



If calling, please ask for Democratic Services

Council

Thursday 30 June 2022, 9.30am

Taumata Kōrero, Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council,
100 Cuba St, Te Aro, Wellington

Members

Cr Ponter (Chair)

Cr Staples (Deputy Chair)

Cr Blakeley

Cr Brash

Cr Connelly

Cr Gaylor

Cr Hughes

Cr Kirk-Burnnand

Cr Laban

Cr Lamason

Cr Lee

Cr Nash

Cr van Lier

Recommendations in reports are not to be construed as Council policy until adopted by Council

Council

Thursday 30 June 2022, 9.30am

Taumata Kōrero, Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council,
100 Cuba St, Te Aro, Wellington

Public Business

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1.	Apologies		
2.	Conflict of interest declarations		
3.	Public Participation		
4.	Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Council meeting on 16 June 2022	22.283	4
5.	Update on progress of action items from previous council meetings – June 2022	22.256	12

Strategy/Policy/Major Issues

6.	Adoption of the 2022 Revenue and Financing Policy	22.276	16
7.	Whakaitinga Rēti mō te whenua Māori Rates Remission on Māori Land Policy	22.284	49
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Governance

12.	Changes to Council's delegation of powers, functions and responsibilities – June 2022	22.198	192
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14.	Wellington Regional Stadium Trust Statement of Trustees Intent	22.250	235

15.	Wellington Water Committee meeting – 27 May 2022	22.289	265
16.	Wellington Regional Leadership Committee meeting – 31 May 2022	22.245	269
17.	Wellington Region Civil Defence Emergency Management Group meeting – 31 May 2022	22.277	312
18.	Regional Transport Committee meeting – 14 June 2022	22.274	413

Resolution to exclude the public

19.	Resolution to exclude the public	22.295	466
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Public Excluded Business

20.	Wellington Rail Programme Business Case - Wellington Strategic Rail Plan	PE22.243	468
21.	Chief Executive Performance indicators for 2022/23	RPE22.225	887



Please note these minutes remain unconfirmed until the Council meeting on 30 June 2022

Report 22.283

Public minutes of the Council meeting on Thursday 16 June 2022

Taumata Kōrero – Council Chamber, Greater Wellington Regional Council
100 Cuba Street, Te Aro, Wellington, at 1.02pm.

Members Present

Councillor Ponter (Chair)
Councillor Staples (Deputy Chair)
Councillor Blakeley
Councillor Brash (from 1.05pm)
Councillor Gaylor
Councillor Hughes
Councillor Kirk-Burnnand
Councillor Laban
Councillor Lamason
Councillor Lee
Councillor Nash
Councillor van Lier (remotely, via Microsoft Teams)

Members participating at this meeting remotely counted for the purposes of quorum in accordance with clause 25B of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002.

Karakia timatanga

The Council Chair opened the meeting with a karakia timatanga.

Public Business

1 Apologies

Moved: Cr Nash / Cr Blakeley

That Council accepts the apology for absence from Councillor Connelly.

The motion was **carried**.

2 Declarations of conflicts of interest

There were no declarations of conflicts of interest.

3 Public participation

There was no public participation.

4 Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Council meeting on 26 May 2022 – Report 22.228

Moved: Cr Blakeley / Cr Staples

That Council confirms the Public minutes of the Council meeting on 26 May 2022 - Report 22.228.

The motion was **carried**.

5 Confirmation of the Public Excluded minutes of the Council meeting on 26 May 2022 – Report PE22.229

Moved: Cr Gaylor / Cr Kirk-Burnnand

That Council confirms the Public Excluded minutes of the Council meeting on 26 May 2022 - Report PE22.229.

The motion was **carried**.

6 Confirmation of the Public minutes of the Funding and Financial Policies Hearing Committee meeting on Tuesday 17 May 2022 – Report 22.204

Moved: Cr Gaylor / Cr Staples

That Council confirms the Public minutes of the Funding and Financial Policies Hearing Committee meeting on Tuesday 17 May 2022 – Report 22.204.

The motion was **carried**.

Noted: Cr Brash joined the meeting at 1.05pm, when it was considering the above item.

Strategy, policy or major issues

7 Report of the Hearing Committee on the Proposed 2022 Revenue and Financing Policy and the Rates Remission on Māori Land Policy – Report 22.247

Moved: Cr Staples / Cr Nash

That the Council:

- 1 Agrees to the following proposed changes to the 2022 Revenue and Financing Policy as agreed by the Committee:

- a Change the Regional Economic Development rate funding method to: Capital value for all business and a Fixed rate for residential and rural - \$15
 - b Change the Regional Predator Control Programme funding method to: 100 percent general rate
 - c Change from the riverside landowner targeted rate to the Te Kāuru Catchment targeted rate: Up to 50 percent general rates, the balance remaining as targeted rates to the properties within the proposed Te Kāuru catchment, based on capital value.
 - d Include the Waiōhine River stopbank rate with a funding method: Up to 50 percent general rates, the balance remaining as targeted rates for the urban Greytown area and a select number of rural properties who benefit from the Waiohine stopbank implementation, using capital value.
 - e Include the Wellington Regional Stadium rate (Sky Stadium) with a funding method using a targeted differential based on capital value:
 - Wellington CBD - 2
 - All other Wellington properties - 1.2
 - Porirua City, Hutt City and Upper Hutt City - 1
 - Kāpiti Coast District and Wairarapa - 0.5
 - f Remove the Public Transport differentials from the Policy and change the Policy to say:
 - User charges: The level of user contribution via fare revenue is primarily determined by patronage and fare levels; and may vary by the changes to operating costs and other sources of funding. To maintain the fares share of funding, fares will be adjusted annually with inflation within 1 to 3 percent, subject to Council decisions through annual fares and budget review.
 - Grants and subsidies: Level of contribution from Crown agencies, primarily Waka Kotahi is determined by Waka Kotahi's Funding Assistance Rates (51 percent to 100 percent depending on activity) and co-investment policy.
 - Targeted rate: Balance, calculated on ECV, with differentials based on land use, location and provision of service, up to the levels set by the rates (increase) affordability benchmark. Targeted differentials will be reviewed annually through Annual Planning process.
- 2 Notes that the Committee recommended that the Land Management funding method be amended to a 100 percent general rate, to be managed with Catchment specific Memorandums of Understanding, and that further analysis of this approach is outlined in Report 22.252 – Land Management Funding Options

- 3 Notes that the Committee requested that officers undertake an analysis regarding Uniform Annual General Charges, as part of the next full review of the Revenue and Financing Policy, planned as part of the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan.
- 4 Agrees to all the proposed changes for the Rates Remission on Māori Land Policy, as agreed by the Committee:
 - a Treat land which was compulsorily acquired as Māori freehold land by the Crown/councils and then returned to descendants of the original owners in general title as if it were Māori freehold land for the purposes of the policy.
 - b Treat land in general title, collectively owned by Māori, as eligible land for the purposes of this policy.
 - c Include Treaty settlement land as eligible land under the policy.
 - d Allow applications for remissions on general land collectively owned by Māori that is under development, aligned to the provisions, criteria and conditions set out for Māori freehold land under development in section 114A of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.
 - e Extend the term of remission from one to three years, to lessen administrative burden both on Māori landowners as well as for Greater Wellington.
 - f Remove the option of applying for a rates postponement under the policy. Rates postponements will remain available under the conditions for all land in the region but are generally not utilised or advisable for Māori land.

The motion was **carried**.

8 Land Management Rate – Report 22.252

Alison Trustrum-Rainey, Chief Financial Officer, and Deborah Kessell-Haak, Manager, Legal and Procurement, spoke to the report.

The meeting adjourned at 1.35pm, during questions, and reconvened at 1.43pm

Moved: Cr Staples / Cr Hughes

That the Council agrees to option A, being the status quo, for the Land Management rate.

The motion was **carried**.

9 Airport Express Bus Service – Report 22.244

Tim Shackleton, Manager, Commercial, Strategy and Investments, spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Blakeley / Cr Nash

That the Council:

- 1 Notes that setting public transport fares is a decision that rests with Council.
- 2 Notes that the Airport Service is a targeted express service that provides direct access between Wellington Railway Station and Wellington Airport; it will be operated by electric vehicles with special features, and additional costs required to provide this service.
- 3 Notes that the proposed fares set out in recommendation 4 below are informed by market research undertaken by Metlink and consider comparable services and alternative modes.
- 4 Agrees to set fares for the Airport Service as follows:
 - a Adult fare: \$7.51 with Snapper; \$9.50 with cash or bank card
 - b The following concessions will apply to this fare:
 - Accessible, Tertiary and Child concessions will apply from 1 July 2022, and
 - the Community Service Card concession will apply when implemented (from 1 September 2022).
 - Free off peak fares for SuperGold card concessions.
- 5 Notes that Government half price fare initiative will apply to the Airport Service fares while available (currently until the end of August 2022).

The motion was **carried**.

10 Public Transport Annual Fares Review – Report 22.263

Tim Shackleton, Manager, Commercial, Strategy and Investments, spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Ponter / Cr Blakeley

That the Council:

1. Notes the assumption in the current Te Mahere Pae Tawhiti Long Term Plan 2021-31 (LTP) that fares will increase by LTP inflation forecasts (2021-31) which is 2.9% for 2022/23 and 2.5% 2023/24.
2. Notes the policy in Te Mahere Waka Whenua Tūmatanui o te Rohe o Pōneke Wellington Regional Public Transport Plan 2021-31 provides that Council amend fare levels annually with inflation within 1% to 3%, subject to reviews and Council decisions, through annual fares review and the Annual Plan or Long Term Plan process.
3. Notes that due to the continued impacts of COVID-19, fare revenue is expected to be below the levels budgeted for 2022/23.
4. Notes that this year Council postponed consideration of the Annual Fares Review (AFR) report until after the Government's Budget 2022 and Emissions Reductions Plan (ERP) were delivered in May 2022.

5. Notes that the Government's Budget 2022 contains measures to improve the affordability of public transport for Community Services Card holders from 1 September 2022.
6. Notes that Greater Wellington is currently implementing a number of major ticketing and fare initiatives, including:
 - a. Extension of Snapper ticketing to the remaining rail lines from November 2022
 - b. Phase-out of paper tickets from rail network, starting with Johnsonville Line from July, followed by a complete replacement of paper tickets with Snapper ticketing across the rail network by December 2022
 - c. Implementation of the national Community Connect scheme in stages starting with a transitional period from 1 September 2022 to 1 December 2022 until Snapper ticketing is rolled out across the entire rail network; and
 - d. Public consultation on the draft Future Fares Direction between 17 June and 15 July 2022, which is expected to inform the decision on fare levels
7. Notes that the ticketing initiatives will require at least a few months after they will be in place to enable their benefits to be realised and ensure all customers are smoothly transitioned to the new fares and ticketing arrangements.
8. Agrees to increase fares by a minimum of 3 percent from 1 March 2023, with the option to increase above 3 percent to also cover financial year 2023/24.
9. Notes that officers will bring a report to Council in February 2023 for the Council to determine any additional level of fare increase.
10. Notes that the upcoming annual fares review cycle will start in the third quarter of the current financial year as part of the annual plan cycle for 2023/24, and the results will be reported to Council by February/March 2023.

The motion was **carried**.

Noted: The Council requested that officers prepare a workshop item on longer term cost saving opportunities, including strategic asset control.

11 Public Transport Fares – Recently Announced Government Initiatives – Report 22.255

Nicki Lau-Young, Manager, National Ticketing Solution, and Tim Shackleton, Manager, Commercial, Strategy and Investments, spoke to the report.

Moved: Cr Blakeley / Cr Brash

That the Council:

- 1 Notes that on 19 May 2022, the Government announced that it would:
 - a extend funding of the universal half-price fares initiative for a further two months, from 30 June 2022 to 31 August 2022

- b introduce and fully fund a Community Connect scheme to improve affordability of Public Transport for Community Services Card holders from 1 September 2022.
- 2 Notes that amending Public Transport fares is a decision that rests with Public Transport Authorities, in this case Council.
 - 3 Notes that Te Mahere Waka Whenua Tūmatanui o te Rohe o Pōneke Wellington Regional Public Transport Plan 2021-2031 policies and Council strategies support the introduction of a Community Services Card concession.
 - 4 Agrees to extend the reduced Metlink Public Transport fares by a minimum of 50 percent for an additional two-month period concluding on 31 August 2022.
 - 5 Agrees to implement (subject to the receipt of Waka Kotahi formal funding approval) the Community Connect scheme on Metlink Public Transport services commencing on 1 September 2022.
 - 6 Notes that making the Community Connect scheme available from 1 September 2022 will require transitional arrangements on rail (with the exception of the Johnsonville line) and ferry until after the Snapper ticketing is available. In particular:
 - a the Community Services Card will be sighted on board by Metlink staff to verify concession eligibility
 - b the concession will only be available on the existing concession 10-trip tickets and cash tickets.
 - 7 Notes that on bus and Johnsonville Line services, the Community Connect Concession will be available only through the use of a Snapper cards, and that this approach aligns with Council policy and Future Fares Direction.
 - 8 Agrees with the transitional arrangements as set out in recommendation 6 (above) for the period between 1 September and 1 December 2022.
 - 9 Notes that the transitional arrangements will require a temporary departure (until December 2022) from current Council policy and strategy on the application of concessions and incentivising contactless payments.
 - 10 Notes that an operational plan for the next phase of the implementation will be reported to Council prior to the end of the transition period on 1 December 2022.

The motion was **carried**.

Karakia whakamutunga

The Council Chair closed the meeting with a karakia whakamutunga.

The public meeting closed at 2.13pm.

Councillor D Ponter

Chair

Date:

Council
16 June 2022
Report 22.256



For Information

UPDATE ON PROGRESS OF ACTION ITEMS FROM PREVIOUS COUNCIL MEETINGS – JUNE 2022

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To update the Council on the progress of action items arising from previous Council meetings.

Te horopaki

Context

2. Items raised at Council meetings, that require actions from officers, are listed in the table of action items from previous Council meetings ([Attachment 1](#) – Action items from previous Council meetings – June 2022). All action items include an outline of the current status and a brief comment.

Ngā hua ahumoni

Financial implications

3. There are no financial implications from this report, but there may be implications arising from the actions listed.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

4. Completed items will be removed from the action items table for the next report. Items not completed will continue to be progressed and reported. Any new items will be added to the table following this Council meeting and circulated to the relevant business group/s for action.

**Ngā āpitihanga
Attachment**

Number	Title
1	Action items from previous Council meetings – June 2022

**Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories**

Writers	Al Cross, General Manager, Environment Management Samantha Gain, General Manager, Metlink
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He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> The action items are of an administrative nature and support the functioning of Council.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> Action items contribute to Council's and Greater Wellington's related strategies, policies and plans to the extent identified in Attachment 1 .
<i>Internal consultation</i> There was no internal consultation.
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are no known risks.

Attachment 1 to Report 22.256**Action items from previous Council meetings – June 2022**

Meeting date	Action	Status and comment
24 February 2022	<p>Greater Wellington’s Quarter Two summary report – Report 22.60</p> <p>Noted: Councillors requested that they be provided with information regarding Matauranga Māori.</p>	<p>Status In progress.</p> <p>Comment To be provided to Councillors and discussed at a council workshop. Date to be confirmed.</p>
26 May 2022	<p>Greater Wellington’s Quarter Three Summary Report 2021/22 – Report 22.196</p> <p>Noted: Councillors requested that officers provide information on the effects of bus driver wage increases on the Public Transport budget.</p>	<p>Status Complete.</p> <p>Comment Costs were an extra \$3,208,942 for FYE 22 on the Public Transport budget. \$ 829,929.58 of which is funded by Waka Kotahi</p>

Council
30 June 2022
Report 22.276



For Decision

ADOPTION OF THE 2022 REVENUE AND FINANCING POLICY

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To present Council with the 2022 Revenue and Financing Policy for adoption.

He tūtohu

Recommendations

That Council:

1. **Adopts** the 2022 Revenue and Financing Policy ([Attachment 1](#)).
2. **Delegates** to the Chief Executive the ability to make minor editorial changes to the Policy prior to publication to correct errors and improve public understanding

Te horopaki

Context

2. Council has undertaken a review of its Revenue and Financing Policy (R&FP). ([Attachment 1](#))
3. The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires Council to have a R&FP in order to provide certainty about the sources and levels of funding that will be required to fund its activities.
4. The policy specifies Council's policies for funding operating expenses and capital expenditure from sources that include general and targeted rates, fees and charges, grants and subsidies, and reserve funds.
5. On 20 March 2022 a proposed R&FP was released for a one month public consultation. The key areas with proposed financial and/or policy wording changes were:
 - a. Regional Economic Development Rate (funding)
 - b. Regional Predator Control Programme Rate (funding)
 - c. Land Management Rate (funding)
 - d. Wellington Regional Stadium (Sky Stadium) Rate (funding)
 - e. Flood Protection (Te Kāuru FMP and Waiohine river plan) (funding)
 - f. Public Transport Rate (Policy)

6. The policy was also edited to align information correctly and it was also restructured to improve navigation and understanding for readers.
7. On 17 May 2022 the 2022 Funding and Financial Policies Hearing Committee (the Committee) considered the submissions on the proposed R&FP (Report 22.183).
8. On 16 June 2022 the Council adopted the Committee's recommendation to Council (Report 22.247) to approve all the proposed changes to the R&FP except for the Land Management Rate which required another decision making step.
9. On 16 June 2022 the Council discussed the Land Management Rate (Report 22.252) and decided to continue with the status quo, in regard to the Land Management Rate, in the final 2022 R&FP.
10. Additionally, the Council noted the Committee's request that officers undertake an analysis regarding Uniform Annual General Charges, as part of the next full review of the R&FP, planned as part of the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.

Ngā hua ahumoni Financial implications

11. The approval of this Policy will allow Greater Wellington to meet its statutory requirements in the LGA and collect rates for the 2022/23 financial year onwards, to pay for the activities outlined in the Annual Plan.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori Implications for Māori

12. The 2022 R&FP has the same implications for Māori as non-Māori; however, proposed changes, such as spreading rates across a wider catchment of ratepayers for things like flood protection and predator control, generally improves outcomes for Māori landowners who may be more concentrated in rural/remote places in the region that may have been subject to higher targeted rates.

Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi Consideration of climate change

13. The matters requiring decision in this report have been considered by officers in accordance with the GW Climate Change Consideration Guide. The implications of climate change were a major consideration of the current Long Term Plan and associated strategies, in which the Revenue and Financing Policy supports by outlining how funds are collected to pay for the activities planned.

Ngā tikanga whakatau Decision-making process

14. The matters requiring decision in this report have been considered by officers against the requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act).

**Te hiranga
Significance**

15. Officers have considered the significance of the matter, taking into account the Council's significance and engagement policy and decision-making guidelines. Officers recommend that the matter be considered to have high significance.

**Te whakatūtakitaki
Engagement**

16. Following the approval of the R&FP, submitters will be emailed the new R&FP with a message of thanks for taking part in the review process.
17. A media release will be issued to announce the adoption of the R&FP.

**Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei
Next steps**

18. The R&FP will be uploaded to the Greater Wellington website.
19. The new R&FP will take effect on 1 July 2022 and its provisions will apply to ratepayers from that date.

**Ngā āpitihanga
Attachments**

Number	Title
1	2022 Revenue and Financing Policy

**Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories**

Writer	Kyn Drake - Project manager – Revenue and Financing Policy review
Approvers	Alison Trustrum-Rainey – Chief Financial Officer Sue McLean – General Manager, Corporate Services

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> Sections 101(3), 102 and 103 of the Local Government Act 2002 require the Council to have a Revenue and Financing Policy, in order to provide certainty about the sources and funding methods required for each of Greater Wellington's activities. This report provides a significant decision as part of the review process.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> The R&FP is a key supporting policy of the Long Term Plan (LTP) as it identifies how the funds will be collected to pay for the activities outlined in the LTP and Annual Plans.
<i>Internal consultation</i> Finance and Democratic Services were consulted in developing this report.
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are no identified risks relating to the content or recommendations of this report.



2022 Ko te Kaupapa Here Moni Whiwhi me Ahumoni 2022 Revenue and Financing Policy

Introduction

The Revenue and Financing Policy describes how Greater Wellington Regional Council (Council) intends to fund its expenditure. It outlines the sources of funding that Council intends to use, for each activity. This policy reflects amendments to the Policy which was included as part of the 2021/31 Long Term Plan. These amendments were made as part on the consultation process and decision making completed in June 2022.

Considerations for this policy

In developing the Policy, Council has considered the specific matters required by section 101 (3) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). This requires a two stage process which is set out later in the policy.

The funding indications in the Funding for Activities are set out section C this policy.

Section 103 of the LGA requires Council to state its policies in respect of the funding of operating and funding of capital expenditure. This set are below.

Section A

Summary of funding sources to be used for both operational and capital expenditure

Regional Leadership							
Activity	Operational expenditure				Capital expenditure		
	Fees and user charges	Subsidies	Targeted rate	General rate	Borrowings (debt)	Proceeds from asset sales	Reserve funds
Relationships with mana whenua				100 percent	Not required		
Regional transport planning and programmes		About 52 percent from Waka Kotahi		Balance of the funding.	Not required		
Regional Economic Development			100 percent, charged on differential basis by land use, being: - capital value for businesses - a fixed rate on residential and rural ratepayers		Not required		
Emergency management				100 percent	Primary source	When available	When available
Democratic services				100 percent	Not required		

Attachment 1 to Report 22.276

Regional Leadership							
	<i>Operational expenditure</i>				<i>Capital expenditure</i>		
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Fees and user charges</i>	<i>Subsidies</i>	<i>Targeted rate</i>	<i>General rate</i>	<i>Borrowings (debt)</i>	<i>Proceeds from asset sales</i>	<i>Reserve funds</i>
Regional initiative - Warm Greater Wellington			100 percent		Not required		
Regional initiative - Water Wairarapa				100 percent	Not required		
Wellington Regional Stadium			A differential targeted rate based on location and capital value		Not required		

Attachment 1 to Report 22.276

Public Transport							
	<i>Operational expenditure</i>				<i>Capital expenditure</i>		
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Fees and user charges</i>	<i>Subsidies</i>	<i>Targeted rate</i>	<i>General rate</i>	<i>Borrowings (debt)</i>	<i>Proceeds from asset sales</i>	<i>Reserve funds</i>
	Average 30 percent of total operating revenue from fares and other user charges over the years of the Long Term Plan. To maintain the fares share of funding, fares will be adjusted annually with inflation within 1 percent to 3 percent, subject to Council decisions through annual fares and budget review.	Level of contribution from Crown agencies, primarily Waka Kotahi is determined by Waka Kotahi's Funding Assistance Rates (51 percent to 100 percent depending on activity) and co-investment policy.	Balance, calculated on ECV, with differentials based on land use, location and provision of service, up to the levels set by the rates (increase) affordability benchmark.		Waka Kotahi does not contribute to debt funding, therefore borrowing is the primary source for capital expenditure.	When available	When available

Attachment 1 to Report 22.276

Water supply							
	<i>Operational expenditure</i>				<i>Capital expenditure</i>		
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Fees and user charges</i>	<i>Subsidies</i>	<i>Targeted rate</i>	<i>General rate</i>	<i>Borrowings (debt)</i>	<i>Proceeds from asset sales</i>	<i>Reserve funds</i>
	95 percent-100 percent volumetric levy on the participating territorial authorities. User charges may also be applied to other bulk water users.				Primary source	When available	When available

Environment							
	<i>Operational expenditure</i>				<i>Capital expenditure</i>		
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Fees and user charges</i>	<i>Subsidies</i>	<i>Targeted rate</i>	<i>General rate</i>	<i>Borrowings (debt)</i>	<i>Proceeds from asset sales</i>	<i>Reserve funds</i>
Resource management - Policy and planning				100 percent	Not required		
Environmental science - State of Environment monitoring	10-20 percent			80-90 percent	Not required		
Resource management – Consents	100 percent, consent applicants				Not required		

Attachment 1 to Report 22.276

Resource management – Compliance and enforcement	100 percent consent holders			Up to 100 percent for investigations where a liable party cannot be identified.	Not required		
Resource management – Pollution prevention and control	100 percent identified polluters				Primary source	When available	When available
Farm plans	70 percent			30 percent	Not required		
Farm environment plans	50 percent			50 percent	Not required		
Wellington Regional Erosion Control Initiative	40 percent	30 percent Crown		30 percent	Primary source	When available	When available
Land management advice				100 percent	Not required		
Land management - erosion schemes	50 percent - 100 percent to be met from targeted or scheme rates or a direct contribution from both the direct beneficiaries, and the beneficiaries in the economic catchment area.			Up to 50 percent	Primary source	When available	When available
Soil conservation reserves	100 percent				Primary source	When available	When available
Akura conservation centre	100 percent				Primary source	When available	When available
Biodiversity management – Key Native Ecosystems programme				100 percent	Not required		
Biosecurity services for territorial authorities	100 percent				Not required		
Biodiversity management – other activities				100 percent	Not required		
Regional pest management plan	Up to 10 percent	Up to 10 percent		80-100 percent	Not required		

Attachment 1 to Report 22.276

Regional predator control programme				100 percent	Not required		
Navigational aids and communications service	60 percent commercial shipping, (collected by CentrePort)			40 percent	Primary source	When available	When available
Education; Enforce maritime safety regulations				100 percent	Not required		
Pollution clean-up – oil		95 percent Maritime NZ		5 percent	Primary source	When available	When available
Pollution clean-up – other	100 percent charge to polluters, where they can be identified and charged.			Up to 100 percent	Primary source	When available	When available

Flood protection							
	<i>Operational expenditure</i>				<i>Capital expenditure</i>		
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Fees and user charges</i>	<i>Subsidies</i>	<i>Targeted rate</i>	<i>General rate</i>	<i>Borrowings (debt)</i>	<i>Proceeds from asset sales</i>	<i>Reserve funds</i>
Understanding flood risk				100 percent	Not required		
Maintaining flood protection and control works			The balance of costs (i.e., 50 – 100 percent) met via targeted rates on the local authority area or via scheme rates or	Up to 50 percent	Primary source	When available	When available
Improving flood security					Primary source	When available	When available

Attachment 1 to Report 22.276

			direct contribution from both the direct beneficiaries on the floodplain and the beneficiaries in the economic catchment area.				
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Parks							
	<i>Operational expenditure</i>				<i>Capital expenditure</i>		
<i>Activity</i>	<i>Fees and user charges</i>	<i>Subsidies</i>	<i>Targeted rate</i>	<i>General rate</i>	<i>Borrowings (debt)</i>	<i>Proceeds from asset sales</i>	<i>Reserve funds</i>
	10 percent for organised events, farming and other leases, license fees, other added value services.			90 percent	Primary source	When available	When available

Section B

Two stage approach

In developing this policy, Council used a two-stage approach. The first stage is to consider for each activity, Council considered the five matters in s101(3)(a) of the LGA 2002. These are summarised as-

1. Primary community outcomes

Each group of activities contributes primarily to achieving one of these community outcomes:

Strong economy

Connected community

Resilient community

Healthy environment

Engaged community

2. Distribution of benefits

The distribution of benefits between the community as a whole, any identifiable part of the community, and individuals.

3. Timeframe of benefits

Most activities provide ongoing benefits. Where an activity provides benefits that will last for future generations we have noted this too.

4. Contributors to need for activity

These contributors are any individuals or groups who, through their action, or inaction, contribute to the need to undertake the activity. For example, polluters create a need for Council to clean up the mess or make rules about how it is to be reduced or cleaned up.

5. Costs and benefits of funding activity distinctly

There are costs and benefits, including consequences for transparency and accountability, of funding an activity separately, whether by user charges or targeted rates or a combination of these.

Stage two

Council then considered the overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the current and future social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of the community. That process led Council to decide on the funding policy indications shown for each activity. This step is required by section 101(3)(b) of the LGA.

Council has chosen to use Capital Value (CV) as its valuation system for general rates because it reflects the total value of a property, compared with land value.

Council applies a differential to the general rate within Wellington City only. The purpose of this differential is to address the impact of the allocation of rates within Wellington City in accordance with s101(3)(b) of the LGA. This differential is designed to ensure that different property rating types pay an equitable share of the increased cost of providing services into the business community.

1	Residential	1
2	Wellington CBD business	1.7
3	Business	1.3
4	Rural	1

This principle is also applied to the Public Transport rate, after considering the impact of level of service, location, and the types of properties (refer to page 'overall rationale for funding' on page 17)

Council has chosen to use capital value as the valuation system for the following targeted rates:

- The Regional Economic Development rate
- Some drainage schemes rates
- Land management rates
- River rates
- Some river management scheme rates

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Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)

Council does not use a Uniform Annual General Charge.

A UAGC is part of the General rate and is set using a fixed amount or charge per property, irrespective of value or location. Being a fixed amount, it has the effect of increasing the rates for all properties below the average capital value, and reducing those above the average. The further a property value is from the average, the greater impact.

Council has decided not to use a UAGC because it is of the view the General rates recover the costs when the whole region benefits, and therefore these costs should be recovered by using taxation principles, and using solely capital values is the most appropriate method.

Transition provisions for Public Transport

In 2018, Council introduced a new approach to differential rate funding for Public Transport to have a transition period over six years (commencing 2018). These changes will have variable impacts on different categories of ratepayers and would potentially cause large one-off increases.

Over the next six years, there will also be changes in the relative values of properties depending partly on their location (within each territorial authority) and their land use (residential, business, rural, Wellington CBD). Council cannot predict these changes, but they will affect the funding that is required from each location, or from each rating category.

Council will use differentials to transition the Public Transport rate to the new funding policy over the next six years, using the funding requirements from 2017/18 as the baseline.

Equalised capital value (ECV)

Within the region, different territorial authorities undertake general revaluations at different times. To equalise the values, each year Council gets Quotable Value or another registered valuer to estimate the projected valuations of all the rateable land in the districts within the region. This estimation is enabled under s131 of the Local Government Rating Act.

This means that rates are assessed on a consistent valuation basis, regardless of the timing of individual Territorial Authority revaluations.

Other tools not used

The Council does not propose to use, lump sum contributions, development and financial contributions, and regional fuel taxes.

Section C

REGIONAL LEADERSHIP

Relationships with mana whenua

Council builds and maintain constructive partnership relationships with iwi and Māori of the region to support Māori participation in decision making to deliver Council's outcomes.

<i>Community outcome</i>	Engaged community
<i>Purpose / rationale for activity</i>	This activity enables Council to build and maintain constructive partnership relationships with iwi and Māori of the region.
<i>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</i>	Councils are obligated to ensure that we work in a partnership approach with mana whenua that enables iwi Māori and kaitiaki to fulfil their obligations as natural managers of the world, through their kaitiaki roles and responsible. Regional communities benefit from the quality of decision making that is enabled when mana whenua participate in decisions that affect them.
<i>Timeframe of benefits</i>	Ongoing
<i>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</i>	No.
<i>Rationale for separate funding</i>	There is no particular need to fund this activity separately. Council reports on the service performance for this activity in its annual report.
<i>Overall rationale for funding</i>	<i>As all of the regional benefits from this activity, then the General rate is considered the most appropriate funding source.</i>

Attachment 1 to Report 22.276

Regional transport planning and programmes

Council plans for the long-term development of the region's land transport network.

<i>Community outcome</i>	Connected community
<i>Purpose / rationale for activity</i>	A plan for development of the region's land transport network is essential for integration with territorial authority plans, and to enable the efficient transport of people and goods.
<i>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</i>	The community as a whole benefits from transport infrastructure planning services.
<i>Timeframe of benefits</i>	Ongoing
<i>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</i>	No.
<i>Rationale for separate funding</i>	There is no particular need to fund this activity separately. Council reports on the service performance for this activity in annual report.
<i>Overall rationale for funding</i>	<i>As all of the regional benefits from this activity, then providing for any subsidies the General rate is considered the most appropriate funding source.</i>

Regional Economic Development

Council supports growth and economic development in the region.

<i>Community outcome</i>	Strong economy
<i>Purpose / rationale for activity</i>	Council promotes economic growth and hosts this activity on behalf of the region.
<i>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</i>	Business communities are the primary beneficiaries of economic growth and increased wealth within the region. The community as a whole benefit to a lesser extent.
<i>Timeframe of benefits</i>	Ongoing.

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<i>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</i>	No
<i>Rationale for separate funding</i>	Separate funding enables Council to apply revenue requirements that are consistent with the levels of benefit that different ratepayer categories receive. Separate funding also supports accountability and transparency to the ratepayers who fund the activity
<i>Overall rationale for funding</i>	<i>Businesses greatly benefit from the united approach to attracting visitors and commercial opportunities that actively spend money and enhancing their business, Residents benefit from the enhanced lifestyles with modern amenities, things to see and do, accessibility and a greater sense of security which is vital for health and wellbeing. Therefore, the capital value rating from on business with a fixed rate on all other properties is most appropriate funding source</i>

Emergency management

Council contributes to emergency preparedness and management services within the region.

<i>Community outcome</i>	Resilient community
<i>Purpose / rationale for activity</i>	Wellington region has a wide range of natural hazards (earthquake, flooding, landslide, tsunami, storm) and hazard risks (biological, chemical, terrorism, other), and the region wants to be prepared to provide emergency services
<i>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</i>	The community as a whole benefit from these services
<i>Timeframe of benefits</i>	Ongoing
<i>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</i>	No
<i>Rationale for separate funding</i>	There is no particular need to fund this activity separately. Council reports on the service performance for this activity in the annual report.
<i>Overall rationale for funding</i>	<i>As all of the regional benefits from this activity, then the General rate is considered the most appropriate funding source.</i>

Attachment 1 to Report 22.276

Democratic services

Council conducts democratic elections that are free from interference. Council supports elected members to engage with their communities and to make informed decisions.

<i>Community outcome</i>	Engaged community
<i>Purpose / rationale for activity</i>	Democracy services enable citizens and communities to engage with decision makers for the benefit of the region. These services also support Councillors in the performance of their roles
<i>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</i>	The community as a whole benefits from these services.
<i>Timeframe of benefits</i>	Ongoing
<i>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</i>	No
<i>Rationale for separate funding</i>	There is no particular need to fund this activity separately. Council reports on the financial and service performance for this activity in its annual report
<i>Overall rationale for funding</i>	<i>As all of the regional benefits from this activity, then the General rate is considered the most appropriate funding source.</i>

Regional initiative - Warm Greater Wellington

Council provides funding for home insulation. The communities in Wainuiomata and Masterton are also offered funding for clean heating because the air sheds in those areas have breached the national standards for air quality.

<i>Community outcome</i>	Resilient community
<i>Purpose / rationale for activity</i>	Good quality insulation helps keep the heat in during winter and out during summer. This makes houses easier and cheaper to heat properly, and more comfortable and healthy to live in.
<i>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</i>	The major beneficiaries are those ratepayers who take up the funding. Wainuiomata and Masterton will also benefit when their airsheds no longer breach quality standards, because Council will then be able to approve consents for industrial discharges to air.

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<i>Timeframe of benefits</i>	Ongoing
<i>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</i>	No
<i>Rationale for separate funding</i>	Separate funding enables Council to target those who benefit from the activity.
<i>Overall rationale for funding</i>	<i>As the major beneficiaries are those ratepayers who take up the funding and specific areas, then target rates are considered the most appropriate funding source</i>

Regional initiative - Water Wairarapa

Council is exploring water storage options for agriculture, horticulture, and municipal uses in the Wairarapa.

<i>Community outcome</i>	Strong economy
<i>Purpose / rationale for activity</i>	Water storage options may increase the productive efficiency of agriculture and horticulture in the Wairarapa. It may also provide additional water for municipal and other community uses in the area.
<i>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</i>	The primary beneficiaries are Wairarapa organisations and households that will use the water, or who can rely on the water as an alternative water source during an emergency. People in the Wairarapa may also benefit from increased resilience of source water for the drinking water supplies.
<i>Timeframe of benefits</i>	Ongoing
<i>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</i>	No.
<i>Rationale for separate funding</i>	Separate funding would enhance transparency and accountability for this activity.
<i>Overall rationale for funding</i>	<i>As Council is exploring water storage options for agriculture, horticulture, and municipal uses, there are currently no direct identified beneficiaries, then the General rate is considered the most appropriate funding source.</i>

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Wellington Regional Stadium

Community outcome	Strong economy
Purpose / rationale for activity	To provide a mechanism that can be used in future if the council needs to rate for the stadium again. Any need for funding the funding will expressed in the Annual Plan.
Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?	The benefits of the stadium extend across the region because of its ability to host a diverse range of events and attract a diverse range of visitors who may use their time to explore the region. However, the benefits of the stadium are greater for those within a closer proximity. Wellington residents and businesses receive the most benefits as they have the easiest access to the stadium and the vast numbers of visitors to the stadium use the surrounding area for accommodation, food and entertainment.
Timeframe of benefits	Ongoing
Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?	No.
Rationale for separate funding	Other than the benefit associated with targeted rates, no additional benefit was identified.
Overall rationale for funding	<p><i>These events are for everyone in the region to enjoy their favourite sports, music, cultural events, fairs and so much more. The positive flows from diverse events improve mental health and wellbeing for people in the region. The stadium improves the hospitality industry closest to the infrastructure, providing services to the vast number of visitors to the events. It also creates more opportunities for sponsorship, advertising and mobile businesses. For residents up the Kāpiti Coast or in the Wairarapa, access to the stadium is limited as the distance to travel is considerable, making their benefit less than the other TA areas. Therefore, a differential targeted rate based on capital value:</i></p> <p><i>Wellington CBD - 2</i> <i>All other Wellington properties - 1.2</i> <i>Porirua City, Hutt City, Upper Hutt City - 1</i> <i>Kāpiti Coast District, Wairarapa territorial authority areas - 0.5</i></p>

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

<i>Community outcome</i>	Connected community
<i>Purpose / rationale for activity</i>	Public transport makes a significant contribution to the region's economic prosperity in a way that is environmentally and socially sustainable.
<i>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</i>	The region as a whole benefits from reduced emissions, fewer vehicles on the road, safer roads, abilities for tourism and economic dispersal, and more liveable environments. Public transport benefits the people who use it directly, enabling them to get to work, school, retail, and social activities.
<i>Timeframe of benefits</i>	Ongoing.
<i>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</i>	No.
<i>Rationale for separate funding</i>	Public transport is the single largest activity that Council funds. A mixture of user charges (fares) and targeted rates provide transparency to service users, residents, ratepayers, and funders about the costs and relative shares paid by different groups.
<i>Overall rationale for funding</i>	<p><i>Council applies user charges (fares) for Individuals/users benefits gained by people who use public transport or receive those a direct benefit.</i></p> <p><i>After receiving subsidy, the Council has concluded that the targeted differential ECV rates, taking into account the location and level of service for public transport, is the most appropriate funding source.</i></p> <p><i>The target differential categories are based on the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Residential and location and level of service</i> • <i>Business and location</i> • <i>Rural</i>

Note: Council will take six years (commencing 2018) to transition the rates onto the new policy. Until the transition is complete, Council will calculate an annual transition differential so that rates progressively shift to their new levels for each category of land use, and for each location.

WATER SUPPLY

Council provides bulk water to four participating territorial authorities (the cities of Wellington, Hutt, Upper Hutt, and Porirua).

<i>Community outcome</i>	Strong economy, healthy environment, resilient community
<i>Purpose / rationale for activity</i>	Clean, safe drinking water is essential for life. It is also used for- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • residential purposes (gardens, swimming pools) • community purposes (parks, swimming pools, schools, hospitals, turf, and other recreation services). • industrial purposes (hygiene, other uses).
<i>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</i>	The participating territorial authorities benefit from- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being able to provide potable water for their residents • the efficiency of a coordinated water collection, treatment, and distribution system.
<i>Timeframe of benefits</i>	Ongoing
<i>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</i>	No
<i>Rationale for separate funding</i>	Funding water supply services distinctly from other services has benefits for transparency and accountability. Because water is supplied in bulk to territorial authorities, a volumetric levy is a fairer and more efficient funding tool.
<i>Overall rationale for funding</i>	<i>Volumetric levy (95 percent - 100 percent) on the participating territorial authorities and other user charges may also be applied to other bulk water users in considered the most appropriate funding source.</i>

ENVIRONMENT

Resource management - Policy and planning

Environmental science - State of Environment monitoring

<i>Community outcome</i>	Healthy environment
<i>Purpose / rationale for activity</i>	Council regulates the use and development of the environment via the Regional Plan and other planning documents, to ensure that natural and physical resources are managed sustainably.
<i>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</i>	The community as a whole benefits from the policy, planning and monitoring services. Territorial authorities and individuals, benefit from Council's State of the Environment monitoring information.
<i>Does anyone contribute to Council's need to provide this activity?</i>	Everyone uses the region's natural resources to some extent.
<i>Rationale for separate funding</i>	Because the community as a whole is the main beneficiary, there is no particular benefit from distinct funding.
<i>Overall rationale for funding</i>	<i>As all of the regional benefits from this activity, then the General rate is considered the most appropriate funding source after an allowance for any fees.</i>

Resource management – Consents

Resource management – Compliance and enforcement

Pollution prevention and control

<i>Community outcome</i>	Healthy environment
<i>Purpose / rationale for activity</i>	Council implements the Regional Plan, with consent, compliance, and pollution services.

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Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?	Consent applicants benefit from information services. Consent holders benefit from the right to use regional resources, and from monitoring services, because consents may be granted with greater confidence / certainty about the potential impacts.
Does anyone contribute to Council's need to provide this activity?	Polluters create the need for pollution controls People who want to use the region's resources create the need for an allocation system.
Rationale for separate funding	These services are best funded jointly with other Resource management activities.
Overall rationale for funding	<i>Council considers that those who benefit or contribute to the need for the activity should contribute to the recovery of those costs. When recovery is not possible, then the General rate is considered the most appropriate funding source after an allowance for any fees.</i>

Land management

Farm plans, and Farm environment plans, to reduce erosion in the eastern Wairarapa hills, and to support intensively farmed (dairy) areas in Wairarapa and Ōtaki.

Wellington Regional Erosion Control Initiative

Land management advisory services, mainly in the Wairarapa

Erosion scheme services and coordination services to rural properties in the Wairarapa.

Community outcome	Healthy environment
Purpose / rationale for activity	Council seeks to mitigate the environmental impacts of farming, because land management practices can affect soil erosion, soil health water quality, and the health of streams, rivers, and the coast.
Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?	Farmers benefit from- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stabilised soils and reduced erosion. • water and drainage schemes that enable greater productive use of the land. • reputation benefits from clean operations. Rural communities benefit from local catchment schemes that protect local infrastructure (roads, utilities). The community as a whole benefits when farmers reduce their nutrient and sediment discharges.

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<i>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</i>	Farmers who allow stock to graze in or adjacent to waterways. Farmers who allow nutrients to leach into waterways.
<i>Rationale for separate funding</i>	Because the activity is predominantly focused on services to rural businesses, there are transparency benefits from separate funding.
<i>Overall rationale for funding</i>	<i>Council considers that those who benefit from the activity should contribute to the recovery of those costs (40 – 70 percent) using fees and charges and targeted rates using a combination of service provision, land value and fixed value for erosion scheme services and coordination services to rural properties in the Wairarapa. The balance after any subsidies the General rate is considered the most appropriate funding source after an allowance for any fees.</i>

Soil and plant conservation

<i>Community outcome</i>	Healthy environment
<i>Purpose / rationale for activity</i>	Council seeks to mitigate the environmental impacts of farming, because land management practices create erosion, and affect the health and quality of streams, rivers, and the coast.
<i>Who benefits?</i>	The community as a whole benefits from stabilised soils in its reserves. The benefits from the Akura Conservation Centre are mostly the private landowners who plant poplars and willows for erosion and flood control.
<i>Timeframe of benefits</i>	Ongoing
<i>How are the benefits distributed?</i>	90percent private landowners 10percent community as a whole.
<i>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</i>	Farmers who do not plant tree cover on erosion prone soils.
<i>Rationale for separate funding</i>	Because the activity is predominantly focused on services to rural businesses, there are transparency benefits from separate funding.

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<i>Overall rationale for funding</i>	<i>As the private landowners benefit from this activity, then the user fees and charge are considered the most appropriate funding source.</i>
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Biodiversity management

<i>Community outcome</i>	Healthy environment
<i>Purpose / rationale for activity</i>	Biodiversity contributes to the region's natural character and supports the healthy functioning of ecosystems which in turn provide essential, life supporting services, including purifying air and water.
<i>Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?</i>	The community as a whole share the benefits of a healthy environment.
<i>Timeframe of benefits</i>	Ongoing
<i>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</i>	Farmers who have not yet fenced waterways so that stock can get into them contribute to the need for this activity.
<i>Rationale for separate funding</i>	This activity is one relatively small, part of the larger Group of Activities and separate funding would not be cost effective.
<i>Overall rationale for funding</i>	<i>As all of the regional benefits from this activity, then the General rate is considered the most appropriate funding source.</i>

Pest management

<i>Community outcome</i>	Healthy environment
<i>Purpose / rationale for activity</i>	Pest management supports economic activity and improves environmental outcomes.

Attachment 1 to Report 22.276

Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?	<p>Primary producers benefit from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduced loss of pasture • reduced loss of crops • reduced damage to trees and shrubs • sustained and increased primary production. <p>Cattle and deer farmers in operational areas benefit from reduced risk of disease to farmed animals.</p> <p>The regional community benefits from reduced spread of unwanted pest damage to high value ecosystems, and reduced pest impact on safety, amenity, and social values.</p>
Timeframe of benefits	Ongoing
Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?	Pest management, including possum control activities are undertaken in line with Biosecurity Act 1993, and the National Policy Direction for Pest Management.
Rationale for separate funding	Because Council provides two pest management programmes, with different funding policies, separate funding is useful to demonstrate the benefits of each activity.
Overall rationale for funding	<i>As all of the regional benefits from this activity, then the General rate is considered the most appropriate funding source.</i>

Harbour management

Community outcome	Strong economy
Purpose / rationale for activity	Council provides this service to support safe commercial shipping and recreational activities in the regional harbours.
Who benefits?	<p>Maritime traffic in the harbours benefit from Beacon Hill Communications station, navigational aids, and the enforcement of maritime safety regulations.</p> <p>Recreational boat users benefit from navigational aids, education programmes, and the enforcement of maritime safety regulations.</p> <p>Other harbour users receive a small benefit from the enforcement of maritime safety regulations.</p>
Timeframe of benefits	Ongoing.

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<p><i>How are the benefits distributed?</i></p>	<p>Commercial shipping is the major economic beneficiary of this service. People using recreational boats and yachts also benefit substantially. The rest of the region gets some residual benefit.</p>
<p><i>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</i></p>	<p>Maritime traffic (commercial and recreational) is the major activity that creates the need for Council to provide navigational aids and safety services. Polluters create the need for monitoring, regulations and clean up services.</p>
<p><i>Rationale for separate funding</i></p>	<p>Separate funding via targeted rates is not sensible for this activity, because Council cannot identify and targeted land owners who would be the major beneficiaries of services for activities on and about water.</p>
<p><i>Overall rationale for funding</i></p>	<p><i>Council considers that those who benefit from the activity or contribute the need for the activity should contribute to the recovery of those costs (60 to 100 percent) using fees and charges</i> <i>The balance after any subsidies the General rate is considered the most appropriate funding source after an allowance for any fees.</i></p>

FLOOD PROTECTION

Understanding flood risk

Maintaining flood protection and control works

Improving flood security

<i>Community outcome</i>	Resilient community
<i>Purpose / rationale for activity</i>	Council provides flood protection services to protect the lives and property of people within the region.
<i>Who benefits?</i>	<p>Property owners (private, Crown, territorial authorities, others) and residents in flood hazard zones are the major beneficiaries of these activities. They benefit from-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • information about flood hazards • flood warnings • flood protection structures that directly protect lives and property, and downstream areas. <p>Local communities and catchments benefit from-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information about flood hazards to support land use planning • having their local infrastructure protected (schools, hospitals, roads and emergency lifelines, parks, and reserves). <p>Utilities benefit from-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • information about flood hazards • flood warnings • flood protection structures that directly protects their infrastructure (electricity transmission, telecoms, etc). <p>The region as a whole benefits from-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advice about flood emergencies • any environmental protection that flood protection provides • protected arterial transport routes.

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<i>How are the benefits distributed?</i>	<p>Property owners (including utility companies), and residents and flood hazard zones are the major beneficiaries of all these activities.</p> <p>Local communities, (including property owners in flood hazard zones) are also substantial beneficiaries of flood protection and control works in their communities.</p> <p>The community as a whole receives a relatively small share of the benefits.</p>
<i>Timeframe of benefits</i>	Ongoing.
<i>Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?</i>	No.
<i>Rationale for separate funding</i>	Because of the substantial private benefits from these activities, and Council’s considerable commitment to this group of activities, separate funding provides transparency and accountability benefits.
<i>Overall rationale for funding</i>	<i>The balance of costs (50 to 100 percent) met via targeted rates on the local authority area, scheme rates or catchment rates</i>

Attachment 1 to Report 22.276

PARKS

Council manages a network of regional parks and forests for the community's use and enjoyment. Council works with mana whenua and community groups to protect the environment within regional parks

Community outcome	Engaged community
Purpose / rationale for activity	Council provide parks for community recreation and enjoyment, and to protect regionally significant landscapes, bush, and heritage features.
Who benefits? How are the benefits distributed?	<p>Individuals and groups who use the camping facilities within regional parks. Organisations that use parks for commercial purposes. This includes, for example-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stock grazing • film making • outdoor activities • education activities <p>The region and the whole country benefit from being able to enjoy regionally significant landscapes, bush, and heritage features. The whole country benefits from the preservation of nationally significant landscapes, forests, and heritage features.</p>
Timeframe of benefits	Ongoing.
Does anyone cause Council to provide this service?	No
Rationale for separate funding	There is no particular need to fund this activity separately. Council reports on the financial and service performance for this activity in its annual report.
Overall rationale for funding	<i>While there are benefits to individuals, groups and commercial organisations that use parks, they contribute by way a fees & charges, and all of the regional benefits from this activity, therefore the General rate is considered the most appropriate funding source for the remainder of funding required.</i>

Council
30 June 2022
Report 22.284



For Decision

WHAKAITINGA RĒTI MŌ TE WHENUA MĀORI | RATES REMISSIONS ON MĀORI LAND POLICY – ADOPTION

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To present Council with the 2022 Whakaitinga Rēti Mō Te Whenua Māori | Rates Remissions on Māori Land Policy for adoption.

He tūtohu

Recommendations

That Council:

1. **Adopts** the Whakaitinga Rēti mō te whenua Māori | Rates Remissions on Māori Land Policy ([Attachment 1](#)).
2. **Delegates** to the Chief Executive the ability to make minor editorial changes to the policy prior to publication to correct errors and improve public understanding.

Te horopaki

Context

Policies for remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land

2. All local authorities are required to have a policy on the remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land under section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). Section 108 and schedule 11 of the LGA set out further detail for what must be included in the policy. The policy must be reviewed no more than six years since it was adopted or last reviewed.
3. Greater Wellington's policy was last reviewed in 2018, with only minor and administrative changes made.

Local Government (Rating of Whenua Māori) Amendment Act 2021

4. In April 2021 Parliament passed the Local Government (Rating of Whenua Māori) Amendment Act (the Amendment Act), introducing wide-ranging changes to the Local Government Act 2002 (the LGA) and Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (the LG(R)A) with regard to treatment of Māori land for rating purposes. Amongst these changes were:

- a making categories of Māori land non-rateable (including marae whether on Māori freehold land or not, Māori land that is not used, Māori land subject to ngā whenua rahui covenants)
 - b introducing ability to provide rates remission for Māori land under development
 - c requiring local authorities to write off rates debt from Māori land that is considered unrecoverable
 - d requiring certain financial policies (including the policy on the remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land) align to the principles of Te Ture Whenua
5. These changes have reduced the amount of Māori freehold land in the region eligible for remission by virtue of reducing the number of Māori freehold properties which are rateable.
 6. The Amendment Act also requires local authorities to review their policies on the remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land before 1 July 2022 in line with the changes. At this date all policies must align with the new provisions in the LG(R)A and must support the principles set out in the preamble of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.

Review of Council's Policy on the Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land

7. In 2021/22 officers undertook a review of the existing policy on the Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land. That review considered the new provisions in the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and the Local Government Act 2002, the principles in the preamble of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, and Council's own strategy priority of improving outcomes for mana whenua and Māori.
8. The existing policy was found to be broadly consistent with the new statutory provisions; however officers identified a series of changes to the policy that could be made to better reflect the intention behind changes through the Amendment Act and Council's desire to improve outcomes for mana whenua and Māori. Council agreed to consult on these changes to the policy on 17 March 2022.
9. Consultation on the renamed "Whakaitinga Rēti mō te whenua Māori | Rates Remissions on Māori Land Policy" was undertaken over a six week period from 21 March to 2 May 2022. Eight submissions on the policy were received, with the majority of submitters supporting Council's proposed changes.
10. The 2022 Funding and Financial Policies Hearing Committee (the Committee) considered all submissions made and agreed to the proposed changes to the policy to be recommended to Council (Report 22.247). All recommendations from the Committee were accepted by Council.

**Te tātaritanga
Analysis**

11. Adopting the Whakaitinga Rēti mō te whenua Māori | Rates Remissions on Māori Land Policy will meet the Council's obligations under the Local Government Act and Local

Government (Rating) Act with regard to the statutory requirement to have a policy on the remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land. This includes the new requirements for such policies that are required to take effect by 1 July 2022.

12. Report 22.198 (Changes To Council’s Delegations Of Powers, Functions And Responsibilities – June 2022) addresses the delegations to officers under this policy, and under the corresponding provisions for rates remissions on Māori freehold land under development contained with section 114A of the Local Government (Rating) Act.

Ngā hua ahumoni

Financial implications

13. The financial implications of this policy change should be looked at in two areas: financial implications related to Māori freehold land (included in the scope of the existing policy) and financial implications related to newly eligible types of land.
14. For Māori freehold land, the potential financial implications will be greatly reduced on previous years. This owes primarily to the change from rateable to non-rateable for many properties, particularly those where non-use meant that the property met the criteria for a remission.
15. For the new categories of land introduced to the policy, only the financial implications of Treaty settlement land can be assessed. Looking across the settlements for Taranaki Whānui (Port Nicholson Block), Ngāti Toa Rangatira, and Rangitāne Tū Māi Rā there appear to be less than five properties which may be eligible for a rates remission, owing to the types of properties returned through settlement, location of the properties, and conditions on the properties. Officers have also assessed the potential properties that may be eligible for a remission as a result of the Te Rohe o Rongokako Joint Redress Bill and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Tāmaki nui-a-Rua Claims Settlement Bill (both currently being considered by Parliament).
16. The total number of settlement properties expected to be eligible is fewer than 10. As a result the potential financial implication of this part of the policy is expected to be less than \$15,000 (GST exclusive) per year (based on current rates assessable for these properties).
17. Financial implications for general land in collective Māori ownership, and Māori land under development are likewise unable to be estimated at this point in time as we are yet to have any indication on what the appetite for application for a remission under these parts of the policy may be. Through the consultation period we became aware of a small number of properties that may be eligible, both as Māori land under development for housing purposes as well as existing kaumātua housing that would likely meet the criteria of being land held for the community benefit of Māori on a non-commercial basis.
18. A total budget estimate of \$30,000 (GST exclusive) has been provided for rates remissions on Māori land for the 2022/23 Annual Plan to provide for the anticipated costs as described above, and other unanticipated remission applications which may be made following adoption of the policy. Based on information currently available to staff on the likely amount needed to fund remissions on Māori land in the 2022/23 financial year, this budget is expected to be sufficient. Future annual and long term plans may

contain revised budget estimates based on the actual number of applications for remissions that are received.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori Implications for Māori

19. Land is a taonga for Māori, and a fundamental connection to Pāpātuanuku and whakapapa. The connection to land is intrinsic to identity, wellbeing, sustenance and a sense of home and place. The loss of ancestral lands is a key issue for Māori and the retention of the land which remains, and return to ownership of land that was lost, is key consideration driving this policy review.
20. This policy will provide rates relief options to Māori landowners to support the ongoing holding of ancestral lands, support for marae and papakāinga, protection of wāhi tapu and indigenous biodiversity, and to support the utilisation by Māori of their land in a way that meets their aspirations and aligns with the values and tikanga by which the land is held.
21. The policy also includes a range of provisions to support Māori development. This includes removing rating against Māori land being developed with a focus on homes, jobs or other benefits to the regional community and economy, removing rating against land returned through Treaty settlement that is not yielding a commercial return, and land held for the community benefit of Māori that does not yield a commercial return.

Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi Consideration of climate change

22. Māori land is often located in areas where the impacts of climate change may be more severely felt. This includes wāhi tapu and cultural infrastructure near coasts and waterways at risk of inundation from extreme weather events or sea level rise, marginal coastal areas with poor access, and land in steep hill country that may be prone to erosion. By increasing the number of Māori land properties that are eligible for remission, landowners may have an increased number of choices when it comes to land to utilise and develop that has a better long term outlook in a changed future climate.
23. The Rates Remissions on Māori Land Policy includes criteria for remission that acknowledges the importance of indigenous biodiversity on Māori land to wider community goals. Providing rates relief to Māori landowners in order to protect indigenous biodiversity has an additional benefit of supporting carbon offsetting across the region, and addressing biodiversity decline.

Ngā tikanga whakatau Decision-making process

24. This policy is to be made under sections 102, 108, and 109 of the LGA. Section 102 requires local authorities to have a policy in place for the remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land, and section 108 describes the requirements in having that policy. Section 102 also allows local authorities to make a policy on remission and postponement of rates on other types of land at their discretion, while section 109

describes the requirements of having that policy. Because the eligibility for remission under the policy is proposed to extend to general land collectively owned by Māori, the policy is then to be made under all three of these sections of the LGA.

**Te hiranga
Significance**

- 25. This policy is not significant or material under Council’s Significance and Engagement Policy. However, given the clear focus on Māori land and supporting the retention of Māori land in Māori ownership, alongside the ability to support the utilisation aspirations of Māori for their land, this policy holds significance for Māori in the region. As a result, proposed engagement is focused specifically on this significance for Māori while still meeting the information and consultation needs of the wider community.

**Te whakatūtakitaki
Engagement**

- 26. Engagement with mana whenua partners, Post-Settlement Governance Entities, and other Māori landowners in the region was undertaken through the consultation period. Residents and ratepayers in the region were also able to participate in the consultation process.
- 27. Once the policy is effective, we will write to submitters to advise of the outcomes of the policy review and consultation. We will also write to mana whenua partners, Post-Settlement Governance Entities, marae and other known Māori land holding entities to advise of the new eligibility of types of Māori land for remission under the policy, updated criteria for remissions, as well as the process for application.

**Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei
Next steps**

- 28. Following adoption, this policy will take effect on 1 July 2022. Officers will provide a six monthly report to the Finance, Risk and Assurance Committee on the number of applications received under the policy and the total cost of remissions granted in the reporting period.

**Ngā āpitihanga
Attachment**

Number	Title
1	Whakaitinga Rēti mō te whenua Māori Rates Remissions on Māori Land Policy

**Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories**

Writer	Scott Summerfield – Kaiwhakahaere Kaupapa Project Manager, Te Hunga Whiriwhiri
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Approvers	Monica Fraser – Te Pou Whakarae General Manager, Māori Sue McLean – Kaiwhakahaere Matua Ratonga Rangapū General Manager, Corporate Services
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<p>He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</p>
<p><i>Fit with Council’s roles or with Committee’s terms of reference</i></p> <p>Council is required to have a policy for the remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land under the Local Government Act 2002. The responsibility for this policy sits with Council and is not delegated to a Committee.</p>
<p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>This is a financial policy that contributes to the Long Term Plan framework. The policy has been reviewed in light of Council’s strategic priority in the 2021-31 Long Term Plan to improve outcomes for mana whenua and Māori, and Council’s Māori Outcomes Framework.</p>
<p><i>Internal consultation</i></p> <p>Internal consultation has been undertaken with Finance in the Corporate Services group.</p>
<p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>There is also a low financial risk that the applications for remissions under the policy will greatly outstrip the estimated financial implications and impose an unreasonable burden of the remissions on other ratepayers. This risk is limited however by the low proportion of Māori land in the region, and the ability of Council to consider partial or limited remissions on Māori land under development applications. Regular reporting on the number of applications and total quantum of rates remitted will be provided to the Finance, Risk and Assurance Committee.</p>

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Whakaitinga Rēti mō te whenua Māori

Me whakatutuki i a Te Pane Matua Taiao tētehi kaupapa here mō te whakaitinga me te whakatārewa o ngā rēti whenua Māori herekore. Kua whakaetia hoki e Te Pane Matua Taiao ki te whiriwhiri i ngā tono whakaitinga rēti mō ētehi whenua whaipānga Māori ehara i te whenua Māori herekore.

Kua whakaarotia e Te Pane Matua Taiao ngā mātāpono o ngā kupu whakataki o Te Ture Whenua Māori 1993 me ngā take i te wāhanga 11 o te Ture Local Government 2002 ki te tuhi i tēnei kaupapa here, tae noa ki te whakatau ki te whiriwhiri i ngā tono mō te whakaitinga rēti ki runga i ngā whenua whānui e puritia ana e ngā whaipānga Māori, mō tēnei kaupapa here. Ka tū tēnei kaupapa here i raro i ngā wāhanga 102, 108 me 109 o te Ture Local Government kia whakaahuatia e te kaupapa here he pānga ōna ki ngā whenua Māori herekore me ngā whenua whānui nō ngā whaipānga Māori.

Kua whakatauhia e Te Pane Matua Taiao kāore tēnei kaupapa here e aro atu ki te whakatārewa rēti.

Ko ngā Paetae

1. Kia mōhio ko ētehi whenua Māori he herenga, he āhuatanga, he whakahaere, he aha atu e tika ana kia hiki i te tāke rēti.
2. Kia mōhio ka whai painga a Te Pane Matua Taiao me te hāpori i te tika o te kohi rēti e tika ana kia utua me te whakakore i te nama rēti kāore e taea te kohi.
3. Kia tautoko i te tūhonotanga o te mana whenua me te Māori ki ō rātou whenua tuku iho me ngā rawa, kaupapa ahurea hoki e tika ana, mā te hiki rēti i te wā iti, wā poto, wā roa.
4. Kia whakatutuki i ngā here o te Ture Local Government 2002 me te tautoko i ngā mātāpono o te kupu whakataki o Te Ture Whenua Māori 1993.

