>	<b>1,835,356</b>	<b>1,931,843</b>	<b>2,065,925</b>	<b>2,287,756</b>	<b>2,390,352</b>	<b>2,446,124</b>	<b>2,603,826</b>	<b>2,641,552</b>	<b>2,673,197</b>	<b>2,855,818</b>	

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan	Forecast	Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Current liabilities</b>											
Borrowings – current	35,703	65,787	102,265	122,761	152,598	178,844	173,306	169,515	153,821	115,594	89,147
Derivative financial instruments	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Creditors and other payables	23,166	32,517	32,517	33,265	34,078	34,956	35,899	36,874	37,882	38,858	39,866
Employee entitlements	2,724	5,161	5,161	5,280	5,409	5,548	5,698	5,853	6,013	6,167	6,327
Other liabilities	5,207	7,570	7,570	7,744	7,933	8,138	8,357	8,584	8,819	9,046	9,281
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>66,823</b>	<b>111,035</b>	<b>147,513</b>	<b>169,050</b>	<b>200,018</b>	<b>227,486</b>	<b>223,260</b>	<b>220,826</b>	<b>206,535</b>	<b>169,665</b>	<b>144,621</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>											
Borrowings – non current	208,884	184,762	228,884	307,359	368,245	428,458	479,138	503,181	527,198	550,969	559,206
Employee entitlements	544	419	419	429	439	450	463	475	488	501	514
Derivative financial instruments	32,133	18,458	18,458	18,458	18,458	18,458	18,458	18,458	18,458	18,458	18,458
Provisions	5,973	6,036	6,036	6,175	6,326	6,489	6,664	6,845	7,032	7,213	7,400
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>247,534</b>	<b>209,675</b>	<b>253,797</b>	<b>332,421</b>	<b>393,468</b>	<b>453,855</b>	<b>504,723</b>	<b>528,959</b>	<b>553,176</b>	<b>577,141</b>	<b>585,578</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>314,357</b>	<b>320,710</b>	<b>401,310</b>	<b>501,471</b>	<b>593,486</b>	<b>681,341</b>	<b>727,983</b>	<b>749,785</b>	<b>759,711</b>	<b>746,806</b>	<b>730,199</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>1,343,855</b>	<b>1,514,646</b>	<b>1,530,533</b>	<b>1,564,454</b>	<b>1,694,270</b>	<b>1,709,011</b>	<b>1,718,141</b>	<b>1,854,041</b>	<b>1,881,841</b>	<b>1,926,391</b>	<b>2,125,619</b>
<b>Represented by:</b>											
<b>Equity</b>											
Accumulated funds	639,404	680,462	693,701	727,245	758,114	772,588	782,031	800,283	827,749	872,092	939,796
Restricted reserves	63	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Council created reserves	30,861	31,142	33,789	34,165	34,648	34,914	34,600	33,899	34,232	34,438	34,762
Revaluation reserves	673,527	802,981	802,981	802,981	901,444	901,444	901,444	1,019,792	1,019,792	1,019,792	1,150,991
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>1,343,855</b>	<b>1,514,647</b>	<b>1,530,534</b>	<b>1,564,455</b>	<b>1,694,271</b>	<b>1,709,012</b>	<b>1,718,142</b>	<b>1,854,042</b>	<b>1,881,842</b>	<b>1,926,392</b>	<b>2,125,620</b>

## Prospective Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan		Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000		2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>												
<b>Cash was provided from:</b>												
Receipts from rates and levies – Council	129,460	130,459	139,591	149,363	161,760	175,186	189,726	205,473	222,528	240,997	261,000	
User charges and other income	81,751	84,198	111,477	120,926	120,806	107,803	98,765	105,494	116,762	125,950	135,852	
Interest received	898	850	1,412	926	941	956	972	988	1,005	1,023	1,041	
Dividends received	5	3	4	215	220	336	345	471	484	496	509	
Receipts from rates and levies – GWRC	33,773	33,066	34,389	35,180	36,040	36,968	37,965	38,997	40,063	41,095	42,161	
Net GST received from Inland Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>245,887</b>	<b>248,576</b>	<b>286,873</b>	<b>306,610</b>	<b>319,767</b>	<b>321,249</b>	<b>327,773</b>	<b>351,423</b>	<b>380,842</b>	<b>409,561</b>	<b>440,563</b>	
<b>Cash was applied to:</b>												
Payments to employees	(40,766)	(40,488)	(43,904)	(44,175)	(45,994)	(48,675)	(48,336)	(49,844)	(51,118)	(52,358)	(53,668)	
Payments to suppliers	(116,960)	(122,643)	(132,089)	(126,172)	(128,102)	(128,627)	(132,405)	(135,841)	(140,746)	(145,010)	(147,178)	
Interest paid	(6,542)	(7,442)	(10,613)	(13,470)	(17,942)	(21,033)	(22,806)	(23,835)	(24,346)	(23,971)	(23,404)	
Rates and levies passed to GWRC	(33,773)	(33,066)	(34,389)	(35,180)	(36,040)	(36,968)	(37,965)	(38,997)	(40,063)	(41,095)	(42,161)	
Net GST paid to Inland Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>(198,041)</b>	<b>(203,639)</b>	<b>(220,995)</b>	<b>(218,997)</b>	<b>(228,078)</b>	<b>(235,303)</b>	<b>(241,512)</b>	<b>(248,517)</b>	<b>(256,273)</b>	<b>(262,434)</b>	<b>(266,411)</b>	
<b>Net cash inflows from operating activities</b>	<b>47,846</b>	<b>44,937</b>	<b>65,878</b>	<b>87,613</b>	<b>91,689</b>	<b>85,946</b>	<b>86,261</b>	<b>102,906</b>	<b>124,569</b>	<b>147,127</b>	<b>174,152</b>	
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>												
<b>Cash was provided from:</b>												
Sale of property, plant and equipment	299	-	1,015	1,484	1,277	839	6,095	6,287	6,461	1,080	493	
Other investment receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>6,287</b>	<b>6,461</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>493</b>	

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan		Annual Plan	Forecast								
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000		2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Cash was applied to:</b>												
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(73,836)	(80,579)	(148,306)	(191,849)	(185,007)	(179,890)	(136,865)	(134,880)	(142,482)	(131,985)	(158,136)	
Less UHCC capital contribution	3,315	3,315	4,981	6,788	5,647	12,353	4,477	10,057	8,011	4,359	6,981	
Purchase of assets under construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Purchase of intangible assets	(6,259)	(2,522)	(4,168)	(2,247)	(3,505)	(4,816)	(4,153)	(3,633)	(3,859)	(5,136)	(4,257)	
Other investments and payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>(76,780)</b>	<b>(79,786)</b>	<b>(147,493)</b>	<b>(187,308)</b>	<b>(182,865)</b>	<b>(172,353)</b>	<b>(136,541)</b>	<b>(128,456)</b>	<b>(138,330)</b>	<b>(132,762)</b>	<b>(155,412)</b>	
<b>Net cash outflows from investing activities</b>	<b>(76,481)</b>	<b>(79,786)</b>	<b>(146,478)</b>	<b>(185,824)</b>	<b>(181,588)</b>	<b>(171,514)</b>	<b>(130,446)</b>	<b>(122,169)</b>	<b>(131,869)</b>	<b>(131,682)</b>	<b>(154,919)</b>	
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>												
<b>Cash was provided from:</b>												
Proceeds from borrowing	79,825	64,849	146,387	201,236	213,484	239,057	223,986	193,558	177,838	139,365	97,384	
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,825</b>	<b>64,849</b>	<b>146,387</b>	<b>201,236</b>	<b>213,484</b>	<b>239,057</b>	<b>223,986</b>	<b>193,558</b>	<b>177,838</b>	<b>139,365</b>	<b>97,384</b>	
<b>Cash was applied to:</b>												
Repayment of borrowing	(51,190)	(30,000)	(65,787)	(102,265)	(122,761)	(152,598)	(178,844)	(173,306)	(169,515)	(153,821)	(115,594)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>(51,190)</b>	<b>(30,000)</b>	<b>(65,787)</b>	<b>(102,265)</b>	<b>(122,761)</b>	<b>(152,598)</b>	<b>(178,844)</b>	<b>(173,306)</b>	<b>(169,515)</b>	<b>(153,821)</b>	<b>(115,594)</b>	
<b>Net cash inflows/ (outflows) from financing activities</b>	<b>28,635</b>	<b>34,849</b>	<b>80,600</b>	<b>98,971</b>	<b>90,723</b>	<b>86,459</b>	<b>45,142</b>	<b>20,252</b>	<b>8,323</b>	<b>(14,456)</b>	<b>(18,210)</b>	
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft	-	-	-	760	824	891	957	989	1,023	989	1,023	
Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft at beginning of the year	12,688	2,491	2,491	2,491	3,251	4,075	4,966	5,923	6,912	7,935	8,924	
<b>Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft at end of the year</b>	<b>12,688</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>4,075</b>	<b>4,966</b>	<b>5,923</b>	<b>6,912</b>	<b>7,935</b>	<b>8,924</b>	<b>9,947</b>	
<b>Cash balance at end of the year comprises:</b>												
Cash and on call deposits	12,688	2,491	2,491	3,251	4,075	4,966	5,923	6,912	7,935	8,924	9,947	
Short term deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bank overdraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Cash, cash equivalents and bank overdraft at end of the year</b>	<b>12,688</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>4,075</b>	<b>4,966</b>	<b>5,923</b>	<b>6,912</b>	<b>7,935</b>	<b>8,924</b>	<b>9,947</b>	

# Kaupapa here kaute

## Accounting policies

### Reporting entity

Hutt City Council is a territorial local authority established under the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. Council was first formed as Lower Hutt City Council on 1 November 1989 by the amalgamation of five local authorities. The name was changed to the Hutt City Council by a special Act of Parliament on 8 October 1991. The relevant legislation governing the Council's operations included the LGA and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The group consists of the ultimate parent, Hutt City Council, and its subsidiaries/council-controlled organisations (CCOs), Seaview Marina Ltd and Urban Plus Ltd Group (both 100 per cent owned). The Urban Plus Ltd Group consists of Urban Plus Ltd and its 100 per cent owned subsidiaries UPL Development Ltd and UPL Ltd Partnership. Council's 17 per cent equity share of its associate Wellington Water Ltd is equity accounted. Council's subsidiaries/CCOs are incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand.

Council and the group provide local infrastructure and local public services and perform regulatory functions to the community. Council does not operate to make a financial return. Accordingly, Council has designated itself and the group as public benefit entities (PBEs) for financial reporting purposes.

### Basis of preparation

#### Statement of compliance

The 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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 1 PBE accounting standards and comply with those standards.

The prospective financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 30 June 2022. Council, that authorise the issue of the prospective financial statements, are responsible for the prospective financial statements presented, including the appropriateness of the assumptions underlying the prospective financial statements and all other required disclosures. No actual results have been incorporated in these prospective financial statements. Council does not intend to update the prospective financial statements subsequent to presentation.

### Measurement base

The 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 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 financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000). The functional currency of Council is New Zealand dollars.