Ko ngā māraurau, paearu, here hoki

Ka whiriwhirihia e Te Pane Matua Taiao te whitake o ia tono, ā, ka whakaetia pea te whakaitinga ki te whiriwhirihia e rātou ka whakatutukihia e te tono ngā paearu me ngā here e whai ake nei:

Ki te whakawhiwhia ki te whakaitinga, me māraurau te tū a te whenua. Ko te māraurau whenua ko tētehi o ēnei:

1. Ko te whenua Māori herekore, ko te whenua rānei i whakawhiti hei whenua Māori herekore ki te whenua whānui i runga i te whakahau whakawhiti e ai ki te Ture Māori Affairs Amendment 1967; he whenua rānei i te mau i te taitara whenua Māori herekore i mua i te tangohanga atu kua whakahokia ki te Māori; ā,
2. Ko te whenua whānui rānei e whaipānga Māori ana

Ko te whenua i huri i te taitara whenua Māori herekore ki te taitara whānui i raro i te Ture Māori Affairs Amendment 1967, i raro rānei i te whenua i tangohia atu e te Karauna, e ngā kaunihera rānei, me mātua pupuri i ngā uri o ngā kaiwhaipānga tūturu i te wā i huri ai, i te wā rānei i tango atu ai.

Ko te whenua whaipānga Māori, ko te whenua e whaipāngatia ana e te Māori i runga i ēnei:

1. he mea whakawhiti ki tētehi Hinonga Mana Whakahaere Whakataunga Tiriti mai i te Karauna i runga i te whakataunga Tiriti, ā, karekau he nama rēti ki Te Pane Matua Taiao i mua i te whakawhitinga whenua, ā, kāore hoki te whenua i te whai whakahokinga arumoni, i te whai whakahokinga arumoni hoki i te tau pūtea e toono ana te whakaitinga;

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2. he mea pupuri mō:
 - a. te tiakitanga o ngā wāhi tapu, o ngā kaupapa ahurea rānei pūmau ki te whenua;
 - b. te tautoko i te ōhanga, ahurea, hanganga rānei mō ngā marae (me ngā whare papakāinga);
 - c. ngā kaupapa mātauranga, ahurea, hapori;
3. he mea whakaea ki ngā herenga mō ngā whenua e whakatupuria ana i raro i te wāhanga 114A o te Ture Local Government (Rating) 2002.

Ā, ko te hunga whaipānga ko:

- a. Tētehi o ngā rangapū mana whenua e ono o Te Pane Matua Taiao
- b. Ko tētehi, ko ētehi rānei o ngā Hinonga Whakataunga Tiriti e whai pānga ana ki te rohe o Pōneke.
- c. Tētehi hinonga e whakakanohi ana i ngā hapū, whānau mātāwaka o te rohe me ō rātou tūmanako
- d. Tētehi tarahati marae, tōpūtanga ohaoha/manatōpū rānei e hono ana ki te marae.

Paearu

Ka hoatu e Te Pane Matua Taiao he whakaitinga e eke ana ki te 100 ōrau o ngā nama rēti mō ngā Whenua Māraurau mō ngā tau e whakaaetia ana, ā, me te nui o te whakaitinga rēti i runga i te pānga ki tētehi, nui ake rānei o ēnei paearu:

1. Ki te tautoko i te whakamahinga o te whenua o te hunga whaipānga mō ngā kaupapa tuku iho
2. Ki te tautoko i te hononga o te Māori ki ō rātou ahurea, kaupapa tuku iho hoki o ō rātou whenua taketake
3. Ki te kaupare i te rironga anō o te whenua Māori herekore
4. Ki te whakahaere i ngā tūmanako o te hunga whaipānga ki te whakatupu i te whenua hei rawa ōhanga
5. Ki te mōhio, ki te whakaaro hoki mō ngā wāhi tapu, me te pānga atu o tēnei ki te whakamahinga o te whenua
6. Ki te mōhio ki te whakamahinga o te whenua, me kī, ehara i te whenua whakahokinga arumoni, engari hei painga mō te hapori Māori whānui (pērā i te papakāinga, whare kaumātua, whare hapori, marae me ōna hanganga)
7. Ki te mōhio, ki te whakaaro hoki mō te hiranga o te whenua ki ngā kaupapa ā-hapori e pā ana ki te:
 - a. tiakitanga o te māoritanga o te taiao tai
 - b. tiakitanga o ngā mīharotanga
 - c. tiakitanga o ngā hua taketake nui me ngā nohoanga o ngāi kīrehe
8. Ki te mōhio ki ngā ratonga ā-hapori ki te whenua me ngā kainoho
9. Ki te mōhio ki ngā āheinga o te whenua

Herenga

1. Katoa ngā tono whakaitinga i raro i tēnei kaupapa here me tuhi, ā, me homai i mua i te tīmatanga o te tau rēti. Ko ngā tono i muri i te tīmatanga o te tau rēti ka whakaae atu pea, engari mā Te Pane Matua Taiao e whiriwhiri. Kāore e taea te utu ngā whakaitinga mō ngā tau rēti o mua.

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2. Ka hoatu ngā whakaitinga mō ngā tau e toru, mō tētehi atu wā rānei. Tērā pea ka poto ake te wā o te whakaitinga ki te kīia e Te Pane Matua Taiao kāore i te whakatutuki i ngā paearu i hoatu ai te whakaitinga i te tuatahi.
3. Me whakamārama i ēnei taipitopito i roto i te tono:
 - a. Ko ngā kōrero mō te wāhanga rēti, mō ngā wāhanga rānei
 - b. He mauhanga e whakaahua ana e māraurau ana te whenua i runga i ngā kōrero whakamārama o runga
 - c. He kōrero tautoko e whakaatu ana i te āwhinatanga o te whakaitinga ki te whakatutuki i ngā paearu o runga.
4. Ka mātaitia e Te Pane Matua Taiao tāna i pai ai, ā, ka whakaae ki te whakaitinga o te katoa, o tētehi wāhanga rānei o ngā rēti (tae noa ki ngā whiunga mō ngā rēti kāore anō kia utua) i runga i ngā whenua Māori herekore i te rohe. Ka pēnei anake tēnei whakaitinga i raro i tēnei kaupapa here mō ngā whenua Māori herekore e māraurau ana kua rawa mō ētehi atu momo whenua.
5. Ki te hiki, me te nui o tērā, ka riro i Te Pane Matua Taiao, ā, ka whakakore, whakaiti ake rānei i te wā. Mā Te Pane Matua Taiao e whakamōhio atu ki te hunga whaipānga te hiahia ki te whakakore, ki te whakaiti rānei i te whakaitinga, i te āhua rānei o te whakaitinga, whāia hoki he whakahoki kōrero i te hunga whaipānga me te whiriwhiri i ēnei whakahokinga kōrero i mua i te whakataunga whakamutunga.
6. Ki te tika, mā Te Pane Matua Taiao e whakatau ko tētehi whakaitinga ka pā ki tērā wāhanga whenua e māraurau ana, (hei tauira, he wāhanga wāhi tapu o te whenua e aukati ana i ētehi whakamahinga whenua engari anō te katoa). Ki te pēnei, ka wāwāhi i te whakaitinga.
7. Mō ngā whakaitinga i runga i ngā whenua Māori e whakatupuria ana e tutuki ana i ngā hua i raro i te wāhanga 114A(3) o te Ture Local Government (Rating) 2002, mā Te Pane Matua Taiao e whiriwhiri te roanga, te āhua hoki o te rēti kia whakaitihia i runga i ngā wāhanga 114A(4) me wāhanga 114A(5) o te Ture.
8. Ka āhei te kaitono ki te utu i tētehi wāhanga o te rēti e nama ana.

Whakataunga

I raro i tēnei kaupapa here, ko ngā whakataunga mō ngā whakaitinga o ngā rēti (tae noa ki ngā whiunga mō ngā rēti kāore anō kia utua) me ngā whakataunga mō ngā whakaitinga i raro i te wāhanga 114A o te Ture Local Government (Rating) 2002, ka riro i ngā āpiha o Te Pane Matua Taiao. Katoa ngā tuku mana ka whakamau ki te pukapuka tuku mana.

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Remission of rates on Māori land

Greater Wellington must¹ adopt a policy on the remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land². Greater Wellington has also elected to consider applications for remission of rates on certain land in Māori ownership which is not Māori freehold land.

Greater Wellington has taken into account the principles of the preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 and the matters identified in schedule 11 of the Local Government Act 2002 in making this policy, including deciding to consider applications for remission of rates on general land collectively owned by Māori in the circumstances set out in this policy. This policy is made under sections 102, 108 and 109 of the Local Government Act which reflects that the policy applies both to Māori freehold land and to general land collectively owned by Māori.

Greater Wellington has determined that this policy does not offer postponement of rates.

Objectives

1. To recognise that certain Māori owned land may have particular conditions, features, ownership structures, or other circumstances that make it appropriate to provide relief from rates.
2. To recognise that Greater Wellington and the community benefit through the efficient collection of rates that are properly payable and the removal of rating debt that is considered non-collectable.
3. To support the connection of mana whenua and Māori to their traditional lands and resources, and cultural values, where appropriate, through the short, medium and long term relief from rates.
4. To meet the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 and to support the principles in the preamble to Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.

Eligibility, criteria and conditions

Greater Wellington will consider each application on its merit and a remission may be granted where it is considered that the application meets the relevant criteria and conditions set out below.

In order to be granted a remission the land must be eligible. Eligible land is either:

1. Māori freehold land or land which was converted from Māori freehold land to general title by status order change pursuant to the Māori Affairs Amendment Act 1967 or land which was in Māori freehold title prior to compulsory acquisition and has since been returned to Māori; or
2. General land in collective Māori ownership.

Land converted from Māori freehold title to general title under the Māori Affairs Amendment Act 1967 or as the result of compulsory acquisition by the Crown or councils must be in ownership of descendants of the original owners at the time of the status order change, or at the time of the compulsory acquisition.

Land in collective Māori ownership is land owned by Māori which:

¹ Section 102 Local Government Act 2002.

² Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 defines Māori freehold land as meaning land whose beneficial ownership has been determined by the Māori Land Court by freehold order.

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3. was transferred to a Post-Settlement Governance Entity from the Crown as the result of a Treaty settlement, where no rates had been due to Greater Wellington prior to the transfer and the land is not currently generating a commercial return, and will not generate a commercial return in the financial year the remission is applied for; or
4. is held for:
 - a. The protection of wāhi tapu or other cultural values intrinsic to the land; or
 - b. Providing economic, cultural or infrastructure support for marae (including papakainga housing); or
 - c. Educational, cultural or community purposes; or
5. satisfies the benefits requirements for land under development in section 114A of the Local Government (Rating Act) 2002.

And is owned by:

- a. One of Greater Wellington's six mana whenua partner organisations
- b. One or more Post Settlement Governance Entities whose settlement is affiliated with the Wellington region
- c. An entity representing hapū, whānau or mātāwaka interests in the region
- d. A marae trust or other charitable organisation/incorporated society associated with marae.

Criteria

Greater Wellington will give a remission of up to 100 percent of all rates due for eligible land for the years for which it is granted based on the extent to which the remission of rates will meet at least one of the following criteria:

1. Support the use of the land by owners for traditional purposes
2. Support the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands
3. Avoid further alienation of Māori freehold land
4. Facilitate any wish of the owners to develop the land for economic use
5. Recognise and take account of the presence of wāhi tapu that may affect the use of the land for other purposes
6. Recognise the use of the land for non-commercial purposes for the community benefit of Māori (including papakāinga housing, kaumātua housing, community facilities, marae and associated infrastructure)
7. Recognise and take account of the importance of the land for community goals relating to:
 - a. The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment
 - b. The protection of outstanding natural features
 - c. The protection of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna
8. Recognise the level of community services provided to the land and its occupiers
9. Recognise matters related to the physical accessibility of the land

Conditions

1. Applications for remission under this policy must be made in writing and should be made prior to the commencement of the rating year. Applications made after the commencement of the rating year may be accepted at the discretion of Greater Wellington. No remissions are able to be granted for a previous financial year.

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2. Remissions will be granted for a period of three years, unless stated otherwise. Greater Wellington may reduce the period of remission during the period of the remission if it deems that the criteria for granting the remission are no longer met.
3. Applications should include the following information:
 - a. Details of the rating unit or units involved
 - b. Documentation that shows that the land is eligible as detailed above
 - c. Supporting information to demonstrate that the remission will help achieve the criteria set out in the above section.
4. Greater Wellington may of its own volition investigate and grant remission of all or part of the rates (including penalties for unpaid rates) on any Māori freehold land in the region. This will only be undertaken for remissions on eligible Māori freehold land and not for any other Eligible land under this policy.
5. Relief, and the extent thereof, is at the sole discretion of Greater Wellington and may be cancelled and reduced at any time if Greater Wellington becomes aware of a change in the eligibility for that land under this policy. Greater Wellington will advise landowners of the intention to cancel or reduce the remission or extent of remission, seek feedback from the landowner and take this feedback into account before making a final decision.
6. Where applicable, Greater Wellington may determine that a remission will only apply to part of the land to which is eligible (for example, wāhi tapu on a portion of a site that limits some but not the entire use of the site). In these cases the remission will be pro-rated.
7. For remissions on Māori land under development that meet the benefits described in section 114A(3) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, Greater Wellington will determine the duration and extent of the rates to be remitted in accordance with section 114A(4) and section 114A(5) of the Act.
8. The applicant may choose to remit the payment of a lesser amount of rates than the full amount owing.

Decisions

Decisions on the remission of rates (including penalties for unpaid rates) under this policy, and decisions on remissions under section 114A of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, are delegated to Greater Wellington officers. All delegations are recorded in the delegations manual.

Council
30 June 2022
Report 22.273



For Decision

ADOPTION OF THE 2022/23 ANNUAL PLAN

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To present Council with the 2022/23 Annual Plan for adoption.

He tūtohu

Recommendations

That Council:

- 1 **Notes** that in accordance with section 95(2A) of the Local Government Act 2002, no public consultation was undertaken in the preparation of the 2022/23 Annual Plan as no significant or material changes have been proposed from year two of Greater Wellington's 2021-31 Long Term Plan.
- 2 **Adopts** the 2022/23 Annual Plan (Attachment 1).
- 3 **Authorises** the Chief Executive the ability to make minor editorial changes to the 2022/23 Annual Plan prior to publication to correct errors and improve public understanding.
- 4 **Notes** that the following policies related to the 2022/23 Annual Plan have been considered for adoption by Council at this meeting:
 - a Revenue and Financing Policy (Report 22.276)
 - b Whakaitinga Rēti mō te whenua Māori | Rates Remission on Māori Land Policy (Report 22.284).
- 5 **Notes** that separate reports are being considered at this Council meeting to set the:
 - a Wellington Regional Council rates for 2022/23 (Report 22.287)
 - b Wholesale water levy for 2022/23 (Report 22.269).

Te tāhū kōrero

Background

Process

2. Section 95(1) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires a local authority to prepare and adopt an annual plan for each financial year.

3. Section 95(5) of the LGA indicates that the local authority shall present a full account of any changes from the long-term plan for the year in which the annual plan is being developed and to include all relevant financial and funding impact statements for the year in which the annual plan is being prepared. Section 95(6)(b) of the LGA also states that appropriate reference needs to be made to the relevant parts of the long-term plan.
4. Council received an update on the 2022/23 Annual Plan and budget at its meeting on 17 March 2022 (2022/23 Annual Plan Process Update – Report 22.91), noting:
 - a Council’s preference to keep the rates increase for 2022/23 at an average of 12.27 percent for the Wellington Region, as per what was signalled for year two of our 2021-31 Long Term Plan
 - b the method of Public Engagement for the 2022/23 Annual Plan (see paragraph 31 for further detail on this).
5. This report presents the final 2022/23 Annual Plan ([Attachment 1](#)) for adoption. Section 95(3) of the LGA requires that an annual plan is adopted before the commencement of the year to which it relates. For 2022/23 this means Council must adopt the annual plan by 30 June 2022.

Related decisions at this Council meeting

6. The Revenue and Financing Policy and Whakaitinga Rēti mō te whenua Māori | Rates Remission on Māori Land Policy are both being considered by Council prior to the adoption of the 2022/23 Annual Plan (Report to adopt the 2022 Revenue and Financing Policy – Report 22.276, and Whakaitinga Rēti mō te whenua Māori | Rates Remission on Māori Land Policy – Report 22.284). These are related policies to the Annual Plan.
7. The setting of Greater Wellington Regional Council rates for 2022/23 is being considered by Council following the adoption of the 2022/23 Annual Plan (Report 22.287).
8. Under section 23 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, Council must set its rates for the 2022/23 financial year by resolution. Rates must be set in accordance with the relevant provisions of Council’s Long Term Plan and the funding impact statement in the related Annual Plan for the Council. The Annual Plan must be adopted before the rates can be set.
9. The wholesale water levy for 2022/23 is being considered by Council following the adoption of the 2022/23 Annual Plan (Report 22.269).
10. The Annual Plan outlines that the levy for the 2022/23 financial year will increase by 6.99 percent from the levy set for the 2021/22 financial year. Once the Annual Plan is adopted the water levy for 2022/23 can be set.

Ngā hua ahumoni
Financial implications

11. Greater Wellington will deliver a work programme with the overall average rate increase for 2022/23 of 12.27 percent, as identified for year two of our 2021-31 Long Term Plan (LTP). This equates to approximately an average increase of \$1.29 (incl. GST),

\$2.79 (excl. GST), and \$1.14 (excl. GST) per week, for residential, business, and rural ratepayers respectively, region wide.

12. Since the 2021-31 LTP was adopted on 29 June 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic has continued to have adverse effects on Greater Wellington's operating environment with significant impacts on working restrictions, contractor availability, supply disruptions, cost of materials, and third-party contributions and funding.
13. When Council discussed the draft budget in December 2021, it considered the option of applying internal reserves to bring the average rates increase down below the LTP level. In March 2022, the Council indicated a preference to use these reserves to ensure the budgeted average rates increase for 2022/23 remained at the 12.27 percent indicated in the LTP.
14. There have been four changes to the 2022/23 Annual Plan budget since the report to Council on the 17 March 2022 (2022/23 Annual Plan Process Update - Report 22.91), which includes the following:

Implementation of Te Matarau a Māui	\$100,000
A grant for the costs associated with the proposed relocation of Budge House out of the coastal erosion zone at Queen Elizabeth Park	\$85,000
The establishment of two new roles to support the EnviroSchools programme	\$60,000
Personnel costs	\$917,000
Total	\$1,162,000

15. The total changes are equivalent to a 0.71 percent increase to the rates, however these changes will be funded using reserves to maintain our overall average rate increase of 12.27 percent. Additional funding to support Water Fluoridation remediation work has also been included using existing budget with no impact on the rates.
16. These changes mean the total special reserve funding used to keep the rating at 12.27 percent for 2022/23 amounts to \$2.7 million.
17. Officers have considered all the requirements of section 100(2) of the Local Government Act 2002 and are of the view that the budget remains financially prudent.

Metlink Public Transport proposed fares increase

18. On 16 June 2022, Council considered the Public Transport Annual Fares Review (Report 22.263). Council agreed to increase public transport fares by a minimum of three percent from 1 March 2023, with option to increase above three percent to also cover financial year 2023/24. Annual inflation-adjusted fare increases are included in the 2022/23 Annual Plan budget.

Future uncertainties

19. In the current operating environment, the costs of resourcing and delivering Greater Wellington's core services, critical infrastructure and other major projects as outlined in our 2022/23 Annual Plan and the 2021-31 LTP are increasing. This is in large part due

to COVID-19 impacting supply chains and contractor availability, and rising interest rates and inflation costs. As we move through 2022/23 officers will continue to scrutinise our capital programme to ensure deliverability and appropriate funding in future budgets and Annual Plans.

20. COVID-19 is also expected to have an ongoing impact on public transport patronage as people change their work habits and travel behaviours which impacts farebox revenue. Initiatives such as half-price fares are intended to support patronage growth back to pre-COVID-19 levels.
21. Uncertainty remains around Sky Stadium's mid-term future financial support requirements beyond 2022/23, and changes around Let's Get Wellington Moving (LGWM) funding requirements as Indicative Business Cases are finalised and contracts begin being awarded. There will be opportunities to address these matters through the 2023/24 Annual Plan and as part of preparation for our 2024-34 Long Term Plan.
22. Uncertainty remains around the securing of central Government funding support for the Lower North Island Rail Integrated Mobility programme which includes the replacement of our end-of-life rail rolling stock and provision of increased frequency and capacity for rail travel on the Wairarapa and Manawatū Lines.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori Implications for Māori

23. Greater Wellington's 2022/23 Annual Plan outlines numerous initiatives that have implications for Mana Whenua and Māori. "Improving outcomes for Mana Whenua and Māori" is one of four overarching strategic priorities, and alongside Te Whāriki, our Māori Outcomes Framework, underpin Greater Wellington's 2021-31 LTP, and therefore the 2022/23 Annual Plan.
24. Greater Wellington established Tūāpapa (foundational) funding agreements with all six of our Mana Whenua partners in 2021/22 which will continue for the year ahead, to increase their capacity and resources to deliver strategic objectives. Kaupapa (project/activity-specific) funding arrangements are being finalised which will develop a joint work programme for delivering mutually beneficial operational priorities.
25. Further detail on how Greater Wellington intends to improve outcomes for mana whenua and Māori is described on page 11 of the 2022/23 Annual Plan, or pages 11 and 27 of the 2021-2031 LTP (*Ko te whakarahi ake i ngā hua mō te mana whenua me te Māori | Improving outcomes for Mana Whenua and Māori*).

Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi Consideration of climate change

26. The matter requiring decision in this report was considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington's Climate Change Consideration Guide.

Mitigation and adaptation assessments

27. The matter for decision in this report is of a procedural nature, and there is no need to conduct climate change assessments.

28. “Responding to the Climate Emergency” is one of four overarching strategic priorities that underpins Greater Wellington’s 2021-31 LTP, and therefore also the 2022/23 Annual Plan.

Ngā tikanga whakatau
Decision-making process

29. The matter requiring decision in this report was considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Te hiranga
Significance

30. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of the matter, taking into account Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington’s *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers consider that the matter is of low significance. This is because the proposed rates increase is unchanged from what was indicated for year two of the 2021-31 LTP and this has been achieved without significant or material changes from what was originally planned.

Te whakatūtakitaki
Engagement

31. As there are no material or significant differences from Greater Wellington’s 2021-31 LTP, section 95(2A) of the Local Government Act 2002 provides that no consultation on the annual plan is required. On 17 March 2022, Council agreed not to consult, but rather to engage with and inform the community on what is planned for 2022/23. The 2022/23 Annual Plan Public Engagement material was released on 14 April 2022 to Councillors and to Greater Wellington’s website with a supporting post to the public on our Social Media Channels:
- a “2022/23 Annual Plan - What you need to know” – providing a high-level summary of key messages related to our 2022/23 Annual Plan and other front of mind issues.
 - b “2022/23 Annual Plan Area Factsheets” – providing two-page fact sheets of significant projects/programmes planned for 2022/23 and drafts rates information for each of the five areas in our region (Wairarapa, Hutt Valley, Wellington City, Porirua, and Kāpiti Coast).

Public engagement post-adoption

32. Councillors and officers will be provided with updated area-specific Factsheets that highlight Greater Wellington’s proposed investment across the Wellington Region.
33. We will use Greater Wellington’s “owned” channels (website, social media, and internal communications) and “earned” channels (media releases) to engage and inform on key messages for the 2022/23 financial year and drive people towards the digital version of the 2022/23 Annual Plan and area-specific Factsheets, which will be available on Greater Wellington’s website. Hardcopies will be distributed to public libraries and key stakeholders before the end of July 2022.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

34. Officers will prepare the final 2022/23 Annual Plan document for publishing in print and on Greater Wellington’s website.
35. Public engagement on the adopted 2022/23 Annual Plan, as described in paragraphs 31 and 32, will commence.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachments

Number	Title
1	Greater Wellington Regional Council 2022/23 Annual Plan

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatories

Writers	George Grover – Advisor, Planning and Reporting Zofia Miliszewska – Team Leader, Corporate Planning and Reporting
Approvers	Jake Gilmer – Manager, Strategic and Corporate Planning Alison Trustrum-Rainey – Chief Financial Officer Luke Troy – General Manager Strategy

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> Council is responsible, under section 95 of the LGA, for preparing and adopting an annual plan for each financial year.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> This purpose of this report is to adopt the 2022/23 Annual Plan, which provides an updated work programme and budget for year two of the 2021-31 LTP.
<i>Internal consultation</i> This report was prepared in consultation with Finance, Strategy, and Customer Engagement.
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are no identified risks relating to the content or recommendations of this report.



TE PANE MATUA TAI AO
GREATER WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL
Pūrongo ā Tau 2022/23
Annual Plan 2022/23



Ko te whāinga o Te Pane Matua Taiao | Greater Wellington's vision

He rohe taurikura – Nui te ora o te taiao, He hāpori kotahi, He manawaroa te āpōpō

An Extraordinary Region – Thriving environment, connected communities, resilient future

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He karere nā te Heamana me Te Tumu Whakarae

| Message from the Chair and CE

The last few years have presented a challenging environment for all, and 2022 brought a monumental shift in how we go about our lives as the COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact the world. Greater Wellington has adapted quickly with our strong business continuity approach throughout the COVID-19 pandemic a testament to our hard work and planning over recent years. However, the disruptions and cost pressures resulting from the pandemic continue to present challenges we must overcome. With these challenges in mind, our commitment to ensure our region remains resilient, connected and thriving is more important than ever.

We are pleased to present our 2022/23 Annual Plan, which sets out the work programme and budget for Year Two of our 2021-31 Long Term Plan (LTP). Our focus remains on maintaining the momentum from 2021/22 – a successful year of planning, delivery, and partnership for Greater Wellington – and delivering what we set out to do in Year Two of the LTP. Against a tough operating environment, we worked hard to prepare an Annual Plan that is deliverable and keeps our average rates increase at the level indicated the LTP, without compromising levels of service.

Partnership and collaboration remain a key focus for Greater Wellington as we build off last year's mahi. Improved outcomes for mana whenua and Māori, and impactful action on climate change, requires a beyond-organisation approach – long-term investment into collaboration with our communities and partnership with mana whenua is a necessity. We have now signed Tūāpapa (foundational) funding agreements with each of our six mana whenua partners for the year ahead, to increase mana whenua capacity and resources; and are finalising Kaupapa (projects/activities) funding agreements to progress our partnership with mana whenua.

We will continue to work on lowering our corporate carbon emissions through a range of initiatives as part of our Corporate Carbon Neutrality Action Plan, and partner across the region to identify ways to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change with our Regional Climate Emergency Action Plan.

This year we will implement a new internal structure to how we deliver for our environment, with a stronger focus on planning and delivery at the catchment level. Significant restoration projects continue into next year, such as Recloaking Papatūānuku Restoration Planning across the Regional Parks Network. Core services such as flood protection and pest control work also remain a priority across the region. We will also continue to ensure our public transport network remains resilient, through initiatives such as the roll-out of a contactless public transport ticketing system, and the phasing in of new electric buses. We also look forward to bringing back an enhanced airport bus service in July 2022 and continuing to offer the Central Government-backed half-price public transport fares until August 2022.

We acknowledge that uncertainty remains around what future implications the COVID-19 pandemic and shifts within the wider economy may have on our Annual Plan, but we will ensure our essential services and programmes continue to be delivered through the year.

Ngā mihi

Daran Ponter
Heamana | Chair

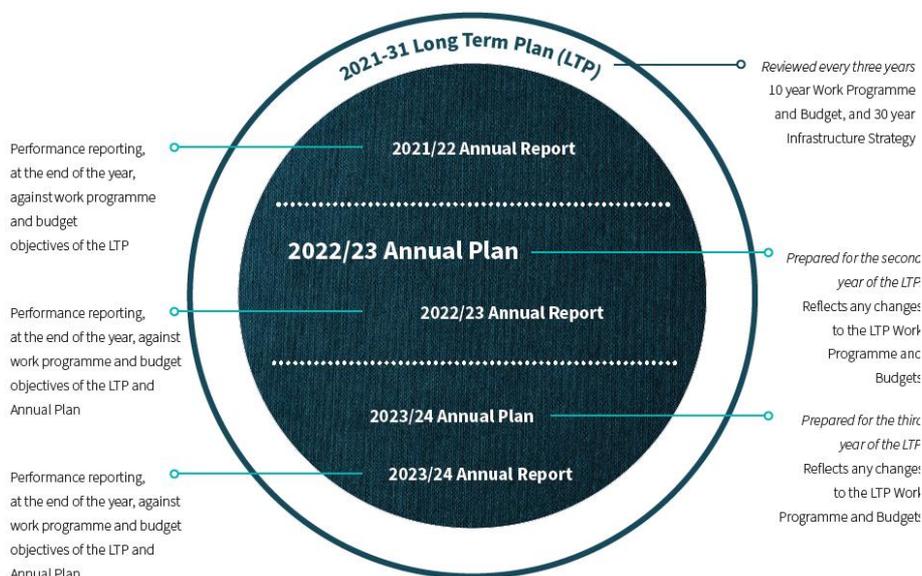
Nigel Corry
Te Tumu Whakarae | Chief Executive

He Whakarāpopototanga | Overview

2022/23 Mahere-ā-Tau | 2022/23 Annual Plan

The 2022/23 Annual Plan confirms Greater Wellington’s plans for Year Two of our [2021-31 Long Term Plan \(LTP\)](#)¹. Our 2021-31 LTP sets the work programme and budget for the 10-year period.

The diagram below illustrates how this Annual Plan fits within the Council’s planning and reporting cycle:



Overview

Greater Wellington is continuing to deliver what we set out in Year Two of our LTP. Despite our challenging operating environment, there have been no significant or material changes to what we planned for in Year Two of our 2021-31 LTP, and in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002², no formal consultation process has been carried out on this Annual Plan. To inform the public on the development of this Annual Plan, in April 2022 we released our *2022/23 Annual Plan - What you need to know* publication, along with five area-specific Fact sheets³ highlighting planned projects and proposed rates changes by the five areas of our Region (Kāpiti Coast, Porirua, Wellington City, Hutt Valley, Wairarapa). However, there have been project-related cost increases we have had to adjust for, relating to improvements to our bulk water supply network – more detail can be found in the Water Supply section on page 30.

Also of note, both our Revenue and Financing Policy and the Rates Remission on Māori Land Policy were reviewed and consulted on during the preparation of this Annual Plan. These policies are Supporting Policies to our LTP, and this Annual Plan has been prepared in line with the changes adopted in these policies⁴.

We are delivering the 2022/23 programme of work with an **overall average rate increase for 2022/23 of 12.27 percent**, as indicated in our LTP. This equates to approximately an average increase of \$1.29 (incl. GST), \$2.79 (excl. GST), and \$1.14 (excl. GST) per week, for residential, business, and rural ratepayers

¹ The full 2021-31 LTP can be accessed on Greater Wellington’s website (<https://ltp.gw.govt.nz/>) or at your local library.

² Section 95 (2A), Local Government Act 2002

³ <https://www.gw.govt.nz/your-region/plans-policies-and-bylaws/plans-and-reports/annual-plans/>

⁴ See the latest versions of the LTP Supporting Policies on Greater Wellington’s website: <https://ltp.gw.govt.nz/supporting-policies/>

respectively, region wide. The specific rates for each part of the region and rating category can be found on pages 43-48 of this Annual Plan.

Our focus for 2022/23

We will continue our momentum on our 2021-31 LTP, which sets a strong partnership focus and a clear direction to become a more resilient, carbon neutral and economically secure region.

Regional Strategy and Partnerships

In 2022/23 Greater Wellington will partner with the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee to support implementation of the Regional Economic Development Plan and the development of Regional Carbon Emissions Reduction and Climate Adaptation Plans. We will support the aspirations of Te Matarau a Māui, the regions Māori economic development agency, to deliver their implementation programme based on collaborative pathways to prosperous Māori communities.

Greater Wellington plays a significant role in the facilitation of the Regional Civil Defence Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC). Many of our staff also play important roles in an emergency or natural hazard response at the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC). In 2022/23, we will continue to increase alignment between our emergency management and business continuity practices, and build a larger, fully trained, and more capable ECC/EOC team to ensure we can deliver our critical services quickly and effectively in an emergency.

Environment and Flood Protection

Sustainability and how we care for our natural resources is a key focus for Greater Wellington. Work continues to deliver core services for our environment such as pest management through programmes such as Predator Free Wellington, the restoration of fish passage in our waterways, reforestation and restoration management in our Regional Parks, and a range of work to promote biodiversity. Important to this success is how we continue to involve our communities along the way and actively support mana whenua in their kaitiaki (guardianship) role – implementation of the Mauri Tūhono framework (working with Mana Whenua and the Department of Conservation) begins this year to further guide and better connect this work. Significant Flood Protection projects continue into the year ahead such as RiverLink, and enhancements along Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River and Ruamāhanga River.

In 2022/23 we will implement a new catchment-based delivery model for our how we work for our environment. Catchments are natural features which share common issues and opportunities around which services can be agreed with local communities, prioritised, planned, delivered, and measured. This new structure will allow us to better engage with and respond to mana whenua, Central Government, and our communities against their expectations for clean water, sustainable biodiversity, and resilient infrastructure. Key to this is how we integrate mana whenua into our decision making with a rich mix of science and mātauranga Māori.

Metlink Public Transport

In the Public Transport space we will continue improving services through several initiatives, including the roll-out of an interim Snapper solution across our rail network as part of the National Ticketing Solution. The phasing in of electric buses to replace the diesel buses continues across our fleet, with over 110 new electric buses planned to be in service by the end of the financial year. A new Airport bus service will commence 1 July 2022 while Transport on Demand trials will continue across the region.

Central Government's Budget 2022 announcements in May 2022 provided support for two fare initiatives over the coming year. Universal half-price fares across public transport networks are extended until 31 August 2022. Upon this ending, a new initiative to fund half-price public transport fares for Community Service Card holders will be supported. Greater Wellington will work closely with Waka Kotahi, the Ministry of Social Development, our ticketing provider Snapper, and our public transport operators to roll this out in September 2022. Further opportunities in Budget 2022 relate to funding current fares revenue shortfall,

Attachment 1 to Report 22.273

infrastructure investment, electrification of bus fleets, and fair pay agreements for drivers which will need to be worked through over the coming year.

Greater Wellington is currently working closely with the Ministry of Transport and Waka Kotahi on the review of the current Public Transport operating Model (PTOM). PTOM is the framework that regional councils use to procure and contract their public transport services. It is expected the changes to this framework will have a significant impact on how Greater Wellington designs, operates and owns assets associated with the running of our public transport network.

Water Supply

We will continue to supply, through Wellington Water Limited, safe, high-quality drinking water for the four metropolitan (city) councils in the Wellington Region, along with delivering resilience upgrades to our Bulk Water Supply Network. Work is underway to return fluoride to the water supply at our Te Marua and Gear Island Water Treatment Plants. Key to this work is how we ensure consistent fluoridisation in drinking water at all our water treatment plants to provide the expected health benefits to households.

For more detail of each of these Activity Groups – see the Activities of Greater Wellington Regional Council section on pages 18-32.

Challenges

Our operating environment continues to present challenges and uncertainty to our work programme.

COVID-19-related challenges such as increased costs, supply of materials, and contractor availability continue to pose a deliverability risk for many of our capital-intensive projects and programmes. In preparation of the year ahead we reviewed the “do-ability” of our work programme, determining we are well positioned to deliver it (subject to further changes to our operating context). As we continue to face delivery challenges, we will continue to scrutinise our capital programme to ensure achievability and appropriate funding in future budgets and plans. Greater Wellington will continue to be transparent about any delays and/or unexpected cost increases to projects as we move forward.

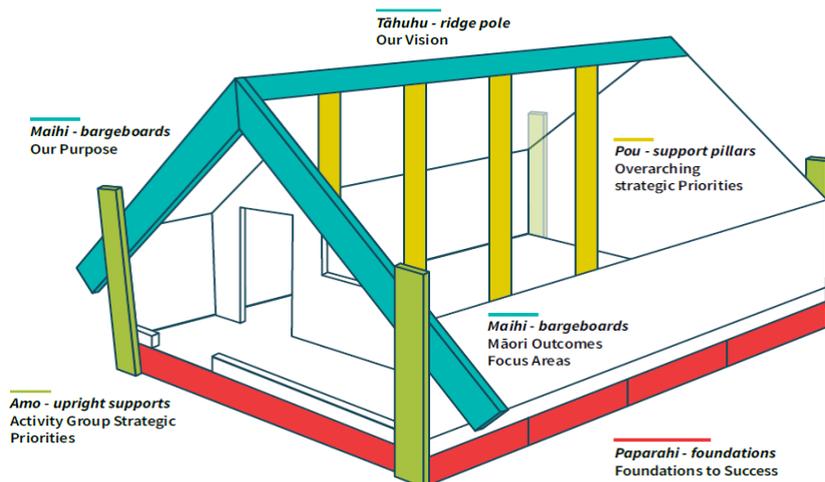
COVID-19 has also put significant pressure on our public transport labour force. Despite Greater Wellington working closely with our Operators to improve driver pay and terms and conditions, driver shortages remain an ongoing concern. Metlink will continue to work with its transport operators and Waka Kotahi to improve the attractiveness of these essential roles.

While Greater Wellington has shown significant resilience for public transport patronage recovery, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has created a significant shortfall in budgeted fares revenue. Public transport funding is supported by a combination of fares revenue, Greater Wellington Rates and Central Government funding through Waka Kotahi. In addition to our usual funding budgeted in the LTP, for this Annual Plan we have budgeted for some Public Transport loan support funding should the implications of COVID-19 cause a revenue shortfall. This will only be utilised as a last resort. Greater Wellington are working closely with Waka Kotahi for additional support to minimise the impacts of the actual resulting revenue shortfall and ensure a high-quality, reliable public transport network continues.

Ko tā mātou rautaki pāhekoheko | Our Integrated Strategy

Our plans are guided by Our Integrated Strategy, which is the foundation of our 2021-31 LTP. The Integrated Strategy combines our LTP Strategic Framework and Māori Outcomes Framework to provide clear strategic direction for the organisation and ensure all the mahi we do works towards our vision of creating an extraordinary region with a thriving environment, connected communities and a resilient future.

The whare represents the past, present, and future, and is a unifying space where people come together to develop shared understanding. Each part of the whare is essential to the success of the overall structure.



Our Vision

An extraordinary region, thriving environment, connected communities, resilient future.

Represented by the tāhuhu – the ridge pole, or spine of the roof that the whare supports – our vision is based on community wellbeing outcomes.

Our Purpose

Working together for the greater environmental good.

Represented by the maihi – the bargeboards on the gable of the whare.

Māori Outcomes Focus Areas

- Effective partnering
- Engagement for equitable outcomes
- Strong, prosperous and resilient Māori communities
- A capable workforce

Represented by the maihi – the bargeboards on the gable of the whare.

Overarching Strategic Priorities

- Improving outcomes for mana whenua and Māori
- Responding to the climate emergency
- Adapting and responding to impacts of COVID-19
- Aligning with Government direction

Represented by the pou – the pillars supporting the tāhuhu – the spine of the whare

Foundations to Success

- Developing people and leaders
- Transforming technology
- Building stronger partnerships and engagement
- Striving for organisational excellence

Represented by the paparahi – the foundations of the whare – these provide a solid base for the organisation.

Activity Group Strategic Priorities

Environment and flood protection

- Protect and restore our freshwater quality and bluebelt
- Protect and restore indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem health
- Implementing nature based solutions to climate change
- Communities safeguarded from major flooding

Metlink public transport

- An efficient, accessible and low carbon public transport network

Regional strategy and partnerships

- Regional economic development and recovery in a COVID-19 era
- Leading regional spatial planning
- Taking regional climate action through regional strategy, collaboration and advocacy
- Effective partnerships and codesigned agreements with mana whenua

Water supply

- A clean, safe and sustainable future drinking water supply
- Reduce water demand to support a sustainable water supply to avoid unnecessary investment in significant new water supply infrastructure
- A bulk water supply network that is respectful of the environment and plans for climate change

Represented by the amo – upright supports – each one is an essential part of the whare, connected through the tāhuhu.

See the next four sections on how we are responding to our Overarching Strategic Priorities in 2022/23.

Ko tā Te Pane Matua Taiao whakahoki ki te mate urutā KOWHEORI-19 | How Greater Wellington is responding to the COVID-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to present wide-reaching challenges to our region and communities. During 2022 there has been a significant shift in how New Zealand has worked and lived amid COVID-19 and the approach taken by the New Zealand Government in how we respond to COVID-19. Greater Wellington's mahi over recent years created a foundation of resilience and stability for the organisation and the region- empowering staff to work from home when needed, enabling us to continue providing our key services to the region, and support via our public transport services to the successful vaccination programme in the region.

How we are responding in 2022/23

Many of our existing and upcoming projects around the region are capital-based, meaning they are susceptible to the resourcing and supply-chain challenges COVID-19 brings. For this Annual Plan we assessed the "do-ability" of our work programme, and at this stage are confident we can deliver what we set out to do. We cannot know the full effects of the pandemic as we plan for the year ahead, so we have developed our plans with the best information we have to date and will be monitoring closely, throughout the year, for any changes around the COVID-19 pandemic and related implications for our plan. Greater Wellington has a great understanding of its work priorities and critical business functions, to ensure our essential services and programmes are always continued.

Over the next year:

- We will continue to reassess and refine our COVID-19 response plans to ensure our public transport services continue, comply with government direction, and are safe for customers and front-line staff. Driver absenteeism COVID-19 sickness remains a challenge.
- Half-price fares on all our public transport services continues until 31 August 2022. With COVID-19 continuing to impact patronage and travel behaviours this Central Government-funded initiative will lower the cost of public transport for commuters across the region and increase our patronage levels. However, beyond August 2022 uncertainty around our patronage levels remains, and we will monitor revenue impacts closely.
- We have provided a grant to Sky Stadium of \$1.5m for the next year (matched by Wellington City Council) to cover operational costs, because of significant decreases in revenue due to COVID-19.
- We will implement the Regional Economic Development Plan with our partners including by agreeing a funding agreement with WellingtonNZ. The plan aims to fund and deliver high impact economic initiatives over the next five to 10 years.

He urupare ki te huringa āhuarangi | Responding to climate change

Greater Wellington will continue to progress our response to climate change through our governance structures, strategies, risk management, and advancing our organisation towards our carbon emission reduction targets of net carbon zero by 2030 and climate positive by 2035.

In 2022/23 we will continue to implement our **Corporate Carbon Neutrality Action Plan**. This outlines how the organisation will work to reduce or offset our greenhouse gas emissions.

Reducing public transport emissions by accelerating decarbonisation of the vehicle fleet (bus, rail, ferry) is a key result area for Metlink. The LTP performance measure is to reduce tonnes of CO₂ emitted by Metlink's public transport fleet in 2022/23 to 19,223 tonnes (from 22,030 in 2019/20). We are increasing the number of electric busses on our roads, with approximately 111 expected to be in service by June 2023.

Greater Wellington will also be working to implement the requirements of the Emissions Reduction Plan for regional land transport planning, particularly around focus area One: reducing reliance on cars, and supporting people to walk, cycle and use public transport. This includes integration of regional land transport planning with spatial planning, the introduction of transport emissions impact assessments, and the replacement of regional mode shift plans with vehicle kilometres travelled (VKT) reduction strategies. This is in addition to Greater Wellington's existing travel behaviour change programme, continued development and implementation of Let's Get Wellington Moving, and ongoing improvements to the region's bus and rail commuter networks.

Greater Wellington's **Low Carbon Acceleration Fund (LCAF)** was established in 2020 by borrowing against a free allocation of carbon credits in the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme. We have dedicated the first \$8 million of our LCAF to accelerating the retirement of grazing and restoration of native ecosystems in our Regional Parks in line with Toitū Te Whenua Parks Network Plan 2021. In 2022/23 we will open another round of funding for departments across Greater Wellington and the Wellington Regional Stadium Trust for spending up to another \$5 million of our LCAF on climate change initiatives.

Greater Wellington will also continue to implement our **Regional Climate Emergency Action Plan**, addressing emissions reduction in the region and adapting to the effects of climate change.

Our climate resilience projects continue to help protect lives and livelihoods by making river communities more resilient to the effects of climate change. In 2022/23 we will complete erosion and flood protection improvements at 15 locations along Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River and Ruamāhanga River.

Greater Wellington is a member of the **Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (Joint Committee)**. During 2022/23 the Joint Committee will be developing the **Wellington Region Climate Change Impact Assessment**. This will be the most comprehensive assessment of climate change impacts on local government in the Wellington Region to date, and a first step in developing climate adaptation plans and strategies, including the Regional Adaptation Plan. Another project Greater Wellington will contribute to is the **Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy**, a regional action plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and transition to a net-zero carbon economy.

Ko te whakarahi ake i ngā hua mō te mana whenua me te Māori | Improving outcomes for mana whenua and Māori

Greater Wellington has six mana whenua partners as represented by the following entities:

- Ngā Hapū o Ōtaki
- Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust
- Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc
- Port Nicholson Block Settlement Trust
- Rangitāne O Wairarapa Inc.
- Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa Charitable Trust.

Greater Wellington also has links with mātāwaka through marae around the region.

To achieve the best outcomes for mana whenua and Māori across all aspects of our region, significant focus has been placed on proactively engaging mana whenua in decision making and incorporating te ao Māori and mātauranga Māori perspectives in what we do at Greater Wellington. Supporting this is Te Whāriki, Council's recently adopted Māori Outcomes Framework, and a system to design a work programme to deliver the requirements for improving outcomes for mana whenua and Māori.

Increasing Māori capacity is an essential component of co-management and co-delivery. We have established Tūāpapa (foundational) funding agreements with all six of our mana whenua partners to increase their capacity and resources to deliver strategic objectives. Kaupapa (project/activity-specific) funding arrangements are under discussion to develop a joint work programme for delivering mutually beneficial operational priorities. The key projects being progressed with all six Iwi under this programme are the Regional Policy Statement Change 1, Natural Resources Plan - proposed Plan Changes 1 – 4, and proposed Regional Policy Statement Change 2. As these projects ramp up and begin to run in parallel to each other, consideration will be required to ensure that mana whenua is sufficiently resourced from 2022 through to 2026. The wider kaupapa programme is yet to be finalised but key themes are developing strategic frameworks, operational environmental monitoring, nursery establishment for supply and planting, cultural narrative including te reo translation and tikanga, historical storytelling.

Supporting this is how Greater Wellington embeds te ao Māori and Mātauranga Māori into our work and services we deliver. We have commissioned training packages on Mātauranga Māori and Te Tiriti o Waitangi, to increase the capability of staff and Council within te ao Māori. In 2022/23 we will continue this training and review it on a regular basis to ensure it meets expectations and remains fit for purpose of Greater Wellington.

Te Matarau a Māui: Collaborative Pathways to Māori Economic Futures is the Māori Economic Development Strategy developed in 2019/20 to support Māori economic outcomes in the region. In 2022/23 we will support the development of a business model and implementation plan for Te Matarau a Māui. The business model will include resourcing their organisational structure with an operational capability. With that capability enabled, a work plan which includes reinforcement to Wellington NZ and its delivery of the Regional Economic Development plan; and also, a comprehensive work programme of by Māori, for Māori initiatives to support a prosperous Māori economic eco-system delivered solely by Te Matarau a Māui.

During 2022/23 there are a number of Government reforms that Greater Wellington will be responding to and will include mana whenua in the decision-making on. These reforms are detailed more generally in the 'Responding to Government Direction' section that follows, but some particular areas of focus with mana whenua include:

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- The Natural and Built Environment Act (replacing the Resource Management Act) includes the new obligation to ‘give effect’ to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. Greater Wellington will review our existing policies and strategies to ensure we meet the requirements. One example is the development of a Treaty Audit Tool this year.
- We anticipate extensive amendments to the Local Government Act 2002, in response to the Future for Local Government review, where outcomes may provide greater opportunity and clarity as to how Greater Wellington can improve the nature and scope of the partnering arrangements with mana whenua.

In March-May 2022 Greater Wellington consulted on our revised Rates Remissions on Māori Land Policy⁵. This policy provides for the remission of rates for land in Māori ownership in order to prevent further loss of Māori land and to support the long term aspirations of whānau, hapū and iwi for whenua Māori. These changes were adopted by Council in June 2022 and will be applied from 1 July 2022 onwards. The changes are expected to only have a minimal financial impact on our budget but are an important step for Greater Wellington to take in supporting Māori landowners.

More detail on Greater Wellington’s approach to partnering with mana whenua can be found on pages 11-12 of the 2021-31 LTP.

⁵ <https://ltp.gw.govt.nz/supporting-policies/>

Te urupare ki ngā whakahau a te Kāwanatanga | Responding to Government direction

Throughout the year Greater Wellington will continue to implement the various National Policy Statements that have been issued by Central Government and will also be contributing, and responding, to several significant Central Government reform programmes that directly impact Local Government.

Three Waters Reform

The Three Waters Reform Programme is a major, intergenerational project that aims to ensure that New Zealand's three waters (drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater) infrastructure and services are fit for purpose and are more affordable to rate payers. Of these functions, Greater Wellington only has a role in providing drinking water through our bulk water supply to Wellington Water Limited, who manage it for Porirua, Upper Hutt, Lower Hutt, and Wellington City. The Government's Three Waters Reform programme will see a new Water Service Entity (WSE) take over this role.

In 2022/23 Greater Wellington will continue to work with the Three Waters National Transition Unit (NTU) to work through our due diligence process, leading to any asset transference and new 'service agreements' that may be required with the new WSE commencing 1 July 2024.

As part of the transition to Three Waters, Greater Wellington was allocated \$20m as part of the Three Waters reform *Better-off* support package. The NTU released a set of criteria for Councils to apply in deciding what they choose to spend their funds on. The criteria include initiatives that respond to climate change, build resilience, enable housing development, support local place-making, and improve community wellbeing.

Councils are now able to apply for 25 percent of their funds (\$5.08m for Greater Wellington) before September 2022. Greater Wellington is currently working through a list of initiatives that align with the criteria, with the "do-ability" of these projects in mind.

Replacement of the Resource Management Act (RMA)

The Resource Management Act (RMA) is the main piece of legislation that sets out how we should manage our environment. Over the coming years the RMA will be replaced with three new acts; the Natural and Built Environment Act (NBA), the Strategic Planning Act (SPA), and the Climate Change Adaptation Act (CAA). One of the core roles of Greater Wellington is to look after our region's environment, so we have vested interest in the outcomes of these policies. In November 2021 we submitted our response to the initial draft NBA.

In late 2022, the Ministry for the Environment will release the latest drafts on the NBA and SPA. Greater Wellington will work across our council to assess what the proposals mean for us going forward and provide feedback to the Select Committee on the implications for local Government, our partners, and our region.

Future for Local Government Review

This independent Ministerial review is described as an opportunity to create a new system of local governance and democracy that will effectively respond to a changing New Zealand and create conditions for communities to thrive. Greater Wellington submitted our feedback to the review panel in March 2022. Consultation on the draft report, expected in late 2022, will provide significant insight regarding the direction and implications of the review and provide further opportunity for Greater Wellington to give feedback on key opportunities for how the system of local government can achieve better outcomes for our communities.

Review of the Public Transport Operating Model (PTOM)

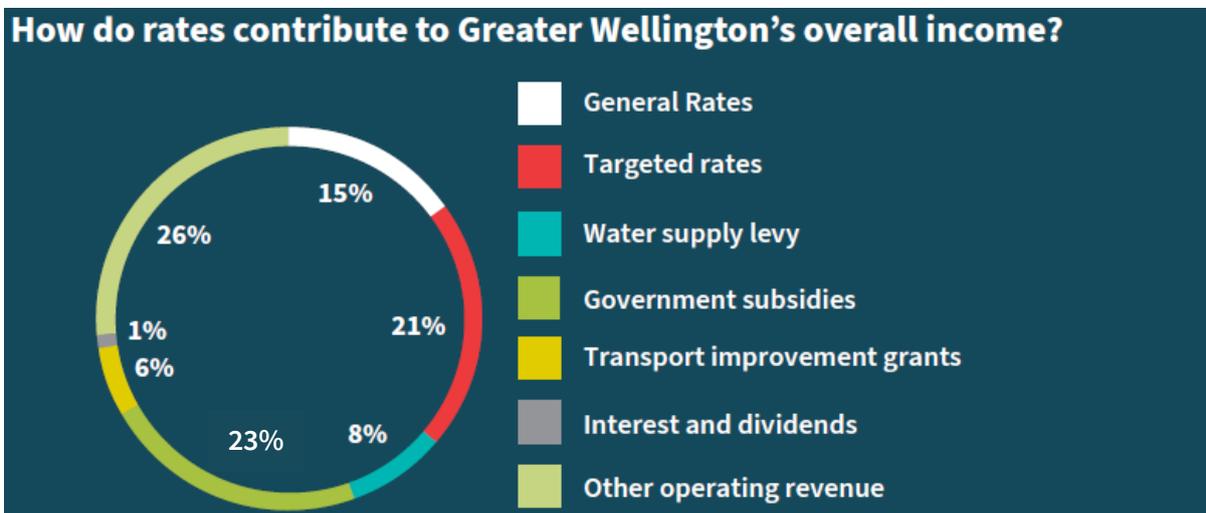
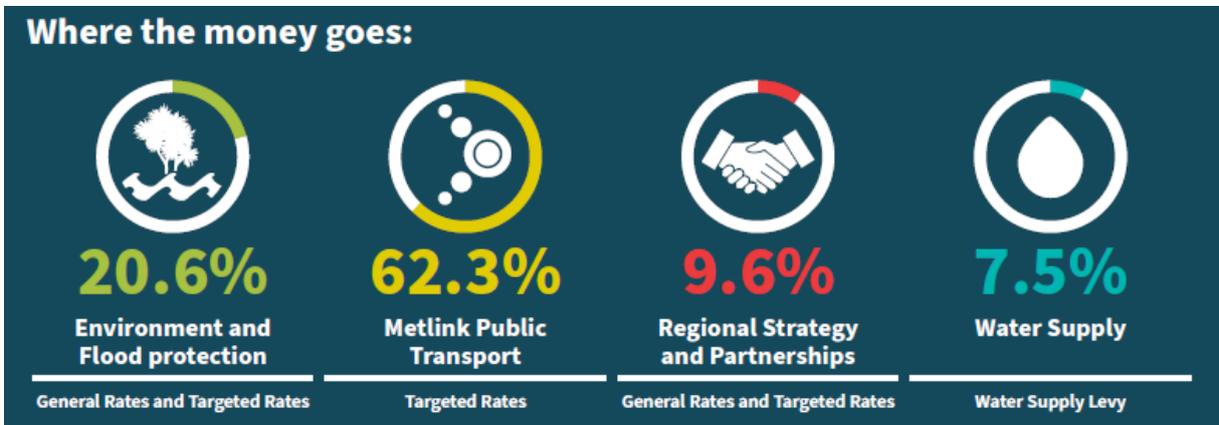
The Ministry of Transport is leading a cross-industry initiative to replace the existing Public Transport Operating Model (PTOM). This has potential to make a huge shift in how Greater Wellington designs, operates, and owns assets associated with the running of our public transport network in the future. The existing PTOM is predominantly commercially focused, whereas key principles of the proposed new replacement framework aim to define a successful public transport network with a broader range of quality measures, such as labour conditions, sustainability, quality of service, procurement flexibility, and effective use of Central Government subsidies.

The proposed new framework is going to cabinet in June/July 2022. If it passes, Greater Wellington will be heavily involved in providing input to the new framework over the coming year and will begin forming a long term view as to what it could mean for our public transport network going forward.

He whakarāpopototanga Reti me ngā Panonitanga mō te Pūrongo ā-tau 2022/23 | Summary of Rates and their changes for the 2022/23 Annual Plan

As indicated for Year Two of our 2021-31 Long-Term-Plan, the Council has confirmed an average rates increase of 12.27 percent across the region. This equates to approximately an average regionwide increase per week of \$1.29 (incl. GST) for a residential ratepayer, \$2.79 (excl. GST) for a business ratepayer, and \$1.14 (excl. GST) for a rural ratepayer.

Your individual rate demand may differ from the figures above as they are an average across the whole region. Each area within the region has a different set of inputs on which your rates are calculated. What this means is that your rates bill is likely to differ from that of your neighbour’s and your neighbouring areas. For a more personalised estimate of your 2022/23 rates please check out our rates calculator at rates.gw.govt.nz.



He aha ā mātou mahi mō tō tātou takiwā hei te 2022/23? | What we have planned for our region in 2022/23?

Wellington City:

- **Developing the Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua implementation programme** to improve the quality of our streams, rivers and harbours.
- **Extending the Predator Free Wellington project** from Miramar through to CBD and Ōwhiro Bay.
- **Detailed planning and design for the Let's Get Wellington Moving** transformational programme. Commencing construction of Golden Mile and Thorndon Quay/Hutt Road projects.
- **Introduction of an integrated airport bus service** for a frequent, fully electric travel to and from the airport.

Hutt Valley:

- **RiverLink infrastructure and urban development project** – by 30 June 2023 have resource consents granted, demolition started, and works underway.
- **Implementing our Flood Hazard modelling programme** – we will complete new flood maps for Waiwhetu and develop new flood maps for the Hutt Valley, and, in conjunction with Hutt City Council and the Wellington Regional Emergency Management Office, have updated flood response plans in place for the Hutt Valley.
- **Replacement of the Wainuiomata Regional Park Swing Bridge and Bridge Road swing bridge in Akatarawa Forest** – two popular walking tracks that will have new bridges improving the access.
- **Baring Head** – retirement of grazing, implementation of Fire Management Plan and restoration initiatives.
- **Waterloo Concept Studies** – Work with Hutt City Council and stakeholders to develop concept studies for a possible Transit Oriented Development at Waterloo station.

Wairarapa:

- **Major Rivers Riparian Management Project implementation** – continuation of the project with the planting of 103,800 native plants (and fencing when required) across 30 hectares of our waterways, to improve water quality and restore habitat.
- **Wairarapa Moana Wetland Project** – progressing the ecological restoration by planting 40,000 trees, increasing pest control operations, improving facilities, and delivery of an education programme.
- **Development of Whaitua Programme** on how we approach land and water management and decision making in the Ruamāhanga Whaitua and the Wairarapa Coast and Eastern Hills Whaitua.

Porirua:

- **Te Awarua-o-Porirua Harbour Community Environment Fund** – co-managed with Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira and supports community volunteers in undertaking environmental restoration projects, including pest control, planting, and supporting community nurseries to provide plants for restoration projects.
- **Porirua Rest of Region Bus Network Review enhancements** – implement enhancements for additional Porirua bus services.
- **Plimmerton Station redevelopment** – introduction of an additional platform, new shelters will be installed, and access ways will be refurbished.
- **Progressing the restoration of west Belmont Regional Park (Waitangarua) with planting** after the retirement of grazing in March 2022.

Kāpiti:

- **Queen Elizabeth Park Master Planning** – public spatial planning to determine how recreation, restoration and other park uses can be developed and managed over time.
- **Queen Elizabeth Park Restoration** – further planting of natives, weed control, hydrology monitoring, rewetting of peatlands.
- **Implementation of floodplain management plan in Waikanae and Ōtaki through:**
 - Analysis of Waikanae River gravel build-up
 - Repairs to Ōtaki River groynes
- **Development of Whaitua programme** on how we approach land and water management and decision making in the Kāpiti Whaitua.
- **Trial new wheelchair accessible vehicle service models** in Porirua and Kāpiti to support Metlink’s Total Mobility scheme.
- **Paraparaumu Station bus stops redevelopment** - As part of Kāpiti Coast District Council’s redevelopment of the Paraparaumu Transport Hub, we will provide a range of new bus stop infrastructure, including high-capacity passenger shelters, network information and signage.

Region wide:

<p>Implementation of the Regional Economic Development Plan, and Te Matarau a Māui (the Māori economic development strategy).</p>	<p>Continuing the roll-out of a contactless public transport ticketing system as part of transitioning to the National Ticketing Solution.</p>	<p>Commencing a project to improve fish passage in the Wellington Region to look after our native freshwater fish species.</p>
<p>Continuing the electrification of our bus fleet.</p>	<p>Bulk water supply network improvements.</p>	<p>Planning for and implementing Local Government Elections in October 2022.</p>
<p>Recloaking Papatūānuku Restoration Planning across the Regional Parks Network.</p>	<p>Developing Regional Carbon Reduction and Adaptation Plans as part of our climate change programme.</p>	<p>Completing Government-funded Kanoa Climate Resilience Programme projects in the Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River, Porirua Stream and Ruamāhanga River.</p>

Ngā Mahi a Te Pane Matua Taiao | Activities of Greater Wellington Regional Council

Greater Wellington's core role is to protect the environment while enabling sustainable economic development and to do that, we are responsible for a wide range of activities that contribute to the overall wellbeing of the region.

The work we do is organised into four key Activity Groups:

- **Environment and Flood Protection**
- **Metlink Public Transport**
- **Regional Strategy and Partnerships**
- **Water Supply**

For each Activity Group section that follows you will find:

- The activities of the Group
- How the activities contribute to our Community Outcomes
- What key work we are planning to deliver in 2022/23
- The Funding Impact Statements

Our Community Outcomes

We promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of our communities in all our activities through our three Community Outcomes:

- **Thriving Environment** – healthy fresh and coastal water, clean and safe drinking water, unique landscapes and indigenous biodiversity, sustainable land use, a prosperous low carbon economy.
- **Connected Communities** – vibrant and liveable region in which people can move around, active, and public transport, sustainable rural and urban centres that are connected to each other, including mana whenua and mātāwaka Māori communities.
- **Resilient Future** – safe and healthy communities, a strong and thriving regional economy, inclusive and equitable participation, adapting to the effects of climate change and natural hazards, community preparedness, modern and robust infrastructure

Ko te haumarua taiao me te waipuke | Environment and Flood Protection

Activities of this group:

- Resource management (Environmental regulation, environmental policy and environmental science)
- Biodiversity management
- Land management
- Pest management
- Regional parks
- Harbour management
- Flood protection and control works

These activities contribute to our Community Outcomes by:

- **Connected communities** – Our work with the community connects people with the environment they live in.
- **Thriving environment** – We look after the region's special places to ensure they thrive and prosper.
- **Resilient future** – We manage and protect the region's resources so they can be enjoyed for generations to come.