### Summary of significant accounting policies

#### Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential will flow to Council and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when payment is being made.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty.

Revenue is disclosed as either exchange or non-exchange transactions. Exchange transactions are transactions in which Council receives resources (obtains assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished) and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash, goods, services or use of assets) to the other party for the transaction. Non-exchange transactions are transactions in which Council receives resources and provides nil or nominal consideration directly in return.

The specific recognition criteria described must also be met before revenue is recognised.

#### Interest

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

## Dividends

Revenue is recognised when Council's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

## Rental revenue

Rental revenue arising from operating leases or rental agreements on properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease or rental term and is included in revenue in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

## Revenue from non-exchange transactions

### General and targeted rates revenue

General rates, targeted rates (excluding water-by-meter) are recognised at the start of the financial year to which the rates resolution relates. They are recognised as the amounts due. Council considers that the effect of payment of rates by instalments is not sufficient to require discounting of rates receivable and subsequent recognition of interest revenue.

Rates arising from late payment penalties are recognised as revenue when rates become overdue.

Revenue from water-by-meter (charged on usage) is not considered to be a rate in terms of this policy.

Rates remissions are recognised as a reduction of rates revenue when the Council has received an application that satisfies its Rates Remission Policy.

Rates collected on behalf of the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) are not recognised in the financial statements, as in this case the Council is acting as an agent for the GWRC.

### Government grants, subsidies and funding subsidies

Council receives government grants from Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency, which subsidise part of the costs of maintenance and capital expenditure on local roading infrastructure. The subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement, as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

### Other grants received

Council receives grants and subsidies from other organisations. Other grants are recognised as revenue when they become receivable unless there is an obligation in substance to return the funds if conditions of the grant are not met. If there is such an obligation, the grants are initially recorded as grants received in advance and recognised as revenue when the conditions of the grant are satisfied.

## Infringement fees and fines

Council recognises revenue from fines (such as traffic and parking infringements) when the notice of infringement or breach is served by Council. The fair value of this revenue is determined based on the probability of collecting fines, which is estimated by considering the history of fines over the preceding two-year period.

## Development and financial contributions

Development and financial contributions are recognised as revenue when Council provides, or is able to provide, the service for which the contribution was charged. Otherwise, development and financial contributions are recognised as liabilities until such time as Council provides, or is able to provide, the service for which the contribution was levied.

## Vested assets

Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration, the fair value of the asset received is recognised as revenue when control over the asset is obtained. The fair value of vested or donated assets is usually determined by reference to the cost of constructing the asset. For assets received from property development, the fair value is based on construction price information provided by the property developer.

## Borrowing costs

Borrowing/finance costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that Council incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Council has chosen not to capitalise borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets.

## Income tax

Income tax expense includes components relating to both current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable based on the taxable profit for the current year, plus any adjustment to income tax payable in respect of prior years. Current tax is calculated using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date.

Deferred tax is the amount of income tax payable or recoverable in future periods in respect of temporary differences and unused tax losses. Temporary differences are differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable surplus.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws)

that have been enacted or substantively enacted at balance date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which 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 is recognised against the surplus or deficit for the period, except when it relates to a business combination, or to transactions recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expenses or directly in equity.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents (current assets) in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at bank, cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within interest-bearing loans and borrowings in current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

### **Debtors and other receivables**

Debtors and other receivables are initially measured at their face value, less any provision for impairment. A receivable is considered to be uncollectable when there is evidence that the amount due will not be fully collected. The amount that is uncollectable is the difference between the amount due and the present value of the amount expected to be collected.

### **Derivative financial instruments**

Council uses derivative financial instruments such as interest-rate swaps to manage exposure to interest-rate risks arising from Council's operational and financing activities. Council does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at their fair value at

each balance date. As Council does not designate its derivative financial instruments as hedging instruments for accounting purposes, the associated gains or losses on derivatives are recognised within surplus or deficit.

Derivatives are carried as current or non-current assets when their fair value is positive and as current or non-current liabilities when their fair value is negative, depending on the maturity of the instrument.

### **Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment consist of:

#### *Operational assets*

These include land, buildings, landfill post-closure, improvements, library books, plant and equipment, collection items and motor vehicles.

#### *Restricted assets*

Restricted assets are mainly parks and reserves owned by Council that provide a benefit or service to the community and cannot be disposed of because of legal or other restrictions.

#### *Infrastructure assets*

Infrastructure assets are fixed-utility systems owned by Council. Each asset class (roading assets, water assets, stormwater assets and wastewater assets) includes all items that are required for the network to function. For example, sewerage reticulation includes reticulation piping and sewer pump stations.

Land (operational and restricted, except land under roads) and art collections are measured at fair value. Buildings and infrastructure assets are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation. All other asset classes are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

#### *Measurement subsequent to initial recognition – revaluation*

Land (excluding land under roads), buildings and infrastructural assets are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure their carrying amount does not differentiate materially from fair value, at least every three years.

The carrying values of revalued assets are assessed annually to ensure that they do not differ materially from the assets' fair values. If there is a material difference, then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued.

Revaluation of property, plant and equipment is accounted for on a class-by-class basis.

The net revaluation results are credited or debited to other comprehensive revenue and expense and are accumulated to an asset revaluation reserve in

equity for that class of asset. Where this would result in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is not recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense but is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that reverses a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense.

The fair value of land, buildings, site improvements and collection assets is their market value. The fair value of the roading, water assets, stormwater assets and wastewater assets is 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:

	<b>Years</b>	<b>Percentages</b>
<b>Operational assets</b>		
Site improvements	5–42	2.38–20.00
Buildings	3–76	1.32–33.33
Landfill assets (including plant and infrastructure not associated with the network)	3–49	2.05–33.33
Library books	7	14.28
Plant and equipment	1–33	3.33–74.04
Vehicles	3–5	20.00–33.00
Wharves	6–41	2.44–14.68
Breakwaters	90	1.11
<b>Infrastructure assets</b>		
<b>Storm, supply and wastewater utility assets</b>		
Stormwater assets	10–52	1.91–10.00
Water supply assets	8–39	2.57–12.50
Wastewater assets (including treatment plant)	2–135	0.74–50.00
Roading network	3–89	1.12–33.33
Seawalls	64	1.56

The residual value and useful life of an asset is reviewed, and adjusted if applicable, at each financial year end.

In respect of revalued assets, the useful life is adjusted to a rate recommended by the independent valuer as at the date of the revaluation.

## **Upper Hutt City Council's interest in the bulk wastewater system**

The Hutt Valley and Wainuiomata bulk wastewater system is managed by Council. Upper Hutt City Council pays an annual levy to Hutt City Council based on an apportionment formula equating to between 29 per cent and 33 per cent of the funding requirements. While Upper Hutt City Council does not have legal ownership of the bulk wastewater system, it is entitled to a share of the proceeds from any sale of the assets.

Upper Hutt City Council's interest in the bulk wastewater system assets is deducted from the value of property, plant and equipment recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. Funding contributions from Upper Hutt City Council are recognised as revenue in the surplus or deficit if the contributions are for the operation of the bulk wastewater system. Funding contributions for capital work are recognised as an increase in Upper Hutt City Council's interest in the bulk wastewater system assets.

## Intangible assets

### Software acquisition and development

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use by Council are recognised as an intangible asset.

Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Staff training costs, costs associated with maintaining computer software and costs associated with development and maintenance of Council's website are recognised as an expense when incurred.

### Resource consents

Costs associated with registering a resource consent in the wastewater activity are recognised as an intangible asset.

### Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is de-recognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The useful lives and associated amortisation rates of major classes of intangible assets have been estimated as follows:

Computer software	2–10 years	10.00% – 44.00%
Resource consents	12–29 years	3.41% – 7.86% (life of the consent)

## Impairment of property, plant, equipment and intangible assets

Intangible assets subsequently measured at cost that have an indefinite useful life, or are not yet available for use, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment.

Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets subsequently measured at cost that have a finite useful life are reviewed for indicators of impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable

amount. The total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

## Creditors and other payables

Short-term creditors and other payables are recorded at face value.

## Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at their face value plus transaction costs. After initial recognition, all borrowings are measured at amortised costs using the effective interest rate.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities, unless Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance date.

## Employee entitlements

### Short-term benefits

Employee benefits that Council expects to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are measured on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to, but not yet taken at, balance date, and retiring and long-service leave entitlements expected to be settled wholly before 12 months.

Council recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

### Long-term benefits

Employee benefits due to be settled beyond 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service include retirement gratuities. Due to the low value of the benefit and the fact that most employees who are entitled to this benefit have now accrued full entitlements, no actuarial valuation has been undertaken. The calculation is based on the entitlements accruing for eligible staff based on years of service using current remuneration rates.

### Presentation of employee entitlements

Annual leave and vested long service leave are classified as a current liability. All other employee entitlements are classified as a non-current liability, as retirement dates are not known.

## Superannuation schemes

### Defined contribution schemes

Obligations for contributions to KiwiSaver and defined contribution superannuation schemes are recognised as an expense in the surplus and deficit as incurred.

### **Defined benefit schemes**

Council belongs to the Defined Benefit Plan Contributors Scheme, which is managed by the Board of Trustees of the National Provident Fund. The scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme.

Insufficient information is available to use defined benefit accounting, as it is not possible to determine from the terms of the scheme the extent to which the surplus or deficit will affect future contributions by individual employers, as there is no prescribed basis for allocation. The scheme is therefore accounted for as a defined contribution scheme.

### **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 for Silverstream and Wainuiomata is 28 years and 26 years respectively.

The calculations assume no change in the legislative requirements or technological changes for closure and post-closure treatment. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to Council.

Amounts provided for closure and post-closure costs are capitalised to the landfill asset where they give rise to future economic benefits, or if they are incurred to enable future economic benefits to be obtained. The capitalised landfill asset is depreciated over the life of the landfill based on the capacity used.

The provision of landfill post-closure costs is valued annually by an independent valuer.

### **Equity**

Equity is the community's interest in Council, and is measured as the difference between total assets less total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into the following components:

- accumulated funds (comprehensive revenue and expenses)
- council-created reserves
- restricted reserves
- asset revaluation reserves.

Accumulated comprehensive revenue and expense is Council's accumulated surplus or deficit since the formation of Council, adjusted for transfers to/from specific reserves.

Reserves represent a particular use to which various parts of equity have been assigned. Reserves may be legally restricted or created by Council.

Council-created reserves are established by Council. They may be altered without reference to any third party or the courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of Council.

Restricted reserves are subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by Council, which may not be revised by Council without reference to the courts or a third party. Transfers from these reserves may be made only for specified purposes or when certain conditions are met.

Asset revaluation reserves relate to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment to fair value after initial recognition.

### **Goods and services tax (GST)**

All items in the financial statements are stated exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables, which are stated on a GST-inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) is included as part of receivables or payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

The net GST paid to or received from the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as an operating cash flow in the Statement of Cash Flows.