What we are planning to deliver for 2022/23:

RiverLink	Resource consents will be granted, demolition started, and works underway by 30 June 2023.
Fish passage improvements in the Wellington region	We will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assess over 200 structures across the region's catchments, remediate 100 structures and undertake monitoring - deliver fish passage training sessions for partner organisations and administer the fish passage remediation fund and - partner with Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira to complete further fish passage work in Te Awarua-o-Porirua.
Climate Resilience Projects – (Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River and Ruamāhanga River)	We will complete erosion and flood protection improvements and park enhancements at 15 locations along Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River and Ruamāhanga River in 2022. These projects aim to help protect lives and livelihoods by making river communities more resilient to the effects of climate change.
Toitū te Whenua Parks Network Plan	Key deliverables this year include the completion of the Recloaking Papatūānuku Restoration Plan, continuation of Low Carbon Acceleration Fund planting at Queen Elizabeth Park (QEP) and Kaitoke Regional Park, and Fire plan implementation at QEP, West Belmont and Baring Head Regional Parks. We will also be commencing master planning at Belmont Regional Park, Wainuiomata Regional Park and QEP with mana whenua and the community. New bridges will be completed at Wainuiomata and Bridge Road entrance to Akatarawa.
Predator Free Wellington project	The project will continue to provide a fully skilled workforce for ongoing predator eradication operations, extending the project from Miramar through to Ōwhiro Bay.
Mauri Tūhono ki te Upoko o te Ika a Māui (Regional Biodiversity Framework)	We will complete the development of the regional framework and establish a governance model that will bring it to life.
Regional Policy Statement and Regional Plan changes 2022/23	We will formally notify Regional Policy Statement Change 1 to begin the Resource Management Act Schedule 1 process. Work will continue on changes to the Natural Resources Plan, aiming for notification in 2023/24.
Kāpiti and Wairarapa Eastern	The Kāpiti whaitua process will be undertaken in partnership with Mana Whenua, Kāpiti Coast District Council, and the community to provide

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Hills Whaitua Development	recommendations to Council by June 2023. Planning and data collection will commence for the Wairarapa Eastern Hills whaitua process.
Community Environment Fund	Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira and Greater Wellington will support community groups working in Te Awarua-o-Porirua through the Community Environment Fund which is jointly managed by both organisations.
Wairarapa Moana Wetland Project	Progressing the ecological restoration by planting 40,000 trees, increasing pest control operations, improving visitor facilities, and delivery of an education programme.
Key Native Ecosystem programme	We will continue to protect high value biodiversity sites across the region through the planning, coordination, and funding of biodiversity management activities on both public and private land.
Wetland programme	We will continue to support the protection, management, and restoration of wetlands in the Wellington region by supporting landowners with advice on wetland restoration and funding incentives to undertake restoration of wetlands on private land.
Enviroschools	With regional leadership and coordination of Enviroschools now supported with permanent staff at Greater Wellington, we will continue to strongly support sustainability education within schools and early childhood centre communities.
Wellington Regional Erosion Control Initiative	We will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plant 32,000 Poplar and Willow Poles to protect erosion prone land - Plant 400 hectares of new forests, all “right tree, right place” - Partake in 190 hectares of native forest reversion.
One Billion Trees Programme	We will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete 56 hectares of riparian planting along our rivers - Plant 127,000 native seedlings in riparian areas.

There have been no changes to the set of performance measures for 2022/23 from what is published in the 2021-31 LTP.

Refer to pages 41-60 of the 2021-31 LTP for a full set of projects, programmes, performance measures and targets for the Ko te haumarua taiao me te waipuke | Environment and Flood Protection Activity Group.

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Environment and Flood Protection Prospective Funding Impact Statement

For the year ending 30 June

	2022/23 Plan \$000s	2021/22 LTP \$000s	2022/23 LTP \$000s
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	63,795	57,222	62,640
Targeted rates	9,657	9,172	10,632
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	3,387	10,994	3,391
Fees and charges	7,787	8,270	7,998
Interest and dividends from investments	41	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	10,150	15,383	10,697
Total operating funding	94,817	100,991	95,358
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	71,991	65,312	61,961
Finance costs	4,245	5,578	5,785
Internal charges and overheads applied	22,169	17,406	17,914
Total operating funding	98,405	88,296	85,660
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(3,588)	12,695	9,698
Sources of capital funding			
Increase (decrease) in debt	45,379	20,529	30,261
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	282	261	288
Total sources of capital funding	45,661	20,790	30,549
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to improve the level of service	35,915	29,481	34,715
- to replace existing assets	6,032	3,966	5,274
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(115)	(203)	7
Increase (decrease) of investments	241	241	251
Total application of capital funding	42,073	33,485	40,247
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	3,588	(12,695)	(9,698)
Surplus/(deficit) of funding	-	-	-
Depreciation on council assets	5,412	5,314	6,170

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

For more information on the revenue and financing mechanisms applicable to this group of activities, please refer to Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

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Environment and Flood Protection Prospective Funding Information

For the year ending 30 June

	2022/23 Plan \$000s	2021/22 LTP \$000s	2022/23 LTP \$000s
Sources of operating funding			
Flood protection and control works	25,015	33,454	28,585
Regional parks	8,690	8,033	8,673
Resource management	29,735	27,794	28,347
Land management	9,376	11,856	12,291
Biodiversity management	8,608	6,291	6,789
Pest management	10,742	10,967	7,972
Harbour management	2,651	2,597	2,701
Total operating funding	94,817	100,091	95,358
Applications of operating funding			
Flood protection and control works	25,650	22,478	21,382
Regional parks	8,309	6,998	7,522
Resource management	31,721	27,139	27,223
Land management	9,692	11,679	12,118
Biodiversity management	9,016	6,282	6,773
Pest management	11,309	11,154	8,015
Harbour management	2,708	2,567	2,627
Total application of operating funding	98,405	88,296	85,660
Capital expenditure			
Capital Projects	40,836	32,345	38,862
Capital Project Expenditure	40,836	32,345	38,862
Plant and Equipment	163	165	165
Vehicles	948	937	962
Total Capital Expenditure	41,947	33,447	39,989

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

For more information on the revenue and financing mechanisms applicable to this group of activities, please refer to Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

Ngā Waka Tūmatanui | Metlink Public Transport

Activities of this group:

- Strategy and customer
- Operations and commercial partnerships
- Assets and infrastructure

These activities contribute to our Community Outcomes by:

- **Connected communities** – People can get to the places they want to go to by using an accessible and efficient network.
- **Thriving environment** – With electrification of our network we are creating a more sustainable and low carbon region.
- **Resilient future** – People can move around the region on a public transport network that is future proofed.

What we are planning to deliver in 2022/23:

Transition to the National Ticketing Solution	As part of transitioning to the National Ticketing Solution, we will roll-out an interim Snapper solution across the rail network.
Wellington CBD EV bus layover depot	Continue work to provide a new Wellington City depot layover for the increasing EV fleet requirements. This year we will work on identifying land opportunities for the development.
RTI 2.0 (Real time information)	Make improvements to Real Time information accuracy and reliability, by upgrading Metlink's Real Time Information system to meet customer needs and business requirements. This year we will complete the procurement process and select a vendor/s. In addition, we will undertake the design phase for the new replacement system.
Bus on-board stop announcements	Delivery of on-board bus stop announcements will begin rolling out across the network.
Decarbonisation (of bus fleet)	Continue increasing the number of electric buses to approximately 111 by the end of the 2022/23 financial year.
Airport bus service	The new Airport service is expected to commence operation by 1 July 2022. The service will operate as Unit 20 and be known as 'AX'.

There have been no changes to the set of performance measures for 2022/23 from what is published in the 2021-31 LTP.

Refer to pages 61-74 of the 2021-31 LTP for a full set of projects, programmes, performance measures and targets for the Ngā Waka Tūmatanui | Metlink Public Transport Activity Group.

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Metlink Public Transport Prospective Funding Impact Statement

For the year ending 30 June

	2022/23 Plan \$000s	2021/22 LTP \$000s	2022/23 LTP \$000s
Sources of operating funding			
Targeted rates	90,658	81,810	92,354
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	107,382	97,488	107,475
Fees and charges	101,431	97,348	100,934
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts ¹	4,310	5,016	4,143
Total operating funding	303,781	281,662	304,906
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	270,973	251,991	270,725
Finance costs	9,003	10,259	9,623
Internal charges and overheads applied	17,413	14,764	15,195
Total operating funding	297,389	277,014	295,543
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	6,392	4,648	9,363
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	29,289	18,285	28,075
Increase (decrease) in debt ²	15,511	9,262	13,281
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	10	10
Total sources of capital funding	44,800	27,557	41,366
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to improve the level of service	6,899	3,328	5,738
- to replace existing assets	30,295	13,468	31,160
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(4,267)	(2,246)	(4,194)
Increase (decrease) of investments ²	18,265	17,655	18,024
Total application of capital funding	51,192	32,205	50,728
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(6,392)	(4,648)	(9,362)
Surplus/(deficit) of funding	-	-	-
Depreciation on council assets	6,004	6,296	7,229

¹This includes revenue from Greater Wellington Rail Limited for services provided to manage the rail assets.

²Greater Wellington fully funds some public transport improvement expenditure at the time the expense is incurred and recovers a share of the debt servicing costs from the Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency. Where this expenditure is for rail rolling stock and infrastructure that will be owned by the 100 percent Council subsidiary Greater Wellington Rail Limited it is treated as an investment in this subsidiary.

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

For more information on the revenue and financing mechanisms applicable to this group of activities, please refer to Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

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Metlink Public Transport Prospective Funding Information

For the year ending 30 June

	2022/23 Plan \$000s	2021/22 LTP \$000s	2022/23 LTP \$000s
Sources of operating funding			
Strategy and Customer	5,021	2,406	4,470
Operations and Commercial Relationships	206,115	225,231	244,343
Assets and Infrastructure	92,645	54,025	56,092
Total operating funding	303,781	281,662	304,905
Applications of operating funding			
Strategy and Customer	4,602	2,099	3,487
Operations and Commercial Relationships	212,830	233,682	250,792
Assets and Infrastructure	79,957	41,233	41,264
Total operating funding	297,389	277,014	295,543
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	6,392	4,648	9,362
Investment in Greater Wellington Rail Limited¹			
Rail operations and asset management	18,265	17,655	18,024
Total investment expenditure	18,265	17,655	18,024
Capital Expenditure			
Public transport network and infrastructure	37,194	16,756	36,858
Total capital project expenditure	37,194	16,756	36,858
Vehicles	-	40	40
Total Capital Expenditure	37,194	16,796	36,898
Total Investment in Public Transport Infrastructure	55,459	34,451	54,922

¹Greater Wellington fully funds some public transport improvement expenditure at the time the expense is incurred and recovers a share of the debt servicing costs from the Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency. Where this expenditure is for rail rolling stock and infrastructure that will be owned by the 100 percent Council subsidiary Greater Wellington Rail Limited it is treated as an investment in this subsidiary.

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

For more information on the revenue and financing mechanisms applicable to this group of activities, please refer to Greater Wellington Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

Ko te mahere ā-rohe me ngā rangapū | Regional Strategy and Partnerships

Activities of this group:

- Regional partnerships with mana whenua and Māori
- Climate change
- Regional transport planning and programmes
- Regional spatial planning
- Regional economic development
- Emergency management
- Democratic services

These activities contribute to our Community Outcomes by:

- **Thriving environment** – We lead from the front to ensure our environment is front and centre.
- **Connected communities** – People are engaged in the decisions that affect them.
- **Resilient future** – We plan for the big issues by connecting the dots, ensuring the future is resilient.

What we are planning to deliver in 2022/23:

Implementation of Regional Economic Development Plan	We will work with partners to implement the actions in the Regional Economic Development Plan. This includes agreeing a funding agreement with WellingtonNZ to support and implement the Plan.
Climate Emergency Response Programme	Partner in (alongside Wellington Regional Climate Change Forum) projects to develop a regional carbon reduction plan and adaptation plan. Continue to deliver our corporate carbon reduction programme including Low Carbon Acceleration Fund funded projects, such as Recloning Papatūānuku Restoration Planning to bring back natives to formerly grazed areas across the Regional Parks Network.
Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (WRLC) and Regional Growth Framework	Continue to fund the secretariat that supports WRLC to enable the delivery of a programme of actions. The Secretariat has overall responsibility for the programme of projects agreed by the Committee and works with partner agencies to implement these and report back to the Committee. For 2022/23 the proposed new projects are: Future Development Strategy and Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessment; Kāpiti and Horowhenua Greenfield; Upper Hutt Structure Plan; Regional Sustainable Food Production Strategy.
Let's Get Wellington Moving	Work with the Programme Team and partners to progress detailed planning and design for the transformational programme (Mass Rapid Transit and State Highway improvements). Implementation of City Streets and early delivery programmes. Development of future delivery structures and governance.
Implementation of Te Matarau a Māui	Support the development of a business model and implementation programme for Work with Te Matarau a Māui with the Te Matarau a Māui Board.

There have been no changes to the set of performance measures for 2022/23 from what is published in the 2021-31 LTP.

Refer to pages 75-87 of the 2021-31 LTP for a full set of projects, programmes, performance measures and targets for the Ko te mahere ā-rohe me ngā rangapū | Regional Strategy and Partnerships Activity Group.

Attachment 1 to Report 22.273

Regional Strategy and Partnerships Prospective Funding Impact Statement

For the year ending 30 June

	2022/23 Plan \$000s	2021/22 LTP \$000s	2022/23 LTP \$000s
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	13,717	12,572	14,158
Targeted rates	6,522	7,559	7,255
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2,015	1,531	1,507
Fees and charges	19	18	19
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts ¹	5,538	3,744	3,785
Total operating funding	27,811	25,424	26,724
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	39,982	36,776	39,931
Finance costs	1,239	1,184	1,531
Internal charges and overheads applied	4,189	77	87
Total operating funding	45,410	38,037	41,549
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(17,599)	(12,613)	(14,825)
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	58	510	57
Increase (decrease) in debt	16,371	14,425	15,073
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	31	30	31
Total sources of capital funding	16,460	14,965	15,161
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to improve the level of service	113	-	-
- to replace existing assets	115	1,145	228
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(352)	(172)	(239)
Increase (decrease) of investments	(1,015)	1,379	347
Total application of capital funding	(1,139)	2,352	336
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	17,599	12,613	14,825
Surplus/(deficit) of funding	-	-	-
Depreciation on council assets	311	395	596

¹This includes revenue from the territorial authorities to fund the amalgamated regional emergency management group.

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

For more information on the revenue and financing mechanisms applicable to this group of activities, please refer to Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

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Regional Strategy and Partnerships Prospective Funding Information
For the year ending 30 June

	2022/23 Plan \$000s	2021/22 LTP \$000s	2022/23 LTP \$000s
Sources of operating funding			
Regional economic development	3,272	4,693	4,761
Emergency management	5,136	4,805	4,608
Democratic services	3,173	2,642	2,863
Relationships with mana whenua and Māori	4,780	2,743	2,782
Regional transport and planning programmes	6,842	5,309	6,560
Regional integrated planning ¹	3,432	4,105	3,731
Climate change	1,176	1,128	1,418
Total operating funding	27,811	25,424	26,724
Applications of operating funding			
Regional economic development	4,851	4,691	4,761
Emergency management	5,101	4,735	4,572
Democratic services	3,374	2,521	3,060
Relationships with mana whenua and Māori	4,882	2,741	2,781
Regional transport and planning programmes	19,693	15,818	18,588
Regional integrated planning	4,447	4,685	4,858
Climate change	3,062	2,845	2,929
Total operating funding	45,410	38,037	41,549
Capital expenditure			
Capital Project Expenditure	113	1,000	112
Plant and Equipment	17	45	17
Vehicles	98	100	99
Total Capital Expenditure	228	1,145	228

¹Regional integrated planning includes the rates and expenditure associated with the Warm Greater Wellington Program. Only ratepayers participating in the scheme are charge a rate to recover the costs of the scheme.

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

For more information on the revenue and financing mechanisms applicable to this group of activities, please refer to Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

Ngā Puna Wai | Water Supply

Activities of this group:

- Bulk Water Supply

These activities contribute to our Community Outcomes by:

- **Thriving environment** – Water supply is respectful to the environment that we live in.
- **Connected communities** – The region has sufficient water supply that is of high quality and safe.
- **Resilient future** – Bulk water supply is sustainable to the community as our environment changes.

Greater Wellington is responsible for collecting, treating, and distributing safe and healthy drinking water to Wellington, Hutt, Upper Hutt, and Porirua City councils. This work is carried out for Greater Wellington by Wellington Water Limited, a joint council-owned water management company.

What we are planning to deliver in 2022/23:

Wells network mahi	Condition assessments and programme of works continue on existing water bores to support the entire wells network.
Kaitoke main (Silverstream Bridge) replacement	The replacement of the pipe across the Hutt River at Silverstream which supplies treated water to Porirua City and North Wellington to reduce its risk of failure and improve its resilience. In 2022/23 we will continue with Stage 1 Eastern Hutt Road which commenced in March 2022. Stage 2 Kingsley Main project will go through redesign iterations for the stream crossings required. We will complete the design engineering for Stages 3 and 4 allowing a preferred contractor to be tendered for and awarded.
Kaitoke Flume Bridge replacement	The replacement of the pipe bridge supplying raw water to the Te Marua Water Treatment Plant to enhance its earthquake resilience. In 2022/23 we will begin construction strengthening earlier than planned due to early arrival of materials allowing the mahi to commence.
Te Marua Water Treatment Plant capacity optimisation	The upgrade the Te Marua Water Treatment Plant to maximise its hydraulic capacity under all raw water quality conditions. In 2022/23 we will continue our procurement phase for Te Marua. This mahi will upgrade the plant to increase capacity to 140 mega litres and resolve treatment risks.
Fluoridation of our Water Supply	In 2022/23 we will return fluoride to the water supply at our Te Marua and Gear Island Water Treatment Plants and ensure consistent fluoridation in the drinking water. The approach will be in two stages, with Stage 1 focusing on returning fluoridation to the areas currently not receiving any in the water supply, and Stage 2 focusing on resiliency across the entire network and adherence to new Ministry of Health guidelines introduced 1 July 2022.

Changes since our 2021-31 LTP

Since the adoption of the 2021-31 LTP the costs associated with two of our bulk water supply network resiliency projects have become clearer and are more than was originally budgeted for:

- The Kaitoke main (Silverstream Bridge) replacement project faces cost increases of \$51m spread over Years Two, Three, and Four of the 2021-31 LTP.
- The Kaitoke Flume Bridge replacement project faces cost increases of \$37m spread over Years Two, Three, and Four of the 2021-31 LTP.

These projects are funded through a water levy charged to territorial authorities, rather than through Greater Wellington's rates.

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There have been no changes to the set of performance measures for 2022/23 from what is published in the 2021-31 LTP.

Refer to pages 88-98 of the 2021-31 LTP for a full set of projects, programmes, performance measures and targets for the Ngā Puna Wai | Water Supply Activity Group.

Attachment 1 to Report 22.273

Water Supply Prospective Funding Impact Statement

For the year ending 30 June

	2022/23 Plan \$000s	2021/22 LTP \$000s	2022/23 LTP \$000s
Sources of operating funding			
Interest and dividends from investments	266	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts ¹	42,377	39,881	43,284
Total operating funding	42,643	39,881	43,284
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	27,568	23,863	25,564
Finance costs	5,749	5,001	5,454
Internal charges and overheads applied	2,526	2,831	2,914
Total operating funding	35,843	31,695	33,932
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	6,800	8,186	9,352
Sources of capital funding			
Increase (decrease) in debt	72,661	29,931	32,571
Lump sum contributions	-	5,000	-
Total sources of capital funding	72,661	34,931	32,571
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to improve the level of service	34,505	12,976	14,217
- to replace existing assets	42,090	22,271	24,763
Increase (decrease) of investments	2,866	7,870	2,943
Total application of capital funding	79,461	43,117	41,923
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	(6,800)	(8,186)	(9,352)
Surplus/(deficit) of funding	-	-	-
Depreciation on council assets	16,154	16,369	17,055
Water supply levy	42,069	39,319	42,674

¹This includes the Water supply levy charged to Wellington, Upper Hutt, Hutt, and Porirua city councils

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

For more information on the revenue and financing mechanisms applicable to this group of activities, please refer to Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

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Water Supply Funding Prospective Funding Information

For the year ending 30 June

	2022/23 Plan \$000s	2021/22 LTP \$000s	2022/23 LTP \$000s
Sources of operating funding			
Water Supply	42,643	39,881	43,284
Total operating funding	42,643	39,881	43,284
Applications of operating funding			
Water Supply	35,843	31,695	33,932
Total operating funding	35,843	31,695	33,932
Capital expenditure			
Water treatment plants	27,081	10,579	16,886
Pipelines	47,255	14,326	15,726
Pump Stations	918	440	3,275
Reservoirs	204	470	810
Monitoring and Control	1,081	1,129	1,076
Other	-	8,246	1,149
Capital project expenditure	76,539	35,190	38,922
Plant and Equipment	56	57	57
Total Capital Expenditure	76,595	35,247	38,979

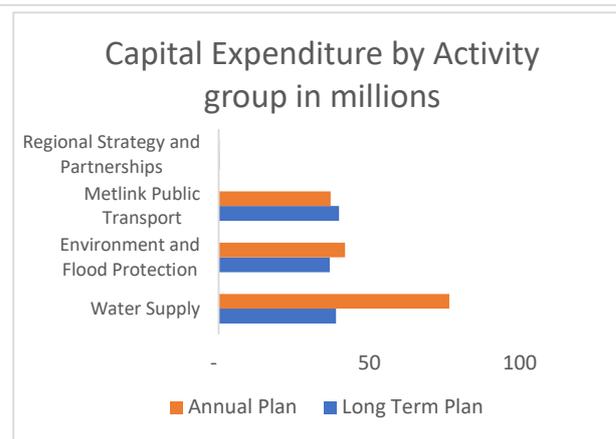
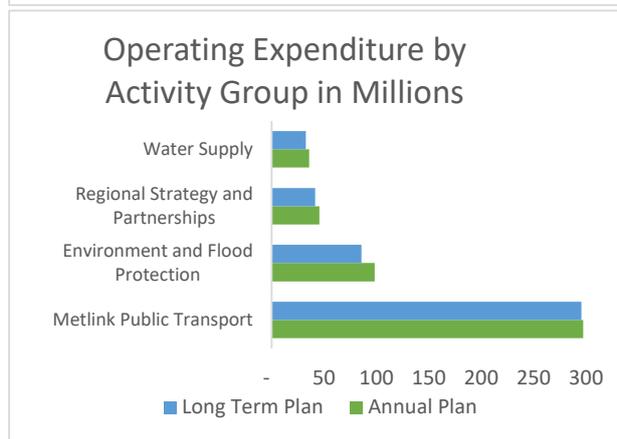
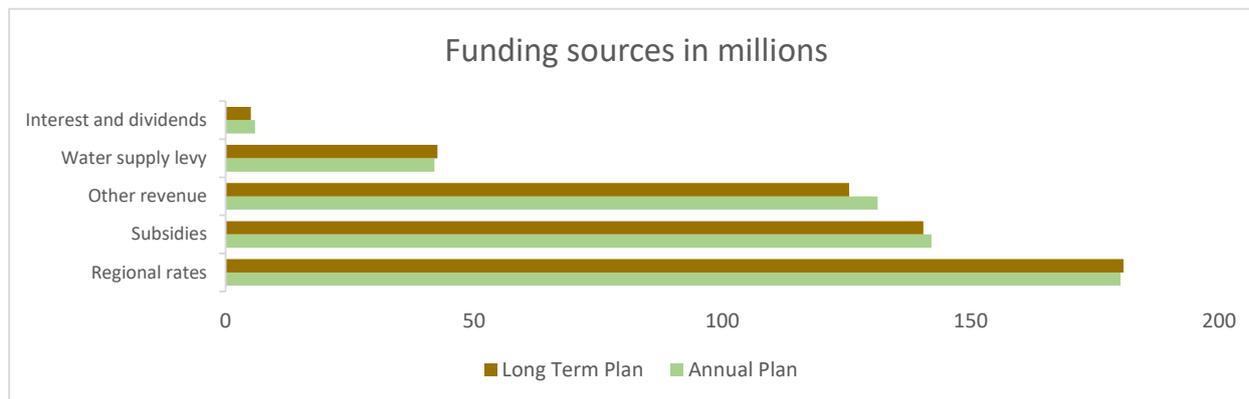
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For more information on the revenue and financing mechanisms applicable to this group of activities, please refer to Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

He pūrongo pūtea | Financial Information

He pūrongo pūtea | Finances at a glance



Funding and operating expenditure has mostly stayed in line with the 2021-31 LTP except for Environment and Flood Protection, which has added the Predator Free Wellington program which is offset by additional revenue (other revenue).

The capital program is staying very close to the 2021-31 LTP with the exception being an additional \$36.3M of projects added to Water Supply, refer to page 29.

Major projects starting or in progress during 2022-23:
 RiverLink (2022-2029 \$247 million)
 Renewal and upgrade of critical drinking water assets (2021-2031 \$300 million)
 Let's Get Wellington Moving (2023-2031 \$295 million)
 Electrification of Public Transport fleet (2023-2031 \$1.1 billion)

Debt
 Debt levels and interest costs are staying well below the benchmarks set in the LTP.
 An **additional \$154M of debt** is planned to be borrowed during the 2022/23 year which is the primary funder of the capital program.
 As part of the RiverLink project we will draw down on the **\$227m of Green Loans** approved by the Local Government Funding Agency under the Climate Change Adaptation category.

Revenue and Financing Policy

Our revised Revenue and Financing Policy⁶ was consulted on in April 2022. The policy sets out how the activities of our LTP are paid for, using a variety of funding methods such as general rates, targeted rates, fixed rates and more. The changes to this Policy will not impact the 2022/23 Annual Plan Budget but it will change the distribution of who pays what. These changes were endorsed by Council in June 2022 and will be applied through Annual Plan 2022/23 onwards.

⁶ [Greater Wellington Regional Council — Supporting Policies \(gw.govt.nz\)](https://www.gw.govt.nz/supporting-policies/)

He whakapae matua me ngā tūraru | Significant forecasting assumptions and risks

With any financial forecasting, a number of assumptions must be made. The assumptions used in the preparation of this Plan are largely the same as those contained in the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan except for the interest rate assumption which has increased to 3.2 percent and salary inflation assumption which has increased to 4.5 percent.

For all further assumptions and risks, refer to pages 174-184 of the 2021-31 Long Term Plan.

For accounting policies, refer to pages 185-195 of the 2021-31 Long Term Plan.

He putunga tauākī pūtea | Total Council financial statements

Prospective Statement of Revenue and Expenses

For the year ending 30 June

	2022/23 Plan \$'000s	2021/22 LTP \$'000s	2022/23 LTP \$'000s
Operating Revenue			
General rates	73,338	63,113	70,538
Targeted rates	106,837	98,541	110,241
Regional rates	180,175	161,654	180,779
Water supply levy	42,069	39,319	42,674
Government subsidies	112,784	109,964	112,374
Transport improvement grants	29,347	18,795	28,132
Interest and dividends	5,950	4,930	5,084
Other operating revenue	131,288	126,234	125,514
Total operating revenue and gains	501,613	460,896	494,557
Operating Expenditure			
Employee benefits	75,305	64,146	63,648
Grants and subsidies	242,387	224,956	239,811
Finance expenses	22,818	19,942	19,737
Depreciation and amortisation	30,109	30,546	33,300
Other operating expenses	138,527	115,812	122,677
Total operating expenditure	509,146	455,403	479,173
Operating surplus/(deficit) before other items and tax	(7,533)	5,493	15,384
Other fair value changes	11,037	14,110	13,036
Operating surplus / (deficit) after tax	3,504	19,603	28,420
Other comprehensive revenue and expenses			
Increases / (decreases) in revaluations	10,524	-	124,332
Total comprehensive income	14,028	19,603	152,752

All figures on this page exclude GST.

Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity

As at 30 June

	2022/23 Plan \$000s	2021/22 LTP \$000s	2022/23 LTP \$000s
Total opening ratepayers' funds	1,243,848	1,180,576	1,200,180
Total comprehensive income	14,028	19,604	152,752
Movement in ratepayers funds for year	14,028	19,604	152,752
Closing ratepayers' funds	1,257,876	1,200,180	1,352,932
Components of ratepayers' funds			
Opening accumulated funds	330,073	358,724	383,425
Total comprehensive income	14,028	19,604	152,752
Movements in other reserves	(3,893)	5,097	(119,985)
Movement in accumulated funds for year	10,135	24,701	32,767
Closing accumulated funds	340,208	383,425	416,192
Opening other reserves	34,854	38,943	33,846
Movements in other reserves	(6,631)	(5,097)	(4,347)
Movement in other reserves for year	(6,631)	(5,097)	(4,347)
Closing other reserves	28,223	33,846	29,499
Opening asset revaluation reserves	878,921	783,917	783,917
Movements in revaluation reserve	10,524	-	124,332
Movement in asset revaluation reserve for year	10,524	-	124,332
Closing asset revaluation reserve	889,445	783,917	908,249
Closing ratepayers' funds	1,257,876	1,201,188	1,353,940

Prospective Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June

	2022/23 Plan \$'000	2021/22 LTP \$'000	2022/23 LTP \$'000
ASSETS			
Cash and other equivalents	20,370	21,012	25,368
Investments (current)	97,894	30,313	30,615
Other current assets	53,219	100,080	100,426
Current assets	171,483	151,405	156,410
Investments (non-current)	70,306	116,973	121,350
Investment in subsidiary	339,149	321,489	339,513
Property, plant and equipment	1,564,360	1,372,139	1,581,827
Non-current assets	1,973,815	1,810,601	2,042,690
Total assets	2,145,298	1,962,006	2,199,100
RATEPAYERS' FUNDS			
Retained earnings	340,208	383,425	416,192
Reserves	917,668	817,763	937,748
Total ratepayers' funds	1,257,876	1,201,188	1,353,940
LIABILITIES			
Debt (current)	138,850	111,606	131,688
Other current liabilities	81,123	69,092	73,197
Current liabilities	219,973	180,698	204,885
Debt (non-current)	644,585	580,120	640,274
Other non-current liabilities	22,864	-	-
Non-current liabilities	667,449	580,120	640,274
Total liabilities	887,422	760,818	845,159
Total equity and liabilities	2,145,298	1,962,006	2,199,099

All figures on this page exclude GST.

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Prospective Statement of Cashflows
For the year ending 30 June

	2022/23 Plan \$000s	2021/22 LTP \$000s	2022/23 LTP \$000s
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash is provided from:			
Regional rates	180,175	161,654	180,779
Water supply levy	42,069	39,319	42,674
Government subsidies	142,131	128,759	140,506
Interest and dividends	5,950	4,930	5,084
Fees, charges and other revenue	132,330	126,234	125,514
	502,655	460,896	494,557
Cash is disbursed to:			
Interest	22,769	19,942	19,737
Payments to suppliers and employees	447,589	404,613	421,862
	470,358	424,555	441,599
Net cashflow from operating activities	32,296	36,341	52,958
Cashflow from investing activities			
Cash is provided from:			
Investment withdrawals	2,495	321	381
Sale of property, plant and equipment	374	6,120	480
	2,869	6,441	861
Cash is applied to:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	158,797	91,185	119,300
Investment additions	29,931	31,154	23,434
	188,728	122,339	142,734
Net cashflow from investing activities	(185,859)	(115,898)	(141,873)
Cashflow from financing activities			
Cash is provided from:			
Loan funding ¹	183,962	114,489	135,184
Cash is applied to:			
Debt repayments	30,000	34,569	41,912
Net cashflow from financing activities	153,962	79,920	93,272
Net increase / (decrease) is cash and cash equivalents	399	363	4,357
Opening cash and cash equivalents	19,971	20,649	21,012
Closing cash and cash equivalents	20,370	21,012	25,369

¹ Greater Wellington now fully funds some public transport improvement expenditure at the time the expense is incurred and recovers a share of the debt servicing costs from Waka Kotahi / NZ Transport Agency.

All figures on this statement exclude GST.

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Prospective Funding Impact Statement
For the year ending 30 June

	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23
	Plan	LTP	LTP
	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, uniform annual general charge, rates penalties	73,338	63,115	70,538
Targeted rates	106,837	98,541	110,241
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	112,784	109,964	112,374
Fees and charges	109,431	100,714	104,568
Interest and dividends from investments	5,950	4,930	5,084
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts ¹	63,926	64,839	63,620
Total operating funding	472,266	442,103	466,425
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	456,211	404,976	426,218
Finance costs	22,769	19,942	19,737
Total operating funding	478,980	424,918	445,955
Surplus/(deficit) of operating funding	(6,714)	17,185	20,470
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	29,347	18,795	28,132
Increase (decrease) in debt	153,962	74,822	88,925
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	374	321	381
Total sources of capital funding	183,683	93,938	117,438
Application of capital funding			
Capital expenditure:			
- to improve the level of service	77,432	45,785	54,669
- to replace existing assets	81,365	45,037	64,284
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(7,091)	(5,097)	(4,347)
Increase (decrease) of investments	25,263	25,398	23,302
Total application of capital funding	176,969	111,123	137,908
Surplus/(deficit) of capital funding	6,714	(17,185)	(20,470)
Surplus/(deficit) of funding	-	-	-
Depreciation on council assets	30,109	30,546	33,300
Water supply levy	42,069	39,319	42,674

¹ This includes the Water supply levy charged to Wellington, Hutt, Upper Hutt and Porirua city councils.

This statement is not an income statement. It excludes all non-cash transactions such as depreciation and valuations.

All figures on this statement exclude GST.

Ko ngā pūtea penapena | Financial Reserves

We have two types of Council created reserves, which are monies set aside by the Council for a specific purpose:

- Retained earnings – any surplus or deficit not transferred to a special reserve is aggregated into retained earnings.
- Other reserves – any surplus or deficit or specific rate set aside or utilised by council for a specific purpose. Reserves are not separately held in cash and funds are managed as part of Greater Wellington’s treasury risk management policy.

Other reserves are split into four categories:

- Area of Benefit reserves – any targeted rate funding surplus or deficit is held to fund future costs for that area.
- Contingency reserves – funds that are set aside to smooth the impact of costs associated with specific unforeseen events.
- Special reserves – funds that are set aside to smooth the costs of irregular expenditure.
- Re-budgeted reserves – expenditure that has been rated for in one year when the project will not be completed until the following year.

Reserves Report as at budget year ending 30 June 2022

Area of benefit reserves	Purpose of the fund	Opening Balance \$000s	Deposits \$000s	Withdrawals \$000s	Closing Balance \$000s
Council Created Reserves					
Regional parks reserve	Any funding surplus or deficit relating to the provision of regional parks is used only on subsequent regional parks expenditure.	59	1	-	60
Public transport reserve	Any funding surplus or deficit relating to the provision of public transport services is used only on subsequent public transport expenditure.	8,239	125	(4,267)	4,097
Transport planning reserve	Any funding surplus or deficit relating to the provision of public transport planning services is used only on subsequent public transport planning expenditure.	290	5	-	295
WRS reserve	Any funding surplus or deficit relating to the Wellington Regional Strategy implementation is used only on subsequent Wellington Regional Strategy expenditure.	545	2	-	547
Iwi reserve	Any funding surplus or deficit relating to the provision of iwi project fund is used only on subsequent iwi project funding expenditure.	83	1	-	84
WREMO reserve	Contributions by other Local Authorities to run the WREMO.	134	-	-	134
Catchment scheme reserves	Any funding surplus or deficit relating to the provision of flood protection and catchment management schemes is used only on subsequent flood protection and catchment management expenditure.	8,613	937	(683)	8,867

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Land management reserves	Any funding surplus or deficit relating to the provision of targeted land management schemes is used only on subsequent land management expenditure.	1,843	219	(390)	1,672
Contingency reserves					
Environmental legal reserve	To manage the variation in legal costs associated with resource consents and enforcement.	7	-	-	7
Flood contingency reserves	To help manage the costs for the repair of storm damage throughout the region.	3,154	49	-	3,203
Rural fire reserve	To help manage the costs of rural fire equipment.	82	1	-	83
Special reserves					
Election reserve	To manage the variation in costs associated with the election cycle.	430	77	(320)	187
Corporate systems reserve	To manage the variation in costs associated with key IT infrastructure and software.	1,024	16	-	1,040
Long Term Plan reserves	To manage variation in costs associated with Long Term Plan process.	551	169	-	720
Masterton Building Reserve	To manage future fitout cost of the new Masterton Building.	6	-	-	6
Wellington Analytics Reserve	Contribution by other local authorities for set up costs.	122	2	-	124
General Reserve	To manage variation in costs associated with new initiative projects.	8,965	137	(2,704)	7,315
Re-budget reserves					
Re-budgeted reserve	Expenditure that has been rated for in 2021/22 when the project will not be completed until 2022/23.	707	-	(2)	705
Total Reserve Balances		34,854	1,735	(8,366)	28,223

All figures on this statement exclude GST.

Ko te whakapuakanga ā-tau ki te tau mutunga 30 o Pipiri 2023 | Annual Plan Disclosure Statement for year ending 30 June 2023

What is the purpose of this statement?

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

The council is required to include this statement in its annual plan in accordance with the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (the regulations).

Benchmark		Limit	Planned	Met
Rates affordability benchmark				
• Income	Limit on rates	222.55M	180.18M	Yes
• Increases	Limit on rates increases per average property	\$100.00	\$72.02	Yes
Debt affordability benchmark				
	Debt balance	295%	153%	Yes
Balanced budget benchmark				
		100%	98.5%	No ¹
Essential services benchmark				
	Capital expenditure/depreciation	100%	488%	Yes
Debt servicing benchmark				
		20%	4.55%	Yes

¹The Balanced Budget benchmark is not planned to be met in the 2022/23 Financial year due to operating expenditure which is debt or reserve funded. The expenditure is significant one-off projects that met the criteria set out in the Revenue and Financing policy to be reserve or debt funded.

Ko ngā mōhiohio Reti | Rating Base Information

The Council is required to state in its Annual Plan the projected rating base within the region at the end of the preceding financial year.

Project rating base for 2022/23

Rating units	209,464
Capital value	\$253.2b
Land value	\$124.2b

He whakarāpopoto reti me ngā utu | Summary of Rates and Levies

Rates for Greater Wellington are mostly allocated to ratepayers on the basis of their capital values. Within the region, different territorial authorities undertake general revaluations at different times. To equalise the values, each year Council gets Quotable Value or another registered valuer to estimate the projected valuations of all the rateable land in the districts within the region. This means that rates are assessed on a consistent valuation basis, regardless of the timing of individual territorial authority revaluations.

The summary information in this section should be read in conjunction with the Funding Impact Statement and the Revenue and Financing Policy.

This table shows the rates and levies for Greater Wellington in 2022/23 with the changes from last year 2021/22. Rates comprise the general rate and various targeted rates. Greater Wellington also charges a water supply levy directly to the four shareholding councils, and they set their own rates to cover the cost of this levy.

The total rate increase in regional rates for 2022/23 is in line with the 2021-31 Long Term Plan at 12.27 percent. The water supply levy, which is charged to the four metropolitan city councils is proposed to increase by 6.99 percent in 2022/23. When the water supply levy is included, Greater Wellington Regional Council's overall increase is 11.20 percent.

Summary of rates and levies

	2021/22 LTP \$000s	2022/23 Plan \$000s	Change \$000s	Change %
General rates				
Catchment Management (excluding forests)	26,586	29,269	2,683	10.09%
Other	27,772	35,315	7,544	27.16%
Strategy Group	8,756	8,754	(2)	(0.02%)
General rate	63,113	73,338	10,225	
Targeted rates				
Region wide targeted rates ¹				
River management rate	6,796	7,875	1,078	
Public transport rate	81,810	90,658	8,848	
Economic development rate	4,691	4,621	(70)	
Specific area targeted rates:				
Pest management rate	667	-	(667)	
South Wairarapa district – river rates	100	101	1	
Wairarapa scheme and stopbank rates	1,609	1,681	72	
Total targeted rates²	95,673	104,936	9,263	
Total regional rates	158,786	178,274	19,488	12.3%
Water supply levy	39,319	42,069	2,750	7.0%
Total regional rates and levies	198,105	220,342	22,238	11.2%
Warm Greater Wellington rates ³	2,869	1,938		
Total rates and levies	200,973	222,280		

¹ Region-wide rates are charged to all ratepayers in the region. They exclude targeted rates for Wairarapa river and drainage schemes, and "Warm Greater Wellington", because those rates only apply to highly specific ratepayers in those work programmes.

² This total excludes "Warm Greater Wellington" targeted rates because they only apply to ratepayers who participate in the scheme.

Attachment 1 to Report 22.273

³The Warm Greater Wellington scheme assists regional ratepayers to insulate their homes. Only ratepayers who participate in the scheme are charged this rate.

All figures on this page exclude GST

Impact on each City and District

Rates increases vary among cities and districts because of differing equalised capital values. Targeted rates are applied according to the Revenue and Financing policy. The next page shows the different rates paid in each city and district.

Impact on each city and district				
	2021/22	2022/23		
	LTP	Plan	Change	Change
	\$000s	\$000s	\$000s	%
Region-wide rates¹				
Wellington city	81,930	92,548	10,618	12.96%
Hutt city	28,952	32,814	3,862	13.34%
Upper Hutt city	10,886	12,015	1,129	10.37%
Porirua city	12,037	13,173	1,137	9.44%
Kāpiti Coast district	13,695	15,887	2,192	16.00%
Masterton district	4,178	4,721	543	13.00%
Carterton district	1,758	2,030	271	15.44%
South Wairarapa district	2,969	3,297	328	11.07%
Tararua district	6	6	1	13.40%
Total region-wide rates	156,410	176,491	20,081	12.80%
Specific area targeted rates				
Pest management rate	667	-	(667)	(100.03%)
South Wairarapa district – river rates	100	101	1	1.00%
Wairarapa scheme and stopbank rates	1,609	1,681	72	4.48%
Total regional rates	158,786	178,274	19,488	12.27%
Water supply levy				
Wellington City Council	20,053	21,455	1,402	6.99%
Hutt City Council	10,368	11,094	725	6.99%
Upper Hutt City Council	4,274	4,573	299	6.99%
Porirua City Council	4,624	4,947	323	6.99%
Water supply levy	39,319	42,069	2,750	6.99%
Total regional rates and levies²	198,105	220,342	22,238	11.2%
Warm Wellington rate ³	2,869	1,938		
Total rates and levies	200,973	222,280		

¹Region-wide rates are charged to all ratepayers in the region. They exclude targeted rates Wairarapa river and drainage schemes, and "Warm Greater Wellington", because those rates only apply to highly specific ratepayers in those work programmes.

²This total excludes "Warm Greater Wellington" targeted rates because they only apply to ratepayers who participate in the scheme.

³The Warm Greater Wellington scheme assists regional ratepayers to insulate their homes. Only ratepayers who participate in the scheme are charged this rate.

All figures on this page exclude GST

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Residential region-wide rates

Region-wide rates are charged to all ratepayers in the region. They exclude targeted rates for Wairarapa river and drainage schemes, and "Warm Greater Wellington", because those rates only apply to highly specific ratepayers in those work programmes.

Average value of residential property in each city or district	2021/22	2022/23
Wellington city	\$801,940	\$1,269,140
Hutt city	\$631,058	\$632,628
Upper Hutt city	\$587,877	\$587,865
Porirua city	\$677,462	\$671,620
Kāpiti Coast district excl Ōtaki	\$744,876	\$746,864
Ōtaki rating area	\$514,758	\$517,959
Masterton district	\$476,774	\$480,729
Carterton district	\$502,443	\$507,132
South Wairarapa district	\$602,735	\$608,575

2022/23 residential region-wide rates, for an average value residential property														
	General rate		River management rate		Public transport rate		Stadium purposes rate		Remission of rates		Economic development rate		Total region-wide rates	
	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23
Wellington city	\$330.73	\$400.91	\$0.71	\$0.70	\$325.60	\$407.63	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16.10	\$17.25	\$673.14	\$826.49
Hutt city	\$275.11	\$319.38	\$108.25	\$127.32	\$313.04	\$335.56	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16.10	\$17.25	\$712.50	\$799.51
Upper Hutt city	\$259.08	\$297.74	\$62.66	\$65.58	\$310.00	\$321.43	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16.10	\$17.25	\$647.84	\$702.00
Porirua city	\$286.31	\$324.95	\$3.04	\$2.42	\$347.44	\$353.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16.10	\$17.25	\$652.89	\$698.14
Kāpiti Coast district excl Ōtaki	\$288.49	\$329.08	\$55.93	\$65.71	\$259.50	\$307.18	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16.10	\$17.25	\$620.02	\$719.22
Ōtaki rating area	\$199.36	\$228.22	\$38.65	\$45.57	\$113.01	\$119.66	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16.10	\$17.25	\$367.12	\$410.70
Masterton district	\$185.34	\$205.23	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$77.01	\$92.33	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16.10	\$17.25	\$278.45	\$314.81
Carterton district	\$195.24	\$225.43	\$3.93	\$3.95	\$93.96	\$108.71	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16.10	\$17.25	\$309.23	\$355.34
South Wairarapa district	\$231.66	\$258.89	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$122.55	\$130.92	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16.10	\$17.25	\$370.31	\$407.06

All figures on this page include GST

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2022/23 residential region-wide rates per \$100k of valued residential property												
	General rate		River management rate		Public transport rate		Stadium purposes rate		Remission of rates		Total region-wide rates excl economic development rate	
	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22	2022/23
Wellington city	\$41.24	\$31.59	\$0.09	\$0.06	\$40.60	\$32.12	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$81.93	\$63.76
Hutt city	\$43.60	\$50.49	\$17.15	\$20.12	\$49.60	\$53.04	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$110.35	\$123.65
Upper Hutt city	\$44.07	\$50.65	\$10.66	\$11.16	\$52.73	\$54.68	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$107.46	\$116.48
Porirua city	\$42.26	\$48.38	\$0.45	\$0.36	\$51.29	\$52.64	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$94.00	\$101.38
Kāpiti Coast district excl Ōtaki	\$38.73	\$44.06	\$7.51	\$8.80	\$34.84	\$41.13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$81.08	\$93.99
Ōtaki rating area	\$38.73	\$44.06	\$7.51	\$8.80	\$21.95	\$23.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$68.19	\$75.96
Masterton district	\$38.87	\$42.69	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16.15	\$19.21	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$55.03	\$61.90
Carterton district	\$38.86	\$44.45	\$0.78	\$0.78	\$18.70	\$21.44	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$58.34	\$66.67
South Wairarapa district	\$38.43	\$42.54	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20.33	\$21.51	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$58.77	\$64.05

All figures on this page include GST

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Average rates for each area and category

These tables show the region-wide rates that are charged to all ratepayers in the region. They exclude targeted rates for Wairarapa river and drainage schemes, and "Warm Greater Wellington", because those rates only apply to highly specific ratepayers in those work programmes.

Residential, including GST	Average capital value	Increase		Rates 2022/23	Rates per week	% Increase
		in 2022/23	Increase per week			
Wellington city	\$1,269,140	\$153	\$2.95	\$826	\$15.89	22.8%
Hutt city	\$632,628	\$87	\$1.67	\$800	\$15.38	12.2%
Upper Hutt city	\$587,865	\$54	\$1.04	\$702	\$13.50	8.4%
Porirua city	\$671,620	\$45	\$0.87	\$698	\$13.43	6.9%
Kāpiti Coast district excl Ōtaki	\$746,864	\$99	\$1.91	\$719	\$13.83	16.0%
Ōtaki rating area	\$517,959	\$44	\$0.84	\$411	\$7.90	11.9%
Masterton district	\$480,729	\$36	\$0.70	\$315	\$6.05	13.1%
Carterton district	\$507,132	\$46	\$0.89	\$355	\$6.83	14.9%
South Wairarapa district	\$608,575	\$37	\$0.71	\$407	\$7.83	9.9%

These projected rates exclude the targeted river management rates that are not charged to all ratepayers

Rural, excluding GST	Average capital value	Increase		Rates 2022/23	Rates per week	% Increase
		in 2022/23	Increase per week			
Wellington city	\$1,542,000	\$81	\$1.55	\$547	\$10.52	17.3%
Hutt city	\$883,000	\$79	\$1.52	\$660	\$12.68	13.6%
Upper Hutt city	\$881,000	\$51	\$0.99	\$594	\$11.42	9.5%
Porirua city	\$1,335,000	\$54	\$1.04	\$734	\$14.12	7.9%
Kāpiti Coast district	\$981,000	\$64	\$1.23	\$554	\$10.65	13.0%
Masterton district	\$989,000	\$34	\$0.66	\$461	\$8.87	8.0%
Carterton district	\$1,047,000	\$52	\$0.99	\$517	\$9.95	11.1%
South Wairarapa district	\$1,193,000	\$43	\$0.83	\$558	\$10.72	8.3%
Tararua district	\$1,598,000	\$75	\$1.43	\$643	\$12.37	13.1%

These projected rates exclude the targeted river management rates that are not charged to all ratepayers

Business, excluding GST	Average capital value	Increase		Rates 2022/23	Rates per week	% Increase
		in 2022/23	Increase per week			
Wellington city	\$3,533,000	\$329	\$6.33	\$2,771	\$53.29	13.5%
Wellington city - CBD	\$3,943,000	(\$225)	(\$4.33)	\$10,155	\$195.29	-2.2%
Hutt city	\$2,089,000	\$342	\$6.57	\$2,695	\$51.83	14.5%
Upper Hutt city	\$1,886,000	\$206	\$3.96	\$2,316	\$44.54	9.8%
Porirua city	\$1,748,000	\$145	\$2.79	\$1,901	\$36.55	8.3%
Kāpiti Coast district	\$1,363,000	\$215	\$4.14	\$1,369	\$26.33	18.7%
Masterton district	\$1,292,000	\$130	\$2.49	\$969	\$18.64	15.4%
Carterton district	\$567,000	\$75	\$1.45	\$454	\$8.73	19.9%
South Wairarapa district	\$912,000	\$89	\$1.71	\$700	\$13.47	14.5%

These projected rates exclude the targeted river management rates that are not charged to all ratepayers

Rates calculator 2022/23

Rates calculator – Residential region-wide¹ rates

To calculate region-wide rates for all property types, use the calculator on our website

<http://www.gw.govt.nz/regional-rates-calculator/>

Note: These calculations do not include GWRC targeted rates that are specific to individual properties, and they do not include rates set by city or district councils. Greater Wellington rates are set and assessed by Greater Wellington but are invoiced and collected by the relevant city and district Council within the region. This combined collection arrangement is cost effective and more convenient for ratepayers.

	2022/23 region-wide rates per \$100,000 of capital value		Enter the capital value of your property		Economic development rate		Indicative rates on your property for 2022/23
Wellington city	\$55.45	x	<input type="text"/>	÷ 100,000	+ \$15.00	=	<input type="text"/>
Hutt city	\$107.52	x	<input type="text"/>	÷ 100,000	+ \$15.00	=	<input type="text"/>
Upper Hutt city	\$101.29	x	<input type="text"/>	÷ 100,000	+ \$15.00	=	<input type="text"/>
Porirua city	\$88.16	x	<input type="text"/>	÷ 100,000	+ \$15.00	=	<input type="text"/>
Kāpiti Coast district excl Ōtaki	\$81.73	x	<input type="text"/>	÷ 100,000	+ \$15.00	=	<input type="text"/>
Ōtaki rating area	\$66.05	x	<input type="text"/>	÷ 100,000	+ \$15.00	=	<input type="text"/>
Masterton district	\$53.82	x	<input type="text"/>	÷ 100,000	+ \$15.00	=	<input type="text"/>
Carterton district	\$57.97	x	<input type="text"/>	÷ 100,000	+ \$15.00	=	<input type="text"/>
South Wairarapa district	\$55.70	x	<input type="text"/>	÷ 100,000	+ \$15.00	=	<input type="text"/>
Hutt city example	\$107.52		\$350,000	÷ 100,000	+ \$15.00	=	\$391.33

Includes GST @15%	\$450.03
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¹Region-wide rates are charged to all ratepayers in the region. They exclude targeted rates for Wairarapa river and drainage schemes, and "Warm Greater Wellington", because those rates only apply to highly specific ratepayers in those work programmes.

He Tauākī Pūtea mō ngā Hua | Funding impact statement

Rating mechanism:

This section sets out how Greater Wellington will set its rates for 2022/23. It explains the basis on which each ratepayer's rating liability will be assessed. More detail can be found in Greater Wellington's Revenue and Financing Policy.

Rate	Groups of activities funded	Funding mechanism	Valuation system	Matters for differentiation /categories of land	Calculation factor
<p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relationships with mana whenua - Emergency management - Democratic services - Regional initiative (Water Wairarapa) - Land management advice - Biodiversity management – Key Native Ecosystems programme - Biodiversity management – other activities - Regional predator control programme - Education: Enforce maritime safety regulations - Flood protection - Understanding flood risk <p>Part-General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional transport planning and programmes - Environmental science - State of Environment monitoring (90%) - Farm plans (30%) - Farm environment plans (50%) - Wellington Regional Erosion Control Initiative (30%) - Regional pest management plan (Up to 100%) - Navigational aids and communications service (40%) - Pollution clean-up (Up to 100%) - Maintaining flood protection and control works (Up to 50%) - Improving flood security (Up to 50%) - Wairarapa catchment schemes (Approx. 50%) - Parks (90%) 	Regional Strategy and Partnerships, Environment and Flood Protection	General	Capital value	<p>All rateable land. Wellington city differentiated by land use:</p> <p><i>Residential - 1</i> <i>Wellington CBD business - 1.7</i> <i>Business - 1.3</i> <i>Rural - 1</i></p>	Cents per dollar of rateable capital value

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Rate	Groups of activities funded	Funding mechanism	Valuation system	Matters for differentiation /categories of land	Calculation factor
Regional Economic Development	Regional Strategy and Partnerships	Capital value for all business and a fixed rate for residential and rural	Capital value for business N/A for residential and rural	Where the land is situated and the use to which the land is put Where the land is situated and the use to which the land is put	Cents per dollar of rateable capital value Fixed dollar amount per rating unit
Warm Greater Wellington	Regional Strategy and Partnerships	Targeted rate	N/A	Provision of service to the land	Extent of service provided calculated as a percentage of the service provided
Public Transport	Metlink Public Transport	Targeted differentials	Capital value	Calculated on ECV, with differentials based on land use, location and provision of service.	Cents per dollar of rateable capital value
Water Supply	Water Supply	Levy	Volumetric levy on the participating territorial authorities		
Flood Protection - Maintaining flood protection and control works - Improving flood security	Environment and Flood Protection	Targeted (+ Up to 50% general)	Capital value/land value	Where the land is situated	Cents per dollar of rateable capital value / land value
• River management	Environment and Flood Protection	Targeted (+ Up to 50% general)	Capital value/land value	Where the land is situated	Cents per dollar of rateable capital value / land value
• Wairarapa River management schemes (Lower valley and Waiohine – Excludes Upper Ruamahanga)	Environment and Flood Protection	Targeted (+ Up to 50% general)	N/A	Where the land is situated and/or the benefits accruing through the provision of services and in some cases use	Dollars per hectare in the area protected, or dollars per point attributed to each rating unit and in some cases a fixed charge per separately used or inhabited part (dwelling) ¹
• Wairarapa drainage schemes	Environment and Flood Protection	Targeted (+ Up to 50% general)	N/A	Where the land is situated	Dollars per hectare in the area protected

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Rate	Groups of activities funded	Funding mechanism	Valuation system	Matters for differentiation /categories of land	Calculation factor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te Kāuru catchment Waipoua, Waingawa, Ruamāhanga (Mt Bruce, Te Ore Ore, Gladstone), Whangaehu, Kopuaranga and Taueru 	Environment and Flood Protection	Targeted (+ Up to 50% general)	Capital Value	Where the land is situated	Cents per dollar of rateable capital value / land value
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waiōhine River stopbank 	Environment and Flood Protection	Targeted (+ Up to 50% general)	Capital Value	Where the land is situated	Cents per dollar of rateable capital value / land value
Wairarapa catchment schemes (Land Management)	Environment and Flood Protection	Targeted (+ Up to 50% general)	N/A	Where the land is situated and/or the benefits accruing through the provision of services and in some cases use	Dollars per hectare or cents per metre of river frontage in the area protected and in some cases a fixed charge per separately used or inhabited part (dwelling) and cents per dollar of rateable land value ¹

***Targeted rates** – For more detail about each activity within these Groups of Activities, refer to the Activities of Greater Wellington section of this plan

1. "Separately used or inhabited part" (dwelling) includes any part of a 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 separately used or inhabited part of the rating unit must be capable of actual habitation, or actual separate use. To avoid 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 separately used or inhabited part (dwelling).

Public Transport Differentials

The following differentials across the Wellington region are designed to ensure that different property rating types pay an equitable share of the increased cost of providing services in 2022/23.

Location	Description	Differential on the value for 2022/23
Residential (excluding Wairarapa and Ōtaki)	As in Category 1 (2021-31 LTP)	1
Residential (Wairarapa and Ōtaki)		0.5
Wellington CBD		7
Business (excluding Wairarapa)		1.4
Business (Wairarapa)		1
Rural		0.25

Differential on the general rate

As outlined in the introduction of this Plan, Greater Wellington has differential factors to the general rate within Wellington City.

The objective of the differential is to address the impact of the allocation of rates within Wellington city in accordance with s101 (3) (b) of the Local Government Act.

The following differentials within Wellington City are designed to ensure that different property rating types pay an equitable share of the increased cost of providing services in 2022/23.

Residential	1
Wellington CBD	1.7
Business	1.3
Rural	1

The general rate for the other districts within the region is undifferentiated and rated at base category.

Estimate of projected valuation

Greater Wellington uses an estimate of projected valuation under section 131 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to recognise that valuation dates vary across the region.

Uniform annual general charge

Greater Wellington Regional Council does not set a Uniform Annual General Charge.

Lump sum contributions

Except as to a discretion to accept lump sum contributions for Warm Wellington rates, the Council will not invite lump sum contributions in respect of any targeted rates.

Ko ngā momo Reti | Rates categories

Each rating unit is allocated to a differential rating category based upon location and/or land use for the purpose of calculating general rates or targeted rates based upon capital or land value. As Greater Wellington rates are invoiced and collected by each of the territorial authorities in the Wellington region, Greater Wellington is limited to using rating categories based on those used by each of the territorial authorities. Set out below are the definitions used to allocate rating units into rating categories.

Category 1 – Rates based on capital or land value

Location	Use	Description
Wellington city	Wellington CBD	All rating units classified as commercial, industrial and business properties within the downtown area boundary, currently shown on the Downtown Levy Area map of Wellington city. See map on page 76 for Wellington city downtown city centre business area.
	Wellington city business	All rating units classified as commercial, industrial and business properties in the rating information database for Wellington city outside the Downtown Levy Area map boundary
	Wellington city residential	All rating units classified as base (excluding rural and farm) in the rating information database for Wellington city
	Wellington city rural	All rating units sub-classified as rural or farm within the base category in the rating information database for Wellington city
Lower Hutt city	Lower Hutt city business	All rating units not classified as residential, rural or community facilities in the rating information database for Lower Hutt city
	Lower Hutt city residential	All rating units classified as residential or community facilities in the rating information database for Lower Hutt city
	Lower Hutt city rural	All rating units classified as rural in the rating information database for Lower Hutt city
Porirua city	Porirua city business	All rating units classified as business in the rating information database for Porirua city
	Porirua city residential	All rating units classified as residential in the rating information database for Porirua city
	Porirua city rural	All rating units classified as rural in the rating information database for Porirua city
Upper Hutt city	Upper Hutt city business	All rating units classified as business or utilities in the rating information database for Upper Hutt city
	Upper Hutt city residential	All rating units not classified as rural, business or utilities in the rating information database for Upper Hutt city
	Upper Hutt city rural	All rating units classified as rural in the rating information database for Upper Hutt city

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Kāpiti Coast district	Kāpiti Coast district business	All rating units used for a commercial, business, industrial purpose or utility network activity in the Kāpiti Coast district rating information database
	Kāpiti Coast district residential	All rating units located in the urban rating areas, except those properties which meet the classification of rural, commercial, business, industrial purpose or utility network activity in the Kāpiti Coast district rating information database
	Kāpiti Coast district rural	All rating units classified in the rural rating areas for the Kāpiti Coast district
Masterton district	Masterton district business	All rating units classified as non-residential urban in the Masterton district rating information database
	Masterton district residential	All rating units classified as urban residential in the Masterton district rating information database
	Masterton district rural	All rating units classified as rural in the rating information database for the Masterton district
Carterton district	Carterton district business	All rating units classified as urban commercial, urban industrial or urban smallholding – greater than one hectare in the Carterton district rating information database
	Carterton district residential	All rating units classified as urban residential in the Carterton district rating information database
	Carterton district rural	All rating units classified as rural in the rating information database for the Carterton district
South Wairarapa district	South Wairarapa district business	All rating units classified as commercial in the South Wairarapa district rating information database
	South Wairarapa district residential	All rating units classified as urban in the South Wairarapa district rating information database
	South Wairarapa district rural	All rating units classified as rural in the rating information database for the South Wairarapa district
	Greytown ward	All rating units classified in the rating area of the Greytown ward in the rating information database for the South Wairarapa district
	Greytown urban	All rating units classified in the urban area of Greytown in the rating information database for the South Wairarapa district. (Prefaced Nos 18400 and 18420)
	Featherston urban	All rating units classified in the urban area of Featherston in the rating information database for the South Wairarapa district. (Prefaced Nos 18440 and 18450)
Tararua district		All rating units within the Tararua district area are classified as being within the boundaries of the Wellington region

Category 1A – General rate Wellington City

The following differentials within Wellington City are designed to ensure that different property rating types pay an equitable share of the increased cost of providing services in 2022/23.

Location	Use	Description	Differential on the value for 2022/23
Wellington city	Wellington CBD	As in Category 1 above	1.7
	Wellington city business	As in Category 1 above	1.3
	Wellington city residential	As in Category 1 above	1
	Wellington city rural	As in Category 1 above	1

The general rate is undifferentiated for other districts within the region.

Category 2 – Public transport rate

Public transport is funded from a targeted rate, based on capital value, with differentials based on where the land is situated and the use to which the land is put. The table below shows the rates differentials to be applied in 2022/23 under the second year of the transition provisions in the Revenue and Financing policy.