## Operating statements included in the Statement of Service Performance

The operating statements report the net cost of services for significant activities of Council. Council has derived the net cost of services for each significant activity using the cost allocation system outlined below.

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

Each significant activity has been charged an internal interest cost. The net interest cost incurred by Council is allocated to each significant activity based on the net book value of property, plant and equipment used by the activity.

## Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, Council management has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations or future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within future financial years are discussed below.

### Infrastructural assets

There are a number of assumptions and estimates used when performing depreciated replacement cost valuations over infrastructural assets. These include:

- The physical deterioration and condition of an asset: for example, Council could be carrying an asset at an amount that does not reflect its actual condition. This is particularly so for those assets that are not visible; for example, stormwater, wastewater and water supply pipes that are underground. This risk is minimised by Council performing a combination of physical inspections and condition modelling assessments of underground assets
- Estimating any obsolescence or surplus capacity of an asset
- Determining the remaining useful lives over which the asset will be depreciated. These estimates can be impacted by the local conditions, for example, weather patterns and traffic growth. If useful lives do not reflect the actual consumption

of the benefits of the asset, then Council could be over- or under-estimating the annual depreciation charge recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense. To minimise this risk Council's infrastructural asset useful lives have been determined with reference to the New Zealand Infrastructural Asset Valuation and Depreciation Guidelines published by the National Asset Management Steering Group, and have been adjusted for local conditions based on past experience. Asset inspections, and deterioration and condition modelling, are also carried out regularly as part of the Council's asset management planning activities, which gives Council further assurance over its useful life estimates.

Experienced independent valuers perform Council's infrastructural asset revaluations.

### Provision for landfill aftercare costs

The long-term nature of the liability means that there are inherent uncertainties in estimating costs that will be incurred. The future cash outflows for the provision have been estimated taking into account existing technology and known changes to legal requirements.

Provisions are measured at management's best estimate of the expenditures required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

In determining the fair value of the provision, assumptions and estimates are made in relation to the discount rate, the expected cost of the post-closure restoration and monitoring of the landfill site and the expected timing of these costs. Expected costs and timing of the closure are based on the estimated remaining capacity of the landfill, based on the advice and judgement of qualified engineers. The estimates are discounted at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money.

For other significant forecasting assumptions, see Appendix 2.

## Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management has exercised the following critical judgements in applying accounting policies in relation to the classification of property.

Council owns a number of properties held to provide housing to pensioners. The receipt of market-based rental from these properties is incidental to holding them. The properties are held for a service delivery objective as part of Council's social housing policy. The properties are therefore accounted for as property, plant and equipment rather than as investment property.

# Āpiti hanga tauākī pūtea

## Notes to the financial statements

### Reserve funds

Reserves are held to ensure that funds received for a particular purpose are used for that purpose and any surplus created is managed in accordance with the reason for which the reserve was established. Surpluses held in reserves are credited with interest. Council holds 11 reserve funds; four are restricted reserves. Restricted reserves are those that have rules set by legal obligation that restrict the use 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.

The table below contains a list of current reserves, outlining the purpose for holding each reserve and the Council activity to which each reserve relates, together with summary financial balances.

	Opening balance July 2022	Deposits	Expenditure	Closing balance June 2021
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>Council-created reserves – purpose of the fund</b>				
<i>Reserve purchase and development (parks and reserves activity)</i> 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.	18,139	13,839	(10,869)	21,108
<i>Election fund (managing services activity)</i> To annually provide for the cost of Council elections and by-elections.	150	-	-	150
<i>Landfills reserve (solid waste activity)</i> To set funds aside for the longer-term replacement of the landfill. This figure has been capped at \$12M.	12,000	-	-	12,000
<i>Waste minimisation reserve</i> To encourage a reduction in the amount of waste generated and disposed of in New Zealand, and to lessen the environmental harm of waste. This reserve was created in 2009 as a result of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. Funding is distributed to local authorities by the Ministry for the Environment and expenditure includes grants to others, waste minimisation initiative operating expenses and recycling contracts.	484	516	-	1,000
<i>Wingate Landfill reserve (parks and reserves activity)</i> To provide for the development and major maintenance of the former landfill areas (top areas) at the end of Page Grove, Wingate, now managed as reserve land and used for various recreational activities.	184	67	-	251
<i>Wingate Park (parks and reserves activity)</i> To provide for the development and major maintenance of the former landfill areas (bottom areas) at the end of Page Grove, Wingate, now managed as reserve land and used for various recreational activities.	178	65	-	243
<i>Ex-Hillary Commission funds (aquatics and recreation)</i> To provide funding for sporting activities. Approval needs to be given by Sport New Zealand.	7	3	-	10
<b>Totals</b>	<b>31,142</b>	<b>14,489</b>	<b>(10,869)</b>	<b>34,762</b>

	Opening balance July 2022	Deposits	Expenditure	Closing balance June 2031
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>Restricted reserves – purpose of the fund</b>				
<i>Taitā Cemetery – JV Bently (parks and reserves activity)</i> The Council is contracted to maintain Plot 32/33, block 7, St James section in perpetuity. The plots contain Issac Young, Eliza Young and AG Talbut.	3	-	-	3
<i>Lavelle tree bequest (parks and reserves activity)</i> To provide for the planting of trees in and around Hutt City on major thoroughfares.	33	6	-	39
<i>ML Talbut bequest (parks and reserves activity)</i> To provide for the planting and maintenance of reserves.	14	1	-	15
<i>Eastbourne Arts Trust (museums activity)</i> To purchase for the Dowse Collection works of art created by Eastbourne artists, being artists who have or have had a significant association with Eastbourne.	12	1	-	13
<b>Totals</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71</b>

# Tauākī puakanga

## Disclosure statement

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

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

Benchmark	Quantified limit	Planned	Met	Note
Rates (increase) affordability benchmark	≤ 7%	7%	Yes	1
Debt affordability benchmark (planned debt compared to debt limits)	≤ \$631M	\$308M	Yes	2
Debt affordability benchmark (planned debt compared to debt limits)	≤ 250%	122%	Yes	2
Balanced budget benchmark	≥ 100%	105%	Yes	3
Essential services benchmark	≥ 100%	243%	Yes	4
Debt servicing benchmark	≤ 10%	4.2%	Yes	5

### Note 1 - Rates (increase) 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 2028-29. The increase includes 1.1% 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 balance 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).

### 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.

# Tauākī pāpātanga tāhua āpiti atu ki ngā tāke kaunihera 2022–23

## Funding impact statements including 2022–23 rates

### 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 section 4 of the 10-Year Plan), 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 2022–23 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 the Council's Revenue and Financing Policy. Charges include GST unless otherwise noted.

### Uniform annual general charge

Council has not set a uniform annual general charge (UAGC) for 2022–23.

### 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 (ie, 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 2022–23, and for subsequent years, the 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 (ie, serviceable)
- rating units that are not connected to the system, and that are not able to be connected, will not be liable for this rate
- where the owner of a rating unit with more than one SUIP has installed a water meter to measure the total water consumed, the owner will be liable to pay for water consumed as measured by the meter as set out in Council's Fees and Charges (see Appendix 1).

The charges for the 2022–23 rating year are as follows:

Category	Charge
Connected and unmetered	\$551.00 per SUIP
Serviceable but not connected	\$275.50 per SUIP
Connected and metered	\$551.00 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 on 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 2022–23 rating year are as follows:

Category	Charge
Connected – SUIP	\$593.00 each
For commercial rating units in the CMC, CMS, and UTN categories – second and each subsequent WC or urinal from each rating unit	\$296.50 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 of the Local Government (Rating) Act) and rating units in the CF1, CF2, or CF3 differential categories, ratepayers will be able to opt in to receive the recycling service. The targeted rate will be set as a fixed amount per SUIP of each rating unit that receives this service.

Rating units in the Residential and Rural differential categories that are not able to be serviced by the system will not be liable for this rate. This could include:

- land that does not have improvements recorded
- land with a storage shed only
- land that cannot receive the service due to inaccessibility, as determined by the Council.

The charge for the 2022–23 rating year is as follows:

Category	Charge
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	\$111.00

### 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 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 2022–23 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	\$105.00
Residential, Rural, Community Education Facility, CF1, CF2 and CF3 rating units	120 Litre or equivalent	\$148.00
Residential, Rural, Community Education Facility, CF1, CF2 and CF3 rating units	240 Litre or equivalent	\$296.00
Residential and Rural rating units	Able to be serviced but not serviced	\$105.00

### 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 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 2022–23 rating year is as follows:

Category	Charge per SUIP
Provision of service determined by those that choose to opt in	\$101.00

### 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 2022–23 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	0.00079980 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 the 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' includes rating units used:

- as a hotel, motel, inn, hostel or boarding house
- primarily as licensed premises
- as a camping ground
- as a convalescent home, nursing home, rest home or hospice operating for profit
- as a fire station
- by a government, quasi-government or local authority agency for administration or operational purposes
- as an establishment similar to any of the kinds referred to above, except to the extent that any such rating unit is non-rateable land in terms of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

A 'utility network' includes:

- a gas, petroleum or geothermal energy distribution system
- an electricity distribution system
- a telecommunications or radio communications system
- a wastewater, storm water or water supply reticulation system.

Subject to the right of objection set out in section 29 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, it shall be at the sole discretion of Council to determine the use or primary use of any rating unit in the city.

### Relationships of differential categories

The general rate payable on each category of property is expressed as a rate in the dollar of capital value.

These different rates in the dollar for different property categories are known as 'differential factors', and 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).

Following a review Council undertook for the Long Term Plan 2021–2031, the general rate will be apportioned between residential, commercial and utility categories based on a percentage applied to each category group.

The indicative percentages to be applied under the new policy are as follows (and 2021–22 for comparison):

Rating category	2020–21 percentage	2021–22 percentage	2022–23 percentage	2023–24 percentage
Residential	63%	62%	61%	60%
Commercial Central	7.2%	7.5%	7.8%	8.0%
Commercial Suburban	23.3%	23.9%	24.5%	25.3%
Utility Networks	5.2%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%

The following table sets out the differential factors that Council will apply across all differential categories in 2022–23 to give effect to the approach.

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

Category	2022–23 Differential	Charge per \$ of capital value
Residential	1.000	0.267188 cents
Rural	0.747	0.199589 cents
Commercial Central	3.125	0.835066 cents
Commercial Suburban	2.954	0.789150 cents
Utility Networks	2.997	0.800668 cents
Community Facilities 1	1.000	0.267188 cents
Community Facilities 2	0.500	0.133594 cents
Community Facilities 3	2.344	0.626288 cents

## Section D: Other information

### Summary of revenue required by differential group in 2022–23

Differential group	Total rates by category 2022–23 \$000 GST inclusive	Proportion of total rates
Residential	120,706	72.9%
Rural	863	0.5%
Utility Networks	5,632	3.4%
Commercial Central	8,853	5.3%
Commercial Suburban	28,831	17.4%
Community Facilities 1	216	0.1%
Community Facilities 2	309	0.2%
Community Facilities 3	153	0.1%
<b>Total rates set</b>	<b>165,563</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Summary of total revenue required from 2022–23 rates