Location	Use	Description	Differential on the value for 2022/23
Wellington city	Wellington CBD	As in Category 1 above	6.96
	Wellington city business	As in Category 1 above	1.28
	Wellington city residential	As in Category 1 above	0.94
	Wellington city rural	As in Category 1 above	0.24
Lower Hutt city	Lower Hutt city business	As in Category 1 above	1.40
	Lower Hutt city residential	As in Category 1 above	1.07
	Lower Hutt city rural	As in Category 1 above	0.27
Porirua city	Porirua city business	As in Category 1 above	1.44
	Porirua city residential	As in Category 1 above	1.11
	Porirua city rural	As in Category 1 above	0.28
Upper Hutt city	Upper Hutt city business	As in Category 1 above	1.43
	Upper Hutt city residential	As in Category 1 above	1.10
	Upper Hutt city rural	As in Category 1 above	0.28
Kāpiti Coast district	Kāpiti Coast district business	All rating units used for a commercial, business, industrial purpose or utility network activity in the Kāpiti Coast district rating information database	1.28
	Kāpiti Coast district residential excl Ōtaki	All rating units located in the urban rating areas except those properties which meet the classification of rural, commercial, business, industrial purpose, utility network activity or Ōtaki residential in the Kāpiti Coast District rating information database.	0.95
	Ōtaki rating area residential	All rating units located in the Ōtaki urban rating area except those properties which meet the classification of rural, commercial, business, industrial purpose, utility network activity or “Kāpiti Coast District Residential excluding Ōtaki” in the Kāpiti Coast District rating information database	0.53

Attachment 1 to Report 22.273

	Kāpiti Coast district rural	All rating units located in rural rating areas except those properties that meet the classification of commercial, business, industrial purpose, utility network or community activity in the Kāpiti Coast district rating information database	0.24
Masterton district	Masterton district business	All rating units classified as non-residential urban in the Masterton district rating information database	0.87
	Masterton district residential	All rating units classified as urban residential in the Masterton district rating information database	0.46
	Masterton district rural	As in Category 1 above	0.22
Carterton district	Carterton district business	All rating units classified as urban commercial, urban industrial or urban smallholding – greater than one hectare in the Carterton district rating information database	0.91
	Carterton district residential	All rating units classified as urban residential in the Carterton district rating information database	0.49
	Carterton district rural	As in Category 1 above	0.49
South Wairarapa district	South Wairarapa district business	All rating units classified as commercial in the South Wairarapa district rating information database	0.93
	South Wairarapa district residential	All rating units classified as urban in the South Wairarapa district rating information database	0.52
	South Wairarapa district rural	As in Category 1 above	0.23

Category 3 – Targeted Rates based on land area, provision of service, land use or location.

Some targeted rates (either in whole or part) are allocated to differential rating categories (based on the area of land, provision of service, the use to which the land is put, or the location of the land) for the purpose of calculating catchment scheme rates, drainage scheme rates and river management scheme rates.

Some schemes have an additional fixed charge per separate use or inhabited part.

Rating units subject to river management scheme rates are shown within an approved classification register for each scheme. For more information on whether your rating unit is allocated to one or more of these categories, please contact Greater Wellington's Masterton office.

Category 4 – Flood Protection – property rate for the Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme

The Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme is a targeted rate allocated according to extent of services received (as measured in a points system) and in some cases an additional fixed charge per separately used or inhabited part.

Rating units subject to this rate are shown within an approved classification register for each scheme. For more information on whether your rating unit is located in this area and for the points allocated to your property, please contact Greater Wellington's Masterton office.

Category 5 – Warm Greater Wellington rate

The Warm Greater Wellington rate is a targeted rate set on properties that have benefited from the installation of insulation provided by Greater Wellington in respect of the property. The rate is calculated as a percentage of the service amount until the service amount and the costs of servicing the service amount are recovered.

In the final year of payment, the rate may be the actual balance rather than a percentage of the service amount.

Category 6 – Wellington Regional Strategy rate

The Wellington Regional Strategy rate is a targeted rate allocated on a fixed-amount basis for residential and rural ratepayers, and capital value for businesses. For residential properties the fixed amount per rating unit is \$15 plus GST and rural properties \$15 plus GST. This rate funds the Wellington Regional Strategy activities including funding for WREDA, the region's economic development agency.

Location	Use	Description
Wellington city	Wellington CBD	As per differential category 1
	Wellington city business	As per differential category 1
	Wellington city residential	As per differential category 1
	Wellington city rural	As per differential category 1
Lower Hutt city	Lower Hutt city business	As per differential category 1
	Lower Hutt city residential	As per differential category 1
	Lower Hutt city rural	As per differential category 1
Porirua city	Porirua city business	As per differential category 1
	Porirua city residential	As per differential category 1
	Porirua city rural	As per differential category 1
Upper Hutt city	Upper Hutt city business	As per differential category 1
	Upper Hutt city residential	As per differential category 1
	Upper Hutt city rural	As per differential category 1
Kāpiti Coast district	Kāpiti Coast district business	As per differential category 1
	Kāpiti Coast district residential	As per differential category 1
	Kāpiti Coast district rural	As per differential category 1
Masterton district	Masterton district business	As per differential category 1
	Masterton district residential	As per differential category 1
	Masterton district rural	As per differential category 1
Carterton district	Carterton district business	As per differential category 1
	Carterton district residential	As per differential category 1
	Carterton district rural	As per differential category 1
South Wairarapa district	South Wairarapa district business	As per differential category 1
	South Wairarapa district residential	As per differential category 1
	South Wairarapa district rural	As per differential category 1
Tararua district		As per differential category 1

¹Separately used or inhabited part" (dwelling) includes any part of a 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 separately used or inhabited part of the rating unit must be capable of actual habitation, or actual separate use. To avoid 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 separately used or inhabited part (dwelling).

He tauākī pūtea mō ngā Reti | Rates funding impact statements

The table below outlines the impact of rates in your city district.

Please also visit our rates calculator webpage to assess the impact of rates on your individual property www.gw.govt.nz/regional-rates-calculator.

General rate	2022/23 Cents per \$ of rateable capital value	2022/23 Revenue required \$
Wellington city - CDB	0.04670	6,132,892
Wellington city - Business	0.03571	2,378,205
Wellington city - Residential	0.02747	25,726,497
Wellington city - Rural	0.02747	357,391
Hutt city	0.04390	12,788,945
Upper Hutt city	0.04410	5,160,804
Porirua city	0.04207	6,152,529
Kāpiti Coast district	0.03831	7,579,832
Masterton district	0.03712	3,262,323
Carterton district	0.03865	1,441,409
South Wairarapa district	0.03699	2,350,670
Tararua district	0.03932	6,281
Total general rate		73,337,780

Targeted rate River management rate based on capital value	2022/23 Cents per \$ of rateable capital value	2022/23 Revenue required \$
Wellington city	0.00005	55,131
Hutt city	0.01750	5,098,043
Upper Hutt city	0.00971	1,136,722
Porirua city	0.00031	45,883
Kāpiti Coast district	0.00765	1,513,487
Carterton district	0.00068	25,283
Total district-wide river management rate		7,874,549
Greytown ward	0.00872	98,710
Total river management rates based upon capital value		7,973,259

Targeted rate River management	2022/23 Cents per \$ of rateable land value	2022/23 Revenue required \$
Featherston urban: Donalds Creek Stopbank	0.00099	2,789
Total river management rates based upon land value		2,789
Total river management rates		7,976,048

Targeted rate Warm Greater Wellington Based on extent of service provided	2022/23 Percentage of service provided	2022/23 Revenue required \$
For any ratepayer that utilises the service	15.000%	1,937,525

All figures on this page exclude GST.

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Targeted rate Public transport rate	2022/23 Cents per \$ of rateable capital value	2022/23 Revenue required \$
Wellington city		
Wellington CBD	0.20594	27,047,320
Business	0.03780	2,517,183
Residential	0.02793	26,157,582
Rural	0.00700	91,135
Hutt city		
Business	0.06049	2,967,698
Residential	0.04612	10,994,852
Rural	0.01158	45,003
Upper Hutt city		
Business	0.06042	897,331
Residential	0.04757	4,326,126
Rural	0.01193	139,806
Porirua city		
Business	0.05954	833,671
Residential	0.04577	5,662,061
Rural	0.01150	98,053
Kāpiti Coast district		
Business	0.04830	857,757
Residential excl Otaki	0.03576	4,891,851
Residential Otaki rating area	0.02009	335,780
Rural	0.00898	238,667
Masterton district		
Business	0.03189	234,850
Residential	0.01670	681,441
Rural	0.00803	318,803
Carterton district		
Business	0.03445	46,131
Residential	0.01864	245,676
Rural	0.00866	197,292
South Wairarapa district		
Business	0.03384	97,204
Residential	0.01871	402,554
Rural	0.00850	332,651
Total public transport rate		90,658,480

*Hutt city refers to the local government administrative area of Lower Hutt City.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

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Targeted rate Economic development rate	\$ per rating unit	2022/23 Cents per \$ of rateable capital value	2022/23 Revenue required \$
Wellington city			
Wellington CBD		0.00487	640,169
Business		0.00487	324,627
Residential – per rating unit	\$15.00		1,106,940
Rural – per rating unit	\$15.00		12,660
Hutt city			
Business		0.00710	348,214
Residential – per rating unit	\$15.00		564,915
Rural – per rating unit	\$15.00		6,600
Upper Hutt city			
Business		0.00712	103,127
Residential – per rating unit	\$15.00		231,660
Rural – per rating unit	\$15.00		19,185
Porirua city			
Business		0.00680	95,246
Residential – per rating unit	\$15.00		276,285
Rural – per rating unit	\$15.00		9,585
Kāpiti Coast district			
Business		0.00619	110,003
Residential – per rating unit	\$15.00		320,610
Rural – per rating unit	\$15.00		38,820
Masterton district			
Business		0.00600	44,205
Residential – per rating unit	\$15.00		125,940
Rural – per rating unit	\$15.00		53,700
Carterton district			
Business		0.00625	8,368
Residential – per rating unit	\$15.00		37,815
Rural – per rating unit	\$15.00		27,885
South Wairarapa district			
Business		0.00598	17,179
Residential – per rating unit	\$15.00		51,705
Rural – per rating unit	\$15.00		45,045
Tararua district – per rating unit	\$15.00		135
Total economic development rate			4,620,623

*Hutt city refers to the local government administrative area of Lower Hutt City.

All figures on this page exclude GST.

Targeted rate River schemes rated using CV	2022/23 Cents per \$ of rateable capital value	2022/23 Revenue required \$
Te Kauru	0.00338	298,779
Waiohine FMP scheme (targeted portion only)	0.00087	9,691
Total River schemes rated using CV		308,471

All figures on this page exclude GST.

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Targeted rate		2022/23	2022/23
River management schemes 1		\$ per hectare	Revenue required \$
Waiohine Rural	A	48.85840	5,495
Waiohine Rural	B	40.71500	15,585
Waiohine Rural	C	32.57200	41,686
Waiohine Rural	D	24.42900	9,036
Waiohine Rural	E	16.28600	12,983
Waiohine Rural	S	814.29100	13,924
			98,710
Mangatarere	A	36.91790	792
Mangatarere	B	35.31270	7,400
Mangatarere	C	29.92410	472
Mangatarere	D	26.48450	1,903
			10,566
Total river management scheme rates 1			109,276

All figures on this page exclude GST.

Targeted rate		2022/23	2022/23	2022/23
River management schemes 2		\$ per dwelling ¹	\$ per point	Revenue required \$
Lower Wairarapa valley Development Scheme	A		0.26853	781,929
	Sa	22.04543		9,502
Lower Wairarapa valley Development Scheme	Sb	44.12214		111,717
Total river management scheme rates 2				903,148
Total river management scheme rates				1,012,424

Targeted rate		2022/23	2022/23
Catchment schemes 1		\$ per hectare	Revenue required \$
Whareama	A	4.74124	3,392
	B	1.82356	1,737
	C	0.31912	14,544
	E	0.22794	4
	F	0.18236	503
Homewood	A	2.01870	4,633
	B	1.92257	1,062
	C	1.68225	6,161
	D	0.24032	418
			12,274
Maungaraki	A	1.03044	3,406

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	B	0.48491	1,441
			4,847
Upper Kaiwhata	A	10.84375	354
	B	4.74414	250
	C	0.67773	649
	D	0.40664	835
	E	0.27109	445
	F	0.13555	61
			2,594
Lower Kaiwhata	A	17.59853	812
	B	7.69936	343
	C	1.09991	1,275
	D	0.65994	1,953
	F	0.21998	77
			4,460
Catchment management scheme 1 rates			44,355
Targeted rate		2022/23	2022/23
Catchment schemes 2		Cents per \$ of	Revenue required
		rateable land value	\$
Awhea-Opouawe	Land value	0.00752	9,139
Mataikona-Whakataki	Land value within scheme area	0.00280	3,933
Catchment management scheme 2 rates			13,072
Targeted rate		2022/23	2022/23
Catchment schemes 3		\$ per dwelling¹	Revenue required
			\$
Awhea-Opouawe	Charge per dwelling	\$140.02 / \$70.09	13,652
Maungaraki	Charge per dwelling	\$19.00	691
Mataikona-Whakataki	Charge per dwelling	\$23.45	2,884
Catchment management scheme 3 rates			17,227
Targeted rate		2022/23	2022/23
Catchment schemes 4		Cents per metre of	Revenue required
		river frontage	\$
Maungaraki	River frontage	0.03394	1,573
Catchment management scheme 4 rates			1,573
Total catchment management scheme rates			76,227

All figures on this page exclude GST.

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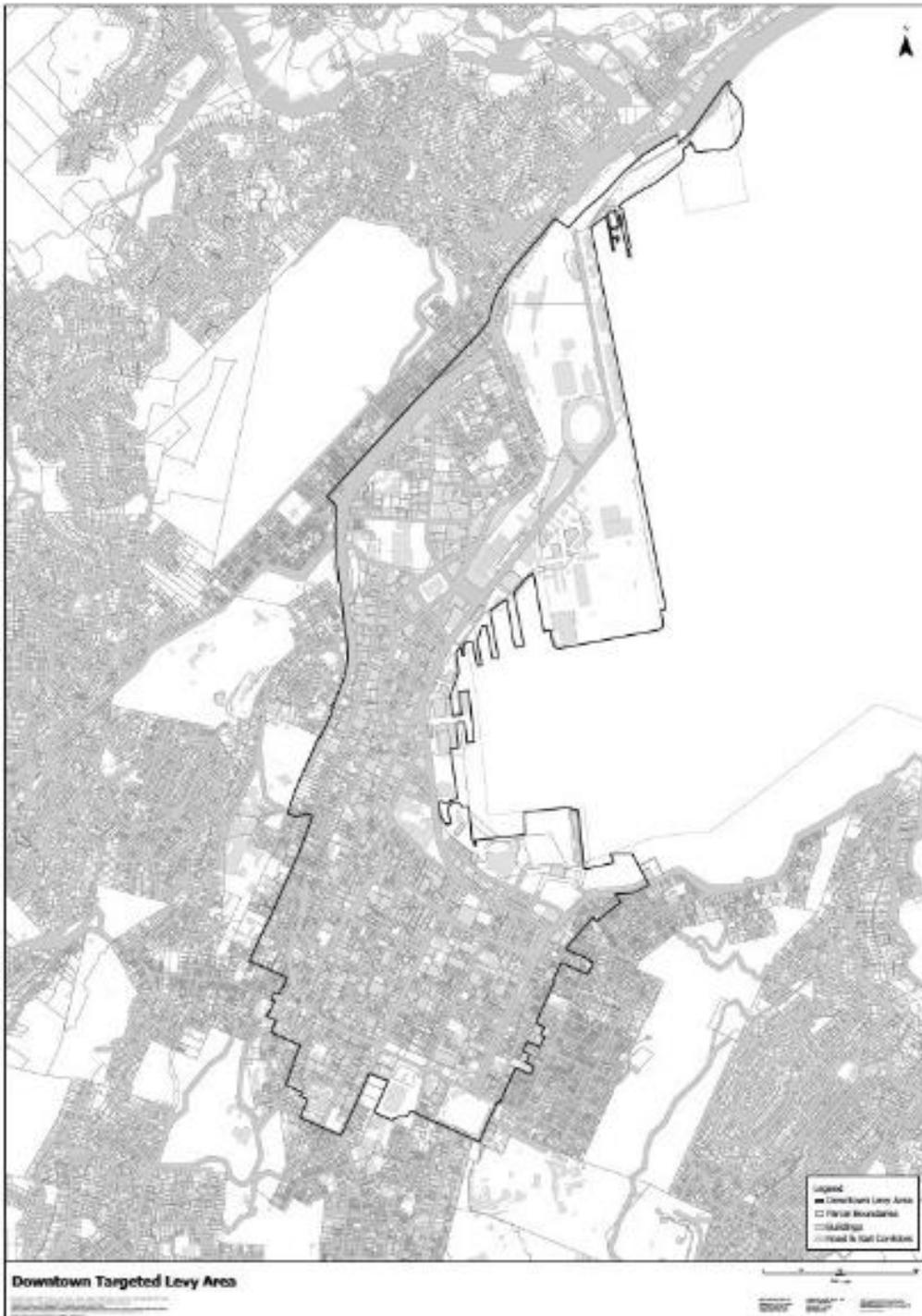
Attachment 1 to Report 22.273

Targeted rate Pump drainage schemes		2022/23 \$ per hectare	2022/23 Revenue required \$
Te Hopai	A	44.50912	55,486
Moonmoot pump	A	124.82300	28,425
Onoke pump	A	72.61504	51,806
Pouawha pump	A	109.54470	103,575
Total pump drainage scheme rates			239,291

Targeted rate Gravity drainage schemes		2022/23 \$ per hectare	2022/23 Revenue required \$
Okawa	A	7.51210	2,118
Taumata	A	6.76640	1,966
East Pukio	A	29.74530	3,376
Longbush	A	16.89070	3,685
	B	8.44530	1,061
Otahoua	A	34.68130	3,215
Te Whiti	A	10.22730	1,445
Ahikouka	A	29.11280	3,267
Battersea	A	16.26567	2,744
	B	13.46728	2,631
	C	10.49400	3,329
	D	6.29640	961
	E	5.42190	1,040
	F	5.24700	370
Manaia	A	24.37690	4,254
Whakawiriwiri	A	12.28640	8,867
Total gravity drainage scheme rates			44,328

Ko te mapi o ngā utu o te Pokapū o Pōneke | Wellington City downtown levy area map

For the purposes of the Wellington City Downtown City Centre Business targeted transport rate, the downtown area refers to the area described by the following Wellington City Downtown Levy Area Map as amended by Wellington City Council from time to time.



Ngā Māngai a Rohe | Our Regional Councillors

As at 30 June 2022:

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Wairarapa

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Council
30 June 2022
Report 22.287



For Decision

SETTING OF WELLINGTON REGIONAL COUNCIL RATES 2022/23

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To set Wellington Regional Council rates, due dates for the payment of rates, and authorise penalties for unpaid rates, for the 2022/23 financial year.

He tūtohu

Recommendations

That Council:

- 1 **Sets**, pursuant to sections 23 and 24 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, the rates as set out in [Attachment 1](#) for the period commencing 1 July 2022 and concluding 30 June 2023, with all dollar amounts being inclusive of Goods and Services Tax (GST).
- 2 **Sets** the instalment due dates as set out in [Attachment 2](#).
- 3 **Resolves**, pursuant to sections 57 and 58 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, to add penalties to unpaid rates as outlined in Attachment 2.
- 4 **Requests** officers to send a copy of these resolutions to all territorial authorities acting as Wellington Regional Council's agents for rates collection.
- 5 **Requests** officers to place these resolutions on Greater Wellington's website.

Te tāhū kōrero

Background

Setting of rates

2. Under section 23 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (the Act), Council must set its rates for the 2022/23 financial year by resolution. Rates must be set in accordance with the relevant provisions of Greater Wellington's 2021-31 Long Term Plan and the funding impact statement for the financial year.
3. Section 24 of the Act provides that in its rates resolution, Council must state the date on which the rates are to be paid or, if these are to be paid in instalments, the dates on which specified amounts must be paid.

Defence land

4. Section 22 of the Act requires that the general rate and targeted rates, set under section 16 of the Act, that are assessed for land owned or used by the Crown as an air force base, army camp, naval establishment, or other defence area, must not exceed the amount of rates that would otherwise have been assessed if the rates were calculated on land value.
5. The only facility in the Wellington Region that qualifies for this adjustment, Trentham Camp in Upper Hutt, is part residential, part commercial and part rural. The effect of section 22 is to reduce the overall rates for Trentham Camp and adjust the cents in the dollar paid by other properties in Upper Hutt.

Differential rating categories

6. Council's General rate is assessed differentially on the basis of which district the land falls in and with respect to Wellington City how the land is used. General rates differentials are applied to Wellington City as:

Rating category	Differential rate
Residential	1
Wellington CBD business	1.7
Business	1.3
Rural	1

7. Further equalisation is also made to recognise the difference in valuation dates throughout the Wellington Region. The "cents in the dollar" calculation is made on the basis of the rateable capital values of properties as of May 2022, as supplied by each of the constituent authorities.
8. For the Public Transport, River Management and Wellington Regional Economic Development rates, Council bases its rating categories on those used by each of the territorial authorities in the Wellington Region.
9. Differential rating categories for the Wairarapa river management schemes and Wairarapa drainage schemes are based on areas identified on the approved classification registers held by Greater Wellington.

Changes from the Revenue and Financing Policy

10. The policy has been reviewed this year which has introduced some changes to the rates.
11. The Waiohine River Plan has now got a funding method to fund the activity. It is being funded by a separate rate comprising of general and targeted rates in the South Wairarapa district.
12. The Flood protection schemes in the Wairarapa underwent a change process amalgamating eight existing schemes in Upper Ruamahanga, creating what is now known as Te Kāuru. The activity is being funded by a separate rate comprising of general and targeted rates in Masterton and Carterton districts.
13. A funding mechanism was also established for the Wellington Regional Stadium as a means of rating in the near future. This will be considered in subsequent annual plans.

Transition under the Revenue and Financing Policy – Public Transport rate

14. In Greater Wellington's 2018-28 Long-Term Plan, Council adopted a Revenue and Financing Policy which provides for a six year transition to the full impact of the public transport rate. The transition for each rating category in each location is to be calculated as six differentials of approximately even size, applied annually using the equalised capital value for that year.

The differentials are based on location and use to which the land is put. 2022/23 is the fifth year of this transition.

Authorisation of penalties

15. Under sections 57 and 58 of the Act, Council may (by resolution) authorise the imposition of penalties on unpaid rates. In addition to penalties applied to rates that remain unpaid after the instalment due date, Council can authorise additional penalties to rates unpaid from a previous year or years. The unpaid date for additional arrears penalties is required by the Act to be set based on the date that rates are set and will not necessarily be the same as the dates set by the territorial authorities. The penalties resolution is required to state the date the penalty will be applied.

Implications of collection arrangements

16. Because Council has continued with arrangements for the collection of its rates by territorial authorities (other than for properties within Tararua District), for practical purposes Council sets instalment dates and penalty provisions that are consistent with those set by the Wellington Region's territorial authorities. This approach means that different provisions apply throughout the Wellington Region, but that within a district there is consistency between the territorial authority and regional council provisions.

Policies

17. The Revenue and Finance Policy, and the Rates Remission and Postponement Policy were both reviewed this year. They are statutory requirements for council to be able to collect rates as well as specify the circumstances in which Council will remit or postpone rates.

Te tātaritanga Analysis

Setting of rates

18. The rates are set in accordance with sections 23 and 24 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. Greater Wellington uses a rating model to determine the rates required by each rating category or territorial authority to cover funding requirements for the forthcoming year.
19. Officers recommend that Council sets the proposed rates for the 2022/23 financial year, as set out in **Attachment 1**. The rates set out in Attachment 1 are inclusive of GST.

Setting instalment dates and penalties on unpaid rates

20. Officers recommend that in accordance with section 24 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 Council sets the instalment due dates as set out in **Attachment 2**.
21. Officers recommend that in accordance with section 57 and 58 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 Council resolves to add penalties to unpaid rates as outlined in **Attachment 2**.

Ngā hua ahumoni Financial implications

22. Greater Wellington will deliver a work programme with the rates impact that is envisioned for year two of the 2021-31 Long Term Plan — averaging a 12.27 percent increase across the Wellington Region. This equates to approximately an average increase per week across the whole Wellington Region of \$1.29 (incl. GST) for the residential ratepayer, \$2.79 (excl. GST) for the business ratepayer and \$1.14 (excl. GST) for the rural ratepayer. The financial

implications have been further elaborated in the Council report - Adoption of the 2022-23 Annual Plan (Report 22.273), also being considered at this meeting.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori

Implications for Māori

23. Greater Wellington's 2022/23 Annual Plan outlines numerous initiatives that have implications for Mana Whenua and Māori. "Improving outcomes for Mana Whenua and Māori" is one of four overarching strategic priorities, and alongside Te Whariki, our Māori Outcomes Framework, underpin Greater Wellington's 2021-31 LTP, and therefore 2022/23 Annual Plan.
24. Increasing Māori capacity and capability is an essential focus for Greater Wellington, with the establishment of Tuāpapa (foundational) funding agreements with all six of our Mana Whenua partners for the year ahead, to increase their capacity and resources to deliver strategic objectives; and Kaupapa (project/activity-specific) funding arrangements under discussion to develop a joint work programme for delivering mutually beneficial operational priorities.
25. Further detail on how Greater Wellington intends to improve outcomes for mana whenua and Māori is described on page 11 of the 2022/23 Annual Plan, or pages 11 and 27 of the 2021-2031 LTP (*Ko te whakarahi ake i ngā hua mō te mana whenua me te Māori | Improving outcomes for Mana Whenua and Māori*).

Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi

Consideration of climate change

26. The matter requiring decision in this report was considered by officers in accordance with the process set out in Greater Wellington's Climate Change Consideration Guide.

Mitigation and adaptation assessments

27. The matter for decision in this report is of a procedural nature, and there is no need to conduct climate change assessments.
28. "Responding to the Climate Emergency" is one of four overarching strategic priorities that underpins Greater Wellington's 2021-31 LTP, and therefore 2022/23 Annual Plan.

Ngā tikanga whakataua

Decision-making process

29. The matters requiring decision in this report have been considered by officers against the requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Te hiranga

Significance

30. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of these matters, taking into account Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers consider the matter of low significance because the setting of the rates is an administrative process, undertaken as an outcome of Greater Wellington's 2022/23 Annual Plan, which was developed in accordance with the consultation requirements set out the Local Government Act 2002.

**Te whakatūtakitaki
Engagement**

31. As there are no material or significant differences from Greater Wellington’s 2021-31 Long Term Plan, section 95(2A) of the LGA provides that no consultation on the Annual Plan is required. On 17 March 2022, Council agreed not to consult, but rather to engage with and inform the community on what is planned for 2022/23. The engagement process has been further elaborated in the ‘Adoption of the 2022/23 Annual Plan’ Council paper (Report 22.273).

**Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei
Next steps**

32. Assuming Council’s agreement with the matters for decision, Greater Wellington officers will then:
- a Notify the territorial authorities in the Wellington Region of these resolutions; and
 - b Place these resolutions on Greater Wellington's website – this meets the notification requirement in section 23(5) of the Act.
33. Individual property owners will be notified of their rating liability when rates assessment notices are sent out by their local authority.

**Ngā āpitihanga
Attachments**

Number	Title
1	Setting of the Wellington Regional Council rates
2	Instalment due dates and penalties

**Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories**

Writer	Ashwin Pai – Financial Controller
Approver	Alison Trustrum-Rainey – Chief Financial Officer Sue McLean –General Manager Corporate Services

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or Committee's terms of reference</i> Council is required to make the proposed decisions under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / long term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> This relates to the 2022/23 Annual Plan, which provides an updated work programme and budget for year two of Greater Wellington's 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.
<i>Internal consultation</i> The Strategic and Corporate Planning department was consulted in preparing this report.
<i>Risks and impacts: legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are no identified risks relating to the content or recommendations of this report.

Attachment 1 to Report 22.287



Setting of Wellington Regional Council Rates for 2022/23
(All amounts include GST)

a. *General rate*

A general rate set under section 13(2)(b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as an amount in the dollar of capital value on each rateable rating unit as follows:

General rate	2022/23 Cents per \$ of rateable capital value
Wellington city - CDB	0.05370
Wellington city - Business	0.04107
Wellington city - Residential	0.03159
Wellington city - Rural	0.03159
Hutt city	0.05049
Upper Hutt city	0.05071
Porirua city	0.04838
Kāpiti Coast district	0.04406
Masterton district	0.04269
Carterton district	0.04445
South Wairarapa district	0.04254
Tararua district	0.04521

Attachment 1 to Report 22.287

b. Targeted rate: Public transport

The following differential targeted rate is set under section 16(3)(b) and section 16(4)(b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as an amount in the dollar of capital value on each rateable rating unit as follows:

Targeted rate Public transport rate	2022/23 Cents per \$ of rateable capital value
Wellington city	
Wellington CBD	0.23683
Business	0.04347
Residential	0.03212
Rural	0.00806
Hutt city	
Business	0.06957
Residential	0.05304
Rural	0.01332
Upper Hutt city	
Business	0.06948
Residential	0.05471
Rural	0.01372
Porirua city	
Business	0.06847
Residential	0.05264
Rural	0.01322
Kāpiti Coast district	
Business	0.05555
Residential excl Otaki	0.04113
Residential Otaki rating area	0.02310
Rural	0.01033
Masterton district	
Business	0.03667
Residential	0.01921
Rural	0.00923
Carterton district	
Business	0.03962
Residential	0.02144
Rural	0.00996
South Wairarapa district	
Business	0.03892
Residential	0.02151
Rural	0.00977

Attachment 1 to Report 22.287*c. Targeted rates: River management*

The following differential targeted rates are set under section 16(3)(b) and section 16(4)(b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as an amount in the dollar of capital value or land value on each rateable rating unit as follows:

Targeted rate	2022/23
River management rate	Cents per \$ of
based on capital value	rateable capital
	value
Wellington city	0.00006
Hutt city	0.02012
Upper Hutt city	0.01117
Porirua city	0.00036
Kāpiti Coast district	0.00880
Carterton district	0.00078
Greytown ward	0.01003
Targeted rate	2022/23
River management	Cents per \$ of
	rateable land
	value
Featherston urban: Donalds Creek Stopbank	0.00114

Attachment 1 to Report 22.287

Targeted rate	2022/23
River Management Plans rated using CV	Cents per \$ of rateable capital value
Te Kauru	0.00389
Waiohine FMP scheme (targeted portion only)	0.00100

d. Targeted rate: River management schemes (1)

The following targeted rate is set under sections 16(3)(b), 16(4)(b) and 146 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as an amount per hectare on each rateable rating unit in the classified scheme area as follows:

Targeted rate		2022/23
River management schemes 1		\$ per hectare
Waiohine Rural	A	56.18716
	B	46.82225
	C	37.45780
	D	28.09335
	E	18.72890
	S	936.43465
Mangatarere	A	42.45559
	B	40.60961
	C	34.41272
	D	30.45718

Attachment 1 to Report 22.287*e. Targeted rate: River management schemes (2)*

The following targeted rate is set under sections 16(3)(b) and 16(4)(b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as a dollar amount per point on each rateable rating unit and in some cases a fixed charge per separately used or inhabited part (SUIP) of a rateable rating unit (dwelling) on any unit that has any residential use within the classified scheme area as follows:

Targeted rate	2022/23	2022/23
River management schemes 2	\$ per dwelling	\$ per point
Lower Wairarapa valley Development Scheme		0.30881
	A	
	Sa	25.35225
	Sb	50.74046

f. Targeted rate: Warm Greater Wellington

The following targeted rate is set under section 16(3)(b) and 16(4)(a) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as a rate based on the extent of service provided (dollars), calculated as a percentage of the service. This is in respect of those properties who have been approved to take up the Warm Greater Wellington scheme. In the final year of payment, the rate may be the actual balance rather than a percentage of the service amount:

Targeted rate	2022/23	2022/23
Warm Greater Wellington	Percentage of	Revenue required
Based on extent of service	service provided	\$
For any ratepayer that utilises the service	15.000%	2,228,154

Attachment 1 to Report 22.287

g. Targeted rate: Wellington Regional Economic Development

The following differential targeted rate is set under section 16(3)(a) and section 16(4)(b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as an amount in the dollar of capital value for business and a fixed amount per rating unit on each rateable rating unit for residential and rural as follows:

Targeted rate Economic development rate	\$ per rating unit	2022/23 Cents per \$ of rateable capital value
Wellington city		
Wellington CBD		0.00561
Business		0.00561
Residential – per rating unit	\$17.25	
Rural – per rating unit	\$17.25	
Hutt city		
Business		0.00816
Residential – per rating unit	\$17.25	
Rural – per rating unit	\$17.25	
Upper Hutt city		
Business		0.00819
Residential – per rating unit	\$17.25	
Rural – per rating unit	\$17.25	
Porirua city		
Business		0.00782
Residential – per rating unit	\$17.25	
Rural – per rating unit	\$17.25	
Kāpiti Coast district		
Business		0.00712
Residential – per rating unit	\$17.25	
Rural – per rating unit	\$17.25	
Masterton district		
Business		0.00690
Residential – per rating unit	\$17.25	
Rural – per rating unit	\$17.25	
Carterton district		
Business		0.00719
Residential – per rating unit	\$17.25	
Rural – per rating unit	\$17.25	
South Wairarapa district		
Business		0.00688
Residential – per rating unit	\$17.25	
Rural – per rating unit	\$17.25	
Tararua district – per rating unit		
	\$17.25	

Attachment 1 to Report 22.287*h. Targeted rate: Catchment schemes (1)*

The following targeted rates are set under sections 16(3)(b), 16(4)(b) and 146 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as an amount per hectare on each rateable rating unit in the classified scheme area as follows:

Targeted rate Catchment schemes 1		2022/23 \$ per hectare
Whareama	A	4.74124
	B	1.82356
	C	0.31912
	E	0.22794
	F	0.18236
	Homewood	A
B		1.92257
C		1.68225
D		0.24032
Maungaraki	A	1.03044
	B	0.48491
Upper Kaiwhata	A	10.84375
	B	4.74414
	C	0.67773
	D	0.40664
	E	0.27109
	F	0.13555
Lower Kaiwhata	A	17.59853
	B	7.69936
	C	1.09991
	D	0.65994
	F	0.21998

Attachment 1 to Report 22.287*i. Targeted rate: Catchment schemes (2)*

The following targeted rate is set under sections 16(3)(b) and 16(4)(b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as an amount in the dollar of land value on each rateable rating unit in the classified scheme area as follows:

Targeted rate		2022/23
Catchment schemes 2		Cents per \$ of rateable land value
Awhea-Opouawe	Land value	0.00752
Mataikona-Whakataki	Land value within scheme area	0.00280

j. Targeted rate: Catchment schemes (3)

The following targeted rate is set under sections 16(3)(b) and 16(4)(b) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as a fixed charge per separately used or inhabited part of a rateable rating unit {dwelling} on any unit that has any residential use within the classified scheme area as follows:

Targeted rate		2022/23	2022/23
Catchment schemes 3		\$ per dwelling	Revenue required \$
Awhea-Opouawe	Charge per dwelling	\$140.02 / \$70.09	15,700
Maungaraki	Charge per dwelling	\$19.00	795
Mataikona-Whakataki	Charge per dwelling	\$23.45	3,317
Catchment management scheme 3 rates			19,811

k. Targeted rate: Catchment schemes (4)

The following targeted rate is set under sections 16(3)(b) and 16(4)(a) of the Local Government (Rating) Act on any rateable rating unit in the classified scheme area as based on the area of land within the rating unit that is protected by the Council's river management activity, calculated as cents per metre of the rating unit's river frontage:

Attachment 1 to Report 22.287

Targeted rate	2022/23
Catchment schemes 4	Cents per metre of river frontage

Maungaraki	River frontage	0.03394
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l. Targeted rate: Pump drainage schemes

The following targeted rates are set under sections 16(3)(b), 16(4)(a) and 146 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as an amount per hectare on each rateable rating unit in the classified scheme area as follows:

Targeted rate		2022/23
Pump drainage schemes		\$ per hectare
Te Hopai	A	51.18549
Moonmoot pump	A	143.54645
Onoke pump	A	83.50730
Pouawha pump	A	125.97641

m. Targeted rate: Gravity drainage schemes

The following targeted rates are set under sections 16(3)(b), 16(4)(a), 16(4)(b) and 146 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 as an amount per hectare on each rateable rating unit in the classified scheme area as follows:

Attachment 1 to Report 22.287

Targeted rate		2022/23
Gravity drainage schemes		\$ per hectare
Okawa	A	8.63892
Taumata	A	7.78136
East Pukio	A	34.20710
Longbush	A	19.42431
Longbush	B	9.71210
Otahoua	A	39.88350
Te Whiti	A	11.76140
Ahikouka	A	33.47972
Battersea	A	18.70552
Battersea	B	15.48737
Battersea	C	12.06810
Battersea	D	7.24086
Battersea	E	6.23519
Battersea	F	6.03405
Manaia	A	28.03344
Whakawiririri	A	14.12936

Attachment 2 to Report 22.287



Setting the rates instalment due dates and penalties for 2022/23 as per parts two and three of the rates resolution

All instalments are for an equal amount of the annual rates

a. *All rating units within Wellington City*

Instalment penalty

A 10% penalty will be added to any portion of the current instalment that remains unpaid after the due date as shown in the table below:

<i>Instalment</i>	<i>Due Date</i>	<i>Penalty Date</i>
1	1 September 2022	8 September 2022
2	1 December 2022	8 December 2022
3	1 March 2023	8 March 2023
4	1 June 2023	8 June 2023

Additional arrears penalty

An additional 10% penalty will be imposed on the amount of any rates assessed in previous years and remaining unpaid at 7 July 2022. The penalty will be added to rates on 7 July 2022. A further additional 10% penalty will be imposed on 10 January 2023 to rates from previous years to which a penalty has been added on 7 July 2022 that remain unpaid.

b. *All rating units within Lower Hutt City*

Instalment penalty

A 10% penalty will be added to any portion of the current instalment that remains unpaid after the due date as shown in the table below.

<i>Instalment</i>	<i>Due Date</i>	<i>Penalty Date</i>
1	20 August 2022	23 August 2022
2	20 October 2022	21 October 2022
3	20 December 2022	21 December 2022
4	20 February 2023	21 February 2023
5	20 April 2023	21 April 2023
6	20 June 2023	21 June 2023

Additional arrears penalty

A penalty of 10% will be added to the amount of any rates assessed in previous years that remain unpaid on 20th August 2022. An additional 10% penalty will be imposed on 21 February 2023 to the amount of any rates to which a penalty has been added that remain unpaid.

Attachment 2 to Report 22.287

- c. *All rating units within Upper Hutt City*

Instalment penalty

A 10% penalty will be added to any portion of the current instalment that remains unpaid after the due date as shown in the table below:

<i>Instalment</i>	<i>Due Date</i>	<i>Penalty Date</i>
1	1 September 2022	2 September 2022
2	1 December 2022	2 December 2022
3	1 March 2023	2 March 2023
4	1 June 2023	2 June 2023

Additional arrears penalty

An additional 10% penalty will be imposed to the amount of any rates assessed in previous years and remaining unpaid on 6 July 2022. An additional 10% penalty will be imposed on 6 January 2023 to rates that remain unpaid from previous periods.

- d. *All rating units within Porirua City*

Instalment penalty

A 10% penalty will be added to any portion of the current instalment that remains unpaid after the due date as shown in the table below:

<i>Instalment</i>	<i>Due Date</i>	<i>Penalty Date</i>
1	22 August 2022	23 August 2022
2	21 November 2022	22 November 2022
3	20 February 2023	21 February 2023
4	22 May 2023	23 May 2023

Additional arrears penalty

An additional 10% penalty will be imposed to the amount of any rates assessed in previous years and remaining unpaid on 7 July 2022. The penalty will be added to rates on 19 August 2022.

- e. *All rating units within Kapiti Coast District*

Instalment penalty

A 10% penalty will be added to any portion of the current instalment that remains unpaid after the due date as shown in the table below:

Attachment 2 to Report 22.287

<i>Instalment</i>	<i>Due Date</i>	<i>Penalty Date</i>
1	9 September 2022	12 September 2022
2	9 December 2022	12 December 2022
3	9 March 2023	10 March 2023
4	9 June 2023	12 June 2023

Additional arrears penalty

An additional 10% penalty will be imposed to the amount of any rates assessed in previous years and remaining unpaid on 1 July 2022. The penalty will be added to rates on 8 July 2022.

- f. *All rating units within Masterton District*

Instalment penalty

A 10% penalty will be added to any portion of the current instalment that remains unpaid after the due date as shown in the table below:

<i>Instalment</i>	<i>Due Date</i>	<i>Penalty date</i>
1	1 August 2022	22 August 2022
2	1 November 2022	21 November 2022
3	1 February 2023	20 February 2023
4	1 May 2023	22 May 2023

An additional 10% penalty will be imposed to the amount of any rates assessed in previous years and remaining unpaid on 1 July 2022. The penalty will be imposed on 8 July 2022.

- g. *All rating units within Carterton District*

Instalment penalty

A 10% penalty will be added to any portion of the current instalment that remains unpaid after the due date as shown in the table below:

<i>Instalment</i>	<i>Due Date</i>	<i>Penalty Date</i>
1	22 August 2022	23 August 2022
2	21 November 2022	22 November 2022
3	20 February 2023	21 February 2023
4	22 May 2023	23 May 2023

Additional arrears penalty

An additional 10% penalty will be imposed on the amount of any rates assessed in previous years and remaining unpaid on 7 July 2023. The penalty will be added to rates on 7 July 2023.

Attachment 2 to Report 22.287

- h. *All rating units within South Wairarapa District*

Instalment penalty

A 10% penalty will be added to any portion of the current instalment that remains unpaid after the due date as shown in the table below:

<i>Instalment</i>	<i>Due Date</i>	<i>Penalty Date</i>
1	22 August 2022	23 August 2022
2	21 November 2022	22 November 2022
3	20 February 2023	21 February 2023
4	22 May 2023	23 May 2023

Additional arrears penalty

An additional 10% penalty will be imposed on the amount of any rates assessed in previous years and remaining unpaid on 1 July 2022. The penalty will be added to rates on 4 July 2022. A further additional 10% penalty will be imposed on 9 January 2023 to rates that remain unpaid from previous years to which a penalty was added on 4 July 2022.

- i. *All rating units within that part of Tararua District falling within the Wellington Region.*

Instalment penalty

A 10% penalty will be added to any portion of the current instalment that remains unpaid after the due date as shown in the table below:

<i>Instalment</i>	<i>Due Date</i>	<i>Penalty Date</i>
<i>Current instalment</i>	2 September 2022	5 September 2022

Additional arrears penalty

An additional 10% penalty will be imposed to the amount of any rates assessed in previous years and remaining unpaid on 1 July 2022. The penalty will be added to rates on 7 July 2022. A further additional 10% penalty will be imposed on 7 January 2023 to rates from previous years to which a penalty was added on 7 July 2022 that remain unpaid.

Council
30 June 2022
Report 22.269



For Decision

WHOLESALE WATER LEVY 2022/23 AND END OF YEAR ADJUSTMENT FOR LEVY 2021/22

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

- To set the wholesale water levy for 2022/23 year and adjust the 2021/22 year levy apportionment.

He tūtohu

Recommendations

That Council:

- Approves**, pursuant to section 91 of the Wellington Regional Water Board Act 1972, the wholesale water contributions payable by constituent authorities for 2022/23 as follows:

	2022/23 Levy
	\$ (GST exclusive)
Hutt City Council	10,964,435
Porirua City Council	4,972,459
Upper Hutt City Council	4,613,068
Wellington City Council	21,518,811
Total	42,068,773

- Approves** the end of year adjustment levies for 2021/22 as follows:

	2021/22 Adjustments	
	\$ (GST exclusive)	
Hutt City Council	(57,961)	Credit
Porirua City Council	12,282	Debit
Upper Hutt City Council	28,025	Debit
Wellington City Council	17,654	Credit

Te tāhū kōrero

Background

3. Greater Wellington Regional Council’s bulk water supply activity is funded by the bulk water levy, a levy on the metropolitan city councils supplied with water that is set and collected in accordance with the Wellington Region Water Board Act 1972. Each of the four metropolitan city councils is charged based on the previous year’s proportionate consumption of bulk water supplied by Greater Wellington.
4. Greater Wellington has discussed with its water supply customers (the four metropolitan city councils) the water supply levy for 2022/23, for inclusion in their respective annual plans.
5. The 2022/23 Annual Plan (Report 22.273) outlines that the levy for the 2022/23 financial year will increase by 6.99 percent from that set for the 2021/22 financial year.

Te tātaritanga

Analysis

Proposed 2022/23 wholesale water levies

6. The proposed levy for 2022/23, as included in the 2022/23 Annual Plan (Report 22.273), provides for a 6.99 percent increase to the current year’s levy. The levy for the 2022/23 financial year will be \$42,068,773 (GST exclusive).

The Levy applicable to each city council would be as follows in Table 1:

Table 1

	2022/23 Levy \$ (GST exclusive)
Hutt City Council	10,964,435
Porirua City Council	4,972,459
Upper Hutt City Council	4,613,068
Wellington City Council	21,518,811
Total	42,068,773

Proposed end of year adjustment levies for 2021/22

7. At the beginning of each year an estimate of each city’s water consumption is calculated, and charges are raised based on the amount of water supplied in the previous year. Once the amounts of water actually supplied during the 2021/22 year is known an adjustment is made at year end. The metering year ends on the last Wednesday of March and the volumes recorded are used to determine an end of year adjustment. Table 2 shows the end of year adjustments. Consumption figures are reported to all metropolitan councils weekly.

Table 2

Council	Adjustment for 2021/22 \$ (GST exclusive)	Charge or refund
Hutt City Council	(57,961)	Refund
Porirua City Council	12,282	To pay
Upper Hutt City Council	28,025	To pay
Wellington City Council	17,654	To pay
Total	-	

**Ngā hua ahumoni
Financial implications**

8. Each of the four city councils is aware of the requirement for the contributions set out in this report.
9. Although Greater Wellington’s overall financial position does not change, some accounting adjustments are needed at the end of each financial year to reflect the amount of water actually consumed by each city. Accordingly, charges raised to the cities previously are revised. On 20 July 2022 a refund will be sent to Hutt City Council. On the same day an invoice raised for each of Porirua and Upper Hutt and Wellington City Councils will be due for payment.

**Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori
Implications for Māori**

10. Detail on how Greater Wellington intends to improve outcomes for mana whenua and Māori is described on page 11 of the 2022/23 Annual Plan, or pages 11 and 27 of the 2021-2031 LTP (*Ko te whakarahi ake i ngā hua mō te mana whenua me te Māori / Improving outcomes for Mana Whenua and Māori*).

There are no known implications arising from application of the wholesale cost apportionment formula.

**Ngā tikanga whakatau
Decision-making process**

11. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002 .

**Te hiranga
Significance**

12. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2022) of these matters, taking into account Council's *Significance and Engagement*

Policy and Greater Wellington’s Decision-making Guidelines. Officers recommend that these matters are of low significance, the setting of the wholesale water levy is an administrative process, undertaken as an outcome of Greater Wellington’s 2022/23 Annual Plan, which was developed in accordance with the consultation requirements set out the Local Government Act 2002.

Te whakatūtakitaki

Engagement

13. As there are no material or significant differences from Greater Wellington’s 2021-31 Long Term Plan, section 95(2A) of the LGA provides that no consultation on the Annual Plan is required. On 17 March 2022, Council agreed not to consult, but rather to engage with and inform the community on what is planned for 2022/23. The engagement process has been further elaborated in the ‘Adoption of the 2022/23 Annual Plan’ Council paper (Report 22.273).
14. There has been communication with each of the four city councils regarding the increase in the bulk water levy for 2022/23, and the end of year adjustment for 2021/22.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

15. Council’s decision in relation to the 2022/23 levies and adjustments to the levies charged for 2021/22 will be promptly communicated to the metropolitan city councils.
16. Settlement of the year end adjustment levies for 2021/22 takes place on 20 July 2022.

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatory/Signatories

Writer/s	Brady Corkill – Management Accountant Stephen Hill – Strategic Business Partner
Approver/s	Ali Trustrum-Rainey – Chief Financial Officer Sue McLean – General Manager, Corporate Services

<p style="text-align: center;">He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</p>
<p><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></p> <p>Council is responsible for approving the apportionment of wholesale water costs.</p>
<p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>This relates to the 2022/23 Annual Plan, which provides an updated work programme and budget for year two of Greater Wellington's 2021-31 Long-Term Plan.</p>
<p><i>Internal consultation</i></p> <p>As the apportionment is a largely recurring technical matter, there has not been wide internal consultation in preparing this report.</p>
<p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>There are no significant risks or impacts in relation to the matters being decided other than those relating to the accuracy of the calculations, which have been subject to internal review.</p>

Council
30 June 2022
Report 22.258



For Information

SECOND STAGE RESPONSE TO RECEIPT OF WHAITUA TE WHANGANUI-A-TARA IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME AND TE MAHERE WAI O TE KĀHUI TAIAO

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To provide the second stage response to the receipt of Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Implementation Programme (Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP) and Te Mahere Wai o Te Kāhui Taiao (Te Mahere Wai).

Te tāhū kōrero

Background

2. At its meeting on 23 September 2021, Council received Te Whanganui-a-Tara Whaitua Implementation Plan (WIP) and Te Mahere Wai (Report 21.443).
3. Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai delivered the community and mana whenua aspirations and pathways towards realising Te Mana o Te Wai, the central pillar of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPS-FM). It is Greater Wellington's responsibility to enable and implement Te Mana o te Wai framework through the regulatory provisions, the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) and Natural Resources Plan (NRP) changes, and non-regulatory work programmes.
4. Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai represent a substantial and ambitious programme of work, with a total of 212 recommendations to be implemented.
5. Council requested officers to develop a two-stage response to Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai. The first stage response was received by Council on 9 December 2021 (Report 21.526).
6. In the first stage response, the following next steps were noted:
 - a The regulatory recommendations in the WIP and Te Mahere Wai will inform the RPS and NRP Plan Change processes in 2022 and 2024. Officers will continue to report to Council separately on progress with the RPS/Plan Change Programme.
 - b We will work with mana whenua to progress Te Mahere Wai recommendations and mana whenua relevant parts of the RPS and NRP changes.
 - c Officers will develop responses to all recommendations in the Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai to inform Stage 2 of the response process. The

responses will identify priority actions including links with conversations about future governance structures.

- d As part of that process, officers will use the whaitua operational implementation process for translating the WIPs non-regulatory recommendations to implementable deliverables, including the improvements to processes and governance to enable efficient delivery of the existing WIPs.

- 7. This report addresses Stage 2 of the two-stage response.

Te tātaritanga Analysis

Setting up local governance to oversee implementation

- 8. Appropriate combined governance is critical to implementing both Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai and is needed to help set priorities for delivery but will not be available until the next triennium.
- 9. In lieu of a governance group, officers have invited Wellington Water and territorial authorities to set up an officers' group across Greater Wellington, territorial authorities, and Wellington Water to perform these functions at an operational level.
- 10. We will continue to seek establishment of an officers' group. If necessary, at least as an interim step, we will instead focus on implementation of Greater Wellington led recommendations only.
- 11. A reference group is currently being set up as set out in recommendation four of Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP. This will assist in interpretation of recommendations, inform wider reporting to the community, and provide some assurance that the WIPs implementation is being monitored.
- 12. Former community and iwi members of Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Committee will be invited to be part of the reference group. It is intended that this group exists for a year initially, with the option to extend for a second year. A draft terms of reference has been prepared.
- 13. A rōpū is recommended in Te Mahere Wai; officers intend to discuss this in partnership with Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika (Taranaki Whānui) and Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira (Ngāti Toa). This rōpū would support implementation of both Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai.

Partnering with Mana Whenua

- 14. Officers are working with Greater Wellington's Mana Whenua partners on recommendations in Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai which are identified as changes to the RPS and NRP. Work has currently been focused on aspects of the upcoming RPS Change 1 (to be notified in August 2022), with a focus on Te Mana o te Wai and freshwater visions (see Report 22.209).
- 15. Discussions will be held with Ngāti Toa to consider implementation more broadly. Discussions will include preferred governance arrangements, where they see Greater Wellington's role in implementing Te Mahere Wai, and how we can work together on implementation of both Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai. This discussion

will also include implementation of Te Awarua-o-Porirua WIP and the Ngāti Toa Statement.

16. Similar discussions will be held with Taranaki Whānui.
17. The implementation of recommendations can be progressed through the Kaupapa funding programme which will enable Mana Whenua to lead or to partner with Greater Wellington on implementation. Kaupapa funding enables resources and involvement that support a stronger Te Tiriti o Waitangi partnership.

Recommendation assessments

18. Officers have assessed each recommendation in Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP. This work took place once the previously received Ruamāhanga and Te Awarua-o- Porirua WIPs were assessed.
19. Outcomes to date from these assessments are detailed in [Attachment 1](#) - Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP Implementation by Category.
20. Until governance is in place to review these, they need to be considered as provisional.
21. Assessments are currently underway for Te Mahere Wai and will be discussed with Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui.

Regional Policy Statement and Natural Resources Plan recommendations implementation

22. Greater Wellington is in the process of implementing the recommendations from both Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai that will be implemented through changes to the RPS and NRP. Changes to the RPS and the NRP will be notified by 2024.
23. Greater Wellington will implement all the regulatory recommendations through plan changes. These recommendations are a roadmap for how to implement the NPS-FM 2020.
24. Greater Wellington is also working alongside territorial authorities prior to formal notification and through submissions processes to highlight opportunities for district plan changes to implement and align with recommendations.

Non-regulatory recommendations implementation

25. The assessments articulate the non-regulatory recommendations as deliverables to be implemented, including to identify whether the recommendation is already being implemented sufficiently through Greater Wellington, Wellington Water or other territorial authority work programmes.
26. For non-regulatory recommendations these assessments are often subjective and governance review and oversight will provide an important assurance function that they capture the intent of Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP. Until this occurs, the assessments are provisional. A number of recommendations for Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP will need to be led by other agencies. It was intended that cross-organisation oversight would form part of governance arrangements to be put in place.
27. Officers intend to implement all Greater Wellington led deliverables within Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP in particular (noting Te Mahere Wai implementation will be led by our mana whenua partners), however timing of their implementation is subject to prioritisation of available resourcing.

28. At this stage, implementation is still relying on an overlap with current work programmes, and we are unable to commit to all Greater Wellington-led recommendations being prioritised for immediate implementation. Doing so would require the cancellation or reduction of other work programmes to make sufficient resources available. This is an ongoing piece of work linking in with current business planning processes and Fit for the Future reconfigurations.
29. Some recommendations include completion dates. At this stage, without further analysis, we are unable to provide clear assurances that timeframes within recommendations will be achieved.
30. Visibility will be provided to Councillors and community of the progress to date in implementing these recommendations through reporting. The reference group will help design community reporting mechanisms. The reporting will provide a focus and scrutiny on outstanding recommendations remaining to be implemented, with the number of recommendations in this pool decreasing over time. However, even for Greater Wellington led deliverables, further work is required to set dates when all recommendations will be implemented. Some recommendations are also, by their nature, enduring rather than having an end point.
31. Over time it may be found that some recommendations remaining to be implemented are prohibitively expensive relative to their benefits. If it becomes apparent that some recommendations can never be prioritised over other work because of this, this will be made transparent through reporting, including to Council.

Ngā hua ahumoni Financial implications

32. There are no direct financial implications from this report.
33. Implementation of Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai will require substantial investment from Greater Wellington, and we will request additional funding through the Annual Plan and Long-Term Planning cycles.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori Implications for Māori

34. It is important to note that implementation of Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai provides significant opportunity for Mana Whenua to exercise their decision-making rights in relation to freshwater. Discussions will be held with Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui to understand how they would like to progress these opportunities.
35. Te Tiriti o Waitangi principle of partnership acknowledges kaitiaki-a-iwi involvement across all disciplines including implementation. Mana Whenua expect to have active roles in policy, planning and implementation.
36. Mana Whenua developed Te Mahere Wai and will be central to directing how those recommendations will be implemented.
37. There are opportunities for Mana Whenua to be involved with implementation based on their priorities through the Kaupapa funding programme. Mana Whenua

involvement in implementation provides the opportunity to fulfil their role as kaitiakitanga-a-iwi.

38. Mana Whenua will need to be sufficiently resourced to implement recommendations.

Te huritao ki te huringa o te āhuarangi
Consideration of climate change

39. The implementation of Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai will contribute to increasing the region’s resilience to climate change and greater potential of carbon sequestration. Greater detail of climate change considerations was articulated in Report 21.443.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei
Next steps

40. Greater Wellington will continue to invite implementation partners to participate in an officer’s group.
41. Greater Wellington will meet with Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui to discuss implementation more broadly.
42. The establishment of a rōpū will be discussed with Mana Whenua, to support implementation of Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai.
43. A reference group will be established, including to help inform community reporting mechanisms.
44. The regulatory recommendations in Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai will continue to inform the RPS and NRP plan change processes in 2022, 2023 and 2024. Officers will continue to report to Council separately on progress with the Plan Change programme.

Ngā āpitihanga
Attachments

Number	Title
1	Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP Implementation by Category

Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories

Writers	Kat Banyard – Policy Advisor Gareth Edwards – Programme Manager – Whaitua Implementation
Approvers	Matt Hickman – Manager, Environmental Policy Al Cross – General Manager, Environment Management Group

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<p><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></p> <p>Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai are means of implementing the NPS-FM 2020, a statutory document that Council is required to give effect to. This aligns with Council's role.</p>
<p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>Implementing Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP and Te Mahere Wai is essential if Council is to meet its statutory requirements set by the NPS-FM 2020.</p>
<p><i>Internal consultation</i></p> <p>Internal consultation has been undertaken with Te Hunga Whiriwhiri and the Whaitua Steering Group.</p>
<p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>There is a significant environmental risk, a reputational risk and a legal risk. If the WIP and Te Mahere Wai are not implemented, water quality and biodiversity in the whaitua will continue to decline. The reputational risk lies in our partners, stakeholders and communities thinking that the implementation has not been given sufficient priority, whilst the Whaitua Te Whanganui-a-Tara Committee and Mana Whenua invested a significant amount of time and knowledge in developing the WIP/Te Mahere Wai. There is also a significant legal risk to Council if the statutory obligations of the NPS-FM 2020 are not met.</p>

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Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara Implementation Programme by Category

Important note on the limitations of this data

Information provided here is provisional until it has been reviewed and endorsed by officer groups and/or governance groups which are yet to be established. In particular, it includes implementation attributed to organisations other than Greater Wellington Regional Council without their agreement to this being obtained yet and may need to be revised.

The interpretation of some more generally worded recommendations, and therefore their implementation category (and any other details provided regarding their implementation), is also likely to be changed by officers and governance groups.

Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara Implementation Programme (Whanganui-a-Tara WIP)

This report needs to read in conjunction with Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP document which can be accessed here: <https://www.gw.govt.nz/environment/freshwater/protecting-the-waters-of-your-area/whaitua-te-whanganui-a-tara/>.

Interpreting references

The table below is broken down by recommendation.

Some recommendations in Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP list multiple actions to be completed. Where these actions require different mechanisms to implement them, the recommendation is shown in the table as sub-recommendations reflecting the distinct pieces of work to be implemented.

An example is when a recommendation has multiple bullet points within it and only some of those bullets can be grouped under a single implementation mechanism.

To be commissioned by deliverables

Note that 'To be commissioned by deliverables' indicates that the work is not currently being implemented so needs to be commissioned. The role of the Whaitua Operational Implementation Programme includes defining and getting agreement to what the new deliverable is to implement the recommendation, including which organisation (and the person within the organisation) will lead its implementation. This is how the Programme will ensure that Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP is being implemented.

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Status colour key

Category		Explanation
	Already implemented	The recommendation has been implemented. No further work will be undertaken on these recommendations.
	Being implemented	The recommendation has been matched to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a non-regulatory work programme ('currently being implemented') or • to a GW regulatory mechanism to implement it – e.g. Regional Policy Statement (RPS), Proposed Natural Resources Plan (PNRP) by 2024. The work will be periodically monitored to check whether it remains on a work programme and to know when it has been implemented.
	To be commissioned by deliverables	Sufficient existing work to implement the recommendation was not found so a new deliverable has been identified to implement the recommendation. This category represents the gap between existing work programmes and what it will take to fully implement the WIP. The deliverable might still be subject to agreement from the person/organisation who would implement it. The timing of implementing the deliverable may be subject to prioritisation of resources by Greater Wellington or others.
	Will not be implemented	The recommendation will not be implemented. This category will be used when a recommendation has no implementation aspects, such as being a general statement only. It will also be used, in the longer term, if implementation of a recommendation is found to not be feasible and is abandoned. These recommendations are shown in reporting for transparency that a recommendation is not being implemented.

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Te Whanganui-a-Tara recommendation by category

Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
1	Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work.	
2	Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work.	
3	Currently being implemented	<p>GW led.</p> <p>Launch event in November 2021 and recording made available on whaitua website. Newsletter sent to online mailing list advising on completion of WIP and Te Mahere Wai. Interactive catchment tool developed and made available on the whaitua webpage. Marketing campaign underway promoting WIP, Te Mahere Wai and catchment tool running from April-August 2022 through google ads, social media, radio and newspapers. Updates to meetings are being provided to other organisations as requested e.g., Sanctuary to Sea.</p>	
4	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable named: Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP Reference Group.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>We are in discussions with the Co-chairs of the former Whaitua Committee and have drafted a Terms of Reference to help design the operation of the Reference Group.</p>	
5	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Streams stories visibility community package.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Intended to include signs and other visual indicators of streams which show that a stream exists there in a way that connects people to piped streams and open streams.</p>	

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
6	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Stream naming assessment and implementation.</p> <p>GW led to facilitate with Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui.</p> <p>Proposed to include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Desktop exercise to identify unnamed streams to prioritise (GW led) 2. Unnamed streams prioritised for naming and re-named. (Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui) 3. Names determined by mana whenua (Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui) 4. Geographic Board submission/approved. (GW led) 5. GIS update (GW led). 	●
7	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Adding water information to LIMs.</p> <p>WCC, UHCC and HCC led.</p> <p>Work programme to develop a process to identify information to be applied to LIMs – the recommendation is for wetlands, streams the property drains to, it’s pathway to the sea, the source of the properties water supply and the treatment of wastewater.</p> <p>Then implement and notify the changes.</p>	●
8	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Assist National Curriculum Refresh.</p> <p>GW led (Enviro Schools team interface).</p> <p>Intended to provide input to Ministry of Education National Curriculum Refresh, format determined by Ministry of Education.</p>	●

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
9	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Mountains to the Sea programme in Whaitua te Whanganui-a-Tara.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Intended approach is a programme funded by GW but delivered by Mountains to Sea (would need to review their work in this whaitua to understand the need for additional work/funding first.</p> <p>GW currently fund programme in Porirua and Ruamāhanga catchments).</p> <p>GW might have a supporting role rather than main funder.</p>	●
10	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Community Group Support Service.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Envisaged as a service for community groups that is hosted within GW but may coordinate with TAs. Resourcing of the service may be jointly funded with TAs and informed with Mana Whenua.</p> <p>To provide the services listed across recommendations 10 and 11 and 12.</p> <p>Discussions with the Fit For the Future Programme suggest this will not form part of their GW organisation structure/changes but might be considered as part of the Environment Group subsequently resulting from their work.</p> <p>Those organisation changes will need to be monitored in the interim until they are clearer.</p>	●
11	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Community Group Support Service.</p> <p>Refer to comment for Recommendation 10 as the same deliverable spans recommendations 10 and 11 and 12.</p>	●

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
12	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Community Group Support Service.</p> <p>Refer to comment for Recommendation W10 as the same deliverable spans recommendations 10 and 11 and 12.</p>	
13	Currently being implemented	<p>Intended to be delivered via catchment plans to be introduced through GW Fit for the Future.</p> <p>Note that it may be necessary to develop additional implementation at a sub-catchment level to fully implement this recommendation once Fit for the Future changes are in place.</p>	
14	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Whaitua Monitoring Plan encompassing each FMU.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>This is a broad deliverable which will span all three WIPs received to date. Within WIPs there are numerous stand-alone monitoring and evaluation recommendations which need to be coordinated rather than implemented in an ad hoc manner, and which also need to be aligned with an even broader GW monitoring and evaluation improvement work programme.</p> <p>This deliverable ensures that the relevant recommendations across the WIPs are identified for that wider monitoring and evaluation improvement work programme.</p> <p>Also the deliverable for 15.</p>	
15	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Whaitua Monitoring Plan encompassing each FMU.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>See details in comment for 14.</p>	

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
16	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Toxic algae action plan.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Intended to be an action plan that focuses on monitoring, communications and research specific to toxic algae (noting monitoring and communication aspects are already being implemented).</p> <p>It will need to bring together all the current work which refers to management actions (e.g., setting limits, improving river health etc. which will improve the prevalence of toxic algae).</p>	
17	Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work.	
18	Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work.	
19	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water re timeframes. TBC	TBC
20	Currently being implemented	<p>Wellington Water led.</p> <p>Greater Wellington understands that Wellington Water are implementing this through their application for Resource Consent to be lodged by the end on 2022 (for overflows).</p>	
21	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	TBC
22	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	TBC
23	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	TBC
24	This recommendation has multiple parts to be implemented, as shown below.		

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
24.1	Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work.	
24.2	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	TBC
24.3	TBC	Requires conversations with Wellington Water for latest information then other TAs. May build on HCC work.	TBC
25	This recommendation has multiple parts to be implemented, as shown below.		
25.1	Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work.	
25.2	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	TBC
25.3	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	TBC
26	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and each TA.	TBC
27	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and each TA.	TBC
28	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water and TAs for latest information.	TBC
29	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water and TAs for latest information.	TBC
30	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water and TAs for latest information. Too detailed for RPS, etc.	TBC

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
31	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water and TAs for latest information.	TBC
32	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Septic tanks communication stocktake and communications package.</p> <p>GW led overall but see details below.</p> <p>Intended to include an initial stocktake to identify what initiatives are in place across GW and TAs in the whaitua to communicate septic tank requirements and gaps to be filled for landowners.</p> <p>Communications package would likely include information on maintenance requirements and permitted rule activity requirements and ensure that initiatives reach relevant occupiers across all TAs.</p> <p>GW to be initial lead for stocktake but communications may be led by individual TAs, including to recognise/build on work already underway.</p>	
33	Currently being implemented	<p>Led by GW.</p> <p>Additional Land Management roles have been appointed. Fit for the Future changes are likely to provide more support and help ensure these functions are included in catchment planning (but will require confirmation following their implementation).</p>	
34	This recommendation has multiple parts to be implemented, as shown below.		
34.1	Currently being implemented	<p>GW led.</p> <p>Covers first bullet of recommendation is being implemented via farm plans.</p>	

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
34.2	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Impacts of horses on water quality investigation.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Intended to include and investigation culminating in a report which quantifies the impact of horse activities (including but not limited to grazing) on water quality in Te Whanganui-a-Tara whaitua.</p> <p>Report will include recommendations on regulatory (including stock exclusion) and non-regulatory options to mitigate any identified water quality issues.</p>	
35	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Alternative incentives for landowner revegetation projects options paper.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Intended to be an options paper based on research including other council initiatives, ETS opportunities for administrative support by GW, rates rebates, etc.</p> <p>To identify current barriers to change.</p> <p>To recommend any options to be progressed and next steps for this.</p>	
36	Currently being implemented	<p>GW led.</p> <p>Will be incorporated into freshwater farm plans. These things are already being undertaken currently through non-regulatory farm plans.</p>	
37	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>GW led.</p> <p>New deliverable name: Additional staffing for forestry compliance.</p>	
38	This recommendation has multiple parts to be implemented, as shown below.		

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
38.1	Currently being implemented	<p>GW led.</p> <p>38.1 relates to GW being named (versus 38.2 “and territorial authorities” being named)</p> <p>Currently being implemented for GW through Parks Networks Plan (10 year plan on managing parks), including reporting; Re-clothing Papatūānuku Restoration Plan (retiring farm parks except Battle Hill); Forestry advisory service roles being established.</p>	
38.2	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and each TA.	TBC
39	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Letter to ELT copper brake pads.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Letters to ELTs (or similar) to seek instruction that respective TAs stop using copper brake pads.</p>	
40	Currently being implemented	<p>Wellington Water led.</p> <p>GW understands that Wellington Water have implemented a number of changes to implement this recommendation via updating regional Standards for Water Services which took effect in December 2021. For example, colour coding of pipes. Sign-off procedures have been updated.</p>	
41	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Letter to Plumbers, Gasfitters and Drainlayers Board.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Letter from GW at GM or higher level to CE of Chair of the Board.</p>	
42	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	TBC

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
43	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Options paper for New Compliance Mechanisms.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Paper which notes options for meeting the description in recommendation 43.</p> <p>To include recommendations on which options should be implemented and which are not feasible. To include, but not necessarily, be limited to examples listed in recommendation 43.</p> <p>Could include non-regulatory recommendations.</p> <p>May include permitted activities.</p>	●
44	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Stocktake and mitigation of fertiliser leeching in green spaces.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>1. Intended as a workshop on current fertiliser application, including GW, Wellington Water, WCC, HCC, UHCC. To include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. assessing awareness of and compliance with current PNRP rules b. current information available on fertiliser use and potential leeching risk c. area of land fertiliser is being applied to/mapping. <p>2. To include TA managed land and privately owned green spaces such as golf courses.</p> <p>3. Workshop to provide written findings and recommend any next steps for mitigation and how these will be followed up.</p>	●
45	Plan Change by 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work.	●

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
46	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>Two new deliverables, names:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting good practice by community and industry. • Reinstate Take Charge Programme. <p><i>Promoting good practice by community and industry</i></p> <p>Note: Promoting good practice by community and industry has been discussed between GW and PCC as the deliverable is also applicable for te Awarua-o-Porirua WIP. This has identified that clarification with the former Whaitua Committee for Te Awarua-o-Porirua would be useful to define the good management practice intended in that WIP. This may result in a revision of the deliverable and potentially a different deliverable may need to be applied for just Te Whanganui-a-Tara.</p> <p><i>Reinstate Take Charge Programme</i></p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Take charge is the name of a previous education programme.</p> <p>The deliverable recognises that a number of education focussed activities could sit with this programme if reinstated. However, it would not necessarily need to be delivered via the former Take Charge programme exactly as it was, so this description should be considered a starting point rather than the final deliverable to be commissioned.</p>	●
47	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Car Washing Scheme.</p> <p>GW led (to facilitate with TAs; Taranaki Whānui, Ngāti Toa also to be invited).</p> <p>Intended to initially be a workshop with next steps to be identified and documented.</p>	●

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
48	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Report on Sprays Impact on Waterways.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Intended to be a report which includes a stocktake of current information on use of agrichemical sprays in waterways in the whaitua. Could include discussion with spraying contractors, possibly non-commercial users.</p> <p>To identify current state (including regulatory measures) and options for minimising impacts.</p> <p>To focus on non-regulatory options and to make recommendations on options to be implemented.</p> <p>This deliverable spans both 48 and 49.</p>	●
49	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Report on Sprays Impact on Waterways.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>See details in comments for 48.</p>	●
50	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Increased Street Sweeping.</p> <p>Proposed PCC and WCC led. Deliverable would meet recommendations for both te Whanganui-a-Tara and te Awarua-o-Porirua.</p> <p>Expanded street sweeping programmes. To include more regular cleaning plus cleaning in advance of major rain events.</p> <p>PCC note they have implemented an increased programme including preceding storm events. They are concerned that this deliverable should also include Waka Kotahi for highways.</p> <p>Further work to refine this deliverable will be required with TAs.</p>	●

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
51	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Contaminated Site Investigation and Remediation Plans Project.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>The first part of this is likely already being implemented via the SLUR database (including the HAIL database within this) but the component “and the risks to water quality and aquatic ecosystems” may not be implemented via this. To be discussed further within GW.</p> <p>Landfills - Identified 7 high priority closed landfill sites based on risk to water quality. Undertaking desktop assessment using risk assessment tool to assess climate change risk (which relates to water quality).</p> <p>This deliverable has been identified as requiring further assessment within GW.</p> <p>This deliverable spans 51 and 52.</p>	
52	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Contaminated Site Investigation and Remediation Plans Project.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>See comments in 51 for details.</p>	
53	Currently being implemented	<p>Needs to be included through developing catchment plans.</p> <p>If a consent is involved, which it will be if affecting water quality and aquatic ecosystems, Mana Whenua will be involved via the regulatory process.</p>	
54	PNRP 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work.	
W55	This recommendation has multiple parts to be implemented, as shown below.		

Attachment 1 to Report 22.258

Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
55.1	PNRP 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work. Relates to first paragraph of the recommendation.	
55.2	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: WSUD Education Programme. Relates to second paragraph of the recommendation. GW led.	
56	Fully implemented	GW led. The Regional Stormwater Forum is in place.	
57	PNRP 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work.	
58	This recommendation has multiple parts to be implemented, as shown below.		
58.1	PNRP 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work. Covers regulatory aspects of this recommendation, versus non-regulatory is W58.2.	
58.2	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Expanded Wellington Water's Water Sensitive Design Guidelines 2019. Wellington Water led (but subject to discussion/confirmation with them). Proposed that the existing guidelines be updated if Wellington Water agree.	
59	Currently being implemented	GW understands that this work is already underway at Wellington Water regarding this.	

Attachment 1 to Report 22.258

Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
60	PNRP 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work.	
61	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: District Plan Flood Hazard Mapping and Rules. UHCC,HCC,WCC led (subject to GW confirming this with them). GW anticipates that this recommendation be implemented by updates to District Plans. This deliverable spans 61 and 65.	
62	Currently being implemented	Wellington Water led. GW understands that Wellington Water are developing this through Green Infrastructure report which is being discussed through the Stormwater Forum. See also 63 below.	
63	Currently being implemented	Wellington Water led. GW understands that this is included under the Green Infrastructure Management Report (draft) led by Wellington Water. See also 62 above.	
64	Currently being implemented	GW led. Being implemented via the Hutt Corridor Management Plan.	

Attachment 1 to Report 22.258

Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
65	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: District Plan Flood Hazard Mapping and Rules. GW led. This deliverable spans 61 and 65. See comments in 61 for details.	
66	This recommendation has multiple parts to be implemented, as shown below.		
66.1	PNRP 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work.	
66.2	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: District Plans set backs and restrictions. UHCC,HCC,WCC led (subject to GW confirming this with them) GW anticipates that this recommendation be implemented by updates to District Plans.	
67	TBC	GW led. GW is identifying any non-regulatory components as the recommendation is already covered under the PNRP.	TBC
68	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Three Waters Infrastructure Managed Retreat Plan. Wellington Water led (but subject to discussion/confirmation with them). GW anticipates that this will be a plan identifying all key infrastructure under threat and how its managed retreat (or adaptation) will be managed and funded. GW notes that this will be dependent on the Climate Change Adaptation Act and the Three Water Reforms implemented, although preliminary work could commence prior to this.	

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
69	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Complex wetland restoration resource. GW led. An additional staff member at 1FTE across the region.	
70	Currently being implemented	GW led. GW could support more complex wetland restoration activities if we had more inhouse expertise to support consent holders to get consent. The barrier is the information gathering and putting together the consent application. Need focus on wetland compliance from Environmental Regulation (compliance monitoring for NES-F). More work is also needed from Environmental Science on wetland identification. Fit for the Future reforms should identify resourcing prioritisation so these need to be awaited. To be followed up following Fit for the Future decisions.	
71	Currently being implemented	GW led. Parangārehu Lakes - Parks and Land Management are engaging with the key landowner. GW is reviewing its communication and engagement and policy settings in relation to wetland owners.	
72	TBC	GW led. GW is identifying the extent to which this recommendation is being implemented through existing work including farm management plans and Riverlink.	TBC

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
73	Currently being implemented	GW led. Environmental Science are currently doing this work. Starting in Kāpiti but will then be rolled out to other areas. Timing to be tracked to ensure completion by 2024.	
74	No applicable deliverables	Te Mahere Wai is being assessed and will be implemented, so there is not a separate WIP deliverable to commissioned/managed here as part of Te Whanganui-a-Tara WIP.	
75	Currently being implemented	GW led. This work is underway. Barriers on GWRC land have been identified.	
76	Currently being implemented	GW led. This work is underway. It is being implemented through the Improving fish passage in the Wellington Region programme. The programme has GWRC funding, and Ministry for the Environment funding from the Freshwater Improvement Fund until June 2026.	
77	This recommendation has multiple parts to be implemented, as shown below.		
77.1	PNRP 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work.	
77.2	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Spawning habitat restoration project GW led. A new project which will need to be scoped to meet the requirements of the recommendation.	
78	Post 2024 PNRP	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work	

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
79	PNRP 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work	
80	PNRP 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work	
81	PNRP 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work	
82	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Hui with mana whenua on how to recognise and provide for the mana of Te Awa Kairangi, Wainuiomata and Ōrongorongo Rivers. GW led (to facilitate with Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui). To be a hui with Ngāti Toa and Taranaki Whānui with actions agreed, documented and implemented.	
83	PNRP 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work	
84	PNRP 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work	
85	No applicable deliverables	As this recommendation is to retain the status quo there are no deliverables to be commissioned to implement it.	
86	PNRP 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work.	
87	PNRP 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work.	

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
88	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Water Take Consent Review.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Per s128 of RMA.</p> <p>May also need to include a review/update of the GW charging policy if consent holders who were intended to be charged for the cost of the review.</p> <p>May require supporting hydrological model to identify MALF limits.</p> <p>Note that this work would ideally happen after limits have been amended in the PNRP.</p>	●
89	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Education Programme for rural land owners</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Communication/engagement based activities to include lifestyle block owners and to be per the wording of the recommendation.</p> <p>Should also encompass other regulations relevant to rural owners, e.g. sediment and erosion.</p>	●
90	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Unconsented Water Use Assessments.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Deliverable is still to be designed and agreed within GW but will need to be sufficient to inform decision making.</p>	●

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
91	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Whaitua Monitoring Plan encompassing each FMU. GW led.	
92	Currently being implemented	GW understands that Wellington Water already have work underway in relation to water metering. This includes feasibility assessments. Note that any subsequent implementation would be subject to agreement from the relevant TA.	
93	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	TBC
94	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	TBC
95	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	TBC
96	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Promote use of Rainwater Tanks. GW led (to follow up with TAs) Will involve following up with TAs to ensure that existing RPS rainwater tanks requirements (policy 42) are incorporated into their respective District Plans or through some other mechanism.	
97	To be commissioned by deliverables	New deliverable name: Rainwater Tank promotion and incentivisation initiatives. GW led (to initiate with TAs). Will involve WCC, HCC and UHCC to each identify a project or suite of initiatives to meet recommendation 97 within their jurisdiction.	
98	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	TBC

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
99	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	TBC
100	TBC	Requires conversations between GW and Wellington Water for latest information.	TBC
101	Currently being implemented	<p>GW led.</p> <p>Kaiwhina Taiao positions are being progressed through kaupapa funding programme. Internships working with different people in the organisation.</p> <p>Funding coming from Environmental Science for specific mana whenua roles related to monitoring for 5 years. Roles could grow over time to encompass more activities. Under discussion with iwi on funding arrangements.</p> <p>This recommendation references Te Mahere Wai which is being assessed and implemented so may move to there to track implementation.</p>	
102	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Workforce Development Councils workshop.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Workshop involving the parties identified in recommendation 102. Content and format to be agreed with the parties in advance and an alternative mechanism may be identified as more appropriate.</p> <p>Councillor Ros Connolly to be invited to chair the workshop (has initiated this recommendation).</p>	
103	No applicable deliverables	<p>Prior to the WIP being submitted, GW and TAs have supported the need for new regulations, via Local Government NZ and submissions on central government proposals. This is expected to continue.</p> <p>As the recommendation is to continue current approaches and does not identify any additional specific work to commission or manage, it has been classified as no applicable deliverables.</p>	

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
104	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Letter to Minister of Climate Change advocating for wetlands inclusion in ETS.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Letter from Chair GW to Minister for Climate Change requesting inclusion of wetlands in the ETS and outlining the benefits of this.</p>	
105	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Letter from GW Chair to Minister for the Environment and Minister of Transport.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Note that discussions with the former Whaitua Committee in advance of establishing a Reference Group have identified that they consider this to an inadequate deliverable and that a continuous and broad advocacy function is required. This recommendation will likely need to be reviewed with the Reference Group to clarify what work they consider was intended in the recommendation when it was developed and whether that work replaces this deliverable as it is described here or is additional to it.</p>	
106	Currently being implemented	<p>GW are employing a mātauranga Māori role that will sit in Te Hunga Whiriwhiri that will look at how we incorporate mātauranga Māori across our work programmes and decision making. This role will partner with mana whenua.</p>	
107	PNRP 2024	<p>Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work</p>	
108	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable: Community Connection Measures Workshop.</p> <p>Workshop with subsequent implementation actions identified, agreed and carried through.</p> <p>As noted in the WIP recommendation 108, this work cannot take place until the Te Oranga Wai framework is complete.</p>	

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
109	PNRP 2024	Being managed by GW through its regulatory programmes of work	
110	This recommendation has multiple parts to be implemented, as shown below.		
110.1	Currently being implemented	<p>Wellington Water led.</p> <p>We understand that Wellington Water is implementing the first bullet point. Undertook a drilling campaign across the aquifer to understand more about the hydrology and hydrogeology. Results captured in updated Hutt Aquifer Model (HAM5). It's being used by Wellington Water for optimising use of the resource and enhancing infrastructure and supply resilience.</p> <p>We also understand Wellington Water is implementing the fourth bullet point. Wellington Water has developed a GIS catchment risk tool that includes sites (e.g., HAIL sites, closed landfills) to understand the risks to the sources of drinking water across the aquifer.</p> <p>GW sampled for emerging contaminants after the Kaikoura earthquake (2017 & 2018). We may sample again in the future for the state of the environment reporting.</p>	
110.2	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Aquifer ecosystem health monitoring (e.g. stygofauna).</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>To have three stages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Set up monitoring bores to sample what's in the groundwater (set up bores suitable for this – can't use current bores). 2) Research work to input into overall national conversation to develop indicators for groundwater. 3) Research work to follow on to identify the stressors to the indicators on groundwater dependent ecosystems. 	

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Recommendation	Implementation category	Comment	Status
111	To be commissioned by deliverables	<p>New deliverable name: Nutrient sources of Te Awa Kairangi/Hutt River Investigation.</p> <p>GW led.</p> <p>Will likely need to include substantial field work, collecting data and a spatial map of nutrient loads, etc. To culminate in a report.</p> <p>Could potentially be a PhD thesis.</p>	

Council
30 June 2022
Report 22.198



For Decision

CHANGES TO COUNCIL'S DELEGATIONS OF POWERS, FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES – JUNE 2022

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To advise Council on proposed changes to its delegation of powers, functions and responsibilities under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

He tūtohu

Recommendations

That Council:

1. **Notes** the Local Government (Rating of Whenua Māori) Amendment Act 2021 amends the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 and has implications for the:
 - a. Council's powers, functions and responsibilities
 - b. Chief Executive's powers, functions and responsibilities.
2. **Revokes** the current delegation of Council's powers, functions and responsibilities under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 made on 10 December 2020.
3. **Delegates** its powers, functions and responsibilities under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to specified officers, except those powers not capable of delegation or retained explicitly by Council (Attachment 1), with effect from 30 June 2022.
4. **Notes** the Chief Executive will delegate his powers, functions and responsibilities under new sections 90A and 90B of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to specified officers, with effect from 30 June 2022.

Te horopaki

Context

2. In April 2021 Parliament enacted the Local Government (Rating of Whenua Māori) Amendment Act 2021 (the 2021 Act), which has implications for Council's powers, functions and responsibilities under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 (the 2002 Act). The 2021 Act also provides powers, functions and responsibilities directly to the Chief Executive (under new sections 90A and 90B of the 2002 Act) and the power to delegate those powers.

3. Under Council's delegations framework, Council delegates its powers, functions and responsibilities to the Chief Executive, who can (usually) sub-delegate these matters to specified officers. However, under the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, all delegations must be made by the local authority directly. Accordingly, Council's practice is to agree to a full set of direct delegations that state any matters retained by Council, any matters not able to be delegated, and the matters delegated to the Chief Executive and specified officers.

Te tātaritanga Analysis

Council delegations

4. On 10 December 2020, Council directly delegated to specified officers its powers, functions and responsibilities under the 2002 Act (Changes to Council's delegations of powers, functions and responsibilities – December 2020 – Report 20.450).
5. We propose that Council revokes the current instrument of delegation and approves an updated instrument of delegation relating to the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 ([Attachment 1](#)).
6. The updated instrument of delegation includes proposed changes to:
 - a. Implement the proposed *Whakaitinga Rēti mō te whenua Māori | Rates Remissions on Māori Land Policy*, which is also being considered at this meeting (Whakaitinga Rēti mō te whenua Māori | Rates Remissions on Māori Land Policy – Adoption – Report 22.284)
 - b. Provide delegations required for existing administrative provisions under the 2002 Act
 - c. Ensure consistent wording in expressing the delegations.
7. Officers have provided a track change version of the proposed changes ([Attachment 2](#)) to assist Council. New provisions from the 2021 Act have green shading, and proposed new delegations for existing provisions have yellow shading.

Chief Executive delegations

8. The 2021 Act provides the Chief Executive directly with powers under new sections 90A and 90B of the 2002 Act. Officers have advised the Chief Executive (under a separate instrument of delegation) to delegate these powers to specified officers in a similar manner to the proposed delegations in **Attachment 1**. This instrument of delegation will also take effect from 30 June 2022.

Ngā hua ahumoni Financial implications

9. There are no financial implications arising from this report.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori

Implications for Māori

10. The proposed *Whakaitinga Rēti mō te whenua Māori | Rates Remissions on Māori Land Policy* will provide rates relief options to Māori landowners to support:
 - a The ongoing holding of ancestral lands, support for marae and papakainga, and protection of wāhi tapu and indigenous biodiversity
 - b The utilisation by Māori of their land in a way that meets their aspirations and aligns with the values and tikanga by which the land is held
 - c Māori development.
11. Several of the proposed delegations in **Attachment 1** provide for joint decision-making with Te Pou Whakarae to ensure the above broader implications are considered appropriately.

Ngā tikanga whakatau

Decision-making process

12. The matters requiring decision in this report were considered by officers against the requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Te hiranga

Significance

13. Officers have considered the significance of the matters for decision, taking into account the Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. As these decisions implement legislative changes (which have already undergone public consultation), and concern Council's internal allocation of decision-making rights, officers consider these matters to be of low significance.

Te whakatūtakitaki

Engagement

14. Given the significance of the matters for decision, no external engagement was considered necessary.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

15. If the proposed delegations are approved, officers will update Council's *Delegations Manual* and provide the Chief Executive and relevant general managers with a copy of the approved delegations.
16. Greater Wellington will also engage with the territorial authorities to ensure the related Rates Collection Agreements, which provide for those local authorities to undertake specified actions on Greater Wellington's behalf, are reviewed to ensure these reflect the new delegations.

Ngā āpitihanga
Attachments

Number	Title
1	Delegations from Council to officers – Local Government (Rating) Act 2002
2	Track change version - Delegations from Council to officers – Local Government (Rating) Act 2002

Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories

Writer	Will Ogier – Principal Advisor Democratic Services
Approvers	Francis Ryan – Manager Democratic Services Luke Troy – General Manager Strategy

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> Council can, under section 132(2) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, delegate the exercise of its powers, functions and responsibilities to its chief executive or any other specified officer; but must not delegate the power to delegate or any function, power or duty conferred by subpart 2 of Part 1 or subpart 1 of Part 5.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> The proposed delegations do not contribute to the Annual Plan, Long Term Plan, or Council's or Greater Wellington's key strategies, policies and plans.
<i>Internal consultation</i> This report was prepared in consultation with the Chief Financial Officer, the Financial Controller, and Te Hunga Whiriwhiri.
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are no known risks or impacts arising from the matters for decision.

Attachment 1 to Report 22.198**Delegations from Council to officers – Local Government (Rating) Act 2002*****No power to sub-delegate***

Note that in accordance with section 132(2)(a) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, the following delegations **may not** be sub-delegated.

General delegation to Chief Executive

The Council delegates to the Chief Executive all powers, duties and responsibilities under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 that are legally able to be delegated under section 132 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 other than matters identified in the following tables as being retained by Council or not capable of delegation.

Specific delegations to Chief Executive and specified positions

The following table sets out a range of other delegations made by the Council to specified officers.

Section	Description	Delegate(s)
General	Power to supervise those territorial authorities that have been appointed to collect rates in accordance with section 53	<i>Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO Financial Controller</i>
General	Power to supervise those territorial authorities that have been delegated the authority to keep and maintain the rating information database in accordance with section 27	<i>Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO Financial Controller</i>
7 to 26	<i>Key provisions (setting and assessing rates)</i>	<i>Not capable of delegation</i>
27	<i>Requirement to keep and maintain a rating information database for the constituent districts in the region</i>	<i>Retained by Council</i>
28(4)	Requirement to give, during May, public notice of the availability of the rating information database for inspection, and at any other time	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>
28A(4)	Power to make the rating information database available at any other Council office	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>
28B	Requirement to inform owners of rating units, and ratepayers for separate areas, of the right to withhold information from the rating information database	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>
28C(3) and (4)	Requirement to remove or restore relevant particulars from the rating information database where appropriately requested by an owner or ratepayer	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>

Attachment 1 to Report 22.198**Delegations from Council to officers – Local Government (Rating) Act 2002**

Section	Description	Delegate(s)
29(3)	Requirement to notify the objector in writing of decision on an objection to the information contained in the rating information database	<i>Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO Financial Controller</i>
33(2)	Requirement to update the rating information database upon notification of transfer or assignment of lease or licence	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>
35(b)	Requirement to be satisfied that a name is removed from the land transfer register before removing that name from the rating information database	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>
36(2)	Requirement to update the rating information database upon notification of change of name	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>
37	Requirements to keep and maintain a rates record for each rating unit and separate rating area; and to ensure the information is consistent with section 27(4) (where applicable)	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>
38(3)	Power to request confirmation of certain information from a person covered by section 38(1)(d)(i)	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>
39(3)	Power to determine any objection to the rates records and notify the objector	<i>Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO Financial Controller</i>
40	Power to correct rates	<i>Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO</i>
41 to 41A	Power to issue an amended rates assessment and refund overpayment, if an error is corrected	<i>Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO</i>
44 to 51	Requirements to deliver rates assessments and rates invoices to ratepayers setting out the information stated by the Act	<i>Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO</i>
53	<i>Power to appoint a rates collector</i>	Retained by Council

Attachment 1 to Report 22.198

Delegations from Council to officers – Local Government (Rating) Act 2002

Section	Description	Delegate(s)
54	Power to decide not to collect rates that are uneconomic to collect <u>Limitation</u> If rates exceed \$1000 then Council approval must be sought	<i>Chief Executive</i> <i>General Manager</i> <i>Corporate Services</i> <i>CFO</i>
55	<i>Power to adopt a policy for the early payment of rates</i>	Retained by Council
56	<i>Power to adopt a policy for the early payment of rates in anticipation of rates for subsequent financial years</i>	Retained by Council
61 and 62	Powers for recovery of unpaid rates	<i>Chief Executive</i> <i>General Manager</i> <i>Corporate Services</i> <i>CFO</i>
62A(4)	Requirement to deliver the rates assessment and rates invoice to the person actually using the land to which section 62A applies	<i>Chief Executive</i> <i>CFO</i>
63	Power to commence legal proceedings to recover rates	<i>Chief Executive</i> <i>General Manager</i> <i>Corporate Services</i> <i>CFO</i>
67	<i>Power to have judgments of the court enforced by the court by sale or lease of the rating unit</i>	Retained by Council
72	Power to consent to the sale or lease of a rating unit by the Registrar by private treaty (if the unit cannot be sold or leased by public auction or public tender)	<i>Chief Executive</i> <i>General Manager</i> <i>Corporate Services</i> <i>CFO</i>
77	<i>Powers of sale or lease of abandoned land</i>	Retained by Council
79	<i>Determine matters for the sale or lease of abandoned land</i>	Retained by Council
82	Power to write off the deficiency, if the proceeds of a sale or lease of abandoned land under section 79 are not sufficient to meet the rates, interest, costs, and expenses <u>Limitation</u> If rates exceed \$1000 then Council approval must be sought	<i>Chief Executive</i> <i>General Manager</i> <i>Corporate Services</i> <i>CFO</i>
85 and 86	Power to remit rates pursuant to Council's rates remission policy	<i>Chief Executive</i> <i>General Manager</i> <i>Corporate Services</i> <i>CFO</i>

Attachment 1 to Report 22.198**Delegations from Council to officers – Local Government (Rating) Act 2002**

Section	Description	Delegate(s)
87 to 90	Power to postpone rates pursuant to Council's rates postponement policy	<i>Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO</i>
90D	Requirement to ensure the amount of rates written off each financial year is disclosed in the notes to financial statements	<i>Chief Executive CFO Financial Controller</i>
93(2)	Power to request trustees of rateable Māori freehold land to provide copies of any annual financial statements provided to the beneficial owners	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>
94	Power to apply to the Māori Land Court to appoint one of the owners, or an agent, to receive rates assessments and rates invoices for Māori freehold land in multiple ownership	<i>Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO</i>
98A(1)	Power, on request of a person under section 98A, to divide a separate rating area from a rating unit on Māori freehold land	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>
98A(2)	Requirement to determine a part of a rating unit on Māori freehold land to be a separate rating unit	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>
98A(5)	Requirement, following a request under section 98A(4), to notify any ratepayers for the rating unit of a request for a separate rating area	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>
98B	Requirement to apportion rates assessed for the underlying rating unit between each separate rating area and any residual rating area	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>
98D(3)	Power to do anything required to adjust who is liable for rates (or apportionments of rates) and any related matters	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>
98E(1)	Power to determine that a separate rating area divided from a rating unit is no longer a separate rating unit	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>
98E(3)	Requirement to write off any rates outstanding for a separate rating area when Council ceases to apportion the rates between separate rating areas under section 98E(2)	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>
99	Power to apply to Māori Land Court for charging order	<i>Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO</i>
104	Power to consent to an owner dealing with land	<i>Chief Executive</i>

Attachment 1 to Report 22.198

Delegations from Council to officers – Local Government (Rating) Act 2002

Section	Description	Delegate(s)
		<i>General Manager Corporate Services CFO</i>
108	Power to apply to Māori Land Court to enforce charging order	<i>Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO</i>
111	Power to apply to Māori Land Court for payment of unpaid rates	<i>Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO</i>
114 and 115	Power to remit or postpone rates on Māori freehold land pursuant to Council policy	<i>One of Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO jointly with Te Pou Whakarae</i>
114A(2)	Requirement to consider an application by a ratepayer for a remission of rates on Māori freehold land	<i>One of Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO jointly with Te Pou Whakarae</i>
114A(3) to (5)	Power to remit all or part of the rates (including penalties) on Māori freehold land	<i>One of: Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO jointly with Te Pou Whakarae</i>
116	<i>Requirements in relation to consenting to an Order in Council made by the Governor-General to exempt Māori freehold land from some or all liability for rates</i>	Retained by Council
118 to 130	<i>Powers relating to the replacement of rates and other matters</i>	Not capable of delegation

Attachment 1 to Report 22.198**Delegations from Council to officers – Local Government (Rating) Act 2002**

Section	Description	Delegate(s)
131	Power to arrange for a registered valuer to make an estimate of the projected valuation of all the rateable land in the districts of the constituent territorial authorities	<i>Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO Financial Controller</i>
135	Requirement to sign documents as correct copies for the purpose of Court or Tribunal proceedings	<i>Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO</i>
Clause 2, Schedule 1AA	Requirement to write off rates arrears for land that is subject to a Ngā Whenua Rāhui kawenuta and unused Māori freehold land	<i>One of: Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO jointly with Te Pou Whakarae</i>
Clause 3, Schedule 1AA	Power to take into account any pre-commencement actions and processes in determining a part of a rating unit to be a separate rating unit	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>

Attachment 2 to Report 22.198

Track change version - Delegations from Council to officers – Local Government (Rating) Act 2002

No power to sub-delegate

Note that in accordance with section 132(2)(a) of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, the following delegations **may not** be sub-delegated.

General delegation to Chief Executive

The Council delegates to the Chief Executive all powers, duties and responsibilities under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 that are legally able to be delegated under section 132 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 other than matters identified in the following tables as being retained by Council or not capable of delegation.

Specific delegations to Chief Executive and specified positions

The following table sets out a range of other delegations made by the Council to specified officers.

Section	Description	Delegate(s)
General	Power to supervise those territorial authorities that have been appointed to collect rates in accordance with section 53	<i>Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO Financial Controller</i>
General	Power to supervise those territorial authorities that have been delegated the authority to keep and maintain the rating information database in accordance with section 27	<i>Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO Financial Controller</i>
7 to 26	<i>Key provisions (setting and assessing rates)</i>	<i>Not capable of delegation</i>
27	<i>Requirement to keep and maintain a rating information database for the constituent districts in the region</i>	<i>Retained by Council</i>
28(4)	Requirement to give, during May, public notice of the availability of the rating information database for inspection, and at any other time	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>
28A(4)	Power to make the rating information database available at any other Council office	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>
28B	Requirement to inform owners of rating units, and ratepayers for separate areas, of the right to withhold information from the rating information database	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>
28C(3) and (4)	Requirement to remove or restore relevant particulars from the rating information database where appropriately requested by an owner or ratepayer	<i>Chief Executive CFO</i>

Attachment 2 to Report 22.198

Track change version - Delegations from Council to officers – Local Government (Rating) Act 2002

Section	Description	Delegate(s)
29(3)	Requirement to notify the objector in writing of decision on an objection to the information contained in the rating information database	<i>Chief Executive</i> <i>General Manager</i> <i>Corporate Services</i> <i>CFO</i> <i>Financial Controller</i>
33(2)	Requirement to update the rating information database upon notification of transfer or assignment of lease or licence	<i>Chief Executive</i> <i>CFO</i>
35(b)	Requirement to be satisfied that a name is removed from the land transfer register before removing that name from the rating information database	<i>Chief Executive</i> <i>CFO</i>
36(2)	Requirement to update the rating information database upon notification of change of name	<i>Chief Executive</i> <i>CFO</i>
37	Requirements to keep and maintain a rates record for each rating unit and separate rating area; and to ensure the information is consistent with section 27(4) (where applicable)	<i>Chief Executive</i> <i>CFO</i>
38(3)	Power to request confirmation of certain information from a person covered by section 38(1)(d)(i)	<i>Chief Executive</i> <i>CFO</i>
39(3)	Power to determine any objection to the rates records and notify the objector	<i>Chief Executive</i> <i>General Manager</i> <i>Corporate Services</i> <i>CFO</i> <i>Financial Controller</i>
40	Power to correct rates	<i>Chief Executive</i> <i>General Manager</i> <i>Corporate Services</i> <i>CFO</i>
41 to 41A	Power to issue an amended rates assessment and refund overpayment, if an error is corrected	<i>Chief Executive</i> <i>General Manager</i> <i>Corporate Services</i> <i>CFO</i>
44 to 51	Requirements to deliver rates assessments and rates invoices to ratepayers setting out the information stated by the Act	<i>Chief Executive</i> <i>General Manager</i> <i>Corporate Services</i> <i>CFO</i>

Attachment 2 to Report 22.198

Track change version - Delegations from Council to officers – Local Government (Rating) Act 2002

Section	Description	Delegate(s)
53	<i>Power to appoint a rates collector</i>	Retained by Council
54	Power to decide not to collect rates that are uneconomic to collect <u>Limitation</u> If rates exceed \$1000 then Council approval must be sought	Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO
55	<i>Power to adopt a policy for the early payment of rates</i>	Retained by Council
56	<i>Power to adopt a policy for the early payment of rates in anticipation of rates for subsequent financial years</i>	Retained by Council
61 and 62	Powers for recovery of unpaid rates	Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO
62A(4)	Requirement to deliver the rates assessment and rates invoice to the person actually using the land to which section 62A applies	Chief Executive CFO
63	Power to commence legal proceedings to recover rates	Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO
67	<i>Power to have judgments of the court enforced by the court by sale or lease of the rating unit</i>	Retained by Council
72	Power to consent to the sale or lease of a rating unit by the Registrar by private treaty (if the unit cannot be sold or leased by public auction or public tender)	Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO
77	<i>Powers of sale or lease of abandoned land</i>	Retained by Council
79	<i>Powers to decide matters for the sale or lease of abandoned land</i>	Retained by Council
82	Power to write off the deficiency, if the proceeds of a sale or lease of abandoned land under section 79 are not sufficient to meet the rates, interest, costs, and expenses <u>Limitation</u> If rates exceed \$1000 then Council approval must be sought	Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO

Attachment 2 to Report 22.198

Track change version - Delegations from Council to officers – Local Government (Rating) Act 2002

85 and 86	Power to remit rates pursuant to Council's rates remission policy	Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO
87 to 90	Power to postpone rates pursuant to Council's rates postponement policy	Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO
90D	Requirement to ensure the amount of rates written off each financial year is disclosed in the notes to financial statements	Chief Executive CFO Financial Controller
93(2)	Power to request trustees of rateable Māori freehold land to provide copies of any annual financial statements provided to the beneficial owners	Chief Executive CFO
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98E(1)	Power to determine that a separate rating area divided from a rating unit is no longer a separate rating unit	Chief Executive CFO
98E(3)	Requirement to write off any rates outstanding for a separate rating area when Council ceases to apportion the rates between separate rating areas under section 98E(2)	Chief Executive CFO

Attachment 2 to Report 22.198

Track change version - Delegations from Council to officers – Local Government (Rating) Act 2002

99	Power to apply to Māori Land Court for charging order	Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO
104	Power to consent to an owner dealing with land	Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO
108	Power to apply to Māori Land Court to enforce charging order	Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO
111	Power to apply to Māori Land Court for payment of unpaid rates	Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO
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Attachment 2 to Report 22.198

Track change version - Delegations from Council to officers – Local Government (Rating) Act 2002

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118 to 130	<i>Powers relating to the replacement of rates and other matters</i>	Not capable of delegation
131	Power to arrange for a registered valuer to make an estimate of the projected valuation of all the rateable land in the districts of the constituent territorial authorities	Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO Financial Controller
135	Requirement to sign documents as correct copies for the purpose of Court or Tribunal proceedings	Chief Executive General Manager Corporate Services CFO
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Clause 3, Schedule 1AA	Power to take into account any pre-commencement actions and processes in determining a part of a rating unit to be a separate rating unit	Chief Executive CFO

Council
30 June 2022
Report 22.290



For Information

WRC HOLDINGS STATEMENT OF INTENT 2022-2023

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To advise Council of the WRC Holdings Statement of Intent (SOI) for the 2022/2023 year.

He tūtohu

Recommendation

That Council **receives** the Statement of Intent from WRC Holdings for 2022/2023

Te tāhū kōrero

Background

2. The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires all council-controlled organisations (CCO) to prepare and adopt an SOI. The SOI should (section 64) :
 - a State publicly the activities and intentions of the organisation for the year and the objectives to which those activities will contribute
 - b Provides an opportunity for shareholders to influence the direction of the organisation
 - c Provides a basis for accountability of the directors to their shareholders for the performance of the organisation.
3. The board of a CCO must deliver the completed SOI before the commencement of the financial year to which it relates (Schedule 8 Part 1).
4. Council as shareholder issued a Statement of Expectations in December 2021 outlining its specific expectations for the coming year. A draft SOI was presented to Council at its meeting on 7 April 2022 (Report 22.121).
5. The board of WRC Holdings approved the SOI ([Attachment 1](#)) at its meeting on 21 June 2022.
6. Council should be aware that although the group financials for WRC Holdings SOI reflect its ownership of CentrePort, CentrePort prepares its own Statement of Corporate Intent containing its own performance measurements. This was formally received by the WRC Holdings board at its meeting on 21 June 2022.

Te tātaritanga Analysis

7. The main difference from the draft SOI presented to Council earlier this year is the inclusion of the financial projections and statements. These are reported at both a GWRL level and the WRC Holdings group level.
8. At a group level there will be an increasing pressure from rising interest rates and reducing cash balances at CentrePort as surplus cash is invested into the regeneration of the Port
9. The GWRL non-financial performance measures are included in the SOI and are reflective of the Councils Long Term Plan and Asset Management Plans.

Ngā hua ahumoni Financial implications

10. There are no financial implications for Council arising from this report.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori Implications for Māori

11. There are no known implications for Māori arising from this report.

Ngā tikanga whakatau Decision-making process

12. The matter requiring decision in this report was considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Te hiranga Significance

13. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of the matter, taking into account Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers consider that the matter is of low significance due to its administrative nature.

Te whakatūtakitaki Engagement

14. There is no engagement necessary.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei Next steps

15. In accordance with s64(9) of the Act the SOI will be published on Council's website by 30 July 2022.

**Ngā āpitihanga
Attachment**

Number	Title
1	WRC Holdings Statement of Intent 2022-2023

**Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories**

Writer	Seān Mahoney – Company Portfolio and Economic Development Manager
Approver	Luke Troy – General Manager, Strategy

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> Council needs to receive the SOI as shareholder
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> None
<i>Internal consultation</i> None for the compilation of this report, however the SOI was compiled by members of Strategy, Corporate Services and Metlink.
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are no known risks or impacts arising from this report.

WRC
holdings group

greater wellington rail ltd
wrc holdings ltd

Statement of Intent
WRC HOLDINGS
For the year ending 30 June 2023

1. Introduction

WRC Holdings (Holdings) is a Council-Controlled Trading Organisation owned by Greater Wellington Regional Council (Council). It was established to manage Council's commercial investments.

This Statement of Intent (SOI) is prepared in accordance with Section 64 and Schedule 8 of the Local Government Act 2002.

The SOI sets out the performance measures, targets, objectives, and activities of Holdings and forms a major part of the companies' accountability relationship with its shareholder, Wellington Regional Council.

Council issued a Statement of Expectations to Holdings in December 2021 as prescribed in section 64b of the Local Government Act 2002. This statement has been considered when completing the SOI.

The group SOI includes information for Greater Wellington Rail Limited (GWRL).

2. Objectives of the Group

The primary objective of Holdings is to support Council's strategic priorities and operate a successful, sustainable, and responsible business while managing its assets prudently. This is achieved by separating Council's investment and commercial assets from its public good assets.

The core role of Holdings is to impose commercial discipline on the Group's activities and generate a commercial rate of return (where appropriate) and manage within agreed levels of debt to equity.

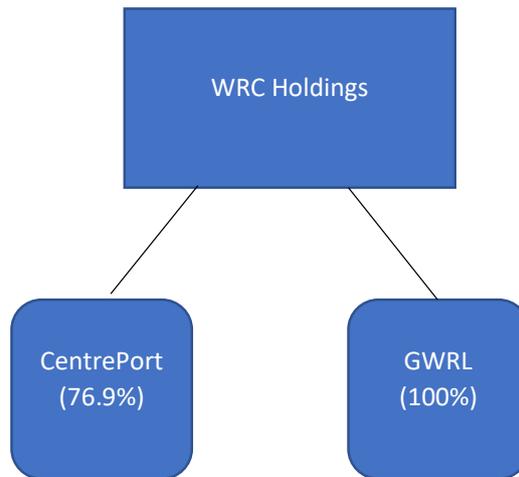
Holdings provides a structure that allows independent external directors with commercial backgrounds to provide advice and expertise at the governance level.

3. Governance

Holdings is governed by a board of seven directors all of whom are appointed by the shareholder. Council has a policy on the appointment and remuneration of directors as specified in Section 57 of the Local Government Act 2002. All director remuneration is set by Council. Holdings provides directors and officer’s liability insurance cover at its own expense.

The Holdings Board meets regularly to conduct the business of the organisation. Holdings reports on its activities to the shareholder through formal quarterly reports, annual reports and through the SOI process. The Holdings structure is illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1



a. Greater Wellington Rail Limited

Council approves the directors of GWRL, who are appointed by special resolution of Holdings. Holdings and Council share the same directors.

b. CentrePort Limited

Holdings own 76.9% of the shareholding in CentrePort Limited. The remaining shareholding is held by MWRH Limited.

The current directors of Holdings / GWRL are

Director	Appointed	Current term expiry
Prue Lamason (Chair)	November 2010	November 2022
Roger Blakeley	November 2016	November 2022
Glenda Hughes	November 2019	November 2022
Chris Kirk-Burnnand	November 2019	November 2022
Nick Leggett *	October 2017	December 2023
Helen Mexted*	June 2019	June 2023
Nancy Ward *	June 2019	June 2023

*Independent Directors

All CentrePort directors are independent and external of Council. CentrePort directors are appointed in accordance with the Port Companies Act and the company constitution.

4. Health, Safety and Wellbeing

GWRL

The holdings board takes an active interest in the ongoing maintenance program for the stewardship of railway assets including rolling stock maintenance and station asset safety. These form regular reporting items and performance measures, in addition to board activities and site visits.

CentrePort

As a major employer in the Wellington region CentrePort continues to focus on the identification and effective management of critical risk and reducing serious harm. A culture of engagement around Health, Safety and Wellbeing is created through active worker consultation and participation in Health, Safety and Wellbeing matters. Specific wellbeing initiatives are delivered and are detailed in CentrePort's own Statement of Corporate Intent, including the opening of an on-site gym for Port Staff.

The Holdings board takes an active and engaged role in the health and safety of employees and customers at all its sites and operations and has an annual health and safety work program.

5. Slope Remediation

Slopes on the Wellington Metro Rail Network are owned and maintained by KiwiRail. GWRL are aware of ongoing issues with slope stability across the network and the potential damage to GWRL rolling stock that may result from trains hitting slips. This also creates health and safety risks for passenger and crew, and service continuity risk (rolling stock availability).

The GWRL board has requested that they work with Council to ensure concentrated pressure be applied for increased funding for slope remediation under the Wellington Metro upgrade agreement, so this risk is mitigated as far as reasonably practicable. GWRL will continue to work with Council and others on this issue.

6. Reporting Framework

The Holdings Board will provide quarterly reports to Council, which will include reporting against the performance measures, a summary of the activities and a strategic overview of the coming quarter for the board.

In addition, the board will provide statutory reporting including the delivery of a half-yearly report by 28 February 2023, an annual report for the year by 30 September 2023 and a draft Statement of Intent by 01 March 2023.

The board will continue to report on matters that arise outside of these reporting timeframes on the basis of no-surprises.

7. Statement of Strategic Intent

In responding to the challenge of the port regeneration and developing responses to the governance of the group, highlighted by the Boardworks report, Holdings created a Statement of Strategic Intent with regards to the Port. This was developed in late 2019 and provides five key strategic elements for Holdings when considering the activity and performance of the port.

Objective area	Intent
Strategic	Secure Port Development As Enabler of Regional Economic Growth
Strategic	Strategic Asset to Promote Community Benefits
Financial	Optimise Return on Council Capital
Financial	Secure Capital for Port Investment and Future Growth
Strategic	Deliver Open Access to Service Operations to all Port Users and Other Stakeholders

8. Relationship with Mana Whenua

As well as complimenting cultural awareness through the organisations that we hold shareholdings in including cultural competency and Māori language training, the Holdings board will continue to look for opportunities to deliver on the Māori Outcomes Framework. The Holdings Board acknowledges these opportunities are limited given its narrow role as an asset owner, but will continue to pursue and develop opportunities as they arise.

9. Carbon Neutrality

CentrePort has a target of net zero emissions by 2040, with a 30% reduction in emissions from 2019 to 2030. There are ongoing investments into low carbon vehicles and plant with ongoing work to embed the zero emissions target into the regeneration plans. Holdings commits to reporting on the progress towards net zero to Council over the 2022/2023 reporting year.

The delivery of Rail Passenger Services is focused on improving customer satisfaction, and hence driving mode shift from private motor vehicle to Public Transport, and hence reducing overall transport emissions for the region. New procurement of rolling stock will seek low or zero emission vehicles to minimise emissions.

GWRL

10. Nature and Scope of Activities

GWRL is responsible for asset management, procurement, and stewardship through a management contract with Council. Operational delivery of the service is the responsibility of Council via a long-term performance-based contract with Transdev Wellington.

GWRL owns the investment on metro rail assets. These include the following rolling stock and infrastructure assets:

Rolling Stock

- 18 SW Carriages
- 6 SE Carriages
- 1 AG Luggage Van
- 2 Remote controlled electric Shunt crabs
- 83 2 Car Matangi units
- 1 Matangi driving simulator.

Infrastructure Assets

Thorndon electric multiple unit (EMU) depot and EMU train wash Metro wheel lathe and building

48 Railway stations

14 Pedestrian over-bridges

11 Pedestrian underpasses

A range of carparks, station improvements and ancillary rail related assets.

<u>Key Activities & Initiatives</u>	
Maintenance	Deliver train maintenance services, within approved budgets, through an operations and maintenance contract, while ensuring that train condition and performance is maintained, to deliver required level of service, throughout the assets life.
	Deliver rail station infrastructure cleaning and maintenance, within approved budgets, through various contracts ensuring asset are able to deliver the required level of service throughout the assets life.
Renewal	Deliver rolling stock heavy maintenance renewals, within approved budgets, through an operations and maintenance contract, while ensuring that train availability and reliability targets are met.
	Deliver rail infrastructure asset renewals and like-for-like replacement and improvement programme, to ensure asset condition and performance, are able to deliver the required level of service throughout the assets life.
Seismic Strengthening	Undertake seismic strengthening works on a number of earthquake prone subways, and station buildings, in accordance with the multi-year programme to ensure all structures have at least 67% seismic strength of the New Building Standard.

11. Non-financial performance targets

Operational Performance Targets for GWRL are set within the context of the strategic targets and objectives of GWRC's Long Term Plan 2021-2031 and associated GWRL Asset Management Plan.

Level of Service	Current	2022/23 Target	Target (by end of 2021-31 LTP)
CUSTOMER SATISFACTION WITH RAIL ASSETS			
Percentage of passengers who are satisfied with their current trip	95%	≥93%	≥93%
Percentage of customers who are satisfied with the condition of the station	92%	≥92%	≥96%
Percentage of customers who are satisfied with the inside temperature of vehicles	95%	≥93%	≥93%
Percentage of passengers who are satisfied with the condition of the vehicle fleet	92%	≥92%	≥92%
Percentage of passengers who are satisfied with overall station	95%	≥92%	≥92%
Percentage of passengers who are satisfied with the cleanliness of the station	92%	≥91%	≥92%
Percentage of passengers who are satisfied with provision of shelter from weather at shelter/station	84%	≥84%	≥85%
Percentage of customers who are satisfied with their personal safety at station	93%	≥93%	≥95%
Percentage of passengers who are satisfied with information about service delays or disruptions	67%	≥73%	≥75%
ROLLING STOCK - ASSET MANAGEMENT			
Matangi - Mean distance between failure	68,173	≥40,000km	≥40,000km
Carriage - Mean distance between failure	188,024	≥80,000km	≥80,000km

Level of Service	Current	2022/23 Target
RAIL FIXED ASSET - ASSET MANAGEMENT		
Percentage of pedestrian bridges and subways which meet at least 67% of NBS earthquake rating	72%	88%
Percentage of stations with CCTV coverage	96%	96%
Average condition grade of:		
Station buildings and shelters:	1.5	≤2.5
Structures (pedestrian subways & bridges):	2.5	≤2.5
Park & Ride:	2.0	≤2.5
Percentage of assets in condition grade 4 (Poor) or worse		
Station buildings and shelters:	3%	≤5%
Structures (pedestrian subways & bridges):	11%	≤8%
Park & Ride:	5%	≤8%

12. Financial information

a. Shareholder Funds to Assets

2023	2024	2025
83.1%	84.3%	87.2%

b. Prospective statement of comprehensive income

Year ended 30 June	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
\$000	GWRL	GWRL	GWRL
Operating grant income from Council	14,893	15,765	15,812
Rental income	6,452	6,639	6,805
Other revenue	68	70	72
Total revenue	21,413	22,474	22,689
Vehicle services	12,330	13,236	13,205
Depreciation & amortisation	17,647	18,594	19,657
Station expenditure	3,094	3,173	3,252
Other expenditure	5,989	6,065	6,232
Interest expense	70	70	70
Total expenditure	39,130	41,138	42,416
Surplus/(deficit) before tax	(17,717)	(18,664)	(19,727)
Taxation expense (credit)	(4,961)	(5,226)	(5,524)
Total comprehensive income	(12,756)	(13,438)	(14,203)

c. Prospective statement of financial position

As at 30 June	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
\$000	GWRL	GWRL	GWRL
<u>Prospective statement of financial position</u>			
Opening equity	372,771	378,039	391,646
New equity	18,024	27,045	135,742
Total comprehensive income	(12,756)	(13,438)	(14,203)
Closing equity	378,039	391,646	513,185
Equity applicable to parent	378,039	391,646	513,185
Closing equity	378,039	391,646	513,185
Current assets	683	799	767
Non-current assets	451,375	459,826	575,911
Total assets	452,058	460,626	576,678
Current liabilities	3,787	3,973	4,011
Non-current liabilities	70,232	65,006	59,482
Total liabilities	74,019	68,979	63,493
Net assets	378,039	391,646	513,185

d. Prospective statement of changes in equity

As at 30 June	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
\$000	GWRL	GWRL	GWRL
<u>Prospective statement of changes in equity</u>			
Opening equity	372,771	379,038	391,646
Shares to be issued during the year	18,024	27,045	135,742
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(12,756)</u>	<u>(13,438)</u>	<u>(14,203)</u>
Closing Equity	<u>378,039</u>	<u>391,646</u>	<u>513,185</u>

e. Prospective statement of cash flow

<u>Prospective statement of cash flow</u>			
Cash flows from operations			
Receipts from operations	21,413	22,474	22,689
Payments to suppliers/employees	(21,414)	(22,287)	(22,651)
Interest paid	(70)	(70)	(70)
Net cash from operating activities	<u>(71)</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>(32)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of Fixed Assets - Rail	<u>(18,024)</u>	<u>(27,045)</u>	<u>(135,742)</u>
Net cash from investing activities	<u>(18,024)</u>	<u>(27,045)</u>	<u>(135,742)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Issue of shares	18,024	27,045	135,742
Current Account movement	71	(117)	32
Net cash from financing activities	<u>18,095</u>	<u>26,979</u>	<u>135,774</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	0	0	0
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of the year	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

f. Financial Statements commentary

- The statement of comprehensive income for the three-year period 2022/2023 to 2024/2025 shows deficits before tax due to depreciation and interest not being funded by Greater Wellington.
- The depreciation increases over the said period reflects the advancement of the capex programme.
- The taxation expense represents a credit from GWRL's deferred tax position.
- Equity increases by approximately \$135 million over the said period as a result of WRC Holdings equity injections to fund GWRL capital programme. This is offset by the net deficits of approximately \$36 million.

- Capital expenditure is significant at approximately \$181 million, mainly due to Wairarapa Carriage Replacement projects \$103 million, Wairarapa Carriage maintenance \$23 million, Matangi overhauls \$17 million and infrastructure improvements \$13 million, over the said period.
- The acquisition of the long-distance rolling stock is subject to the Council receiving 90 percent of the capital funding from Waka Kotahi. The government recently decided against this funding in their budget announcements. However, the funding assumption still stands, and no change has been made to the SOI.

g. Performance targets

Year ended 30 June	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
\$000	GWRL	GWRL	GWRL
Operating expenditure	39,130	41,138	42,416
Capital expenditure	18,024	27,045	135,742
Shareholders equity/Total assets	83.1%	84.3%	87.2%

h. Statement of Accounting Policies

The financial statements are presented in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1993, the Financial Reporting Act 1993 and the Local Government Act 2002 and New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practices (NZ GAAP).

These prospective financial statements are presented in accordance with Tier 1 PBE Accounting Standards and comply with PBE Standards.

The detailed accounting policies are available in our most recent annual report as published on Greater Wellington Regional Council website.

i. Assumptions in preparing the prospective financial statements

The prospective financial statements information contained in this SOI is based on assumptions that GW Rail Limited could reasonably expect to occur in the future based on

Attachment 1 to Report 22.290

information that was current at the time this SOI was prepared. Actual results are likely to vary from the information presented and variations could be material.

There will be no changes to key legislation affecting the company's activities.

Asset lives are in accordance with the company's Accounting Policies.

WRC Holdings

13. Nature and Scope of Activities

WRC Holdings is responsible for the shareholding in CentrePort and maximising its return.

14. Financial information

a. Shareholder Funds to Assets

2023	2024	2025
80.5%	77.4%	75.3%

b. Prospective statement of comprehensive income

Year ended 30 June	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
\$000	WRCH GROUP	WRCH GROUP	WRCH GROUP
Port income	98,271	105,282	116,191
Operating grant income	14,893	15,765	15,812
Rental income	6,452	6,639	6,805
Interest income	3,752	1,610	770
Other revenue	68	70	72
Total revenue	123,436	129,366	139,650
Port expenditure	75,829	75,943	79,423
Depreciation & amortisation	28,859	31,224	34,845
Other expenditure	21,908	24,375	24,599
Interest expense	2,615	2,647	2,626
Total expenditure	129,210	134,189	141,494
Surplus/(deficit) before tax	(5,774)	(4,823)	(1,844)
Taxation expense (credit)	(1,318)	(996)	(191)
Total comprehensive income	(4,456)	(3,827)	(1,653)
Comprehensive income applicable to non-controlling interest	2,439	2,785	3,452
Total comprehensive income applicable to parent	(6,895)	(6,612)	(5,105)

c. Prospective statement of financial position

As at 30 June	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
\$000	WRCH GROUP	WRCH GROUP	WRCH GROUP
<u>Prospective statement of financial position</u>			
Opening equity	793,364	803,247	822,465
Opening equity non-controlling interests	(105,813)	(106,867)	(108,152)
New equity	18,024	27,045	135,742
Total comprehensive income applicable to parent	(6,895)	(6,612)	(5,105)
	<u>698,680</u>	<u>716,813</u>	<u>844,950</u>
Dividends distributed	(2,300)	(2,500)	(2,900)
Closing Equity Non-controlling interest	106,867	108,152	109,989
Closing equity	<u>803,247</u>	<u>822,465</u>	<u>952,039</u>
Equity applicable to parent	696,380	714,313	842,050
Non-controlling interest	106,867	108,152	109,989
Closing equity	<u>803,247</u>	<u>822,465</u>	<u>952,039</u>
Cash & cash equivalents	78,680	37,530	4,000
Current assets	27,296	27,494	27,547
Non-current assets	836,934	966,167	1,165,248
Investment property	57,885	57,885	57,885
Investments	5,694	6,094	6,594
Total assets	<u>1,006,489</u>	<u>1,095,170</u>	<u>1,261,255</u>
Current liabilities	22,262	21,887	22,693
Borrowings	44,000	44,000	44,000
Non-current liabilities	136,980	206,818	242,523
Total liabilities	<u>203,242</u>	<u>272,705</u>	<u>309,217</u>
Net assets	<u>803,247</u>	<u>822,465</u>	<u>952,039</u>

d. Prospective statement of changes in equity

As at 30 June	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
\$000	WRCH GROUP	WRCH GROUP	WRCH GROUP
<u>Prospective statement of changes in equity</u>			
Opening equity	793,364	803,247	822,465
Shares to be issued during the year	18,024	27,045	135,742
Total comprehensive income for the year	(4,456)	(3,827)	(1,653)
Dividend to be paid - Equity holders	(2,300)	(2,500)	(2,600)
Dividend to be paid - Non controlling Interests	(1,385)	(1,500)	(1,615)
Closing Equity	<u>803,247</u>	<u>822,465</u>	<u>952,039</u>
Total comprehensive income attributed to:			
Equity holders - Parent	(6,895)	(6,612)	(5,105)
Non - controlling interest	2,439	2,785	3,452
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(4,456)</u>	<u>(3,827)</u>	<u>(1,653)</u>

e. Prospective statement of cash flow

As at 30 June	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
\$000	WRCH GROUP	WRCH GROUP	WRCH GROUP
<u>Prospective statement of cash flow</u>			
Cash flows from operations			
Receipts from operations	117,372	128,549	139,623
Interest received	3,752	1,610	770
Payments to suppliers/employees	(97,744)	(102,089)	(104,838)
Taxes paid	(4,668)	(5,030)	(5,960)
Interest paid	(2,615)	(2,644)	(2,623)
Net cash from operating activities	16,098	20,396	26,972
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of Fixed Assets - Rail	(18,024)	(27,045)	(135,742)
Development - Port and property	(98,461)	(138,965)	(113,423)
Proceeds from sale of Fixed Assets	-	5,750	15,437
Net cash from investing activities	(116,485)	(160,260)	(233,728)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Borrowings	25,655	76,216	42,388
Dividends paid	(3,685)	(4,000)	(4,215)
Issue of shares	18,024	27,045	135,742
Current Account movement	(337)	(198)	(34)
Lease Payments	(360)	(349)	(356)
Net cash from financing activities	39,298	98,714	173,224
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	(61,853)	(41,151)	(33,532)
Cash & cash equivalents at beginning of the year	140,530	78,678	37,528
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	78,676	37,527	3,997

f. Financial Statements commentary

- The statement of comprehensive income for the three-year period 2022/23 to 2024/25 shows deficits before tax relating to the surplus from Centre Port being insufficient to offset the deficit from GWRL. GWRL has deficits due to depreciation and interest not being funded by Greater Wellington.
- Interest income shows a declining trend as Centre Port invests cash from insurance proceeds to fund capital expenditure.
- Interest expense has significantly increased due to the prevailing interest rate environment.
- The depreciation increases as both Centre Port and GWRL invest in their rebuild and capex programmes respectively.
- The taxation expense reflects the difference between Centre Port paying tax and GWRL having a tax credit from deferred tax.
- Equity increases by approximately \$146 million over the period 2022/23 to 2024/25 mainly due to Council equity injections to fund GWRL capex of \$181 million partially offset by cumulative dividends of just over \$7 million and cumulative losses of \$19 million.
- Capital expenditure for the Group is significant at \$351 million, mainly due to GWRL capex programme (Wairarapa Carriage Replacement projects \$103 million, Wairarapa Carriage maintenance \$23 million, Matangi overhauls \$17 million & infrastructure improvements \$13 million) and the Port rebuild \$351 million.