Rate	Amount \$000 GST inclusive	Amount \$000 GST exclusive
General Rate	103,505	90,004
Targeted Rates:		
• Water Supply	23,338	20,294
• Wastewater	26,872	23,367
• Jackson Street	179	155
• Refuse	6,712	5,836
• Recycling	4,476	3,892
• Green waste	479	416
<b>Total rate revenue</b>	<b>165,563</b>	<b>143,968</b>

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

## Rates instalment details

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

Instalment number	Due date
One	20 August 2022
Two	20 October 2022
Three	20 December 2022
Four	20 February 2023
Five	20 April 2023
Six	20 June 2023

## Rating base

Based on the projected increase of 1.1 per cent in the rating base each year, the following table shows the projected number of rating units in the city as at 30 June:

2022 (Projected)	Estimated 2023
41,376	41,830

The following table shows the projected capital and land value as at 30 June 2022:

Land value	Capital value
\$16,888,076,000	\$30,483,834,100

## 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 per cent will be added to the amount of any instalment remaining unpaid by the relevant due date above.
- A penalty of 10 per cent will be added to the amount of any rates assessed in previous years remaining unpaid on 7 July 2022. The penalty will be added on 22 August 2022.
- A further penalty of 10 per cent will be added to the amount of any rates to which a penalty has been added under b) above and which remain unpaid on 22 February 2023.

\*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.

## Examples of rates on a range of typical properties

The examples below show how a range of properties are affected by the rates for 2022–23.

Property category	Rateable value as at 1 July 2022 \$	2021–22 rates \$	2022–23 rates \$	Change amount \$
Average Residential	\$630,000	\$2,951	\$3,086	\$135
Average Commercial Central	\$1,782,000	\$15,119	\$16,321	\$1,202
Average Commercial Suburban	\$1,644,000	\$13,135	\$14,414	\$1,279
Average Rural (no services)	\$886,000	\$1,954	\$2,027	\$73

## Examples of rates on a range of typical properties

Property category	Rateable value as at 1 July 2022 \$	General rate \$	Water \$	Waste water \$	Rubbish and recycling \$	Total rates \$
Residential	\$400,000	\$1,069	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$2,472
Residential	\$600,000	\$1,603	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,006
Residential	\$800,000	\$2,138	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,541
Residential	\$1,000,000	\$2,672	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$4,075
Residential	\$1,200,000	\$3,206	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$4,609
Commercial Suburban	\$500,000	\$3,946	\$551	\$890	\$0	\$5,386
Commercial Suburban	\$900,000	\$7,102	\$551	\$890	\$0	\$8,543
Commercial Suburban	\$1,400,000	\$11,048	\$551	\$890	\$0	\$12,489
Commercial Central	\$420,000	\$3,507	\$551	\$890	\$0	\$4,948
Commercial Central	\$950,000	\$7,933	\$551	\$890	\$0	\$9,374
Commercial Central	\$1,800,000	\$15,031	\$551	\$890	\$0	\$16,472
Commercial Central (Queensgate)	\$320,000,000	\$2,672,210	\$7,990	\$16,308	\$0	\$2,696,507
Utility Networks	\$2,630,700	\$21,063	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$21,063
Rural	\$660,000	\$1,317	\$0	\$0	\$259	\$1,576
Rural	\$840,000	\$1,677	\$0	\$0	\$259	\$1,936
Rural	\$970,000	\$1,936	\$0	\$0	\$259	\$2,195
Community Facilities 1	\$663,118	\$1,772	\$551	\$890	\$0	\$3,212
Community Facilities 2	\$1,396,351	\$1,865	\$551	\$890	\$0	\$3,306
Community Facilities 3	\$3,371,667	\$21,116	\$551	\$890	\$0	\$22,557

## Example of rates for residential suburbs: average rateable value

Suburbs	Rateable value as at 1 July 2022 \$	General rate \$	Water \$	Waste water \$	Rubbish & Recycling \$	Total rates \$
Alicetown	\$661,500	\$1,767	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,170
Avalon	\$605,500	\$1,618	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,021
Belmont	\$711,000	\$1,900	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,303
Boulcott	\$736,500	\$1,968	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,371
Days Bay	\$990,000	\$2,645	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$4,048
Eastbourne	\$930,000	\$2,485	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,888
Epuni	\$651,500	\$1,741	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,144
Fairfield	\$617,000	\$1,649	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,052
Harbour View	\$687,000	\$1,836	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,239
Haywards	\$405,000	\$1,082	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$2,485
Hutt Central	\$858,500	\$2,294	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,697
Kelson	\$645,000	\$1,723	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,126
Korokoro	\$786,000	\$2,100	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,503
Lowry Bay	\$1,270,000	\$3,393	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$4,796
Manor Park	\$580,000	\$1,550	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$2,953
Maungaraki	\$688,000	\$1,838	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,241
Melling	\$539,000	\$1,440	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$2,843
Moera	\$506,000	\$1,352	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$2,755
Naenae	\$493,500	\$1,319	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$2,722
Normandale	\$661,000	\$1,766	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,169
Petone	\$754,000	\$2,015	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,418
Point Howard	\$905,000	\$2,418	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,821
Stokes Valley	\$486,000	\$1,299	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$2,702
Taitā	\$488,000	\$1,304	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$2,707
Wainuiomata	\$461,000	\$1,232	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$2,635
Waiwhetū	\$621,500	\$1,661	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,064
Waterloo	\$696,000	\$1,860	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,263
Woburn	\$953,000	\$2,546	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,949
York Bay	\$850,000	\$2,271	\$551	\$593	\$259	\$3,674