The acquisition of the long-distance rolling stock in GWRL is subject to the Council receiving 90 percent of the capital funding from Waka Kotahi. The government recently decided against this funding in their budget announcements. However, the funding assumption still stands, and no change has been made to the SOI.

- The statement of cash flows shows a reducing trend reflecting the investment of surplus funds in the Centre Port capital expenditure programme.

g. Financial Performance targets

Year ended 30 June	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
\$000	WRCH GROUP	WRCH GROUP	WRCH GROUP
Earnings before Interest Tax & depreciation	21,948	27,439	34,858
Surplus/(deficit) before tax	(5,774)	(4,823)	(1,844)
Surplus/(deficit) after tax	(4,456)	(3,827)	(1,653)
Return on average assets (EBIT) - Performance indicator	-0.7%	-0.4%	-0.0%
Return on shareholder equity (NPAT)	-0.6%	-0.5%	-0.2%
Shareholders equity/Total assets	80.5%	77.4%	75.3%
Dividend distribution	2,300	2,500	2,900

h. Statement of Accounting Policies

The financial statements are presented in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 1993, the Financial Reporting Act 1993 and the Local Government Act 2002 and New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practices (NZ GAAP).

These prospective financial statements are presented in accordance with Tier 1 PBE Accounting Standards and comply with PBE Standards.

The detailed accounting policies are available in our most recent annual report as published on Greater Wellington Regional Council website.

i. Assumptions in preparing the prospective financial statements

The prospective financial statements information contained in this SOI is based on assumptions that WRC Holding Group could reasonably expect to occur in the future based on information that was current at the time this SOI was prepared. Actual results are likely to vary from the information presented and variations could be material.

The debt interest rate assumption for the WRC Holdings excluding Centre Port Limited is 0.53% for 2021/22, 0.63% for 2022/23 and 0.68% for the 2023/24 financial years after all margin costs. Interest rate hedging is put in place from time to time (as all debt borrowed is at floating rate) to protect against interest rate variability. The borrowing margin is fixed and is assumed to remain at this level going forward.

There will be no changes to key legislation affecting the Group activities.

Asset lives are in accordance with the Group's Accounting Policies.

15. Attachment – Statement of Expectations from Council December 2021.

20 December 2021

Prue Lamason

Chair, WRC Holdings Limited

Prue.Lamason@gw.govt.nz

Dear Prue

Statement of Expectations – WRC Holdings Limited’s Statement of Intent for 2022/23

This letter sets out a statement of our expectations, as the shareholder in WRC Holdings Limited, as you begin drafting the Statement of Intent (SOI) for the 2022/23 financial year. Our statement of expectations, as prescribed in section 64B of the Local Government Act, specifies the relationship we expect to have with you over the period and our general expectations of the Holdings group.

The draft SOI is due to Council by 1 March 2022. We will then consider this document and provide feedback by 1 May 2022 to allow the document to be finalised before 30 June 2022.

Long Term Plan 2021-31

Council has adopted a Long Term Plan which includes four strategic priorities. These should also act as a guide for the Holdings group in developing its Statement of Intent. These are

- Responding to the climate emergency
- Improving outcomes for mana whenua and Māori
- Adapting and responding to the impacts of COVID-19
- Aligning with Government direction

The Long Term Plan also anticipates a continued revenue stream from dividend payments and these need to continue to be factored into the SOI.

Relationship framework

Council will require formal quarterly reports from WRC Holdings Limited to ensure we have a good understanding of performance against the SOI. These reports should focus on strategic issues facing the Holdings group and how these are being managed.

We expect a no surprises approach and to be informed of any issues that arise in a timely manner outside of this reporting.

Strategic Ownership Objectives

WRC Holdings own a significant portion of investment on behalf of Council. The Holdings board have previously considered their ownership and strategic objectives and Council would like to work with the board over the coming year to ensure that the Council and Holdings companies' strategic objectives align and are understood.

Board Development and Diversity

Council welcomes the initial steps taken towards understanding the Boards development needs and skillset. There are a number of succession and development considerations to be addressed over the coming year and Council will look to the Holdings Board to provide advice and a framework for addressing these issues.

Council will also look to the board to have a continued focus on diversity and cultural competency not only at a board level but throughout it wider relationships.

Minimising the risk of workplace incidents

The health, safety and wellbeing of our workforce and residents are key issues for Council as shareholder. We would like to see clarity that the Holdings group is aware of and managing its key critical risks, and that any assurance needed from other parties is satisfactory. Health and Safety should remain a key focus of the board work program.

Regional Projects

Where appropriate, Holdings should look to support and align to Councils regional projects including the Regional Growth Framework.

In accordance with section 64B of the Local Government Act 2002, this letter will be published on Greater Wellington's website.

If you have any need for clarification on the above matters, then please feel free to contact me at the soonest opportunity.

We look forward to receiving your draft SOI by 01 March 2022.

Yours sincerely

Daran Ponter

Chair - Wellington Regional Council

Council
30 June 2022
Report 22.250



For Decision

WELLINGTON REGIONAL STADIUM TRUST – STATEMENT OF TRUSTEES INTENT

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To advise Council of the final Statement of Trustees Intent (STI) from the Wellington Regional Stadium Trust (the Trust).

He tūtohu

Recommendation

That Council **receives** the Statement of Trustees Intent from Wellington Regional Stadium Trust for 2022/2023.

Te tāhū kōrero

Background

2. The Trust is responsible for ownership, operation, and maintenance of the Wellington Regional Stadium as a multi-purpose sporting and cultural venue (Trust Deed Part A).
3. The Trust was established jointly with Wellington City Council and both Councils are the Trust settlers.
4. The initial Funding Deed (January 1997) requires the Trust to deliver to the Councils an STI in respect of financial year (Funding Deed 10.3). The final STI should reflect any comments made by the settlers or any advice on any significant governance issues raised by the settlers.
5. Council issued a joint statement of expectations to the Trust in December 2021 and a summary review of the draft STI was included in Council briefing materials. The final STI is included as **Attachment 1**.
6. The Funding Deed does not require the approval of the STI by Council; however, receiving it in a public meeting follows a similar process to that used by Council Controlled Organisations.

Te tātaritanga Analysis

7. The STI reflects the Trust moving into a period of recovery with the opening of international borders and the easing of restrictions on events venues following the difficult policy settings arising from the Covid-19 response of the past two years.
8. The STI outlines the challenge facing the Trust of having an ageing facility that requires ongoing improvement and capital expenditure, which could require investment in the region of \$36 million over the next five years.
9. The Trust also continues to face the ongoing challenge of ever-increasing insurance premium costs. The insurance cover would only provide for a net \$200 million of insurance cover which is significantly below the likely costs of a new stadium in the city.
10. The issues addressed in paragraphs 8 and 9 are the subject of ongoing dialogue between the settlers and the Trust. Officers have met with the Trust to begin looking at these issues and will present some options and advice to Council later this year. The Trust will also present to a Council briefing in August on these and other issues.
11. The STI acknowledges that Council is supporting the Trust through the 2022/2023 Annual Plan process with a proposed \$1.5 million grant (matched by Wellington City Council) for seismic works and to address the impact of revenue losses over the past two years.

Ngā hua ahumoni Financial implications

12. There are no financial implications for Council arising from this report.

Ngā Take e hāngai ana te iwi Māori Implications for Māori

13. There are no known implications for Māori arising from this report.

Ngā tikanga whakatau Decision-making process

14. The matter requiring decision in this report was considered by officers against the decision-making requirements of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Te hiranga Significance

15. Officers considered the significance (as defined by Part 6 of the Local Government Act 2002) of the matter, taking into account Council's *Significance and Engagement Policy* and Greater Wellington's *Decision-making Guidelines*. Officers consider that the matter is of low significance due to its administrative nature.

Te whakatūtakitaki

Engagement

16. There is no engagement necessary.

Ngā tūāoma e whai ake nei

Next steps

17. Officers will present further options on the issues raised in the STI together with the Stadium for consideration during the year.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachment

Number	Title
1	Statement of Trustees Intent

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatories

Writer	Seán Mahoney – Company Portfolio and Economic Development Manager
Approver	Luke Troy – General Manager, Strategy

<p style="text-align: center;">He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</p>
<p><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></p> <p>Council as Settlor of the Trust needs to receive the final STI</p>
<p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>The Stadium provides a key economic and social recovery focus point from the Covid-19 pandemic in line with Council's LTP aspirations.</p>
<p><i>Internal consultation</i></p> <p>None</p>
<p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>No risks are created or identified from receiving the STI.</p>



**Wellington Regional Stadium Trust
Statement of Trustees Intent
For the year ending 30 June 2023**

Registered Office: Sky Stadium
105 Waterloo Quay
Wellington

Chair: Rachel Taulelei

Chief Executive: Shane Harmon

The Wellington Regional Stadium Trust (the Trust) was established by the Wellington Regional Council (Stadium Empowering) Act 1996. The Settlers of the Trust are the Wellington City Council and the Greater Wellington Regional Council.

The Trust recognises the interest that the ratepayers of Wellington City Council and the Greater Wellington Regional Council have in the Trust and its activities and have agreed to be subject to the reporting requirements of both Councils and their monitoring procedures. The Trust is not a Council Controlled Organisation, for the purposes of the Local Government Act 2002.

May 2022



1. INTRODUCTION

The Trust approaches the 2023 financial year with optimism. The Stadium has endured considerable restrictions over three financial years because of the pandemic. Closure of borders and restrictions on mass gatherings saw a substantial drop in events held and attendances. All of this had an impact on most of the Stadium's revenue lines. The reopening of borders and the lifting of restrictions on gatherings will hopefully enable the Trust to return to some degree of normality in the year ahead.

Although some of the financial impacts of Covid-19 will still be around for the coming year, the Trust remains optimistic of a vibrant event calendar. The Trust has already secured a Rugby Test match, international cricket and three concerts for the period. Two rescheduled shows; SIX60 and Guns 'N Roses along with the major global artist; Ed Sheeran will ensure a record year for concerts. The return of the Wellington Phoenix for hopefully an uninterrupted season for the first time in four seasons, along with the exciting addition of two new women's home teams, the Wellington Phoenix Women and the Hurricanes Poua will ensure a vibrant events calendar.

On top of these events the Stadium has been selected as a Women's FIFA World Cup 2023 venue, a globally significant event for which the venue team is preparing for. This event will take place in the FY2024 year.

Throughout the pandemic the Trust committed to keeping the Stadium in event ready mode and is in a good position as events return. However, Covid-19 will remain an ongoing risk to the business. Although borders will reopen and crowd restrictions relaxed, subsequent waves or emergence of new variants could impact our forecasts. Reluctance among some of the public to attend events coupled with cost-of-living increase may also have an effect. The Trust also expects to deal with the same staffing challenges that the hospitality industry is experiencing.

Despite these challenges the Trust has continued work on major infrastructure projects to enhance the Stadium facility and experience, and to improve the resilience of the facility. In 2022/23 the Trust intends to continue to invest in the facility. Seismic strengthening work continues the Fran Wilde walk and the Trust is finalising its plans to provided additional resilience to the Stadium building, a project for which the settlors have allocated \$4.66m in total from their respective Long-Term Plans (LTPs).

For the next five years the Trust has identified capital work requirements for at least \$36 million. These works are necessary to keep the Stadium operating as a safe and efficiently operating facility. The requirement may be higher as costs are firmed up for seismic improvements. Commitment to this level of capex is beyond the means of the Stadium, and the Trust welcomes ongoing dialogue with settlors to discuss the longer-term operating model for the Trust, including a consideration of a longer-term investment plan to fund future capital works

The Trust continues to enjoy a collaborative and supportive relationship with the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) and Wellington City Council (WCC) as well as WellingtonNZ. We remain very grateful for the support received from our settlors over three very difficult years. Wellington is in a good position to emerge as a revitalised events capital of New Zealand and the Trust is very keen to play a strong role in this.

Matters raised in Letters of Expectation from both WCC and GWRC are addressed in this Statement of Intent.



STRATEGIC DIRECTION

a) CORE PURPOSE

The objectives of the Wellington Regional Stadium Trust as set out in the founding Trust Deed established by the Wellington City and Greater Wellington Regional Councils ('the Councils') are as follows:

- To own, operate and maintain the Stadium as a high-quality multi-purpose sporting and cultural venue.
- To provide high quality facilities to be used by rugby, cricket and other sports codes, musical, cultural and other users including sponsors, event and fixture organisers and promoters so as to attract to the Stadium high quality and popular events for the benefit of the public of the region; and
- To administer the Trust's assets on a prudent commercial basis so that the Stadium is a successful, financially autonomous community asset.

The Councils have also established general objectives for the Trust. These are that it should:

- Adopt a partnership approach in dealing with the Councils and their associated entities.
- Have a regional focus where this is appropriate.
- Appropriately acknowledge the contribution of Councils.
- Achieve maximum effectiveness and efficiency of, and concentrated focus on service delivery.
- Operate at better than breakeven after depreciation expense.

The Trust strives to meet all the general objectives of the Councils noting that the overriding requirement of the Trust Deed means that the Trust must generate sufficient profit to repay loans and finance capital expenditure. This has not been possible over the past three due to the challenges created by the pandemic.

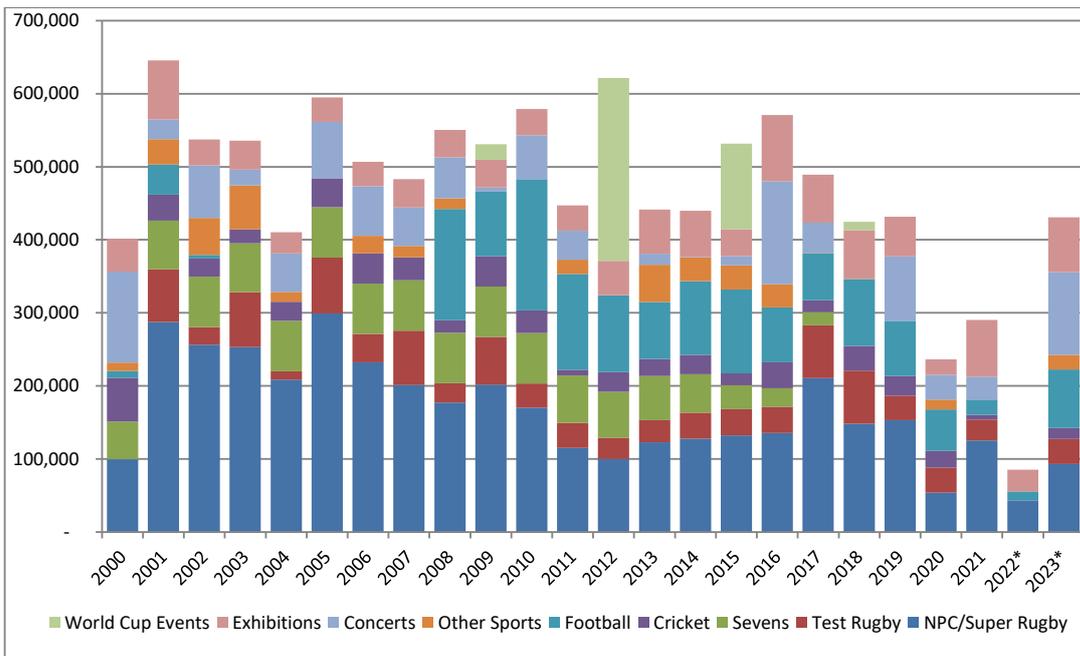
b) OPERATING ENVIRONMENT INCLUDING COVID-19 ENVIRONMENT

The Trust expects an improved operating environment following an extremely challenging three years. Attendances and event days for the 2020, 2021 and 2022 financial years are a fraction of the long-term average.

The events outlook for the year ahead is very positive post-pandemic. The success of concerts such as Eminem and Queen + Adam Lambert pre-pandemic had reaffirmed Wellington as one of the premium major concert cities in New Zealand. Promoter interest in hosting major events remains strong. The Trust works in close partnership with WellingtonNZ to secure events.

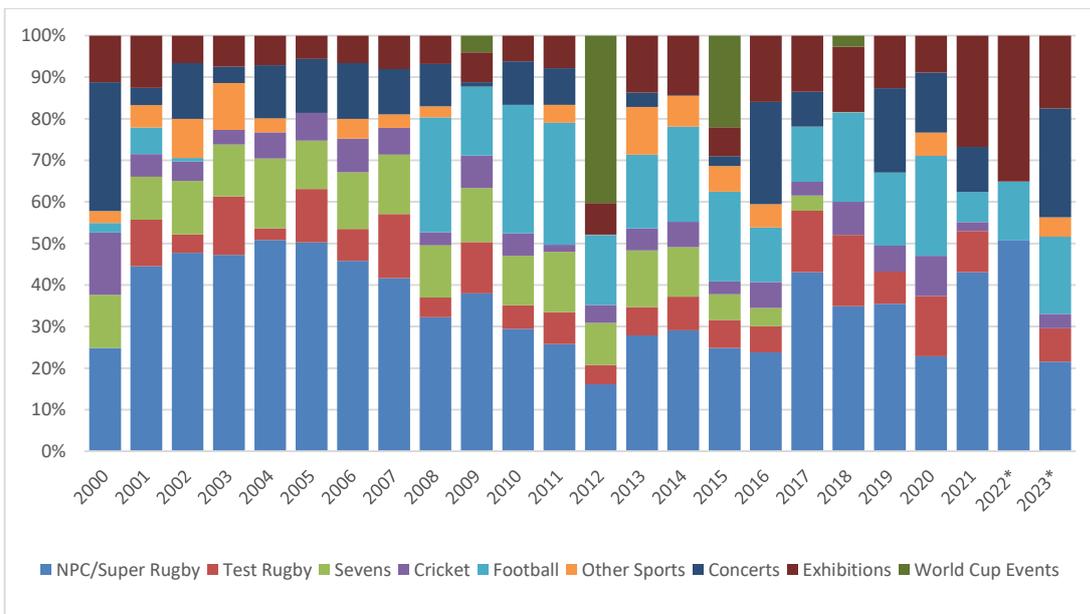
The Trust intends to continue scheduled capital expenditure including seismic upgrades, replacement of the tower lights and upgrades of changerooms to include gender neutral amenities.

The following table highlights annual crowds by event type since the Stadium opened. The chart shows the stark reality of the impact of Covid-19 on the 2020, 2021 and 2022 financial years.



*2022/23 estimate

The mix of events has changed significantly since the Stadium opened, and it is no longer reliant on any one code or event for its attendances. The following table highlights the diverse mix of attendances over the years represented as a percentage of the overall attendance in any given year.



*2022/23 estimate



c) STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The Trust's objectives are:

1. To be viewed by the residents of the region and other stakeholders as a valued and essential asset.
2. To operate the best venue in New Zealand measured by:
 - Satisfaction of hirers
 - Patron satisfaction
 - Event calendar and diversity
 - Calibre of international events held
 - Environmental impact
 - Relationship with our neighbours
 - Adherence to world's best practice
3. To remain financially autonomous.
4. To provide a full and balanced event calendar to patrons.
5. To maintain and enhance the facility to the standard of international best practice.
6. To be a good employer and provide personal development opportunities to employees.
7. To provide and maintain a safe and healthy working environment for employees, visitors and all persons using the premises as a place of work.

The board undertakes a strategic planning day in March of each year to reassess priorities and strategic direction.

2. NATURE AND SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES

The nature and scope of the Trust's activities are dictated in the first instance by the Trust Deed, settled with both Councils.

To meet its obligations under its Trust Deed, the Trust identifies the key objectives of:

- Presenting a full and balanced event calendar
- Maintaining and enhancing the facility
- Achieving a level of profitability that finances continuing capital expenditure and meets debt reduction obligations.

The Board and management have taken a longer-term view of the Stadium's business.

In line with the obligations listed above under its Trust Deed, in 2018 the Trust has refreshed its strategic priorities centred on the following areas:



1. Deliver great customer experiences
2. Grow commercial revenues
3. Invest in and improve our facilities
4. Value our people, our community and our stakeholders
5. Operate a safe building
6. Operational excellence
7. Attract and deliver world class events
8. Sustainability

The Trust will be revisiting these priorities in the near future.

Matters raised in the joint Letter of Expectations and the Trust's plans to address them are set out below.

1. Enduring Expectations

The Trust reaffirms its support and commitment to the enduring expectations listed in the letter of expectations:

- No surprises – the Trust will keep settlers fully in the loop in relation to items of public interest or matters of significance.
- Legislative and Compliance – the Trust will maintain a high degree of awareness of legislation that is applicable to its activities and in particular on relevant Health and Safety legislation.
- Governance – the Trust will meet best practice governance standards. It commits to undertaking a performance review of the overall board, individual board members and the board chair as well as maintaining a skills matrix.
- Risk Management - the Trust has a robust risk management framework in place that is regularly reviewed by the Board.
- Covid-19 – the Trust has kept settlers abreast of the challenges created by the pandemic and will continue to do so.

2. Councils' explicit expectations of the Wellington Regional Stadium Trust

The Trust addresses the Councils' explicit expectations of the Wellington Regional Stadium Trust in relation to its Statement of Trustee Intent.

The Council is committed to supporting the FIFA Women's World Cup Australia & New Zealand 2023 when it comes to the Southern Hemisphere for the first time. In collaboration with WellingtonNZ and the Council, the Trust is expected to ensure that the stadium and the city is well prepared to deliver a world class experience for fans and teams for this event.

The Trust is delighted that the Stadium will have a major role in the tournament. Wellington has secured nine matches including seven pool games, a round of 16 fixture and a quarter final clash.

Planning for the tournament is well advanced, with meetings with organisers taking place on regular basis.



The Trust is making good progress on compliance matters and funding around matters such as lighting and gender neutral changerooms. Upgrades in these areas will provide a significant legacy for the Stadium and its hirers.

The Trust is working closely with WellingtonNZ and Wellington City Council on delivering this event and commits to keeping councils regularly updated on planning.

The Trust will finalise the design, budget and programme for the seismic strengthening works planned for the stadium that will be partially funded by both settlor councils through the 2021-31 LTP.

The Trust has completed designs for this work and is in the process of developing budgets and works programme. This is a significant project aimed specifically at strengthening the Stadium's floor on all levels as well as the building's diaphragm. Early indications from quantity surveyors are that costs will be above initial estimates due to changes to recommended design and construction cost increases.

Work will commence in FY2024 after the FIFA Women's World Cup.

The Trust will keep settlers abreast of this project and address funding as part of the longer-term capital requirements

In the context of a post-lockdown environment with relatively free domestic travel and international borders opening, the stadium will continue to deliver a strong programme of stadium-filling events that return economic benefit to the city and region.

Stadium-filling major events that deliver benefits to the city and region are a priority for the Trust.

The enquiry pipeline is very active. Securing major artists such as SIX60, Guns 'N Roses, and Ed Sheeran, the return of international rugby and cricket and hosting nine matches of the Women's FIFA World Cup 2023 at the start of the following financial year will meet this expectation.

The Trust is pursuing further enquiries on events not yet announced through to 2024.

Council is mindful of the financial burden that insurance places on the stadium's viability. The Trust should work collaboratively with its settlor councils to determine an optimal insurance structure for the stadium, which may consider alternative arrangements.

The Trust has insurance cover for the Stadium asset with a combined maximum policy limit of \$200m for material damage and business interruption. This is less than the building reinstatement value which was last assessed in September 2019 at \$302m and significantly less than a more modern roofed stadium of similar capacity. The Trust is required to cover the first \$25 million of any earthquake claim.

The Trust commits to exploring further options with settlers well in advance of the next renewal as the current arrangements represent poor value for the Trust and provides cover for only a small part of a modern stadium rebuild.



The Trust will work closely with Council to support the zero-carbon and zero-waste aspirations of the city as the implementation of Te Atakura: First to Zero gathers momentum. The Trust will continue to contribute to the region meeting its carbon neutrality goals.

The Trust is committed to developing ways to reduce, recover, recycle, or re-use waste in all aspects of our business, including considering and integrating environmental factors in our decision-making process.

This has been a big focus for the Trust in recent times. The Trust has recently completed a Carbon Footprint assessment for the 2021 financial year. The Trust commits to working with both councils with the aim of becoming a carbon neutral venue.

The Trust is pleased to become eligible for Greater Wellington Regional Council's Low Carbon Acceleration Fund and will consider initiatives over the year that could be eligible for this funding.

The Trust will continue its work to further reduce waste. The Trust is part of a Wellington Reusable Hub working group which aims to develop a collective solution for single uses plastic.

The settlors are looking to the Trust to lead a conversation around the longer-term future for the trust, in terms of future planning, potential longer term stadium options and the need to examine funding mechanisms at a regional level.

Continued investment in the Stadium is vital to ensure events are not lost to new facilities.

The Trust has reviewed and updated its five-year capex plan which shows capital work requirements of at least \$36m. These works are necessary to keep the Stadium operating as a safe and efficiently operating facility. There may be further increases to these costs as the seismic work requirements are further refined and due to the impacts of supply chain issues and construction cost inflation. This commitment to this level of capex is beyond the means of the Trust.

The Trust will lead a conversation and engage with settlors on funding options to support an appropriate programme of works in coming years.

The Trust will continue to work with GWRC over opportunities to improve connectivity with the public transport network, as well as GWRC's efforts to strengthen the public transport network for events at the Stadium

The Stadium enjoys high levels of patronage from customers who use public transport. Public transport is vital for the smooth running of events.

The Trust supports enhanced public transport measures and programmes to further encourage adoption and committed to being an active and engaged partner with settlors on this matter.

3. Alignment with the councils' strategic direction

The Trust commits to maintaining an ongoing alignment to the Councils' strategic direction.

Specific areas not already addressed in Councils' explicit expectations of the Trust are covered below.



Wellington City Council 2021-31 Long-term Plan (LTP) four wellbeing outcomes

- **Environmental:** A sustainable, climate friendly eco capital
A city where the natural environment is being preserved, biodiversity improved, natural resources are used sustainably, and the city is mitigating and adapting to climate change – for now and future generations.

The Trust supports this outcome by its efforts to reduce waste and its carbon footprint.

- **Social:** A people friendly, compact, safe and accessible capital city
An inclusive, liveable, and resilient city where people and communities can learn, are connected, well housed, safe and healthy.

The Stadium is accessible and inclusive. As events return the Trust is updating its “house rules” in an effort to promote diversity and inclusivity. In particular, the Trust will consider specific rainbow inclusivity initiatives in the coming year engaging with members of the rainbow communities from our staff, contractors and hirers alongside Takatāpuhi Rainbow Advisory Group.

The Trust fully supports the Accessible Wellington action plan. The Stadium has a Gold rating for accessibility as awarded by Be.Lab (formerly known as Be.Accessible). We intend to conduct community stakeholder consultation in the next year, working alongside Be.Lab with the aim of applying for Platinum status. Community consultations were supposed to take place this year but were unable to occur due to Covid-19.

- **Cultural:** An innovative, inclusive and creative city
Wellington is a vibrant, creative city with the energy and opportunity to connect, collaborate, explore identities, and openly express, preserve and enjoy arts, culture and heritage.

The Trust supports Aho Tini 2030 – Arts, Culture and Creativity Strategy by providing a wide range of events that appeal to many Wellingtonians, working closely with WellingtonNZ and council partners.

- **Economic:** A dynamic and sustainable economy
The city is attracting and developing creative talent to enterprises across the city, creating jobs through innovation and growth while working towards an environmentally sustainable future.

Wellington is in a good position to emerge as a revitalised events capital of New Zealand and the Trust is very keen to play a strong role in this. The Trust’s continued focus lies particularly on those events that will fill the Stadium and generate economic return for the region. The event calendar is strong, and this will provide an economic boost as well as making Wellington an attractive city and region to live in.

Wellington Regional Council’s 2021-31 LTP has four overarching strategic priorities

- **Improving outcomes for mana whenua and Māori (also addressing WCC’s Kia eke panuku Māori Strategic Direction).** *We are strengthening our commitment to working closely with mana whenua to achieve the best outcomes for Māori and the region, across everything we do.*



With the rebrand to Sky Stadium in 2020, the Trust took the opportunity to replace all wayfinding and introduce bilingual signage in English and Te Reo Māori throughout the venue. We also have public loudspeaker messaging on entry in both Te Reo and English. The initiative was a collaboration between WellingtonNZ, Sky Stadium and Te Taura Whiri, the Māori Language Commission.

The next stage of this project will see many of the internal spaces renamed. Where appropriate, these will be bilingual. The Stadium will engage with mana whenua to further enrich its te reo naming and signage activity.

The Trust is early in this journey and in the year ahead commits to work with councils and mana whenua toward a stronger cultural engagement and wider engagement strategy.

- **Responding to the climate emergency.** *Urgent action is needed now, and we have a big, bold target to be carbon neutral by 2030 and climate positive by 2035.*
- **Aligning with Government direction.** *The Government is setting some big environmental goals. Some are still evolving, and several align with what we are doing already. We plan to be in the best position to respond well.*

The Trust's responses are covered earlier in the statement. The Trust is very grateful that it can now be considered as an applicant to GWRC's Low Carbon Acceleration Fund.

- **Adapting and responding to the impacts of Covid-19.** *We plan to lead the way in supporting our region through the Covid-19 recovery, transitioning along the way to a sustainable, low carbon economy.*

With the support of both councils, the Stadium is in a good position to emerge strongly from the impacts of the pandemic.

Long term strategic asset management

The Trust maintains a robust asset management programme that prioritises maintenance based on a 5-year asset condition report compiled by WSP on behalf of the Trust.

Maintaining a safe and healthy working environment

The Trust is committed to providing and maintaining a safe and healthy working environment for its employees, visitors, and all persons using the premises as a place of work as well as event attendees.

To ensure a safe and healthy work environment, the Trust maintains a Health and Safety Management System. In addition, the Trust has an established Health and Safety Committee which comprises three Trustees that meets on a regular basis to review and measure crucial areas of health and safety.



The Trust has developed a detailed list of KPI measures which are reported to the Board Health and Safety Committee on a quarterly basis. In our six-monthly reporting to you we will report on injury rates and contractor compliance in the relevant six-month period

Operating Profitability

The Trust Deed requires the Trust to be financially autonomous. This requires the generation of sufficient profits to meet loan repayments and provide funds for the capital replacement and development programmes that are necessary to enable the Trust to meet its obligation to maintain the building to the standard of international best practice.

Financial autonomy is no longer achievable for the Trust given the Stadium is now an ageing facility, the additional seismic requirements, the significant increase in insurance premiums, and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic over the last two years.

Excluding insurance and capex, the Trust still expects to generate positive operating cash flows once the event calendar returns to a more normal level. It can cover most insurance and regular maintenance but not substantial capex items, such as seismic resilience requirements.

Therefore, continuing to fully invest in the Stadium so that that it operates to best practice as an operationally efficient, safe, and welcoming venue for patrons and hirers, is beyond the means of the Trust alone.

The Trust appreciates the financial support it has received from the settlors, and as noted elsewhere in this document will engage with the settlors on the future operating model of the Trust including funding options for ongoing capex

These projections have been prepared on a business-as-usual basis, with 40 plus event days assumed per year. But even with a regular event calendar assumed, operating surpluses are insufficient to meet capex requirements.

Over the five-year period, the key inflows and outflows are as follows:

- Net operating cashflows \$12.5m (positive, before insurance)
- Cumulative insurance premia absorb \$9.0m
- Capex of \$35.5m
- Confirmed Settlor contribution to seismic capex \$4.6m
- Other confirmed capex funding of \$3.1m

The additional funding required to meet the planned capex is at least \$22.4m. For the purposes of the projections the funding gap have been shown as unconfirmed grants. If an alternative approach to insurance could be found that removed that cost from the Trust, this would allow more of the operating surplus to be reinvested into the capex programme.

Borrowing consists of the \$4.2m settlor loans (provided in 2020 after the first Covid-19 lockdown) and \$2.5m of commercial borrowing. For any subsequent increase in commercial borrowing the Trust would need to satisfy itself on its ability to service and repay such debt which would be assessed at the time of any such drawdown.



These projections have total capex of \$36m across 5 years. This is an increase of \$10.6m from last year. The area that has increased the most significantly is the allowance for the seismic works which has gone from \$7m to \$15m following the preparation of a construction cost estimate by a quantity surveyor. This estimate will require further review once co-ordinated design documentation is complete.

The included capex is what is necessary to keep the Stadium operating as a safe and effective venue. There is little in there that can be considered to significantly enhance the patron experience. A lack of such enhancements could make the Stadium a less attractive venue in the future, affecting its ability to attract event bookings.

With the Stadium approaching 25 years of age, much of the plant equipment and fixtures are from the original build and replacement is required due to age of equipment and obsolescence of parts for repairs. Many Stadiums in Australia and New Zealand built around the same time have received or are earmarked for substantial upgrades are in some cases replacement.

In addition to the \$4.6 million of grant funding confirmed from the settlors towards the seismic works, other external funding totalling \$3.1 million has been confirmed as contributions towards the conversion of the tower lights to LED light fittings, and the conversion of some of the changing rooms to a gender-neutral fitout. Both of these projects will be completed in time for the FIFA Women's World Cup.



PROJECTED EVENTS SCHEDULE

12 Months ending 30 June

CONFIRMED	2023	2024	2025
Rugby Union	12		
Cricket	1		
Football		9	
Concerts/Other Events	4		
Exhibition Days	15		
Total Confirmed	32	9	0
UNCONFIRMED			
Rugby		11	12
Cricket		2	2
Football	10	10	10
Other Sporting Events	1	1	1
Concerts/Other Events	0	2	2
Exhibition Days		13	13
Total Unconfirmed	11	39	40
Community Events	3	3	3
Total Events	46	51	43

Days reserved for semi's & finals

11

11

11



**SUMMARY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE**

	2023	2024	2025
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Revenue			
Events	5.14	5.94	4.56
Members Boxes & Sponsorship	3.87	3.86	3.93
Other	4.50	2.78	3.00
Total Revenue	13.51	12.58	11.49
<i>Less:</i>			
Event Operating Costs	3.17	2.27	2.67
Other Operating Costs	9.67	8.84	7.85
Interest	0.25	0.34	0.34
Total Operating Expenses	13.09	11.45	10.86
Operating Surplus before depreciation	0.42	1.13	0.63
<i>Less:</i>			
Depreciation	3.62	3.94	4.31
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	(3.20)	(2.81)	(3.68)
<i>Plus:</i>			
<i>Funding for capital expenditure programme</i>			
Confirmed grants	3.10	1.66	1.50
Funding to be secured (assumed as grants)	5.66	7.23	7.35
Total Surplus/(Deficit)	5.56	6.08	5.17

Net operating cash flows	(0.32)	0.85	0.48
Surplus cash at the end of each year	1.00	1.00	1.00
Loans at year end	6.70	6.70	6.70
Net debt (Loan less cash)	5.70	5.70	5.70



**SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS
FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE**

	2023	2024	2025
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Cashflows provided from operating activities	12.85	12.31	11.34
Cashflows applied to operating activities	(13.17)	(11.45)	(10.86)
Net cashflows from operating activities	(0.32)	0.85	0.48
Funding for capital expenditure programme			
Confirmed grants	3.10	1.66	1.50
To be secured	5.66	7.23	7.35
Cashflows applied to investing activities	(10.30)	(9.75)	(9.33)
Net cashflows from investing activities	(1.54)	(0.86)	(0.48)
Cashflows provided from financing activities	2.00		
Net cashflows from financing activities	2.00	0.00	0.00
Net increase (decrease) in cash	0.15	(0.00)	(0.00)
Opening balance brought forward	0.85	1.00	1.00
Cash at year end	1.00	1.00	1.00



**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE**

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Trust Funds					
Retained Surpluses	50.36	56.44	61.61	62.39	59.14
Limited Recourse Loans	40.39	40.39	40.39	40.39	40.39
	90.75	96.83	102.00	102.78	99.53
Non Current liabilities					
Loan - bank	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Loan - Councils	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20
	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70
Current Liabilities					
Revenue in Advance	1.93	1.65	1.50	1.44	1.44
Payables	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53
	2.46	2.18	2.02	1.97	1.97
Total Funding	99.91	105.71	110.72	111.45	108.20
Represented by:					
Property Plant & Equipment	97.42	103.22	108.24	108.94	105.72
Current Assets	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49
Cash	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.00
Total Assets	99.91	105.71	110.73	111.46	108.20



PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Non-Financial Performance Measures

Measure	How Measured
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver a strong Rugby international test programme for 2022 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key stakeholders are satisfied with management of the test operation 40% out of region visitors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver more large-scale non-sporting events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure at least three concerts in 2022/23 40% out of region visitors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued investment in stadium infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FIFA upgrades for lights and change rooms completed Resilience plans finalised and shared with council partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver a full event calendar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Securing 45-50 event days per year. (Depending on Covid-19 restrictions).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host unique events that deliver economic benefit to the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining economic benefit to the Region at an average of \$40 million per year Working with promoters to deliver special events to Wellington
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce single use plastic Develop plan to achieve carbon neutral status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mana whenua 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a cultural engagement and wider engagement strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Safety Reported Injury rates <p>Contractors and hirers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trust Worker reported injury rate of 2 or less per year. Contractor Worker Lost Time Injury rate of 2 or less in a year. Hirer (And Hirer Contractor) Worker Lost Time Injury rate of 2 or less in a year. A reported patron injury rate of less than 0.01% of the total number of patrons attending the venue (events and functions). 100% of contractors working at the Stadium have 'approved' status before any work is commenced, and upon each annual review. An agreed H&S plan is in place with 100% of Stadium hirers prior to any work on site commencing.



Financial Performance Measures

The key performance indicators agreed with the Wellington City Council and Greater Wellington Regional Council are:

- Revenue – total, and event
- Net surplus (deficit)
- Net cash flow
- Liquidity ratio
- Bank borrowing to total assets
- Capital expenditure

We have reviewed these indicators and believe these are appropriate to the purpose of the Council's monitoring the Trust performance. They are reported on by the Trustees in their six-monthly reports.



3. BOARD APPROACH TO GOVERNANCE

Role of the Board

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the proper direction and control of the Trust's activities. This responsibility includes such areas of stewardship as the identification and control of the Trust's business risks, the integrity of management information systems and reporting to stakeholders. While the Board acknowledges that it is responsible for the overall control framework of the Trust, it recognises that no cost-effective internal control system will prevent all errors and irregularities. The system is based on written procedures, policies and guidelines, and an organisational structure that provides an appropriate division of responsibility, sound risk management and the careful selection and training of qualified personnel.

Board Operation

The Board has two Standing Committees that focus on specific areas of the Board's responsibilities. These Committees are the Audit & Finance Committee, and Health & Safety Board Sub-Committee.

The Board meets eight times per year. The Audit & Finance Committee meets when required and at least three times per year. The Health & Safety Committee meets quarterly and prior to significant events such as concerts.

Board Performance

The policy of the Board has been that the Chair conducts an interview with each Board member prior to the expiry of their term. Each new Board member undertakes an induction program to familiarise themselves with the Stadium, its operation and Board issues. Given the experience of the current Board it has been deemed that a Board development program is not necessary. If there are any Board performance issues, the Chair will bring them to the attention of the Mayor of WCC and the Chair of GWRC.

At the first meeting of the new financial year, the Chair of the Audit & Finance Committee co-ordinates a review of the Chair's performance.

The Chair will provide the settlors with a board skills matrix annually. The Chair will provide early notification of upcoming board vacancies and work with settlors to ensure that at least three potential candidates are presented for each vacancy that occurs.

A Board performance review will be provided by 30 September 2022.

Board Membership

The Trust Deed states that there shall be not less than five, nor more than eight Trustees.

The Trustees are appointed jointly by the Settlers (Wellington City Council and Greater Wellington Regional Council).

The Wellington City Council and the Greater Wellington Regional Council can each independently appoint one of their elected Councillors as a Trustee.



The current Trustees are:

Name	Appointed until:
Steven Fyfe	30 June 2022
Sean Rush	formal declaration of results of WCC 2022 elections
Glenda Hughes	formal declaration of results of GWRC 2022 elections
Nicola Crauford	31 December 2022
Rachel Taulelei	30 June 2023
Tracey Bridges	31 December 2023
Steve Tew	31 December 2023
Phillippa Harford	31 December 2024

4. ORGANISATIONAL HEALTH, CAPABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Health & Safety

The Trust has well developed health & safety policies which were reviewed by an external consultant and are regularly updated.

Staff who have influence over Health and Safety matters are required to acquire and keep up to date with Health and Safety matters including attendance at relevant course and conferences.

All staff receive regular training in respect of health & safety procedures.

A Health & Safety booklet has been produced which includes Stadium policies, the roles for staff and contractors, incidents and accident investigation, general site safety, emergency procedures and induction.

There are three Committees with a health and safety focus:

- Emergency Control Organisation/Emergency Planning Committee (meets ahead of each major event);
- Health and Safety Committee which includes key the Trust staff as well as contractors and tenant organisations (meets monthly);
- Board Health and Safety Committee (meets at least quarterly with additional meetings prior to major events).

All contractors coming on-site are required to:

- Complete a health & safety agreement
- Complete a health & safety induction plan
- Provide a contractors safety plan
- Operate safely and report any hazards, near misses and injuries.



RISK MANAGEMENT

Earthquakes

Prior to construction (July 1995), the Trust commissioned a full geo-technical report on the site. The ground was improved with vibro-replacement producing gravel columns at spacing of two to three metres to mitigate the effect of earthquakes.

The Trust has used the learnings from the recent earthquakes to strengthen its crowd control and evacuation procedures.

The Trust has conducted a study to enable the Stadium to better understand its current percentage of New Building Standard (% NBS), the interaction between the reclaimed land and the building structure, the differential lateral spread expected and as well as a building seismic assessment. While no significant issues emerged, we will be implementing some resilience works that will enhance the structures.

Insurance

The Stadium insurance programme is managed by Marsh. The Trust operates a maximum first loss policy that provides cover for fire, earthquake and other perils.

The Trust has insurance cover for the Stadium asset with a combined maximum policy limits of \$200m for material damage and business interruption. This is less than the building reinstatement value which was last assessed in September 2019 at \$302m. The Trust is required to cover the first \$25 million of any earthquake claim.

Insurance premiums have become increasingly unaffordable for the Trust in recent years. Recently the Trust explored options to mitigate the increasing premium and since the December 2020 renewal has made the following key changes (to the Material Damage and Business Interruption policy) from prior years:

- \$200m of insurance cover
- \$25m deductible for natural disaster
- Aggregate limit for fire cover of \$100M (previously full cover from fire up to insured limit of \$200M).

The Trust has kept Settlers informed on all decisions related to insurance and welcomes discussion with settlers to explore alternative approaches to insurance for the Stadium

Business Continuity Plan

The Trust has a Business Continuity Plan. The Trust has ongoing interactive training sessions with all staff to reinforce the content and requirements of the plan.

Communication and Access to Information

The Trust enjoys a positive and open relationship with both of its Settlers, and both settlers have representation on the Board of Trustees. The Trustees confirm they intend to continue to operate on a “no surprises” basis with communication of any significant event likely to impact on either party made as soon as possible. This has worked well in the past.



5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Reporting

The Trustees will present a six-monthly report to both Councils, which will include a written report on agreed key performance indicators and financial statements for the period. The Trust will provide a formal briefing to both Councils, twice a year, on activities to date and review the outlook.

Audited financial statements will be available on completion of the annual audit.

The Trustees will inform the Councils of any significant expected obligations or contingent liabilities to third parties.

Major Transactions

There are no major transactions likely to occur in the planning period that are not identified in the Business Plan.

Any particularly contentious transactions will be brought to attention of the Council at the earliest opportunity.

Accounting Policies

General accounting policies of the Trust are set out in the Statement of Significant Accounting Policies. These policies are consistent with the policies applied in the previous year.

OTHER ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE STATEMENT OF INTENT

Ratios

The ratio of Trust Funds to Total Assets is expected to be:

30 June 2023	50%
30 June 2024	53%
30 June 2025	56%

The ratio of total Trust Assets to Trust Liabilities is expected to be:

30 June 2023	202%
30 June 2024	215%
30 June 2025	225%

Trust Funds are defined as the residual interest in the assets of the Trust after the deduction of its liabilities.

Assets are defined as service potential or future economic benefits controlled by the Trust as a result of past transactions or other past events.

Liabilities are defined as future sacrifices of service potential or of future economic benefits that the Trust is presently obliged to make to other entities as a result of past transactions or other past events.



Accounting Policies

The Statement of Significant Accounting Policies is attached in Appendix 1

Distributions to Settlers

Section 5 of the Trust Deed sets out the powers of the Trustees regarding the income of the Trust.

The Trust is required to pay surplus funds to the Wellington City Council and Wellington Regional Council in reduction of their limited recourse loans after meeting costs, liabilities and debt reductions and after allowing for the appropriate capital expenditure and transfers to reserves.

The Trust does not expect to have surplus funds available for repayment in the years covered by this Statement of Intent.

No other distributions to Settlers are intended to be made.

Investments in other organisations

The Trustees currently have no intention of subscribing for, purchasing or otherwise acquiring shares in any other company or other organisation.

Compensation from local authority

There are no activities for which the Trust seeks compensation from any local authority.

Trust's estimate of the commercial value of settlor's investment in the Trust

Not applicable

Other matters as set out in the Funding Deed

Significant Third-Party Obligations

There are no significant third-party obligations other than those disclosed in the Financial Statements.

Relevant Legislation

The Trustees confirm that the Trust will comply with all relevant legislation affecting the conduct of this business.

Rachel Taulelei
Chair
FOR THE TRUSTEES
WELLINGTON REGIONAL STADIUM TRUST



**APPENDIX 1:
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Reporting Entity and Period

Wellington Regional Stadium Trust Incorporated (the Trust) is a charitable trust established by the Wellington City Council ('WCC') and Greater Wellington Regional Council ('GWRC'). The Trust is domiciled in New Zealand.

The Trust is responsible for the planning, development, construction, ownership, operation and maintenance of the Sky Stadium, Wellington, as a multi-purpose sporting and cultural venue.

The Trust was incorporated under the Charitable Trust Act 1957. The Trust is also a charitable entity under the Charities Act 2005, registration CC10754.

Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Trust Deed which requires compliance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.

As the primary purpose of the Trust is to provide a community and social benefit, it is a public benefit entity for financial reporting purposes.

The financial statements of the Trust comply with Public Benefit Entity (PBE) standards.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 2 PBE Standards. The Trust meets the requirements for Tier 2 reporting as it does not have public accountability and is not large (as defined by XRB A1).

The financial statements have been prepared on an historical cost basis, except for interest rate swaps.

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (000) unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Trust and the revenue can be reliability measured. It is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received. Specific

recognition criteria apply to the following income streams as noted below.

Revenue from Exchange transactions

Corporate Box, Memberships & Sponsorship Revenues
Licenses for Corporate boxes are issued for terms of between four and six years. Signage and sponsorship properties are sold for a range of terms of between one and six years. The related license fees/revenues are paid annually and initially recorded as Revenue in Advance with the revenue recognised on a straight-line basis throughout the term.

Stadium memberships have been sold for terms ranging between two and five years. Payment may be made upfront or in a series of instalments. The payments received are recorded as Revenue in Advance and recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the membership.

Rental income

Rents are recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Revenue from Non-Exchange transactions

Grant income

Grants are recognised as income once the conditions of the grant are met.

Expenses

Expenses are recognised on an accrual basis when the goods or services have been received.

Interest

Interest expense is accrued using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to that liability's net carrying amount. The method applies this rate to the principal outstanding to determine interest expense each period.

Taxation

As a Charitable Trust, the Trust meets requirements for exemption from income tax and accordingly no provision for income tax is recorded in the financial statements.

All items in the financial statements are exclusive of GST, except for receivables and payables, which are stated as GST inclusive.



Financial Instruments

The Trust classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities according to the purpose for which they were acquired. The Trust determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

Non-derivative Financial Instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, and trade and other payables.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit and loss, any directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

A financial instrument is recognised if the Trust becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised if the Trust's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if the Trust transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. Purchases and sales of financial assets in the ordinary course of business are accounted for at trade date. Financial liabilities are derecognised if the Trust's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Financial Assets

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with up to three months' maturity. These are recorded at their nominal value.

Trade and other receivables are stated at their cost less impairment losses.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables and borrowings and are all classified as other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities with a duration of more than 12 months are recognised initially at fair value less transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Amortisation is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue & Expense as is any gain or loss when the liability is derecognised.

Financial liabilities entered into with duration less than 12 months are recognised at their nominal value.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value as either assets or liabilities. The Trust does not

hold any derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting. Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are classified as held for trading financial instruments with fair value gains or losses recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue & Expense. Fair value is determined based on quoted market prices.

Employee Entitlements

Employee entitlements that the Trust expects to be settled within 12 months of balance date are measured at undiscounted nominal values based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These benefits are principally annual leave earned but not yet taken at balance date, and bonus payments.

No provision for sick leave is accrued, as past experience indicates that compensated absences in the current year are not expected to be greater than sick leave entitlements earned in the coming year.

Other Liabilities & Provisions

Other Liabilities and provisions are recorded at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation. Liabilities and provisions to be settled beyond 12 months are recorded at their present value.

Leases

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased items are classified as operating leases. Payments made under these leases are expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue & Expense in the period in which they are incurred. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue & Expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition

Expenditure is capitalised as property, plant and equipment when it creates a new asset or increases the economic benefits over the total life of an existing asset and can be measured reliably. Costs that do not meet the criteria for capitalisation are expensed.

Measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost.

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment includes the purchase consideration and those costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset into the



location and condition necessary for its intended purpose. Subsequent expenditure that extends or expands the asset's service potential and that can be measured reliably is capitalised. Borrowing costs are not capitalised.

Impairment

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at least annually to determine if there is any indication of impairment. Where an asset's recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, it will be reported at its recoverable amount and an impairment loss will be recognised. The recoverable amount is the higher of an item's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Losses resulting from impairment are reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue & Expense.

Disposal

Gains and losses arising from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue & Expense in the period in which the transaction occurs.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment, with certain exceptions. The exceptions are land, some aspects of the pitch and assets under construction (work in progress). Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis, to allocate the cost or value of the asset (less any residual value) over its useful life. The estimated useful lives of the major classes of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Land	indefinite
Pitch	10 years to indefinite
Buildings	8 to 70 years
Replay screen & production equipment	3 to 25 years
Fitout	5 to 50 years
Fittings	3 to 20 years
Plant & machinery & equipment	2 to 70 years

The residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance date.

Work in progress

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, the Trust has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and assumptions

are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of 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 the next financial year are discussed below.

Estimating useful lives and residual values of property, plant, and equipment

At each balance date, the useful lives and residual values of property, plant, and equipment are reviewed. Assessing the appropriateness of useful life and residual value estimates of property, plant, and equipment requires a number of factors to be considered such as the physical condition of the asset, expected period of use of the asset by the Trust, and expected disposal proceeds from the future sale of the asset.

An incorrect estimate of the useful life or residual value will affect the depreciation expense recognised in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, and carrying amount of the asset in the statement of financial position. The Trust minimises the risk of this estimation uncertainty by regular physical inspection of assets, including periodic independent review, and a planned preventative maintenance and asset replacement programme.

Statement of Cash Flows

The statement of cash flows has been prepared using the direct approach. Operating activities include cash received from all income sources of the Trust, record cash payments made for the supply of goods and services and include cash flows from other activities that are neither investing nor financing activities. Investing activities relate to the acquisition and disposal of assets. Financing activities relate to the funding structure of the Trust.

Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies.

**Council
30 June 2022
Report 22.289**



For Information

WELLINGTON WATER COMMITTEE MEETING - 27 MAY 2022

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To inform Council of the deliberations of the Wellington Water Committee (the Committee) meeting held on 27 May 2022.

Te horopaki

Context

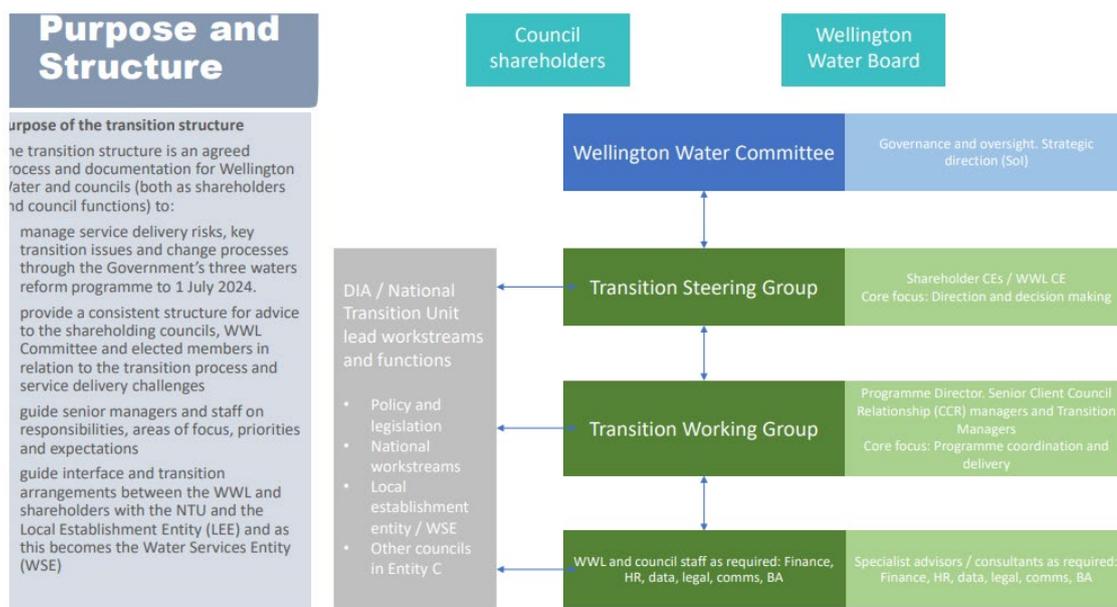
Water Reforms - Regional Update

2. Dougal List, project lead for the Wellington Water Councils, provided a verbal update on the three waters reform programme.

Transition Planning For Three Waters Reform

3. There is still uncertainty over how the transition will occur and how it will be funded. There will be costs to councils in supplying information and working towards the transition.
4. A formal transition structure is now being proposed. A transition working group will be established that will include senior officers, as well as a transition steering group of Chief Executives. The framework for this will be presented to the next committee meeting and referenced in the Statement of Intent (SOI).

The proposed structure is incorporated in the diagram below.



Draft Statement Of Intent 2022-25 Feedback

- Comments and feedback have been provided to Wellington Water. The SOI will be presented to the Committee on 29 July 2022 in line with a previous approval by the Committee, in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002 provision.

Wellington Water Limited - Company Update

- The company provided an update of performance and operations for the third quarter. Performance continues to be impacted by COVID-19 related resource constraints, staff turnover and statutory planning issues. The company expanded on its perceived risk of having to resource and plan changes to the scale, scope, and size of investments with changes to housing regulations.
- The Committee was updated on the process of transferring the responsibility for fluoridation decisions to the Director-General of Health on 1 July 2022. There will be a need for performance reporting though this will be set at a national level. It does not negate Wellington Water's need to continue to meet the shareholders' ongoing expectations around fluoridation.

Wellington Water Limited - 2021-24 Water Services Investment Update

- The company presented that the largest challenge is currently in meetings its opex delivery in terms of condition assessments and continuing reactive maintenance. The aged infrastructure creates ongoing issues around renewals and maintenance.
- Capital costs are escalating caused by supply chain issues for both materials and labour. Escalating inflation will also impact on capital project costs.

10. There was a discussion on the company’s timeframe to deliver on its emissions reduction targets and the current constraints around that. Many of the required initiatives and projects on reducing the emissions profile were not yet underway.

Wellington Water Limited - Drinking Water Regulation Update

11. The company is working closely with Taumata Arowai to understand the rules and requirements that will need to be met once the new compliance model is in place. Taumata Arowai are yet to finalise the New Zealand Drinking Water Standards, Quality Assurance Rules, Aesthetic Values, and Environmental Performance measures. There is likely to be greater assurance requirements for rural water schemes.
12. Wellington Water is continuing to have an independent assessment of its current drinking water performance and duties undertaken and will report on these in September 2022.
13. Taumata Arowai has indicated that the reporting period will move from the financial year to the calendar year to align with other central government regulators’ reporting periods.

Wellington Water Limited - Wastewater Treatment Update

14. Moa Point has an abatement notice and Wellington Water continues to work closely with council, as regulator, to resolve this issue. There have been [articular challenges to sourcing the replacement bearing and until this is resolved there will continue to be issues at Moa Point, particularly in heavy rain events.

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatories

Writer	Seán Mahoney – Company Portfolio and Economic Development Manager.
Approvers	Sue Mclean – General Manager, Corporate Services Councillor Josh van Lier – Wellington Water Committee member

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> It is appropriate for Council to be kept informed of the business conducted by its committees.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> None
<i>Internal consultation</i> None
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are no known risks or impacts arising from this report.

Council
30 June 2022
Report 22.245



For Information

WELLINGTON REGIONAL LEADERSHIP COMMITTEE MEETING - 31 MAY 2022

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To inform Council of the deliberations of the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (the Committee) at its meeting on 31 May 2022.

Te horopaki

Context

2. The business of the Committee is set out in the following paragraphs.

Endorsement of Complex Development Opportunities – Report 22.202

3. The Committee endorsed the list of Complex Development Opportunities and the list of projects to watch, as below:

Complex Development Opportunities

Project	Lead agency
Featherston Masterplan Development	South Wairarapa District Council
LGWM - Courtenay Place to Newtown	Wellington City Council
Otaki	Kāpiti Coast District Council
Porirua Northern Growth Area	Porirua City Council
Riverlink	Hutt City Council
Trentham	Upper Hutt City Council
Waterloo Station Transport Oriented Development	Greater Wellington Regional Council

Projects to watch

Project	Lead agency
Johnsonville	Wellington City Council
Lincolnshire Farm	Wellington City Council
Paraparaumu central area	Kāpiti Coast District Council

Project	Lead agency
Tara Ika	Horowhenua District Council
Titahi Bay	Porirua City Council
West-East connection	Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency

4. The Committee agreed for the Committee Secretariat to:
 - a work with the complex development opportunities' project managers and central government partners to agree on the formal establishment of the complex development opportunities as well as the progress, performance, reporting expectations and review process
 - b regularly report back to the Committee on the commencement or continuance of project delivery.

Iwi Capacity and Capability Scoping Report – Report 22.191

5. The Committee endorsed the following activities for focus for building iwi capacity and capability ([Attachment 1](#)):
 - a Work with local tertiary providers to promote career pathways in local government and iwi organisations, through Careers Evenings and/or promoting Internship Programmes.
 - b Establish reciprocal work placements/employment (of iwi members in local and/or central government organisations) of no less than six months with an agreed funding split.
 - c Establish fixed-term (three to six months) secondments of central government or local government technical or system experts into iwi organisations.
 - d The Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (the Committee), through the Chair, provides letters of support, where appropriate, for specific or general iwi proposals/applications for capacity and capability funding through other avenues (e.g. philanthropic trusts).
 - e Local government and central government partners supporting iwi members to build governance capability/experience through sitting on council-controlled organisations and other relevant boards.

Programme Director's Report – May 2022 – Report 22.190

6. The Committee supported the current direction of work. Of particular note, the Committee was advised on:
 - a the progress made on establishing an Expertise and Advice Unit for the Housing Delivery Options Model
 - b changes to national level policies that are likely to impact the work of the Committee
 - c the latest Housing and Business Capacity Assessment figures
 - d updates to population projections (by Sense Partners)

- e activities undertaken by the Committee Chair.

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee – Year Two Projects – Report 22.203

7. The Committee supported the commencement of the following year-two projects:
 - a Future Development Strategy and HBA
 - b Kāpiti and Horowhenua Greenfield
 - c Upper Hutt Structure Plan.
8. The Committee also approved in principle bringing forward the Regional Sustainable Food Production Strategy from Year Three to Year Two, subject to resource availability.

Regional Economic Development Plan – Update – Report 22.207

9. The Committee received an update from WellingtonNZ on the Regional Economic Development Plan. The Committee endorsed the key components of the Regional Economic Development Plan ([Attachment 2](#)).

Wellington Regional Leadership Committee Programme Reporting – May 2022 – Report 22.201

10. The Committee was advised that all current projects in the programme are making satisfactory progress. The Committee requested that indicator dashboards in future programme updates include data at the territorial authority level.

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachments

Number	Title
1	Iwi Capacity and Capability Project: Scoping Report of Shortlisted Opportunities
2	Regional Economic Development Plan 2022-32 Components

Ngā kaiwaitohu

Signatories

Writer	Lucas Stevenson – Kaitohutohu/Advisor, Democratic Services
Approver	Council Chair Ponter – Council’s representative on the Committee

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> It is appropriate for Council to be kept informed of the business conducted at its committees.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> There are no direct contributions from this report, but the subject matters referenced contributed to key regional programmes and strategies.
<i>Internal consultation</i> The Committee Secretariat was consulted.
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are no known risks or impacts arising from this report.

Iwi Capacity and Capability Project

Deliverable 2: Scoping Report of Shortlisted Opportunities Report for the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee

Background

During the development of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework (WRGF), it was identified that the ability of the seven iwi partners to the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (WRLC) to participate in the development of the WRGF was limited by capacity and capability issues – particularly for pre-settlement iwi. As a result, councils find it hard to meet their statutory requirements, and iwi are not able to participate and ensure that processes and outputs reflect their aspirations and views.

Subsequent developments include:

1 July 2021	The WRLC signed off the one-year work programme which included an initiative related to iwi capacity and capability.
7 September 2021	The WRLC was provided with a list of iwi capacity and capability issues and opportunities.
11 November 2021	The WRLC considered the <i>Iwi Capacity and Capability Project – Next Steps</i> paper, and approved further work being undertaken on the three identified (following feedback from the 7 September 2021 meeting, and meetings and e-mail exchanges with iwi and other organisations) opportunities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formal career path/qualification; 2. Reciprocal work placements/employment; and 3. Short-term secondments to provide technical input.

As was (respectively) identified by the WRLC Senior Staff Group and WRLC CEO Group:

- We should be looking to push the boundaries and think about how the whole system operates i.e. starting this work from the point of view of Te Ao Māori and what is required with this rather than what council and central government processes or regulatory/legislative directions require.
- We should work with entities already working on iwi capacity and capability opportunities such as Te Puni Kōkiri, councils and central government agencies so as to maximise these opportunities and the work being undertaken by others.

Purpose

This Scoping Report canvasses:

- the context within which the identified opportunities to build iwi capacity and capability are being considered;
- the three identified/shortlisted opportunities to build iwi capacity and capability, including:
 - issues/problems they are looking to resolve, and their scope/scale (iwi-specific, regional or national);
 - potential options for each, along with associated benefits and disadvantages;
 - preferred option/s, and (at a high level) establishment, implementation and other (legal, policy etc.) requirements; and
- other opportunities that were identified through discussions with iwi, councils and/or central government agencies.

How was this report developed?

Information, experiences and insights were primarily gathered through (due to ongoing COVID restrictions) online engagements with iwi, councils and central government agencies. This included:

- hui with representatives of all of the iwi partners in the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee;
- a workshop with staff from the ten member councils, and central government agencies (Ministry of Housing & Urban Development, Kāinga Ora, Waka Kotahi, the Ministry of Education and Te Puni Kōkiri); and
- meetings with:
 - Te Puni Kōkiri to discuss their capacity and workforce development initiatives;
 - the New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA) to discuss their activities relating to ‘Mātauranga Māori’ qualifications;
 - the Ministry for the Environment to discuss their activities in supporting the capacity and capability of tangata whenua to participate in, and influence decisions on, freshwater management;
- a workshop with the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee to present and discuss the high-level findings of the Scoping Report.

Analytical Approach

The engagements with iwi, councils and central government agencies provided valuable insights into the extent of differences in starting points, expectations, interests, responsibilities and priorities. This was of particular value in establishing the context within which the identified opportunities were being considered, as well as determining the comparative feasibility/appropriateness of different options.

A stocktake of current central government and councils' iwi capacity and capability building initiatives in the Wairarapa-Wellington-Horowhenua region (as of April 2022), as suggested during the workshop with those organisations, yielded a wealth of information on activities and their objectives, strengths/successes, and learnings. It was acknowledged that many activities had been reactive (meeting urgent needs/gaps) rather than strategic (with a longer-term focus).

Analysis of the identified opportunities included consideration of distinct and collective interests, responsibilities and potential contributions, as well as the extent to which identified options met short-, medium- and long-term aspirations.

It was also informed by distinctions between 'capacity' and 'capability', as combining them can result in narrow interpretations of what is within scope (e.g. training/qualifications, 'jobs'):

- **Capacity** is about:
 - systems (groups of interacting or interrelated elements that act according to a set of rules to form a unified whole and achieve a desired goal); and
 - numbers (e.g. of roles and/or resources required to deliver system elements).
- **Capability** is about skills, experience, knowledge, and attitudes/behaviors (to deliver system elements according to a set of rules).

Accordingly, capacity is both informing of (via systems), and informed by (for numbers), capability.

Context

To quote one of the iwi partners:

“We need transformational approaches rather than just more transactional ones”.

Partnership vs Participation

As central government introduces new policy reforms and work programmes, they create significant ‘implementation’ responsibilities or expectations for councils, and for iwi¹. These currently span freshwater/water management, resource management, and infrastructure development (including roading and housing). The creation of these responsibilities/expectations often occurs without meaningful engagement with those who will bear the full weight² of them, to:

- determine whether there is existing capacity and capability to deliver these (on top of current responsibilities); and
- what resources are needed to ensure/build sufficient capacity and capability to effectively implement changes or new requirements.

The silo-ised/single focus of central government agencies, and their inability to recognise shared interests and coordinate activities accordingly continues to be frustrating for iwi and councils. Despite different agencies having ‘invested’ in capacity and capability in the past, no evidence or learnings are readily available to inform current efforts and ensure they avoid repeating past mistakes.

If several agencies (e.g. Ministry for the Environment, Ministry of Housing & Urban Development and Ministry of Transport) are creating implementation responsibilities/expectations for local government and iwi, they should work together to resource these and ensure they don’t create unnecessary conflicts, unhelpful competition, and/or additional compliance requirements.

¹ Iwi also face additional challenges in responding to or meaningfully engaging in discussions on other central government-led activities (from co-governance right through to data sovereignty), as well as responding to emerging issues for their iwi members and others in their communities/tribal rohe.

² It was identified that councils and iwi believe they have ‘sharper’ or greater accountability because they live and operate within the communities they serve.

Partnership vs Participation (cont'd)

Over the last 180 years, central government has had billions of taxpayer dollars, and councils have had hundreds of millions of ratepayer dollars, to support their capacity and capability. Iwi have not only had none, they've also been excluded from exercising the authority (as was recognised in Article II of the Treaty of Waitangi) over their language, culture, identity and resources.

The additional difficulties faced by pre-settlement iwi must also be acknowledged. This includes a lack of recognition (legal identity, and specific provisions negotiated through settlements) and resources to invest in iwi infrastructure and capability. This inequitable starting point (for iwi, and councils to a lesser extent) needs re-balancing to effect partnership (in design, delivery and implementation) rather than simply enabling 'participation'.

As such, the proposition of building iwi capacity and capability needs to recognise that this requires much more than simply building knowledge/technical capabilities to meet current central government and council priorities. It also requires an investment in iwi rebuilding their own systems, relationships and reciprocal responsibilities that underpinned and informed their 'management' of collective interests. This would enable iwi to determine how they operate as partners, and confidently and meaningfully contribute rather than be just 'forever busy' reacting to the imperatives of others. For those already operating with capacity deficits, the need for immediate support is more critical – if only to enable meaningful participation.

The systems iwi are currently expected to engage in do not reflect their distinct/rohe -specific interests, frames of reference, approaches or decision-making processes. Central government, council and iwi styles and languages are also vastly different, and accordingly expectations of engagement and measurable contributions are too high.

A shift in practice, potentially resulting from the de-construction of existing processes, and design of new processes that reflect partner's interests, would be most desirable. Although this would be challenging given existing workloads/pressures, it could provide a better model for enabling sustainable local-level implementation – and provide strong evidence of the need for better implementation resourcing.

Partnership vs Participation (cont'd)

Iwi, and councils, also noted (sometimes frustrating) differences in their respective approaches – whilst more commonality would be easier to manage, iwi and councils are not all the same, and nor should they be by virtue of the diversity of interests of their 'constituents'. Iwi are also at different stages in their revitalisation; some are limited by being pre-settlement, and even the post-settlement iwi are at different levels of maturity.

Despite the numerous challenges detailed above, there is a genuine and shared interest amongst all in working together to find ways forward. As well as the larger shifts in paradigms, power-sharing, and practices, there were some suggestions for immediate changes, including:

- Iwi and Councils (bi-laterally) working together to identify shared priorities and determine how they could work together on these. Several iwi identified that they would value council contributions to their thinking on wider iwi priorities, and council staff indicated an interest in better understanding the nature and breadth of iwi priorities and activities. This focus on building the relationship rather than just response capability is critical in enabling the shift to partnership/working together for the greater good.
- Central government agencies and councils having better planning/preparation and giving iwi more notice (and explanation in plain English) of activities they need iwi to contribute to. Iwi members are already thinly spread and are forced to reprioritise efforts when urgent requests are made.
- Working together to position (e.g. in language to meet preferences, and to support engagement) and promote activities that require wider (e.g. public, including Māori citizens/ratepayers) participation. This was seen as an option for actively demonstrating how councils and iwi are working together.

Capacity and Capability Challenges

A fundamental issue is the inability of councils and iwi to compete with central government salaries and conditions. There have been huge increases in central government staffing in particular areas (e.g. freshwater and resource management) without any consideration of the impact of this centralisation of capability – and effective removal of it from the critical local-level implementation (and experiential learning) activity. Other than recommending a moratorium on central government agency staffing increases, the secondment option (Opportunity 3) may be the best way to enable the (albeit temporary) relocation of capability to where it's most needed. This wouldn't address the need for devolved resourcing – but may help if the secondments were fully funded by the home (central government) organisations.

Whilst everyone saw value in building a pipeline/flow of talent into council and iwi organisations in particular, as this wouldn't yield benefits for some time (or at all given the competition issue above) it was understandably seen as less attractive in meeting immediate/short-term needs.

Everyone agreed that attracting staff (“we’re just not sexy enough”) and retaining them (especially given the competition issue detailed above) were distinct and shared challenges. As discussed in the *Other Opportunities* section of this report, there may be ways to leverage existing central government activities to build the profile and ‘attractiveness’ of council and iwi roles/organisations.

Iwi-specific challenges included:

- their (multi-generational) interest in succession and growing future leaders;
- attracting and engaging rangatahi;
- finding ways to engage pakeke and kaumātua (that had capacity due to their being retired);
- supporting iwi members with extensive operational experience into management and governance-level activities; and
- trying to attract their (often skilled) iwi members home (as a number lived outside their rohe) – whilst working remotely became more of an option during COVID lockdowns, it doesn't realise the benefits of being fully immersed in an iwi context “all day, every day”.

Evident Interests

Considerations that may well guide partner choices of which options best meet their needs include the extent to which they:

- can meet immediate/short-term needs but also build longer-term/broader knowledge and improved practices (e.g. more transformational than transactional or more deliberate than ad-hoc/reactive);
- are mutually beneficial, in delivering benefits to all parties (including potential/existing employees or secondees) that are evident and valued; and
- can be easily (without requiring significant development work, time/efforts and costs) established/implemented, and complement/enhance (rather than duplicate) existing activities.

A specific issue raised by Muaupoko is the extent to which **capacity deficits** are already impacting iwi, and potentially other partner, participation. Whilst acknowledging the value of all partners considering opportunities to support iwi capacity and capability, the lag created by decision-making and implementation processes means any eventually adopted options will take some time to 'bear fruit'. In the meantime, existing and new demands exacerbate/increase these capacity deficits (e.g. burning out individuals, contributions being wide and shallow rather than focused and deep, and/or partners being burdened by guilt).

As this is not a widespread issue (affecting all partners), it could be easily addressed through a discussion about critical capacity deficits and ways in which partners could help each other alleviate or reduce these. Possibilities include targeted funding, sharing resources and/or personnel, providing focused technical or systems expertise or support, and/or support to develop positions/approaches that address multiple issues and requests for input.

Opportunities to support Iwi Capacity and Capability

Opportunity 1: Formal career/qualification pathways

Core issues this is seeking to address	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of attractiveness of councils and iwi organisations as providing career paths (and likely lack of understanding of skill/qualification requirements for councils in particular). • Lack of knowledge/understanding of respective priorities, approaches, systems, ‘languages’. • Inability of councils and iwi to compete with central government.
Scope/scale	Likely a national issue (to differing degrees), but also relevant regionally (as training programmes and qualifications are delivered by local providers).
Options	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Developing packages of micro-credentials and/or tailored qualifications. B. Inclusion of ‘Mātauranga Māori’ into current qualifications. C. Inclusion of ‘Mātauranga Māori’ into current training programmes. D. Formal training programmes/Training trainers. E. Careers evenings/promotion of internships.
Broad establishment/ implementation requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill requirements would need to be unpacked/specified to then be packaged into micro-credentials, tailored qualifications, complete training programmes or modules for delivery within existing training programmes. • Work with different organisations and providers would be required, to design/tailor and deliver (directly or in a support capacity) micro-credentials, tailored qualifications, whole training programmes or modules within existing training programmes.
Preferred option(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Option C could deliver immediate benefits in tailoring existing training (e.g. RMA, water management) programmes to include Mātauranga-ā-Iwi/ā-Hapū. Facilitation support would be required for iwi to design (and align), deliver and assess new content. 2. Option E could improve the profile and attractiveness of council and/or iwi career paths, and tap into the creative capability of existing staff in packaging opportunities/internships. Costs could include design workshops, promotional resources (digital and/or physical), and event attendance.

Opportunity 1: Options

OPTION	IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS	BENEFITS	DISADVANTAGES
A. Developing packages of micro-credentials and/or tailored qualifications.	Work with the Services Workforce Development Council (WDC) to develop micro-credentials/tailored qualifications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would enable the unpacking/definition of relevant skills. • Could build workforce capability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant time for development activities required, and qualification approval processes are necessarily slow. • Largely reliant on local providers being willing and able/accredited to develop and deliver micro-credentials and/or qualifications. • Not guaranteed that capability will end up in council and/or iwi organisations.
B. Inclusion of 'Mātauranga Māori' into current qualifications.	Work with NZQA and the Services WDC to identify relevant qualifications, and design delivery and assessment processes to reflect Mātauranga-a-Iwi/-ā-Hapū.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could enable the tailoring of existing qualifications to include Mātauranga-a-Iwi/-ā-Hapū. • Could build 'value-added' workforce capability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant burden on iwi to support the design, delivery and assessment of iwi/hapū-specific content. • Largely reliant on local providers being willing and able/accredited to deliver modified qualifications. • Not guaranteed that capability will end up in council and/or iwi organisations.
C. Inclusion of 'Mātauranga Māori' into current training programmes.	Work with existing providers to design delivery and assessment processes to reflect Mātauranga-a-Iwi/-ā-Hapū.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could enable the tailoring of existing training programmes to include Mātauranga-a-Iwi/-ā-Hapū. • Could build 'value-added' workforce capability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burden on iwi to support the design, delivery and assessment of iwi-specific content; needs facilitation support.

Note that as relates to resources, 'Mātauranga' is not generically 'Māori', but is distinctly ā-Iwi/ā-Hapū.

Opportunity 1: Options (cont'd)

OPTION	IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS	BENEFITS	DISADVANTAGES
D. Formal training programmes/Training trainers.	Design, market/manage (enrolments and scheduling) and deliver training programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would enable the delivery of tailored (iwi and Council-specific) training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant burden on iwi and councils to design and deliver training programmes. • May not result in demand for/uptake of training.
E. Careers evenings/ Promotion of internships.	Iwi and councils would need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • put together a promotional package, highlighting opportunities in their respective organisations; • work with Universities, Wānanga, Te Kupenga and other relevant providers to meet/brief students; • refine existing internship programmes (to ensure experiences are appropriately structured) and/or consider introducing internship programmes (for those that don't already have them). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interns/graduates gain practical experience to balance their theoretical expertise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May not result in demand for/uptake of internships, or the pursuit of relevant qualifications/council career paths.

Opportunity 2: Reciprocal work placements/employment

Core issues this is seeking to address	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for iwi to understand how councils' and central government work relates to/impacts their interests. • Need for councils and central government to understand how iwi interests relate to their activities.
Scope/scale	Identified as a Regional/iwi-specific opportunity, although it could also be of interest as a national initiative.
Options	<p>Central government agencies or councils employ people from each of the seven iwi partners, to gain knowledge/experience (of central government and/or council systems) and build understanding of iwi interests/approaches. Options relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the terms (e.g. 3, 6, 9 or 12 months); • proportional splits of time and funding to effect reciprocity [e.g. 60% of time (3 days) at the host organisation and 40% (2 days) at the home organisation per week, or a 50/50 split with a week at the host organisation and a week at their home organisation]; and • the match of hosts and work programmes with iwi priorities/interests.
Broad establishment/implementation requirements	<p>Requires a lot of effort from both iwi and the host agency (central government or councils) to establish and manage, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identification (by iwi) of preferred host agency and work area, and potential candidates; • negotiation/agreement of the work placement or employment arrangement and candidate choice; • the active support of employees throughout the placements, including the establishment of mentor/buddy systems; • the creation of opportunities for the sharing of learnings across iwi (as each employee's learnings will be limited by the specificity of their host's responsibilities/activities); and • the active monitoring and management of the placement.
Preferred option(s)	Reciprocal work placements of no less than 6 months with a 60% host and 40% home (per week) split. This split could also apply for respective contributions to employee salary and overhead costs, or be fully funded by the host organisation.

Opportunity 2: Option

OPTION	IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS	BENEFITS	DISADVANTAGES
<p>Central government agencies or councils employ people from each of the seven iwi partners, to gain knowledge/experience (of central and/or council systems) and build understanding of iwi interests/approaches.</p>	<p>Iwi would need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pick their preferred council or central government organisation (and work area) and identify potential candidates for the placements; • negotiate/agree the work placement or employment arrangement and candidate choice with the host agency; • actively support employees throughout the placement, and support their sharing of insights/learnings when they spend time in their home organisation; • create opportunities for the sharing of learnings across iwi (as each employee’s learnings will be limited by the specificity of their host’s responsibilities/activities); and • actively monitor and manage the placement in partnership with the host agency/organisation. <p>Central government agencies or councils would need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify and structure work placements/employment they could offer to iwi; • negotiate/agree the work placement or employment arrangement and candidate choice with the iwi (home) organisation; • set up, welcome and induct selected candidates, and actively support them throughout their placement; and • actively monitor and manage the placement in partnership with the iwi (home) organisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can meaningfully build iwi capability in supporting the acquisition and transfer (via the reciprocal splits) of knowledge, experiences and networks. • Can build central government agency’s or council’s understanding of iwi perspectives (as the employee is enabled to apply these in their work/in the workplace). • Can support the development/activation of <i>Tuakana-Teina</i> relationships (mentors in iwi, buddies in councils or central government), as critical supports for staff working in new environments and within different systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risks losing employees to host organisations. • Requires a lot of effort from both iwi and the host agency (central or local government) to establish and manage (including access to confidential/commercially sensitive information and having the authority to represent iwi positions to central government or councils). • Would place great responsibility on the employees (having to manage the duality of responsibilities, workplace requirements and interests), potentially limiting candidate choices (to those with more experience/maturity).

Opportunity 3: Short-term secondments to provide technical input

Core issues this is seeking to address	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of iwi capacity (staff, systems and time) and/or capability (technical skills or systems expertise) to input into central government and council 'projects'. • Lack of central government and council recognition of iwi priorities and responsibilities.
Scope/scale	Identified as a Regional/iwi-specific opportunity, although it could also be of interest as a national initiative.
Options	<p>A. Fixed-term secondments of central government or council technical or system experts into iwi organisations. Technical advice/input may relate to specific council systems and processes or central government policies and associated implementation requirements, whereas systems support may be for the development of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – infrastructural systems (e.g. human resource management, financial management, communications); – data collection, management and analysis (including forecasting/modelling); and – information and communication technology (ICT) tools. <p>B. The provision of technical advice on an as-needed basis (as was suggested at the councils and central government workshop, similar to the Citizens Advice Bureau model).</p>
Broad establishment/ implementation requirements	<p>Requires iwi and central government agencies or councils to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify technical or system supports that are needed, what would be offered (experience), and potential candidates; • select candidates, and negotiate/agree secondment arrangements (term and work programme/foci); and • monitor and manage secondees to proactively identify and manage any emerging issues.
Preferred option(s)	<p>Both options have merit.</p> <p>The preference for the fixed-term secondment option (Option A) is 3-6 months, to ensure a clear focus on productivity/performance in positioning the iwi to improve their influence of council or central government systems and processes.</p> <p>The technical advice on an as-needed basis (Option B) requires a system to connect iwi and potential providers of advice.</p>

Opportunity 3: Options

OPTION	IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS	BENEFITS	DISADVANTAGES
<p>A. Fixed-term secondments of central government or council technical or system experts into iwi organisations.</p>	<p>Iwi would need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the type(s) of technical or system supports they need, what they'd offer (experience-wise), and seek <i>Expressions of Interest</i> from councils and/or central government agencies; • select candidates, and negotiate/agree secondment arrangements (term and work programme/foci) with the secondee and their home agency; and • monitor and manage secondees to proactively identify and manage any emerging issues. <p>Central government agencies or councils would need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • negotiate/agree secondment arrangements (term and work programme/foci) with the secondee and the iwi host organisation; • backfill if the secondment affects an existing work programme; • monitor and manage secondees to proactively identify and manage any emerging issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides iwi with critical technical and/or systems support to enable their meaningful contribution to council/central government priorities. • Builds iwi understanding of council/central government systems and processes, and opportunities to influence these. • Provides secondees with knowledge and experience of iwi interests and perspectives, and access to iwi culture (by virtue of their being immersed in it). This in turn yields benefits for their host organisation/agency, in that their work will be more informed by secondee experiences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires the active engagement of council and central government technical or system experts (or their managers) to respond to <i>Expressions of Interest</i>. • Will still need some support to translate technical advice in ways that iwi can understand.
<p>B. The provision of technical advice on an as-needed basis (similar to the Citizens Advice Bureau model).</p>	<p>A system (online, like that used in the gig economy) would need to be established to enable iwi to register their advice needs, and for council or central government technicians to respond to.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides iwi with immediate/quick access to specific technical advice – with the overarching proviso that it is advice only and not a council/central government position. • Can enable iwi to plan for, and respond more effectively, to council/central government requests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires the active engagement of council/central government technical or system experts (or their managers) – iwi are not necessarily guaranteed to get a response to their registered interests.

Other Opportunities: Effecting Partnership

A range of additional opportunities emerged through the discussions with iwi, council and central government representatives, with the broader intent of **effecting partnership**:

- Holding annual bilateral engagements to share priorities, discuss needs, and agree on opportunities to work together/build each other's understanding of respective interests. The leadership teams of iwi and their local council could spend a day together (each year) discussing respective priorities and work programmes, sharing information on the different perspectives they bring to particular issues ('walking in each other's worlds), signaling challenges they are facing and need some support to manage/minimise, and/or reviewing progress/achievements since their first engagement.
- Establishing a (indicative title only) *Regional Tangata Whenua Expertise and Advice Unit/function* to create a shared knowledge base, and (in time) potentially reduce demands on iwi for issue-specific response and create more regionally consistent practices (amongst councils). This could include:
 - Providing a centralised repository of data (e.g. demographics), information (e.g. the location of wāhi tapu/significance of particular sites), iwi perspectives (e.g. on environmental management considerations), relevant legal precedents etc. for use by all partners (in accordance with agreed access and use protocols).
 - Enabling the sharing of data, to inform iwi planning and priorities, but also to build their skills in data management, analysis and application. As was identified (as a likely shared need), using data to forecast the impact of decisions can assist iwi and local government advocating for better supports from central government, and particularly in areas that already face significant challenges (e.g. socio-economic deprivation).
 - (Depending on which options or combinations thereof that partners choose) Coordinating and supporting the implementation of iwi capacity and capability support, including preparing materials/required documentation, developing systems, monitoring progress, and capturing and sharing learnings.
 - Coordinating the 'provision of technical advice on as as-needed basis' system (Option B of Opportunity 3).

Other Opportunities: Enabling Participation

The discussions with iwi, council and central government representatives also enabled the identification of other opportunities, focused on **enabling participation**:

- Supporting iwi members to become (Planning/Resource Management) Commissioners (attending Commissioner training). It is understood that these training programmes provide the most focused explanations of council processes, which may be of great value to iwi members. An additional benefit would be the creation of networks (training attendees).
- Exploring options for promoting career pathways in local government (and iwi organisations) with the Tertiary Education Commission (Careers function) e.g. 'Inspiring the Future'. The Careers website (www.careers.govt.nz) includes a Job Profiles section (accessed by youth and adults) which could be expanded/improved with more examples of council and/or iwi roles.
- Advocating for more recognition and resourcing from central government to enable the effective 'implementation' (by councils and iwi) of their work/reform programmes. Related to this is the notable absence of the Ministry for the Environment from the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee. As they are leading much of the policy work (e.g. water and resource management) that directly impacts iwi and councils, and are supporting tangata whenua and local government capacity and capability, they should be included – if only to enable understanding of the breadth of, and learnings from, their activities.
- Supporting iwi members to build governance capability/experience through council-controlled organisations, by shadowing existing members, attending training and/or being appointed to Boards.
- The WRLC (through the Chair) providing letters of support for (specific or general) iwi proposals/applications for capacity and capability funding through other avenues (e.g. other agencies and/or philanthropic trusts).

Next Steps

As detailed in the Iwi Capacity and Capability Project Plan, the next stage (Deliverable 3) of this work is “High-level business cases for each opportunity on the ‘go’ list”.

Preferred/potential options for building iwi capacity and capability include:

- a. Including Mātauranga-ā-Iwi/ā-Hapū into current training (e.g. RMA, water management) programmes. [*Identified Opportunity 1, Option C*].
- b. Working with local tertiary providers to promote career pathways in councils and iwi organisations, through Careers Evenings and/or Promoting Internship Programmes. [*Identified Opportunity 1, Option E*].
- c. Establishing reciprocal work placements/employment (of iwi members in councils and/or central government agencies) of no less than 6 months with a 60% host and 40% home (per week) split. [*Identified Opportunity 2, preferred approach*].
- d. Fixed-term (3-6 months) secondments of central government or council technical or system experts into iwi organisations. [*Identified Opportunity 3, preferred approach*].
- e. Holding annual bilateral engagements to share priorities, discuss needs, and agree on opportunities to work together/build each other's understanding of respective interests. [*New*].
- f. Establishing a *Regional Tangata Whenua Expertise and Advice Unit/function* to create a shared knowledge base, and (in time) potentially reduce demands on iwi for issue-specific responses and create more regionally consistent practices (amongst councils). [*New*].
- g. Supporting iwi members to become (Planning/Resource Management) Commissioners (attending Commissioner training). [*New*].
- h. Exploring options for promoting career pathways in councils (and iwi organisations) with the Tertiary Education Commission (Careers function). [*New*].
- i. Advocating for more recognition and resourcing from central government to enable the effective 'implementation' (by local government and iwi) of their work/reform programmes. [*New*].
- j. Inviting the Ministry for the Environment to present to/join the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee. [*New*].
- k. Supporting iwi members to build governance capability/experience through council-controlled organisations. [*New*].
- l. The WRLC providing letters of support for iwi proposals/applications for capacity and capability funding through other avenues. [*New*].
- m. **Identifying critical capacity deficits and discussing/agreeing ways in which partners could help each other alleviate or reduce these.** [*New/Urgent*]

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Committee:

- a. **Note** that there are a range of opportunities/options for supporting iwi capacity and capability, with the potential to contribute to varying degrees to effecting partnership and/or enabling participation;
- b. **Consider** adopting at least one of the preferred/potential options, or a combination thereof;
- c. **Support** the development of high-level business cases or detailed proposals (where needed) for selected options.

Attachment 2 to Report 22.245

To: Wellington Regional Leadership Committee

From: John Allen, Chair of the Regional Economic Development Plan Steering Group

Date: Tuesday 31 May 2022

Wellington Regional Economic Development Plan 2022-32

Purpose

1. To present key components of the Regional Economic Development Plan (REDP) for approval by the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee (WRLC).

Background

2. The Wellington Regional Leadership Committee has three interdependent areas of responsibility: the Wellington Regional Growth Framework, Regional Economic Development Plan, and recovery from the impacts of Covid-19. This paper relates to the key components of the Regional Economic Development Plan.
3. One of the six challenges identified in the Wellington Regional Growth Framework (WRGF) is creating more decent employment opportunities for the projected population increase, close to where people live.
4. Research undertaken for the WRGF suggests there could be up to 200,000 additional people living in the Wellington region (including Horowhenua) in 30 years' time, leading to a need for approximately 100,000 more jobs. This would equate to a regional population of 730,000 people, however there is no certainty as to if or when this may occur.

Purpose of the Plan

5. Our Regional Economic Development Plan¹ will guide the long-term direction of our regional economy and assist with prioritising high impact initiatives over the next ten years, to contribute towards creating decent jobs for our growing population and continuously improving quality of life in the region.
6. We aim to help:
 - a) create some of the 100,000 new jobs needed in the region over the next 30 years;
 - b) improve quality of life by supporting our region to be more Productive, Resilient, Inclusive, Sustainable and empower Māori and Pasifika to thrive; and
 - c) elevate approximately 20-40 regionally significant initiatives and complement (not replace) individual local development plans.
7. A well-connected region with an agreed plan will help us and other funders know what regional priorities could potentially be supported. This is about building a better future for our residents, our region, and the place we call home.

¹ [Wellington Regional Economic Development Plan - WellingtonNZ.com](https://www.wellingtonnz.com/region/economic-development-plan)

Attachment 2 to Report 22.245**Developing the Plan**

8. A Steering Group made up of representatives from across central and local government, iwi and business was formed in October 2021 to guide the development of the REDP. The Steering Group is managing the development of the plan in two stages:

Stage One - Key Components (Attachment 2)

- a) The Positioning Diagram to illustrate the relationship of the REDP with other plans across the wider region that have economic impacts;
- b) The Regional Snapshot that has been used to base the REDP on research, evidence and benchmarks;
- c) The Overarching Wellington Regional Framework to create a clear line of sight between the Vision, Strategic Objectives, Approach, Focus Areas and Initiatives.

Stage Two – Final draft plan (expected in July)

- a) A forward from the WRLC Chair and context;
 - b) The focus areas by sector and enabler, and short list of associated initiatives (actions);
 - c) The implementation approach, including monitoring and reporting; and
 - d) All other components to complete the plan.
9. The final draft REDP will incorporate the content from both Stage One and Two, be peer reviewed by independent advisors, and undergo professional design before being presented for approval in July.

Stage One - Key Components

10. The key components highlighted in Attachment 2 are ready for your endorsement. They have been developed based on input from Henley Hutchings research of over 300 documents, a public workshop held on 6 December 2021, a workshop with the WRLC on 21 February 2022 (Attachment 3), the Steering Group, independent advice from Martin Jenkins, engagement with iwi, and many stakeholders throughout the region.
11. The PRISM Framework used by Central Government² was adopted by the Steering Group to consider the different aspects of regional economic development. This is a generic way of looking at the issues through different lenses.
12. The independent advice supports the need for the key components presented with this paper, including an overarching framework tailored to our region that connects the vision to the approach and initiatives, as the actions for change. The Overarching Framework is essentially a one-page overview to structure the REDP.
13. We have used the PRISM Framework to develop the Overarching Wellington Regional Framework and identify the strategic objectives that are most important and relevant to our region. The Framework has been based on other good practice examples such as Taranaki, and Glasgow in Scotland.
14. AATEA Solutions (Māori consultants) is engaged to conduct additional iwi engagement and incorporate a Māori perspective into the introduction and context of the REDP. A key part of this is to incorporate a whakataukī or Māori world view that aligns with the vision. This will be added to the REDP once available.
15. The approach and focus areas have been identified using the regional snapshot research, analysis and evidence. This is where the bottom-up development of sector/enabler chapters that highlight the issues,

² [Home | Grow Regions](#)

Attachment 2 to Report 22.245

opportunities and initiatives link back to the strategic objectives and the vision. The sector/enabler chapters (part of Stage Two) are in development and we expect these to be presented back to the WRLC in July 2022.

Risks

16. There is a large amount of planning, engagement, and research underway on different timeframes that could provide inputs into Economic Development such as Industry Transformation Plans, Economic Wellbeing Strategies, Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy refresh, Workforce Development Plans, Destination Management Plans and Low Carbon Economy Transition Research. There is a high risk that these will not be completed in the same timeframes. The REDP is a living document that will evolve and adapt as conditions change. We have been working to align with other plans and research where possible and will manage change by refreshing the REDP periodically (such as every 12-24 months).
17. There is a high risk that the REDP will try to be all things to all people and not meet expectations. We have had clear messaging from the beginning that the plan is focused on creating more (decent) jobs to keep up with the projected population growth and for the Wellington region to be more Productive, Resilient, Inclusive, Sustainable and empower Māori and Pasifika to thrive. Priority areas and a shortlist of 20-40 initiatives supported by the WRLC will guide the collective focus of the region, identify all of government pathways for initiatives, and attract future investment.

Next steps

18. The next steps are:
 - a) Finalise Stage One - the key components;
 - b) Continue to progress Stage Two including finalising chapters on each of the key focus areas, and the assessment and shortlisting of 20-40 regionally or sub-regionally significant initiatives;
 - c) Present the shortlist of initiatives and final draft REDP to the WRLC for approval in July 2022; and
 - d) Complete final design and publication.

Attachment: Key components

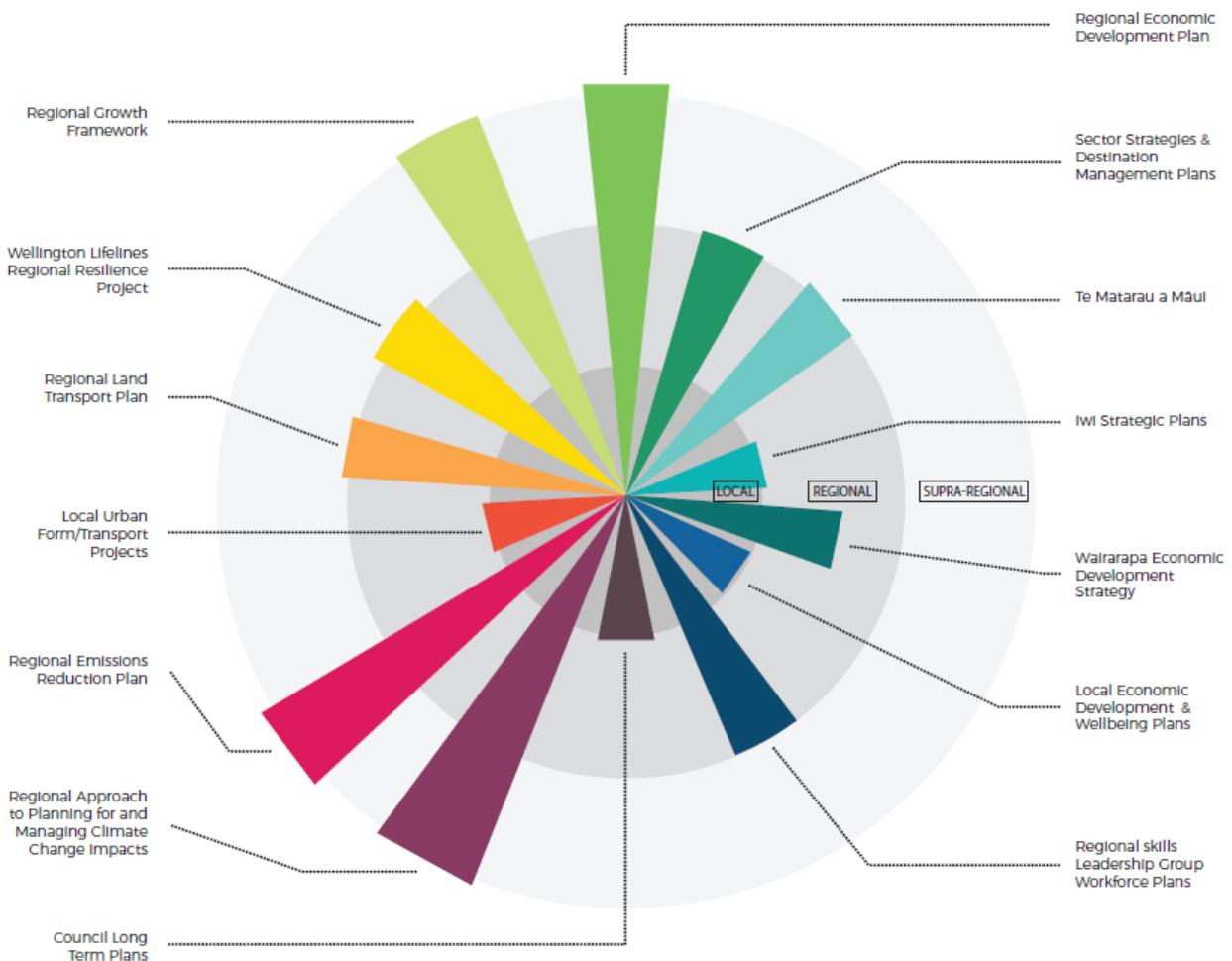
1) Positioning Diagram

This diagram illustrates the relationship and span of some of the key plans across the wider region with economic impacts. It is not a hierarchy but rather shows the link between those plans, the local communities, and how they support and intersect with each other.

The Regional Growth Framework and Regional Economic Development Plan sit in the supra-regional sphere. This includes territorial authorities and iwi across the region as well as central government.

At the regional level we include Te Matarau a Māui, Destination Management Plans and Regional Land Transport Plan as reflecting the scope of the whole region. Sector strategies which can provide relevance are included as one grouping. There are also a number of sub-regional plans, providing regional benefits across localities but with a narrower geographic focus, such as the Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy.

There are then local plans which remain important and governed at the local level. Importantly, these include any local economic development or wellbeing plans as well as council long term plans, district plans and iwi strategic plans.



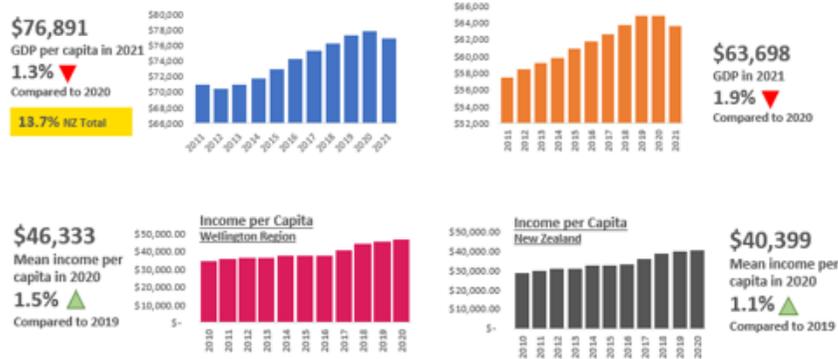
2) Regional Snapshot

Te Upoko o Te Ika represents the wider supra-region and contributes to the rich history that is part of the Wellington story.

As a region we accounted for 13.7% or \$44.87 billion of New Zealand’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2021. This represents close to \$80,000 GDP per capita across the Wellington region, much higher than New Zealand overall at \$63,700 GDP per capita.

However, this is driven by Wellington City, which achieved an estimated \$126,000 GDP per capita in 2021, accounting for 61% of the Region’s total, and is growing at one of the lowest rates of all regions, only above growth achieved in the West Coast and Taranaki. GDP per capita across all the other sub-regions was well below the New Zealand average, particularly Horowhenua, Kāpiti Coast and Porirua⁶.

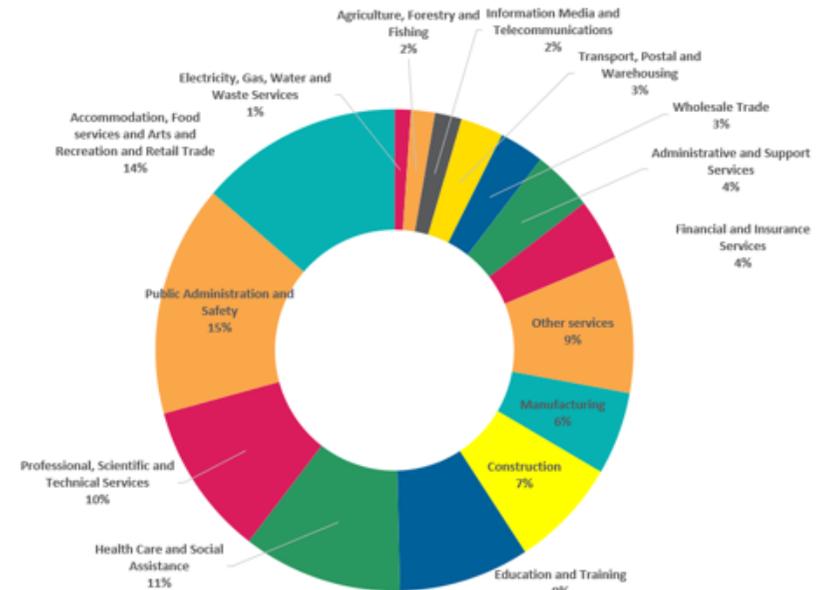
The mean income per capita in 2020 was \$46,333 for Wellington, an increase of 1.5% from 2019, and higher than the mean income per capita of \$40,399 across New Zealand⁷.



Estimates indicate our real regional GDP growth over 2011-2021 was 2.1% per year, an increase of \$8.38 billion over the decade. This was below the national growth rate over the same period of 2.6% per year⁶, however some sub-regions including Porirua, Carterton and the South Wairarapa achieved stronger growth than others.

⁶ [Martin Jenkins Independent Review and Advice, 11 April 2022.](#)

Estimated industry contribution to regional employment in 2021:



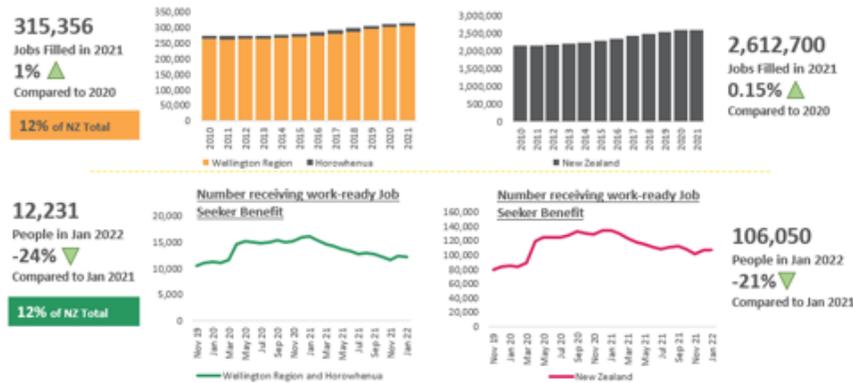
In 2021, our regional employment rate (excluding Horowhenua), at 70.3% was well above the New Zealand rate of 67.0%. Our labour force participation rate (the proportion of working-age people 15 years and over that are either employed or actively looking for work) of 73.6% in 2021 was also well above the New Zealand rate (70.3%).

Employment and participation rates differ across our sub-regions, with urban areas generally having higher rates than rural areas, and unemployment represents unfilled potential for our region. Horowhenua, Porirua and Wellington City have relatively high unemployment rates, and the latter two along with Masterton also have relatively high underutilisation rates.

⁷ Infometrics, 2021.

However, our regional employment growth has been relatively low over the past decade at 1.5% per year job growth, or a total increase of 43,100 jobs, compared to 2.0% per year nationally⁶.

The number of people receiving a work-ready job benefit in the region decreased significantly between 2021 to 2022 as the region began to recover from the initial shock of Covid-19.



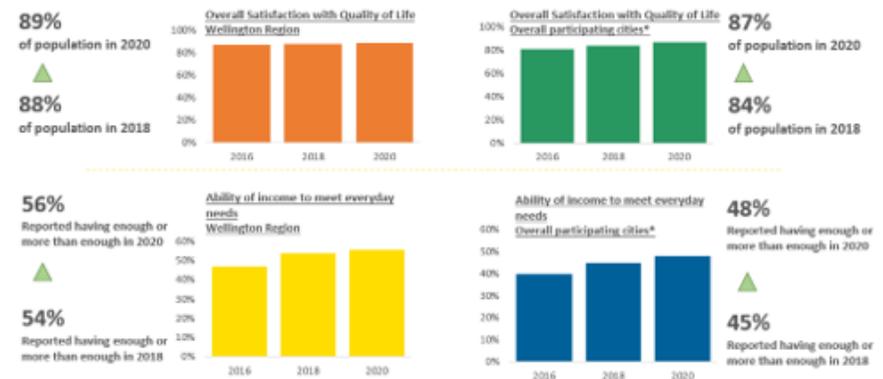
Our population growth has been below the national average over the last 10 years, at 1.3% per year compared to 1.6% nationally, representing a growth by 69,100 from 2011-2021. Most population growth for the region (excluding Horowhenua) has been due to inward migration (87%), much higher than most urban-regions other than Auckland, and a low proportion from natural increase. Wellington has had a relatively high proportion of international migration compared to other urban regions⁶.

Horowhenua and the Wairarapa have experienced the strongest population growth in our region for the medium-term, while Wellington City and Lower Hutt have experienced the lowest. Our working age population is expected to grow relatively slowly by 42,800 over the next 20 years, while the population of over 65-year-olds is expected to grow very strongly, by 67,400 over the same period.

Wellington was the 94th most expensive city out of 209 in Mercer’s annual cost of living index 2021⁸, indicating the cost of living here is more affordable than Sydney at 31st, Melbourne at 59th, and Auckland at 70th however much higher than the NZ average.

A key indicator of our regional performance is that 89% of residents reported overall satisfaction with their quality of life compared to 87% of New Zealanders. This has remained relatively consistent over the past six years⁹.

Despite this, there are differences in affordability across the region, and only 56% of residents reported having enough or more than enough income to meet their everyday needs in 2020 compared to 48% across New Zealand⁹. This is expected to decline as the increased cost of food, fuel and impacts from COVID-19 affect consumers.



Overall, our region is achieving mixed results, with moderate GDP growth and good performance on indicators of wellbeing and labour market participation, relatively slow employment and population growth, but high productivity and income levels.

⁸ <https://www.mercer.com/our-thinking/career/cost-of-living.html>

⁹ [QoL-8-City-Topline-FINAL-Interactive-PDF-2020.pdf \(qualityofflifeproject.govt.nz\)](https://www.wgtn.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Quality-of-Life-2020-Report-FINAL-Interactive-PDF-2020.pdf)

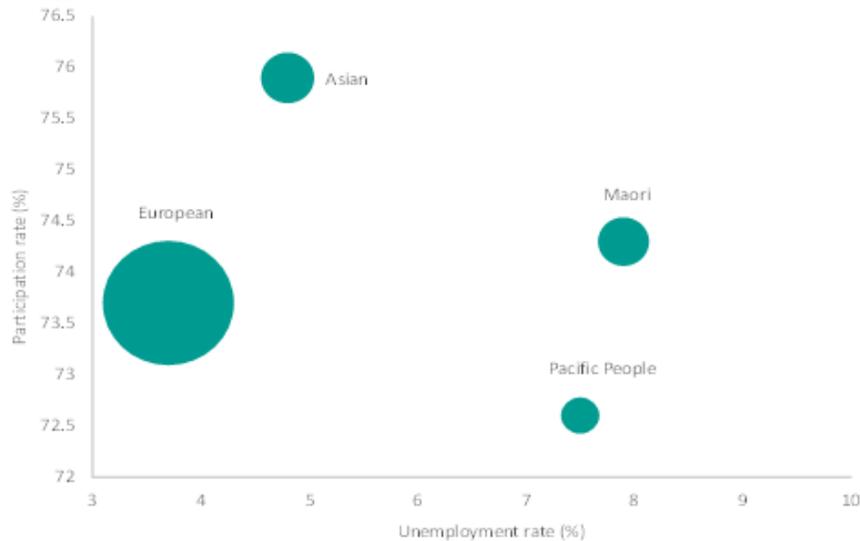
Attachment 2 to Report 22.245

Impact of our regional performance on Māori and Pasifika

Māori represent 14%¹⁴ of our regional population and 12% of our workforce, (excluding Horowhenua)¹⁰ however only 16% of Māori living in our region whakapapa to one of our local mana whenua, meaning 84% whakapapa elsewhere¹¹.

While our regional economy performs strongly in some areas, there are wide disparities, especially for Māori and Pasifika.

Labour participation, unemployment and employment size by ethnic groups in our region:



In 2021, our region’s unemployment rate was 4.5%, just below the New Zealand rate of 4.7%, however the unemployment rate was 7.9% for Māori and 7.5% for Pacific People, compared to 3.7% for European and 4.8% for Asian⁶. The figure

above illustrates how unemployment and labour participation vary considerably across ethnicities.

We have a young and growing Māori population, with 58% under 30 years old compared to 38% of non-Māori, yet Māori in employment earn \$165 per week less⁶ than the regional average, and only 30% are employed in high-skill jobs compared to 47% of non-Māori in the region¹². One quarter of our Māori workforce have no qualifications, and half of Māori with a degree live in Wellington City⁶.

Māori home ownership rates remain constant despite a declining national trend, however only 28% of Māori in our region own their home compared to 57% of non-Māori¹³.

Covid-19 has amplified the disparity between many Māori living in our region, and Western economic measures such as GDP do not reflect the socio-economic realities that Māori live and experience. More holistic wellbeing frameworks are being developed to reflect that Māori wellbeing is measured more in terms of quality of life than quantity of wealth and employment rates.

Pasifika represent 8%¹⁴ of our population and 6%¹⁵ of our workforce. Pasifika experience many similar issues to Māori. Pasifika people contribute to our economy and connect us to the Pacific and related trade opportunities. They have potential to leverage commercial opportunities that enhance these connections. Showcasing international partnerships in events and festivals is a key element in achieving a vibrant, creative region.

Our transition to a low carbon economy

In 2019, our region emitted just over 5 million tonnes of CO₂, or about 8.8 tonnes per person. Although the Wairarapa accounted for about 8% of the population, it accounted for just over a third of emissions. Upper Hutt, which had a similar sized population, only accounted for 4% of emissions. Wellington City, which accounts for just under 40% of the population, accounted for just over 20% of emissions⁶.

¹⁰ Household Labour Force Survey, Dec 2021 StatsNZ

¹¹ <https://wrgf.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/BERL-Report-GWRC-final-report-29-March-2018.pdf>

¹² <https://wrgf.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/WRGF-Employment-Analysis-Report-0.6-1.pdf>

¹³ <http://www.tematarau.co.nz/current-state-of-play/>

¹⁴ StatsNZ, Regional Report

¹⁵ Household Labour Force Survey, StatsNZ

Attachment 2 to Report 22.245

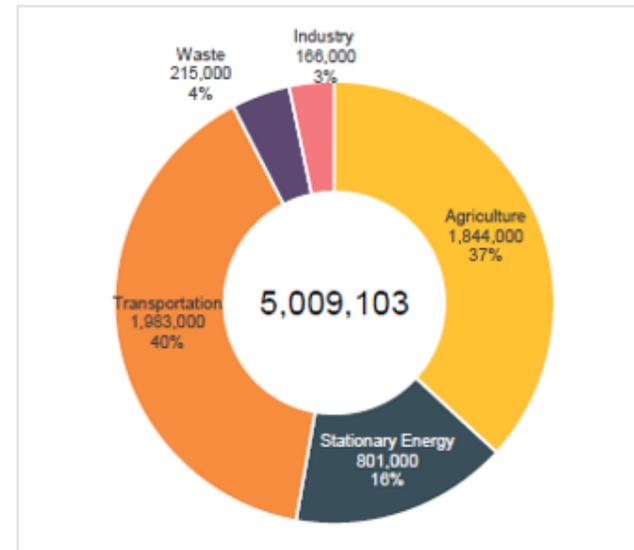
Transport accounts for the largest share of emissions, followed by agriculture and then stationary energy. Industry and waste account for less than 5% of total emissions respectively. Most of the agriculture emissions are from the Wairarapa and Horowhenua however the largest carbon sinks are also in these locations.

Increased environmental consciousness is driving greater industry-consumer interaction, changes in consumer behaviour, and community action around environmental change. This creates new opportunities for business, particularly future niche sectors and services, re-defining skills requirements and innovative operational approaches.

We need to build the reduction of CO₂ emissions and potential impacts of climate change into planning and economic development processes, to become more resilient to the future economic and social impacts of climate change while ensuring we can take advantage of the opportunities.

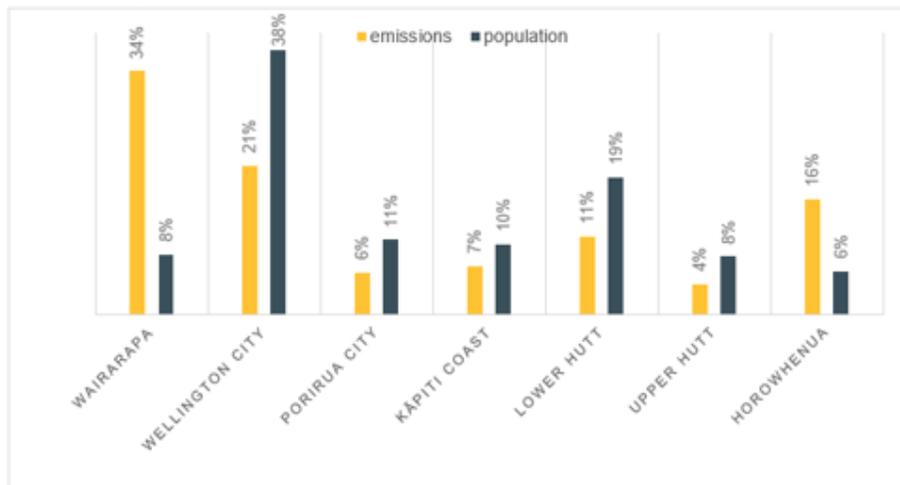
The Regional Emissions Reduction Strategy being developed by June 2023 to guide how our region can actively reduce emissions. In the interim we have considered the impact on emissions as part of determining which initiatives to support.

Gross emissions by sector:



Source: estimated from GWRC (2020), Wellington Region's Carbon Footprint 2018-19; Horizons Regional Council (2020), Horizons Region Community Carbon Footprint 2018/19

Emissions by area:



Source: GWRC (2020), Wellington Region's Carbon Footprint 2018-19; Horizons Regional Council (2020), Horizons Region Community Carbon Footprint 2018/19

3) Overarching Wellington Regional Framework

PRISM Regional Economies

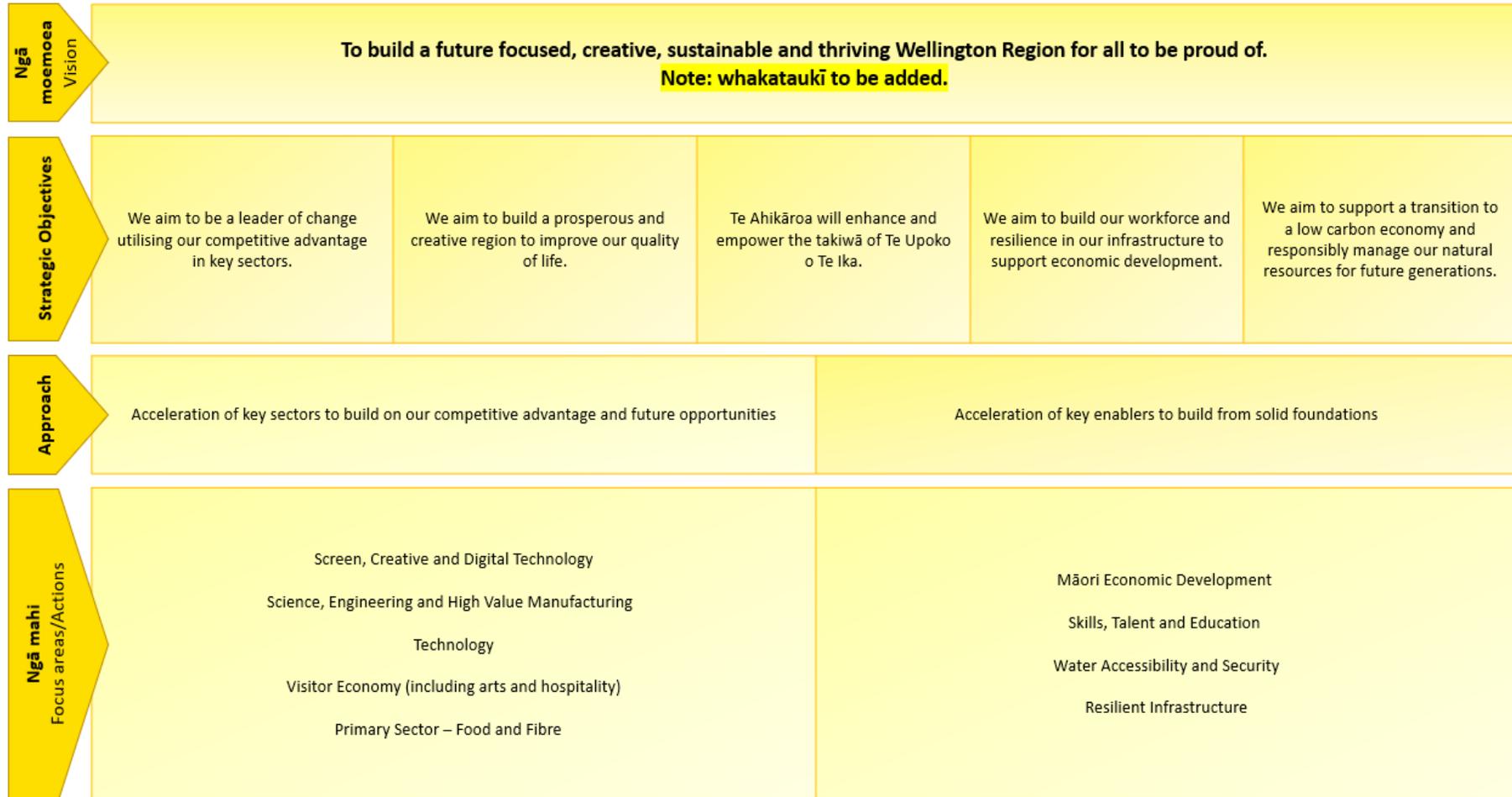
We have adopted the Government’s PRISM Regional Economies Framework to build on our economic strengths and address the unique challenges we face in the Wellington region.

PRISM has helped us to develop the Overarching Wellington Regional Framework that we will structure the REDP around. It has helped us to prioritise the strategic objectives that are most important and relevant to our plan and identify how we can help the Wellington region be more Productive, Resilient, Inclusive, Sustainable and empower Māori & Pasifika to thrive.



Attachment 2 to Report 22.245

Overarching Wellington Regional Framework



Attachment 2 to Report 22.245

Vision

Our vision is *“to build a future focused, creative, sustainable, and thriving Wellington region for all to be proud of”*.

The reason for this vision is that we are collectively aiming for an entirely better life and world in its broadest sense for all our children and mokopuna. Our vision was created based on feedback from the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee, iwi and the Steering Group. Our progress will be measured using the Nielsen bi-annual Quality of Life Survey³.

Whakataukī or Māori narrative aligned to the vision

PLACEHOLDER: A foreword/narrative to bring an ahikā energy to the plan. AATEA Solutions/Kura Moeahu is progressing the development of this in discussion with mana whenua and we expect to include it when available.

³ As measured by Nielsen bi-annual Quality of Life Survey. In 2020, 89% of Wellington Regions residents quality of life was positive. only 56% of residents reported having enough or more than enough income to meet their everyday needs in 2020.

Attachment 2 to Report 22.245

Strategic objectives

We thought carefully about all the opportunities and challenges we have heard about and will focus on five broad strategic objectives that are important across the region.

1) We aim to be a leader of change utilising our competitive advantage in key sectors.

Through innovation, partnerships, and supporting our diverse sectors we will enable our region to be internationally competitive and highly productive, therefore contributing to our positive global reputation.

2) We aim to build a prosperous and creative region to improve our quality of life.

We recognise our urban and rural potential, as well as variations in wellbeing across the region, and seek to create an enabling environment for a positive standard of living we all aspire to.

While our regional economy performs strongly in some areas, there are wide disparities, especially for Māori and Pasifika.

3) Te Ahikāroa will enhance and empower the takiwā of Te Upoko o Te Ika.

Ahikāroa are those who stoke the home fires, supporting the vibrancy of our takiwā (supra-region).

Through supporting implementation of Te Matarau a Māui we will support Māori to thrive, leading to greater outcomes for everyone.

4) We aim to build our workforce and resilience in our infrastructure to support economic development.

We need to attract, retain and develop our workforce to meet increasing demand and grow our industries.

By developing resilient infrastructure, we create new opportunities and protect our regional economy from future disruptions such as earthquakes and flooding.

5) We aim to support a transition to a low carbon economy and responsibly manage our natural resources for future generations.

We have an opportunity to be a national leader in the deployment and adoption of Climate change technology.

We support initiatives that lower overall carbon emissions, to protect the wellbeing of the people and environment in our region both now and in the future.

Approach

We heard a strong emphasis on the need for action while engaging with a range of stakeholders and iwi. This Plan is a cluster of opportunities and the concrete steps which, if pursued together, will boost the prosperity of the region. It is both a strategy and an Economic Action Plan – with enough detail to guide and enough vision and direction to lead. Our plan therefore focuses on two key areas:

1) Accelerating key sectors to build on our competitive advantage and future opportunities

The following sectors have been identified because of the potential growth opportunities, annual average growth over the last decade, creation of skilled employment, and contributions to our regional identity. These sectors are:

- Screen, Creative and Digital Technology;
- Science, engineering and high value manufacturing;
- Technology;
- Visitor Economy (including tourism, arts and hospitality); and
- Primary sector - food and fibre.

2) Accelerating key enablers to create solid foundations for building our regional economy

The following enablers have been identified because they unlock, leverage and build resilience of our businesses, iwi and communities. These enablers include:

- Māori economic development;
- Skills, talent and education;
- Water resilience (in the Wairarapa); and
- Resilient and enabling infrastructure.

We aim to focus on key sectors and enablers that we can influence to shape our diverse regional economy. Other sectors have been considered such as Central Government and Professional Services, which make up 25% of jobs in our region, however their size and potential growth are mainly influenced the Government of the day. Health and Construction are also potential growth sectors however the opportunities are largely workforce related and subsequently included in the Regional Workforce Plan being developed by the Regional Skills Leadership Group.

Sectors and Enablers

Each of the sectors and enablers has different contexts, complexities, opportunities, issues and stakeholders. The chapters are being developed with a deliberate focus on outlining the opportunities and issues, and the tangible initiatives that we will undertake to achieve the strategic objectives. These are expected to be presented to the WRLC in July 2022.

Attachment 3 – Wellington Regional Leadership Committee feedback

WELLINGTON REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Wellington Leadership Committee

Vision and Priorities Workshop 21 Feb - Feedback on Draft Vision

Table 1: Reactions to Draft Vision(s)

	Comments
I like – what aspects of the draft vision do you like?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of environmental and equity considerations • World class aspirations • It's comprehensive but could be anywhere in the world – would anyone disagree • Decent jobs • Creative • Connected, Diversity and Positive • Has all the elements but long <p>On Alternative Vision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get it – short and sweet
I wish – what aspects do you think are missing or are unclear?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs to be a discussion about 'global' aspects of vision and perhaps more important to be 'NZ solid' • Environment is more than 'resources' e.g., source of life and health • Need to say something about our uniqueness and something which is authentically us • Reference to Human Capital Development • Why 90% target in vision - shouldn't no one be left behind? • Creative is in the vision statement but doesn't seem to be a priority in areas of focus • Needs a shorter and sweeter statement • Needs to be more aspirational • Simplify the vision • Where is Partnership and Tangata Whenua in vision • Include cooperative and collaborative instead of competitive
I wonder – are there other matters that need to be considered in finalising the vision statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs to be more focus on productivity and innovation • Sustainable missing • Could the vision and the alternative vision be combined • Proud of who we are and where we have come from – able to aspire to what we want to be • We have equal opportunity to be creative, connected etc. • Important to account for environmental quality of our air, water, biodiversity • World class includes environmental state
Suggested alternatives	<p>Delivering a region where all residents have the opportunity to live, work and play</p> <p>Building a region where all our people thrive</p> <p>A region that attracts and grows innovative industry, where residents have the opportunity to succeed, which is connected and well supported, diversity is celebrated, environment is protected for future generations</p> <p>A creative, connected, competitive and sustainable Wellington Region where all our diverse residents the opportunity to succeed</p>

Applying the PRISM Framework

Table 2: Areas of focus for Wellington Regional Development Plan

Dimension	Comments
Productive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and training opportunities • Upskill SMEs in technology so they are more productive • Better multi-modal networks and public transport • Importance of creative economy • Central government opportunities • Centre of excellence • We have space all over the region to use
Resilient	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gardens and water supply • Community strengthened • Food security • Health of water reflects health of people
Inclusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for training, skills development and education • Build community hubs for connecting and training • Getting input from diverse group – youth, older people etc •
Sustainable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food chains • Gardens • All sectors need to work towards sustainable outcomes • Focus on regenerative economy • Sustainable energy • Support wānanga knowledge transfer • Address outdated bi-laws to enable/incentivise rain water tanks • Practical and achievable strategies – liveable place supports economic development
Māori and Pasifika Enabling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training opportunities • Invest in cadetships • Appoint Māori to governance roles for diversity and influence • Identify Māori and Pasifika needs by asking them • Skills and capacity identification • Secondments to iwi (knowledge/skills) • Skills and capacity building

Priority Areas for Action

Table 3: Sectors and Enablers

Dimension	Comments
Sectors	
Screen, digital, gaming (including software/digital tech)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creative Industries • Invest in rangatahi IT and creative training
Science, engineering and high value manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable technology • Essential to be competitive in global market

Dimension	Comments
Primary sector – food and fibre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable foods • Changing and improving land use • Establish a COVE (Taratahi) • Develop Food Bowl • Land use changes • Consider what grows best • Reliable water • Continue technologic advancement • Maximum value added opportunities
Tourism and visitor economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Other sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retirement sector/demographic change
Enablers	
Māori economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in Māori business networks • Resource Te Matarau a Maui (Māori Economic Development Strategy) • Invest in Māori employers (iwi, SMEs, Māori business networks) • Internships • All councils commit to Te Ika a maui accprd on social procurement • Introduce minimum numbers for Māori and Pasifika employment in councils)
Skills, talent and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread across region more • Sort out apprenticeships • Enable micro credentials • Internships • Remuneration to match skills (retention) • Local government is the connector – opportunities to get alongside young people and businesses to create pathways
Water (mainly in Wairarapa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water strategies to enable land use • Reliable • Protect category A&B soils from urban development • Te Maui o te wai principles during decisions

Regional Council
30 June 2022
Report 22.277



For Information

**WELLINGTON REGION CIVIL DEFENCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT GROUP
MEETING - 31 MAY 2022**

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To inform Council of the proceedings of the Wellington Region Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Group meeting on Tuesday 31 May 2022.

Te tāhū kōrero/Te horopaki

Background/Context

2. The business of the CDEM Group is set out in the following paragraphs.

It's Our Fault – Statement of Work 2022/23 – Report 22.217

3. The CDEM Group approved the proposed milestones included in the It's Our Fault Statement of Work.

Wellington Region Emergency Management Office Quarter Three Quarterly Report – 31 March 2022 – Report 22.218

4. The CDEM Group approved the content of the WREMO Quarter Three Quarterly Report – 31 March 2022.

Wellington Region Emergency Management Office Annual Plan 2022/23 – Report 22.219

5. The CDEM Group approved the content of the Wellington Region Emergency Management Office Annual Plan 2022/23.

Fire Following An Earthquake In Wellington City – Business Case – Report 22.220

6. Jeremy Holmes, Regional Manager, Wellington Region Emergency Management Office, spoke to the report.
7. The Fire Following an Earthquake (FFE) business case ([Attachment 1](#)) recommends options for managing the risk of FFE in Wellington City, with a particular focus on the first few days after an event. Options include measures to prevent fire, mitigating actions to be taken if fire occurs, and ways to coordinate efforts between Wellington CDEM Group partners.
8. The CDEM Group noted the recommendations made in the Fire Following Earthquake Business Case and the decisions made by the Coordinating Executive Group.

Finalisation of the Implementation Phase of the Water Community Infrastructure Resilience Project – Report 22.221

9. The CDEM Group approved the project finalisation memo to the Department of Internal Affairs, who are a partial funder of the project.

Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Appointments – May 2022 – Report 22.222

10. The CDEM Group approved the removal of the following statutory appointees:
 - a Lester Piggott as Primary Controller (Hutt City Council)
 - b Barry Vryenhoek as Alternate Controller (Hutt City Council)
 - c Jay Houpapa as Alternate Controller (Hutt City Council)
 - d Richard Harbord as Alternate Controller (Upper Hutt City Council)
 - e Tim Langley as Alternate Controller (combined Wairarapa councils)
 - f Mike Mendonca as Primary Recovery Manager (Wellington City Council)
 - g Dave Gittings as Primary Recovery Manager (Carterton District Council)
11. The CDEM Group approved the addition of the following statutory appointees:
 - a Sam Bishop as Alternate Controller (Porirua City Council)
 - b Olivia Dovey as Alternate Controller (Porirua City Council)
 - c Barry Vryenhoek as Primary Controller (Hutt City Council)
 - d Lester Piggott as Alternate Controller (Hutt City Council)
 - e Matthew Boggs as Alternate Controller (Hutt City Council)
 - f Kara Puketapu-Dentice as Alternate Controller (Hutt City Council)
 - g Paul Gardner as Alternate Controller (Combined area of the district councils in the Wairarapa)
 - h Kym Fell as Primary Recovery Manager (Wellington City Council)
 - i Olivia Dovey as Alternate Recovery Manager (Porirua City Council)
 - j Johannes Ferreira as Primary Recovery Manager (combined Carterton District Council)

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachments

Number	Title
1	Fire Following an Earthquake business case

**Ngā kaiwaitohu
Signatories**

Writer	Ainslie Ryder – Readiness and Deployment Lead
Approver	Donna Hickey – General Manager, People and Customer Councillor Ponter – Council’s representative on the CDEM Committee

He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations
<i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i> It is appropriate for Council to be informed of the business of joint committees it is a member of.
<i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i> This report contains information relating to emergency management and preparedness, business continuity, and the 2021-31 Long Term Plan strategic outcome of adapting and responding to COVID-19 impacts.
<i>Internal consultation</i> No internal consultation was required.
<i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i> There are no known risks or impacts arising from this report, but the CDEM Group received updates on the Region's ability to response to emergencies.



WELLINGTON REGION
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

GROUP



Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City

Tregaskis Brown for The Wellington Region Civil Defence Emergency Management Group

Programme Business Case

Prepared by:	Tregaskis Brown Limited
Prepared for:	Wellington Region Civil Defence Emergency Management Group
Date:	4 May 2022
Version:	1.0
Status:	Final draft

The Wellington Region Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Document control

Document information

Document owner	Wellington Regional Emergency Management Office (WREMO)
Issue date	4 May 2022
Filename	FFE Programme Business Case v1.0
Prepared by	Tregaskis Brown for WREMO

Document history

Version	Issue date	Changes
1.0	4 May 2022	Final draft for CEG approval.

Document review

Role	Name
Regional Manager, WREMO	Jeremy Holmes
Manager Community Resilience & Group Recovery Manager, WREMO	Dan Neely (reviewed options only)
Civil Defence Controller, WCC	Derek Baxter
Acting Wellington District Manager, FENZ	Brett Lockyer
Senior Advisor Community Readiness and Recovery, FENZ	Mirren Allan
Chief Advisor, Service Planning, WWL	Robert Blakemore
Project Manager, WeLG	Richard Mowll
Risk Specialist, GNS	Finn Scheele
Engineering Manager, Building Performance and Engineering, MBIE	Timothy Farrant
Senior Regional Emergency Management Advisor, NEMA	Ian Wilson (reviewed options only)

Document sign-off

Role	Name	Sign-off Date
Regional Manager, WREMO	Jeremy Holmes	4 May 2022

Document approval

Role	Names	Sign-off Date
Sub Coordinating Executive Group, Wellington Region CDEM Group	[TBC]	[TBC]
Coordinating Executive Group, Wellington Region CDEM Group	[TBC]	[TBC]

Disclaimers

[Figure 3](#) in this document was included in a report with the following disclaimer:

- This report has been prepared by the Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences Limited (GNS Science) exclusively for and under contract to Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) for the purpose of delivery of a Programme Business Case to Treasury which identifies the vulnerabilities of the Wellington Region's utility networks and the economic costs and benefits of increasing resilience. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by GNS Science, GNS Science accepts no responsibility for any use of or reliance on any contents of this report by any person other than GWRC and Treasury and shall not be liable to any person other than GWRC, on any ground, for any loss, damage or expense arising from such use or reliance.
- **Reference:** Grace, E., compiler. (2018). *Wellington Resilience Programme Business Case: Lifelines Outage Modelling* (GNS Science consultancy report 2017/236). GNS Science.

This document includes multiple references to the latest modelling of fire following earthquake for multiple scenarios affecting Wellington City (July 2020). This GNS report contained the following disclaimer:

- The Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences Limited (GNS Science) and its funders give no warranties of any kind concerning the accuracy, completeness, timeliness or fitness for purpose of the contents of this report. GNS Science accepts no responsibility for any actions taken based on, or reliance placed on the contents of this report and GNS Science and its funders exclude to the full extent permitted by law liability for any loss, damage or expense, direct or indirect, and however caused, whether through negligence or otherwise, resulting from any person's or organisation's use of, or reliance on, the contents of this report.
- **Reference:** Scheele, FR., Lukovic, B., Moratalla, J., Dunant, A., Horspool, NA. (2020). *Modelling fire following earthquake for multiple scenarios affecting Wellington City* (GNS Science report 2020/12). GNS Science. Doi: 10.21420/H7PX-XD46.

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

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Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Glossary of key terms

The majority of definitions provided below have been drawn from the Wellington Region Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan 2019 – 2024.

Term	Definition
Conflagration	A large fire that causes extensive damage.
Emergency	A situation that causes or may cause loss of life, injury, illness, distress, or endangers the safety of the public and property that cannot be dealt with by the emergency services or requires a significant and coordinated response under the CDEM Act 2002.
Emergency response services	The NZ Police, Fire and Emergency New Zealand, hospital and providers of health and disability services.
Hazard	Something that may cause, or contribute substantially to, an emergency. Typically defined as either natural or human made.
Lead agency	The organisation with the legislative or agreed authority for control of an emergency.
Readiness	Activities carried out to prepare the community or emergency management agencies for response.
Recovery	The time taken after an emergency to bring about the immediate, medium-term and long-term regeneration of a community. Recovery may take months or years.
Reduction	Activities carried out to reduce the likelihood of a hazard or the consequence of a hazard when it occurs.
Resilience	The ability to adapt well to change, overcome adversity and recovery quickly afterwards.
Response	Actions taken immediately before, during or directly after an emergency to save lives and protect property, and help communities recover.

Key acronyms

Acronyms	Meaning
4Rs	The New Zealand integrated approach to civil defence emergency management which is described by the four areas of activity, known as the '4 Rs' (reduction, readiness, response and recovery).
CDEM	Civil Defence Emergency Management
CDEM Act	Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002
CDEM Group	Civil Defence Emergency Management Group
CSF	Critical success factor

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Acronyms	Meaning
ECC	Emergency Coordination Centre
EMSR	Emergency Management System Reform
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
FENZ	Fire and Emergency New Zealand
FFE	Fire following earthquake
GRWC	Greater Wellington Regional Council
ILM	Investment Logic Map
IO	Investment objective
LGNZ	Local Government New Zealand
MBIE	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
MHUD	Ministry for Housing and Urban Development
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NZFS	New Zealand Fire Service
RMA	Resource Management Act
UN	United Nations
WeLG	Wellington Lifelines Group
WREMO	Wellington Regional Emergency Management Office
WWL	Wellington Water Ltd

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Introduction

Purpose of the Business Case

Wellington City contains many localities with densely packed wooden buildings, some surrounded by dense vegetation. Add a major earthquake, some ruptured gas pipelines, electrical sparks, cooking fires, and no reticulated water supply, and an already disastrous event could become catastrophic.

Are Wellington communities ready to deal with fire following earthquake (FFE)? What happens when emergency services are stretched or can't reach them immediately following a major earthquake?

The purpose of this Programme Business Case is to identify and recommend a suite of options for managing the risk of FFE in Wellington City, with a particular focus on the first few days after an event. This includes both preventative measures that will reduce the likelihood of fire occurring, and mitigating measures that will reduce the likely consequences of fire to people and property when it occurs.

The recommended suite of options has been developed by relevant agencies from the Wellington Region Civil Defence Emergency Management Group (the Wellington CDEM Group). This has required agencies to think about how they can work together to help reduce costs and coordinate effort across the 4 R's of comprehensive emergency management (reduction, readiness, response, recovery) to reduce the likelihood and consequence of FFE most effectively.

What this Case does

This is a Programme Business Case and is deliberately high-level. It pulls together into one document thinking from across a range of agencies that deal with hazards and emergency management and provides framing for work to further develop options to reduce the likelihood of fire outbreak following a major earthquake and to improve how Wellington communities respond in the event that outbreaks occur.

What this Case doesn't do

This case has been run as a 'Light Business Case' and as such does not provide specific options or recommendations for decisions on implementation.

While this case comments on social conditions that contribute to FFE, it does not provide analysis or specific recommendations for how these conditions might be addressed.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1

That CEG agrees that validating the physical risk attributes and identifying the social risk attributes for each high-risk community is a priority and recommends to FENZ that it undertakes this community characterisation for Wellington City as a pilot through their national risk assessment work programme.

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Recommendation 2

That CEG agrees to investigate updating of the Risk Modelling to better quantify the physical risks for each community based on the physical risk validation, and to investigate the value of reduction options.

Recommendation 3

That CEG agrees to investigate options to model or further assess the risk treatment attributable to mitigation options.

Recommendation 4

That CEG agrees to prioritise investigations and investment into reducing the risks associated with Fire Following Earthquake according to the Sendai framework.

Recommendation 5

That CEG approves the appointment of a FFE Programme Manager to set up and oversee an implementation programme for addressing FFE (cost and funding to be determined).

Structure of this document

This Programme Business Case follows the Better Business Cases process and is organised around the five-case model to systematically ascertain that the investment proposal:

- Is supported by a robust case for change - the Strategic Case.
- Optimises value for money - the Economic Case.
- Is commercially viable - the Commercial Case.
- Is financially affordable - the Financial Case.
- Is achievable - the Management Case.

Scope of the Business Case

In scope

The scope of the Business Case is deliberately narrow and is intended as a pilot.

Fire following earthquake

The scope of the Business Case relates to how the various agencies can work together to mitigate the risks associated with FFE.

Communities

All communities that have been identified as being at high risk. Communities within the at-risk area include residents, businesses and the general public.

Geographic area

All geographical areas encompassed within the Wellington City boundary (as defined by the Wellington City Council).

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Time horizon

There are two parameters relating to the time horizon scope:

Time horizon for FFE

This case is focused on the risk of fire in the periods immediately following an earthquake, when communities may well be on their own, as damage to access and other infrastructure, and competing issues mean that emergency services are unable to provide services. The risk periods have been identified as the hour immediately following an earthquake when immediate outbreaks may occur, the next 23 hours when outbreaks may occur due to build-up of flammable material and/or ignitions from infrastructure or human activity, and the next 9 days when risks of ignition are still relatively high and emergency services may not be available to manage outbreaks (Scheele et al., 2020).

This time horizon may also include periods following aftershocks if they are of sufficient magnitude or impact to set back recovery efforts and delay resumption of services.

Time horizon for assessing future hazards and risks

A 50 – 100-year view has been adopted to ensure that future FFE hazards and risks are taken into account.

Out of scope

This case is limited to managing the risk of FFE in Wellington City. The following is out of scope of this Case:

- How to manage other natural hazard events that may occur following an earthquake e.g. tsunami.
- How to manage general fire risk in Wellington City (although it is likely that some interventions identified through this Business Case will mitigate this risk).
- How to manage general earthquake risk in Wellington City.

Organisational overview

Managing the risks associated with FFE in Wellington City requires cooperation between a number of agencies within the Wellington CDEM Group.

The Wellington CDEM Group

The Wellington CDEM Group is made up of a number of agencies and partners who work together to provide civil defence emergency management to the region. The Group includes the region's nine councils, emergency services, lifeline utilities, WREMO and other entities with civil defence emergency management responsibilities.

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Who specifically is involved in this Business Case?

This key stakeholders within the Wellington CDEM Group who are involved in supporting the development of this Business Case and providing expert opinion are:

Wellington Regional Emergency Management Office (WREMO)



Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ)



Wellington City Council (WCC)

**Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council**
Me Heke Ki Pōneke

**Institute of Geological and Nuclear Science,
Te Pū Ao (GNS)**



The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)



Wellington Lifelines Group (WeLG)



Wellington Water Ltd (WWL)



The Ministry for Business Innovation and Employment (MBIE) is also involved in supporting the development of this Case due to their role in both the building and energy regulatory systems.

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Strategic Case

The Strategic Case outlines the strategic context for the investment proposal and makes a robust and compelling case for change.

Background to this Business Case

Modelling for FFE (GNS)

GNS Science has been carrying out research and modelling to look more closely at the factors involved in FFE events and how their findings can inform emergency planning. This research is part of the wider 'It's Our Fault' programme, a comprehensive multi-year study of Wellington Region's earthquake hazard, risk and resilience. A full list of FFE model reports produced by GNS is provided in [Appendix A](#).

The most recent modelling report was published in July 2020. It detailed ignition and fire spread modelling for multiple fault sources affecting Wellington City, to identify high risk areas. The modelling also took into account the effects of suppression, but at this stage this is only based on availability of mains water and road access (i.e. if there is no water, and no access for fire crews, the risks rise from around 10% loss to 80% loss) (Scheele et al., 2020).

The current model is not sufficiently sensitive to take into account all major risk factors (including proximity of vegetation) or take into account the impact of all reduction measures (such as change in building materials) and suppression (alternative water sources), which means this Business Case is unable to undertake any quantitative assessment of options to understand what impact they will have in managing the likelihood and consequence of FFE.

Reticulation and Water Transfer Project (FENZ)

Wellington Water has previously identified that post a significant event in the Wellington area, people within Wellington City could be without a reticulated water supply for more than 100 days. In response the New Zealand Fire Service (NZFS now FENZ) initiated a Reticulation and Water Transfer Project to get a better understanding of the current water reticulation capability in Wellington City and the problems facing it. The thinking was that this would support the identification of options to deliver any alternative capability through a Business Case. However, the project did not progress beyond the Business Case phase.

FFE Case on a page (Wellington CDEM Group)

In 2019/20, WREMO led an initial piece of work with some of the agencies within the Wellington CDEM Group to develop a Strategic Case 'on a page' for managing the risk of FFE in Wellington City.

This Strategic Case on a page was presented to the Coordinating Executive Group (CEG) in March 2020 and forms the basis of this Programme Business Case.

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Why does the Wellington CDEM Group need to act now?

The risks of FFE are becoming more of a priority to address given:

- There is a greater understanding and awareness of the risks that earthquakes pose to Wellington City (both generally and in terms of FFE) through the “It’s our Fault” research programme.
- Approaches to managing FFE are changing due to challenges facing the availability of water for firefighting following an earthquake.
- The risk profile for FFE is changing due to increased urban densification.
- The demographic of household ownership and occupancy is changing in susceptible areas.
- The findings of the 2017 Ministerial Review (Delivering Better Responses to Natural Disasters and Other Emergencies) and the Government’s response to its recommendations – which identified various areas where improvements needed to be made.

It is therefore timely that the Wellington CDEM Group is reviewing options for managing the risks of FFE in Wellington City.

Strategic context

Wellington City has many characteristics that make it susceptible to FFE, including the potential for fires that spread over a large area (known as a conflagration) leading to significant losses (e.g. property, infrastructure and casualties) (Scheele et al., 2020).

Below are some natural characteristics that exacerbate FFE risk in Wellington. Other factors that are within the control of the Wellington CDEM Group are described in [The key problems to be resolved](#) section.

Wellington’s seismic risk

Wellington is in a zone of high seismic hazard. Several fault lines in and around the region can potentially generate large damaging earthquakes, including the Wellington Hutt Valley fault segment, the Wairarapa and Wairau faults, and the Hikurangi subduction zone’s interface fault (Scheele et al., 2020). GNS notes that the largest contributing source of seismic hazard for Wellington is the Wellington Hutt Valley fault segment, which has an approximate 10% chance of rupturing within the next 100 years (Rhoades et al., 2011) with an earthquake of magnitude Mw 7.5.

However, it is also worth noting that the risk of an Alpine fault rupture, which could also produce significant shaking in Wellington City. The Alpine fault rupture is now reported to have an approximate 75% chance of rupturing before 2068, with an 82% chance that such an earthquake will be magnitude 8 or higher (Radio New Zealand, 2021).

Wellington’s weather

Wind is a critical factor in increasing FFE risk (Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency, 2015) and GNS modelling demonstrates that higher losses are clearly associated with higher wind speeds (Scheele et al., 2020). Wellington had the highest average daily maximum wind gusts (averaging 65 km/hr from 2010 to 2019), much higher than the second windiest location, Invercargill, at 47 km/hr (Stats NZ, 2020 a).

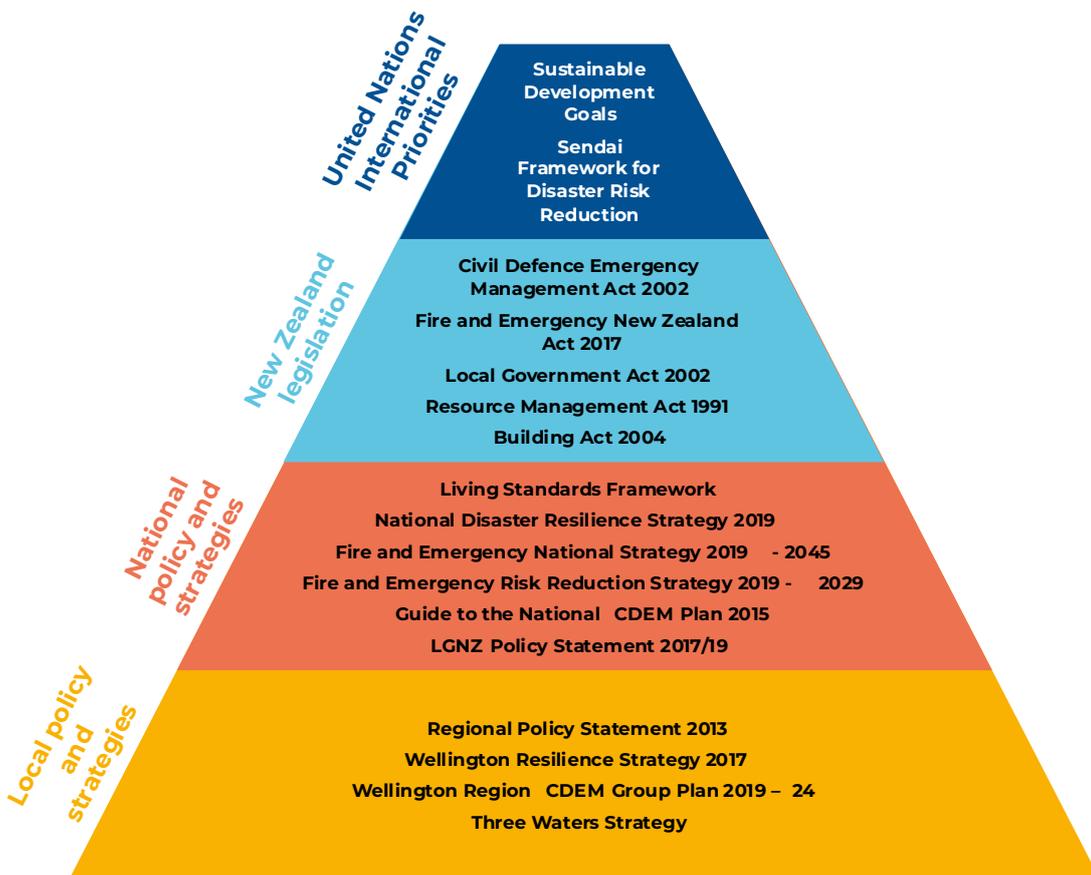
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The impacts of climate change, with more frequent and more severe wind events, will only increase the risk of FFE over time.

Strategic alignment

[Figure 1](#) below identifies the key existing legislation, strategies and policies that this Business Case needs to respond to. Further details about these documents are included in [Appendix B](#).

Figure 1: Existing legislation, strategies and policies that align to this Business Case.



The legislative and organisational strategic frameworks provide a clear mandate for identifying assessing and managing risks in order to achieve sustainable management of hazards like FFE. The frameworks also encourage and empower communities to take action to reduce risks to acceptable levels. Given the purpose of this Case is to identify a suite of options to manage the identified risks and consequences of FFE in Wellington City, it is consistent with the expectations set out in these various documents.

Emergency Management System Reform (EMSR) work programme

On 30 August 2018, the Civil Defence Minister released the Government's response to a Technical Advisory Group's (TAG) report into how New Zealand responds to natural disasters and emergencies. The Government's response sets out a multi-year work programme that will

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deliver extensive change to New Zealand's emergency response system. This will improve how New Zealand responds to natural disasters and other emergencies in five key areas:

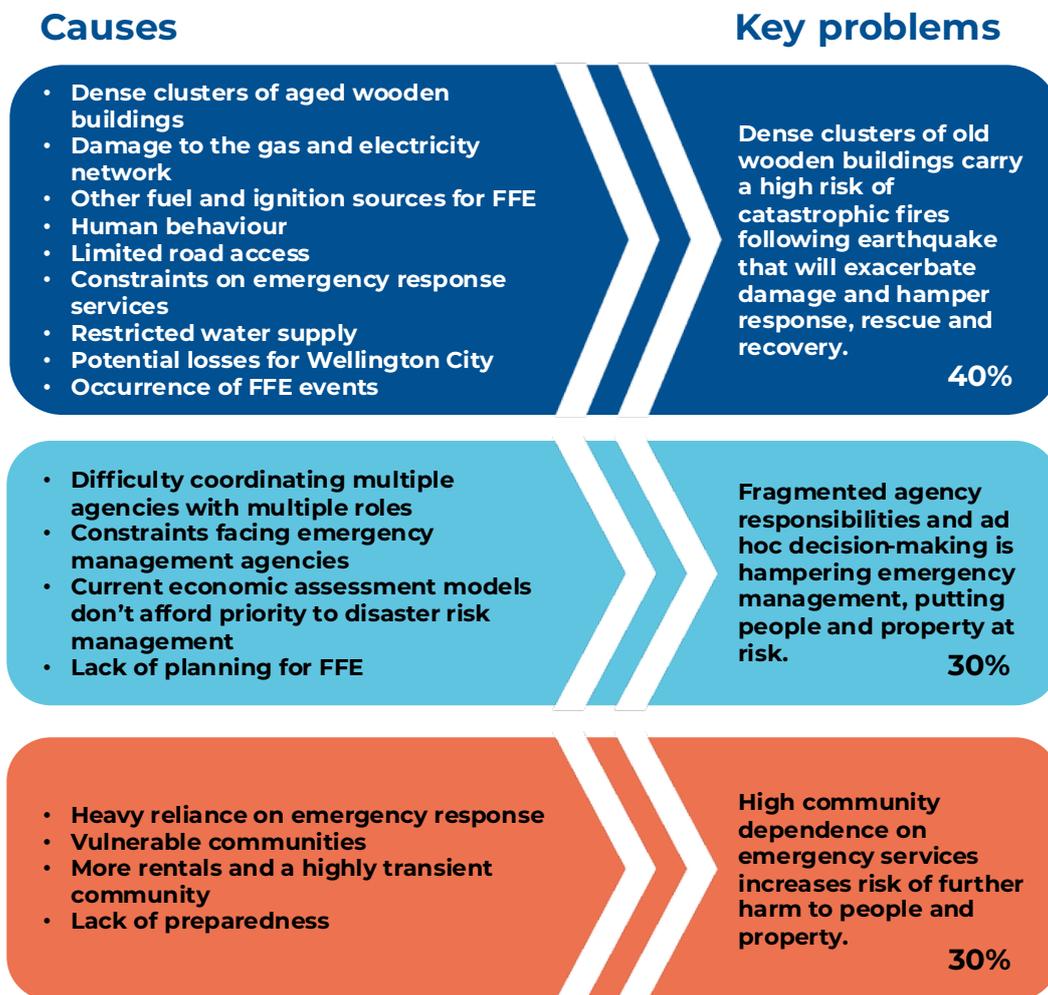
- Putting the safety and wellbeing of people at the heart of the emergency response system.
- Strengthening the national leadership of the emergency management system.
- Making it clear who is responsible for what, nationally and regionally.
- Building the capability and capability of the emergency management workforce.
- Improving the information and intelligence system that supports decision making in emergencies.

This Business Case is strongly aligned to this national work programme as it seeks to address some of the same issues identified by the TAG in the context of FFE events.

The key problems to be resolved

This section describes the key problems to be resolved regarding FFE in Wellington City. These problem statements were first identified at a workshop held on 6 November 2019 with representatives from the agencies involved in development of this Business Case. The problem statements were then refreshed in a workshop on 4 August 2021. An overview of the key problem and root causes is shown in [Figure 2](#).

Figure 2: Overview of problem statements (percentages represent relative weightings).



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The Investment Logic Map is attached as [Appendix C](#).

Problem statement one

Dense clusters of old wooden buildings carry a high risk¹ of catastrophic fires following earthquake that will exacerbate damage and hamper response, rescue and recovery.

Dense clusters of aged wooden buildings

Wellington has a high proportion of aged wooden buildings which are packed close together throughout the city. 2018 Census data found around half the houses in Wellington Region were clad in timber weatherboards. This is the highest proportion in the country (Stats NZ, 2020 b). This, in conjunction with steep topography, high wind zones and vegetation as a potential fuel source, exacerbate the risk of fire spread following an earthquake in Wellington City (Scheele et al., 2020). There are various examples in Wellington where dense clusters of aged wooden buildings have contributed to increased fire risk (see [Case Study: Hanson Street fire, 2021](#)).

A contributing factor for the high proportion of aged wooden buildings in Wellington is the number of buildings and precincts which have heritage status and are therefore protected from redevelopment under the Resource Management Act (RMA). The current District Plan heritage schedule includes 547 listings for buildings (or approx. 570 individual buildings) and 35 heritage areas (which include up to 590 buildings, objects or features, some of which are also individually listed). During recent public engagement on its Planning for Growth and Draft Spatial Plan, WCC received strong feedback to continue to protect significant heritage resources (Wellington City Council, 2021). This presents challenges from an FFE perspective as new buildings in Wellington City are required to comply with modern building compliance standards which minimises the risk of FFE and fire more generally.

Damage to the gas and electricity network

Earthquake-generated shaking damage and secondary hazards such as liquefaction and landslides can also cause widespread ignitions, particularly if they cause damage to reticulated gas pipes and/or electrical networks (WREMO, n.d. a). There are multiple examples of FFE events across the globe which have been caused by the ignition of leaking gas from pipes ruptured by ground shaking, and from fallen power lines (Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency, 2015) (see [Occurrence of FFE events](#)).



Above: A gas main ruptures in the 1994 Northridge earthquake.

After the February 2011 Christchurch earthquake Contact Energy closed its LPG gas lines (New Zealand Herald, 2011) and Police advised people to stay off the roads and avoid the central city after reports were received of gas leaks (New Zealand Herald, 2019). Although no ignitions occurred in this case, it is clear that there was fuel for ignition. This issue is likely to be more prominent in Wellington as the gas lines cannot be automatically shut off. Unlike the water and electricity networks, there are only manual ways to isolate the system and limited ability to drain gas lines after an event.

¹ In this context, risk is used in its common meaning as opposed to the technical definition of risk as a product of likelihood and consequence.

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Damaged power lines, electrical wiring or household appliances can also ignite wood, gas and other combustibles (WREMO, n.d. a). Most electricity in Wellington City will be shut off within seconds of an earthquake but the risk of fire can heighten as utility services are restored following an earthquake. After the February 2011 Christchurch earthquake, the NZFS attended four fires caused by power being restored to buildings (Stuff, 2011). The Chief Executive of Orion Energy Company commented that if power was restored to a damaged plant, there was a risk of setting fire to nearby houses that had gas leaks (Radio New Zealand, 2011).

Other fuel and ignition sources for FFE

There are also a number of other fuel and ignition sources which increase the risk of FFE:

- When objects collide in an earthquake, the friction between the objects can create sparks.
- Some chemical substances held in buildings can combust when they are mixed.
- Damage to buildings can expose flammable materials, which can keep fires burning.
- Debris can fall into gaps between buildings and help a fire to spread more easily (WREMO, n.d. a).

Human behaviour

In the absence of a networked power or gas supply, people may resort to alternative cooking and heating practices following an earthquake which may be unsafe (e.g. the use of open fires, unsafe fireplaces in dwellings, or camp stoves). The use of cooking and heating appliances during or following an earthquake may create sparks that could ignite leaking gas or debris and cause an explosion and/or fire. It is worth noting that the U.S. Geological Survey provides advice against using matches, camp

Case study: Hanson Street fire, 2021



Above: Aftermath of the fire at Hanson Street.

In June 2021 there was a structural fire on Hanson Street in Wellington City. Although it was not an FFE event, it demonstrated the risks associated with ignition and spread in Wellington City.

An independent operational review into the incident described Hanson Street as being an area typical of many older residential streets where houses are very close to one another without adequate fire protection in place to prevent rapid fire spread. The review concluded that a fire which started in one wooden property, quickly spread to three other properties of a similar nature. The fire was also highly challenging to manage due to weather conditions, the close proximity of buildings affected, and the inability to get a clear initial understanding of the entire site due to access issues. Firefighters also had difficulty accessing adequate initial water supplies from nearby hydrants, due to the fact some were inoperable.

The building where the fire started and two of the other properties affected were also unoccupied (abandoned) and in a poor state of repair, which presented an increased fire risk. Access to the rear of the property where the fire began was also difficult due to overgrown vegetation, creating challenges for firefighters.

The operational review also revealed the fire was a situation where FENZ had to operate under an assumed mandate, by using the FENZ Act 2017 to hasten recovery activities. This was to ensure the building was safe and the nearby road was closed, when WCC actually has the lead responsibility for both of these activities. This led to a number of complications which ultimately led to a finding that all road closure requests must go through the relevant authority responsible for the road.

Case study and image reference: Fire and Emergency New Zealand. (2021). Operational review: Structure Fire 125 Hanson Street Wellington 13 June 2021 (FENZ Operational Review #F3263295).

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stoves or barbecues, electrical equipment and appliances until there is certainty there are no gas leaks (U.S. Geological Survey, n.d.).

57% of people sampled in Wellington City for the WREMO 2020 preparedness survey indicated they have a BBQ, camp stove or wood burner which they could use in an emergency. This highlights the potential risk that use of these systems could present following an earthquake (WREMO, 2020 a).

Limited road access

Earthquakes can damage and block roads, which restricts access and can hamper the emergency response (WREMO, n.d. a). Modelling undertaken by GNS in 2017 suggests that following a Mw 7.5 Wellington Fault earthquake event, Wellington City’s road network would experience the following outages (measured in days) before reasonable road access could be restored for emergency services (see [Figure 3](#)).

Figure 3: Road zone outage times (days) for response.

	Tawa CBD	Johnsonville CBD	WLG Western Suburbs	Karori	WLG RORO & CBD	Newtown	WLG Southern Suburbs	WLG Airport	Miramar
Tawa ‘CBD’									
Johnsonville CBD	7								
WLG Western Suburbs	7	3							
Karori	13	13	13						
WLG RORO & CBD	10	10	10	13					
Newtown	14	14	14	14	14				
WLG Southern Suburbs	10	10	10	13	14	14			
WLG Airport	14	14	14	14	14	12	14		
Miramar	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	

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Outage times to restore road access to the general public are likely to be even longer, with some parts of Wellington City (such as the southern and eastern suburbs) likely to take in excess of 100 days to restore access following an earthquake (adapted from (Grace, 2018)).

Since this modelling was undertaken, critical routes in Wellington City have been strengthened. While this will reduce the times listed above to restore reasonable access for some roads (see [Appendix F](#)) there are still likely to be delays in restoring access to many parts of the city.

Constraints on emergency response services

Emergency services may be delayed or unable to respond to FFE events due to limited resources, damage to response infrastructure (e.g. fire stations) or restrictions on access to key supporting services. In a major emergency, emergency response services will also be stretched to the point where they must prioritise the most urgent callouts (particularly if rescues are required) and areas of greatest risk (WREMO, n.d. and FENZ, personal comms 2018).

The challenge with FFE is the risk that emergency response services will be faced with: multiple versions of the Hanson Street fires occurring concurrently. Under normal circumstances one of these is challenging to manage. If there are multiple fires, with constrained access, some of these fires may be left to burn unchecked, leading to conflagrations and major risks to the community.

Restricted water supply

Water supply to households and commercial buildings is likely to be restricted following a major earthquake, leaving limited water for firefighting. The Wellington water network has automatic shut off valves which will activate following a major earthquake to conserve drinking water. Earthquake-generated shaking and liquefaction will likely cause damage to water infrastructure, including pipes. Both of these factors will hamper emergency response and potentially limit the effectiveness of fixed fire systems (e.g. sprinklers) which rely on local water sources to operate (WREMO, n.d. a). Both the 2011 Christchurch and 2016 Kaikōura earthquakes caused extensive damage to water networks which led to water shortages (EERI, 2011 and Dangerfield, 2016).

WWL has previously identified that after a significant event in the Wellington area, people within Wellington City will be without a reticulated water supply for more than 100 days.

Potential losses for Wellington City

There is the potential for significant losses to Wellington City. GNS modelling (Scheele et al., 2020) predicts the following loss estimates caused by FFE for Wellington City (taking the impact of fire suppression into account):

- The Hikurangi subduction zone interface fault source will result in the highest mean losses at around \$3 billion from fires alone.
- The Wellington Hutt Valley fault segment and Wairarapa fault have similar mean losses from fire of around \$2 billion.
- The Wairau fault has the lowest predicted mean losses from fire of around \$0.3 billion.

Although the loss estimates from a rupture of the Alpine fault has not been modelled, the losses are potentially comparable to those of the Hikurangi subduction zone or the Wellington Hutt Valley fault segment.

Occurrence of FFE events

FFE is considered a High Impact Low Probability event. Although relatively rare, there have been a number of FFE events within the last century or so internationally, some of which have

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resulted in devastating consequences (see [Table 1](#) below). These include the 1906 San Francisco, US event in which much of the city was destroyed by fire, the 1923 Tokyo, Japan event which resulted in mass casualties and major loss of residential buildings, and the 1931 Napier, NZ event in which fire destroyed the central business district. In modern contexts, FFE remains a significant hazard as witnessed by the large number of ignitions in US earthquake events (especially the 1994 Northridge earthquake) the extensive damage in the 1995 Kobe, Japan FFE event and the many ignitions following the 2011 Tohoku, Japan earthquake and tsunami.

Table 1: Summary of significant FFE events adapted from Khorasani and Garlock (2017); Scawthorn et al. (2005).

Event	No. of ignitions	Earthquake Magnitude (Mw)	Impact
Tōhoku, Japan (2011)	293	9.0 – 9.1	Fires due to both earthquake and tsunami.
Kobe, Japan (1995)	108	6.9	5000 buildings destroyed.
Northridge, USA (1994)	110	6.7	Majority of fires confined to building of origin.
Napier, NZ (1931)	>10	7.8	Central business district destroyed, 116,000m ² pf burnt area.
Tokyo, Japan (1923)	277	7.9	447,000 houses destroyed, 38.3km ² of burnt area, 140,000 fatalities.
San Francisco, USA (1906)	52	7.8 – 8.3	28,000 buildings destroyed, 12.2km ² of burnt area, 3,000 fatalities.

Problem statement two

Fragmented agency responsibilities and ad hoc decision-making is hampering emergency management, putting people and property at risk.

Difficulty coordinating multiple agencies with multiple roles

There are multiple agencies with multiple responsibilities in emergencies, ranging from those responsible for emergency response to those responsible for the provision of utility services. In an event with cascading risks, such as an earthquake with follow-on risks such as tsunami and fire, this complicates an already challenging situation and can create conflicting priorities. In the TAG's report into how New Zealand responds to natural disasters and emergencies, the TAG found that the responsibilities and authority of lead agencies (responsible for leading response to an event caused by a hazard) were unclear resulting in duplication of effort, confusion, frustration, contradictions and ultimately a poorer emergency response. The TAG also found that emergency response agencies need to improve how they synthesise vital information into a comprehensive common operating picture for decision makers, so they have the information they need, when they need it (New Zealand Government, 2018).

There are also complex legal interdependencies between different emergency response services and the mandate they have to manage the likelihood and consequences of emergency

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events. This challenge is exacerbated by the different mechanisms available to agencies in different emergencies (e.g. national or local). The TAG found that the authority to act, or the authority to task someone, either doesn't exist or is not clear in CDEM legislation (Technical Advisory Group, 2017). In some cases, this has meant emergency response services have had to operate under an assumed mandate which can get in the way of agencies acting in the best interest of the community (see [Case Study: Hanson Street fire, 2021](#)). The TAG report also noted that there are inherent challenges with a collaborative approach to emergency management, in that not all authorities necessarily accept a group approach, hampering the impact and reach that CDEM Groups can have in supporting a capable emergency response system (New Zealand Government, 2018).

Although coordination between emergency response agencies remains an issue, there are signs of improvement. The COVID-19 response has provided a unique platform for the development of CDEM capability across the Wellington CDEM Group and has been a valuable opportunity to strengthen relationships between partner agencies (WREMO, 2020 b).

Constraints facing emergency management agencies

WREMO is a small coordinating agency reliant on its nine parent councils for funding and delivery. It is required to cover multiple hazards, with a small number of staff and a small budget. Managing the risks of FFE in isolation could come at the opportunity cost of managing other hazards.

The issue of unclear accountabilities, roles and responsibilities compounds this challenge when it comes to acquiring resources, funding or taking ownership of options that seek to manage hazards. For example, WeLG identified some responses to manage the risk of FFE in Wellington City through the Wellington Resilience Programme Business Case but attempts to identify an 'owner' of FFE issues did not produce satisfactory results. This is because there is no coherent allocation of responsibilities regarding FFE between emergency response agencies, or an understanding of which organisation has the mandate to invest in preventative and mitigative assets.

Current economic assessment models don't afford priority to disaster risk management

NEMA recognises that traditional methods of appraising investments present challenges when it comes to hazard risk management. In some cases, this means the true costs of an emergency event are not factored into the investment decision-making process, leading to undervalued benefits associated with creating resilience.

This is linked to the perception that investing in disaster risk management would only yield benefits once disaster strikes. NEMA also recognises that the full costs of hazard events are often not completely visible, particularly the cost of indirect and intangible impacts including the wider environment, social and cultural impacts (NEMA, 2019).

Lack of planning for FFE

Although the risks associated with earthquakes and fires as distinct hazards are generally well understood for Wellington City, the cascade effects of major hazards are not. Until now, work to manage the risk of FFE has been undertaken by emergency response agencies in relative isolation. It has also not been done comprehensively across each of the 4Rs. Other local, regional and national partners have not yet participated in discussions on specifics of risk reduction.

As noted above, there are also a number of competing hazards for which emergency response agencies must plan for. While low frequency events can often have the greatest consequences, they are often de-prioritised in favour of more immediate issues. It is difficult for local authorities

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to prioritise an investment to protect against an event that might happen at some stage in the future in the face of significant community pressure to fund something else more immediate, or to keep rates down. The consequence of this is that when an event does occur, preventative or mitigating measures are not in place, and more pressure is put on emergency funding in the response phase. The need to respond to such events has been an ongoing challenge in recent years given recent earthquakes, cyclones and the global COVID-19 pandemic, all of which have diverted funds into response and recovery operations at the expense of long-term reduction and readiness planning.

Problem statement three

High community dependence on emergency services increases risk of further harm to people and property.

Heavy reliance on emergency response

New Zealand communities expect to have a national emergency management system that can be relied on to work well when needed (Technical Advisory Group, 2017). These expectations have increased in recent years. However, these expectations can be unrealistic (NEMA, 2019). In the 2020 WREMO preparedness survey² 64% of people thought that either government welfare staff or Civil Defence staff would open and operate Community Emergency Hubs, when these facilities are in fact entirely run by and made available for community members to use in an emergency (WREMO, 2020 a).

This is a trend observed globally. Interviews undertaken with senior emergency service personnel in Australia highlighted that communities and elected representatives have 'increasingly unrealistic' expectations that emergency management services will manage any event well, regardless of scale. Interviewees also expressed that in some communities resilience has declined, placing greater pressure on emergency services when emergencies occur (Owen et al., 2013).

People are also increasingly reliant on government warning systems to inform them what to do in an emergency and often only act when and if they are provided with information at the time. Indeed, in the 2020 WREMO preparedness survey, there was a significant increase in the number of people who expected a text warning for an earthquake in comparison to the 2019 survey (WREMO, 2020 a). This was after NEMA introduced Emergency Mobile Alert technology to be able to contact individual mobile phone users in an emergency if needs be.

Vulnerable communities

With a high number of suburbs spread out across the Wellington City area, it is likely that emergency services will be directed to the area or areas of greatest need, meaning that even if services can get access to these areas, there is unlikely to be sufficient person-power to handle all emergency situations. Couple this with the issues relating to restricted water supply, limited road access and other constraints, and it is clear some communities will become isolated and reliant on the resources that they themselves can draw upon to protect people and property from harm.

There are a number of issues with communities becoming isolated from emergency response agencies. They include:

² Survey sample is from people across the Greater Wellington Region, with roughly 40% of the sample coming from Wellington City.

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- Limited ability for some communities to prepare for such events.
- Lack of local fire suppression systems in some communities.
- Preparedness levels of individuals is dependent on their individual priorities and having the means to prepare for an emergency event. This highly variable level of individual preparedness means that some are more likely to be reliant on others.
- Some communities suffer considerable poverty, social deprivation, and/or health issues that limits their level of resilience (NEMA, 2019).

The consequence of all this is that some communities will be exposed to the risk of fire and, if emergency services are unable to reach them, some fires will be left to burn.

Case Study: Kobe Earthquake, 1995

Right: Fires following the 1995 Kobe earthquake.

The 1995 Kobe Earthquake and subsequent fires devastated the densely populated port city, killing 6,400 people, destroying 5,000 buildings, damaging critical infrastructure and leaving more than 320,000 residents homeless. Although the earthquake affected much of the city and the event remains one of the largest economic disasters in Japanese history, responses to the earthquake varied tremendously across different neighbourhoods.

Professional city fire departments and the Japanese Self Defence Forces mobilised slowly in response to the event, due to blocked roads, collapsed bridges and a lack of electric power. In many cases this meant neighbours and residents were the first to encounter and respond to the fires.

Surveys showed that in some neighbourhoods, 99% of the original residents returned following the event, while in other neighbourhoods the return rate was as low as 42%. In interviews, many respondents argued that the quality of their connections to fellow residents (or absence thereof) were critical in both the response and recovery phase after the earthquake first struck. Case studies of two similar neighbourhoods, Mano and Mikura, illuminate the role of social capital in accelerating and facilitating post-disaster recovery.

In the neighbourhood of Mano, (which was well known for its connected community) local residents spontaneously formed a bucket brigade using the equipment available to them to successfully stop the spread of fires that ignited followed the earthquake. After the shaking and fires had subsided, residents also worked together to set up a series of not-for-profit organisations to organise their demands on city authorities, lobbied for new housing for the elderly, set up cooperative housing units and built and ran a day care centre.

In contrast, in the neighbourhood of Mikura, (next to Mano and known for much lower levels of social capital) residents simply watched the fires engulf their homes and businesses. Also, following the event, residents only managed to create a single organisation to work on reconstruction, failing to coordinate on a number of critical issues.

Case study reference: Aldrich, DP. (2012). Building Resilience: Social Capital in Post-Disaster Recovery. The University of Chicago Press.

Image reference: <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2020/01/16/national/25-years-after-kobe-quake/>

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More rentals and a highly transient community

In 2018, the Wellington Region had the fourth highest proportion (35%) of renting households in New Zealand only behind Gisborne, Auckland and Waikato. Most of these households tended to be rented privately. This proportion was expected to increase as home ownership in Wellington becomes unattainable for first home buyers, as the population continues to grow, and as pressure on housing increases.

The 2018 Census data also shows signs that communities are becoming increasingly transient with renters of all ages being consistently less likely to be living at the same address as the previous year. The highest proportion (over 50%) was those in the 20 – 24 age bracket.

Recent research from FENZ shows that people living in a rented property are likely to have different attitudes and behaviours towards emergency preparedness than those living in owned homes. Research shows that renters are often disengaged from fire safety and preparedness, often believing that the risk will be managed by someone else such as a landlord or other tenant. Renters are also much less likely to have working smoke alarms or to have a detailed escape plan. A recent FENZ quarterly report shows that 76% of renters in NZ have working smoke alarms, compared to 87% of all New Zealanders, indicating that renters are less prepared generally when it comes to fire safety (FENZ, 2022).

Results from WREMO's 2020 Community Survey also show that 18 – 34-year-olds generally have a low interest in emergency preparedness and have fewer social connections with their neighbours. This combined with the other factors mentioned above can hamper community response to FFE and increase community reliance on emergency services (WREMO, 2020 a).

Lack of preparedness

NEMA recognises that the level of preparedness for emergencies and resilience of individuals, households, businesses and organisations is not as high as it should be given the risks New Zealand faces. This can put communities at risk of loss of service, losses in the economy and potentially loss of life when severe disruption occurs (NEMA, 2019).

This is very much the case for FFE in Wellington, given communities have a low awareness and understanding of the risk FFE presents to the city and how they can respond to it. Results from WREMO's 2020 Community Survey show that:

- While the majority of those surveyed in the wider Wellington Region know how to turn their electricity and water off (84% and 73% respectively) only 50% knew how to turn the gas off at their home, which is a major risk factor for FFE in Wellington.
- Only 36% of people surveyed in Wellington City had a fire extinguisher in their home.
- Only 40% of people surveyed in Wellington City knew where their local Community Emergency Hub was located.

Despite this, the survey does demonstrate that the impacts of COVID-19 have encouraged people to become more active in preparing for emergency events, with an increase in food storage, knowledge of a business continuity plan and using news websites to gather information (WREMO, 2020 a).

Managed communities (such as student accommodation, council properties and rental properties with property managers who have a good social license) tend to be better prepared.

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What happens if the Wellington CDEM Group does nothing?

If the Wellington CDEM Group chooses to do nothing to manage the risk associated with FFE:

- The risk of a catastrophic FFE event will not go away until high risk areas are redeveloped to modern building compliance standards. This is expected to take decades.
- Communities will continue to be heavily dependent on emergency services that may be overwhelmed or unable to respond to FFE events due to damaged or blocked roads and a lack of water for firefighting.
- Communities are likely to be left exposed and fires left to burn, leading to unnecessarily higher losses (property, infrastructure and casualties).
- Agencies may face increasing risk of litigation if they fail to act when provided technical advice on the FFE risk profile, as per the Whakaari-White Island eruption on 9 December 2019 (NEMA, n.d.).
- Community confidence may decrease in emergency response services.

What the Wellington CDEM Group is seeking to achieve through this Business Case

Investment objectives

This section describes what the Wellington CDEM Group is seeking to achieve through this Business Case. The investment objectives were derived from a workshop held with representatives of those agencies involved in development of this Business Case on 9 September 2021.

[Table 2](#) below also provides an indication of what is currently happening now (existing arrangements) and where Wellington City needs to be in the future to achieve the investment objectives (business needs).

Table 2: The case for change for each investment objective.

Investment objective one	By 2025 the Wellington community will have a good awareness of the risk of FFE and are incentivised to take steps to reduce risk, and disincentivised to increase risk
Existing arrangements	The broader Wellington community is relatively aware of the risk of fire and earthquakes as distinct hazards, because of public messaging delivered by Wellington CDEM agencies (predominantly FENZ and WREMO). There is however a low awareness of the risks relating to FFE and how communities can reduce this risk, as messaging on the risk it is not comprehensively integrated into public communications. This low awareness is exacerbated for people in rental properties.
Business needs	The broader Wellington community is well aware of the risks posed by FFE and knows both what to do to reduce risk of ignition and spread, and what not to do.

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Investment objective two	By 2030, at-risk communities have the capacity and capability to protect health and safety, and contain fire without external assistance
Existing arrangements	<p>Following a major earthquake, communities may become isolated and left to respond to FFE events on their own. This presents a range of challenges and puts communities at risk of harm.</p> <p>This is because the community currently has a limited ability to prepare for and respond to FFE events.</p>
Business needs	<p>Communities that have been identified as being at risk of being isolated and at risk of FFE have the tools and knowledge at their disposal to keep people from harm in the event of a FFE, and to minimise property damage through fire spread to surrounding buildings and vegetation until such time as external assistance is available.</p>

Investment objective three	By 2035, the emergency management system will have the capability and capacity to manage the residual risk of fire following an earthquake
Existing arrangements	<p>Following an earthquake, emergency response agencies may be hampered from responding to an FFE event. This is due to a number of factors including restrictions on road access and constraints on resources, preventing them from responding to all emergencies. Even if the emergency response agencies can get to an FFE event, there are likely to be restrictions on water for firefighting purposes which can further hamper the response.</p>
Business needs	<p>Emergency response services will have access to support, or the means to aid affected communities once communities are no longer isolated (i.e. access or services are restored).</p>

Investment objective four	By 2050 there will be a reduction in the predicted incidence and in the predicted consequence of fire following an earthquake
Existing arrangements	<p>Some of Wellington’s existing buildings are ageing and vulnerable to FFE. In most places these are being addressed by asset management plans, asset renewal programmes (including strengthening, conservation and restoration) and redevelopment, but these processes take time and resources to implement. Until these ageing vulnerable assets are addressed the risk and consequence of FFE will remain.</p>
Business needs	<p>There will be reduced the risk of fire occurring in Wellington and, if fire does occur, we will have reduced the risk of spread, thereby reducing the possible consequences to people and property from fire.</p>

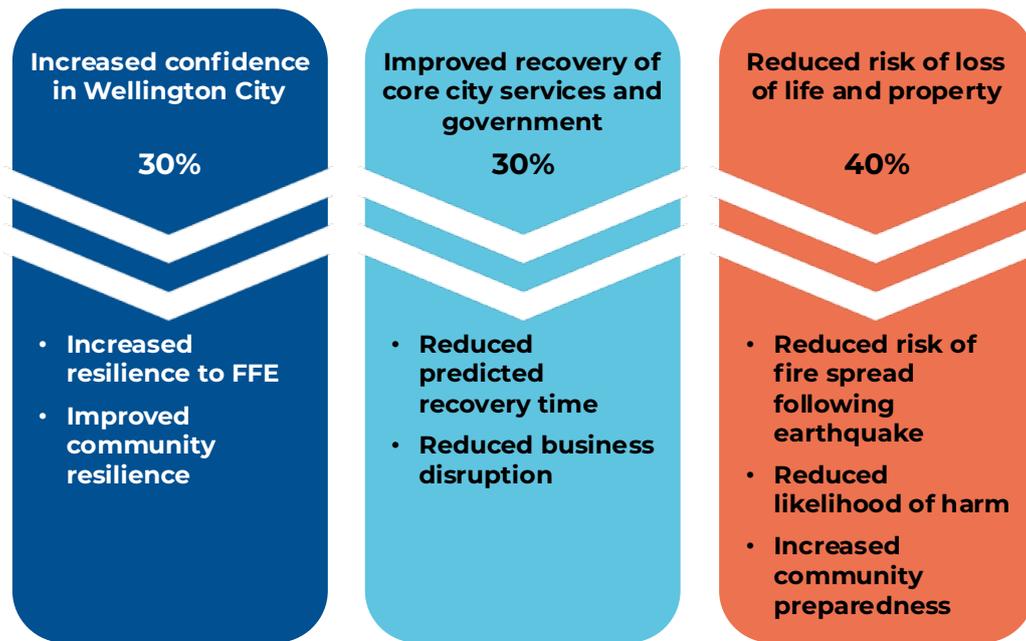
Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

The main benefits this investment would deliver

This section describes the benefits to the Wellington City community from resolving the identified problem. Through achieving the investment objectives, the Wellington CDEM Group can expect to achieve the following benefits from managing the risk of FFE.

These benefits were first identified at a workshop held on 6 November 2019 with representatives of those agencies involved in development of this Business Case. The benefits were then refreshed in a workshop on 4 August 2021. An overview of the benefits and associated KPI's is shown in [Figure 4](#).

Figure 4: Overview of benefits and KPI's (percentages represent relative weightings).



Benefit one: Increased confidence in Wellington City

Increased resilience to FFE

New Zealanders and Wellingtonians are confident in the viability of their capital city to withstand natural hazard events.

Improved community resilience

Communities within Wellington are more resilient and able to survive and thrive after an FFE event occurs. This means they have the ability to adapt well to change, overcome adversity and recover quickly after a FFE event.

Benefit two: Improved recovery of core city services and government

Reduced predicted recovery time

Communities are able to recover quickly following a FFE event and return to life as normal.

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Reduced business disruption

There is limited disruption to government or business as a result of FFE events.

Benefit three: Reduced risk of loss of life and property

Reduced risk of fire spread following earthquake

Fires that occur following an earthquake will be managed through better avoidance and mitigation. This minimises the probability for fires to spread through high-risk areas in the event of FFE.

Reduced likelihood of harm

There are fewer fires that occur following an earthquake, and those that do occur will be suppressed. This minimises the harm caused by FFE events to both people and property.

Increased community preparedness

Communities are more prepared for a FFE event when it occurs. They will have plans in place which will enable them to respond effectively and ensure the safety of themselves and others.

Who will gain as a result of improvements, and what sort of benefits are they?

Benefits are not always experienced equally or universally. [Table 3](#) below identifies what sort of benefits would be expected to be seen (i.e. can they be measured, do they result in financial benefits, and if so, to whom?).

Table 3: Benefit types.

Benefit	Benefit class	Direct / indirect	Beneficiary
Increased confidence in Wellington City	Qualitative	Indirect	Broader Wellington and local communities
Improved recovery of core city services and government	Quantifiable but not readily monetisable	Direct	Broader Wellington community
Reduced risk of loss of life and property	Quantifiable and monetisable	Direct	Broader Wellington and local communities

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What are the main risks?

A workshop was held on 10 December 2021 attended by representatives of those agencies involved in development of this Business Case to identify the key risks that might prevent, degrade or delay the achievement of the investment objectives.

Table 4: Current risk analysis.

ID	Risk category	Risk description	Comments & risk management strategies (mitigations)
R1	Business risk	IF the impact of an option (in terms of the reduction it causes to the risk and/or consequence of FFE) cannot be quantified THEN decision makers may not commit to implementing it.	Further refinements to the FFE modelling for Wellington City is a recommendation of this Case.
R2	Business risk	IF the relativity of FFE events cannot be articulated against other competing hazards THEN it may not be regarded as a priority for action.	Further refinements to the FFE modelling for Wellington City is a recommendation of this Case.
R3	Business risk	IF clear and accountable owners cannot be identified for options, THEN it is unlikely they will be implemented effectively, or even implemented at all.	Establishment of an implementation programme <i>is a recommendation of this Case to address this risk.</i>
R4	Business risk	IF the community negatively react to the implementation of certain options, THEN this could potentially lead to adverse impacts and political challenge.	Further refinements to the FFE modelling for Wellington City is a recommendation of this Case which will provide a defensible and robust basis for choosing certain options.
R5	Business risk	IF communities become overloaded with information on readiness and preparation information relating to multiple hazards THEN this could overwhelm them and limit the ability to change behaviour.	Develop clear communication strategies and integrate messaging on FFE into existing hazard communications (i.e. on earthquakes or fire).

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What are the key constraints, dependencies, uncertainties and assumptions?

Any option recommended through this Business Case is subject to the following constraints, dependencies, uncertainties and assumptions.

Key constraints

Constraints are limitations imposed on the proposed Programme from the outset. These can include any external conditions and agreed parameters within which the proposed Programme must be delivered.

Table 5: Key constraints.

ID	Constraint description
C1	Emergency service agencies have constrained resources and funding making it difficult to participate in activity to manage the likelihood and consequences of FFE.
C2	Limitations of model (as articulated in the GNS Report).

Key assumptions

Assumptions are factors related to the proposed Programme that are accepted as true or as certain to happen, without proof. If they are not certain to happen, they may be a risk.

Table 6: Key assumptions.

ID	Assumption description
A1	Agencies within the Wellington CDEM Group can make people available to further develop options included in this Case and implement the recommendations.
A2	Agencies within the Wellington CDEM Group can make people available to support the implementation of options to manage the likelihood and consequence of FFE in Wellington City.

Further assumptions will be detailed through development of the Economic and Financial Cases.

Key dependencies

Dependencies are external influences, which are outside the scope of the Business Case but can have an impact on the success of the proposed Programme. Other initiatives identified below may also depend on the outcome of the proposed Programme.

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Table 7: Key dependencies.

ID	Organisation	Dependency description	Key dates
D1	National Emergency Management Agency	<p>Regulatory Framework Review (“Trifecta”) Programme</p> <p>The Programme will ensure the new Emergency Management Bill, Plan Order/Guide, and National