## Whole of Council Funding Impact Statement

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan	Forecast	Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Sources of operating funding</b>											
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	79,698	80,061	85,628	91,983	92,328	98,129	107,741	118,008	128,892	143,933	160,740
Targeted rates	49,762	50,400	53,963	57,379	69,433	77,057	81,986	87,466	93,635	97,064	100,260
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	9,670	13,445	7,884	7,862	8,023	8,231	8,454	8,694	8,929	9,160	9,401
Fees and charges	45,611	44,994	47,824	55,611	59,324	62,764	65,401	67,937	70,488	73,896	76,575
Interest & dividends from investments	903	853	1,416	1,141	1,161	1,292	1,317	1,459	1,489	1,519	1,550
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	5,950	6,712	6,309	6,168	6,217	6,639	5,559	5,717	6,147	6,025	6,187
<b>Total operating funding (A)</b>	<b>191,594</b>	<b>196,465</b>	<b>203,024</b>	<b>220,144</b>	<b>236,486</b>	<b>254,112</b>	<b>270,458</b>	<b>289,281</b>	<b>309,580</b>	<b>331,597</b>	<b>354,713</b>
<b>Applications of operating funding</b>											
Payments to staff and suppliers	157,726	163,129	175,995	171,538	175,388	178,699	182,239	187,236	193,467	198,918	202,450
Finance costs	6,542	7,446	10,611	13,468	17,943	21,032	22,809	23,835	24,345	23,972	23,403
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of operating funding (B)</b>	<b>164,268</b>	<b>170,575</b>	<b>186,606</b>	<b>185,006</b>	<b>193,331</b>	<b>199,731</b>	<b>205,048</b>	<b>211,071</b>	<b>217,812</b>	<b>222,890</b>	<b>225,853</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)</b>	<b>27,326</b>	<b>25,890</b>	<b>16,418</b>	<b>35,138</b>	<b>43,155</b>	<b>54,381</b>	<b>65,410</b>	<b>78,210</b>	<b>91,768</b>	<b>108,707</b>	<b>128,860</b>
<b>Sources of capital funding</b>											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	20,191	16,466	52,533	56,289	50,477	39,446	20,374	29,565	35,225	36,919	46,146
Development & financial contributions	4,502	7,502	2,793	3,117	3,805	4,532	4,972	5,202	5,592	5,927	6,188
Increase (decrease) in debt	51,498	27,610	104,718	103,607	86,091	85,475	29,615	23,263	8,567	(19,008)	(9,706)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	1,015	1,484	1,277	839	6,095	6,287	6,461	1,080	493
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total sources of capital funding (C)</b>	<b>76,191</b>	<b>51,578</b>	<b>161,059</b>	<b>164,497</b>	<b>141,650</b>	<b>130,292</b>	<b>61,056</b>	<b>64,317</b>	<b>55,845</b>	<b>24,918</b>	<b>43,121</b>

For the year ending 30 June	Long Term Plan	Forecast	Annual Plan	Forecast							
	2022 \$000	2022 \$000	2023 \$000	2024 \$000	2025 \$000	2026 \$000	2027 \$000	2028 \$000	2029 \$000	2030 \$000	2031 \$000
<b>Application of capital funding</b>											
Capital expenditure											
• to meet additional demand	3,338	1,212	6,639	28,315	45,592	21,460	3,697	3,265	6,755	9,596	12,345
• to improve level of service	48,126	42,936	116,460	96,163	83,459	90,994	68,727	58,561	63,925	61,231	81,460
• to replace existing assets	52,053	33,320	54,378	75,157	55,754	72,219	54,042	80,701	76,933	62,798	78,176
Increase (decrease) in reserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total applications of capital funding (D)</b>	<b>103,517</b>	<b>77,468</b>	<b>177,477</b>	<b>199,635</b>	<b>184,805</b>	<b>184,673</b>	<b>126,466</b>	<b>142,527</b>	<b>147,613</b>	<b>133,625</b>	<b>171,981</b>
<b>Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D)</b>	<b>(27,326)</b>	<b>(25,890)</b>	<b>(16,418)</b>	<b>(35,138)</b>	<b>(43,155)</b>	<b>(54,381)</b>	<b>(65,410)</b>	<b>(78,210)</b>	<b>(91,768)</b>	<b>(108,707)</b>	<b>(128,860)</b>
<b>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>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# Āpitihanga

## Appendices

### **Āpitihanga 1: Ngā utu**

#### Appendix 1: Fees and charges

Includes a consolidated list of Hutt City Council's fees and charges (including GST).

### **Āpitihanga 2: Matapae whai tikanga**

#### Appendix 2: Significant forecasting assumptions

Includes significant forecasting which have been adopted by Council in preparing the Forecast Financial Statements.

### **Āpitihanga 3: Ngā ringaringa me ngā waewae o te kaunihera**

#### Appendix 3: Council Controlled Organisations

Includes the objectives, nature and scope of activities, and key performance indicators for companies in which Council is a shareholder. These are Urban Plus Limited, Seaview Marina Limited and Wellington Water Limited.

### **Āpitihanga 4: Tō Kaunihera**

#### Appendix 4: Your Council

Includes a list of contact details for the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and other Councillors and a link to the council's website.

### **Āpitihanga 5: Kuputaka me ngā whakamāramatanga**

#### Appendix 5: Glossary and definitions

Includes definitions and acronyms used in the Annual Plan.

### **Āpitihanga 6: Whakapā mai**

#### Appendix 6: Contact details

Includes contact details for Hutt City Council, and our Neighbourhood Hubs (including Libraries), Pools and Museums.

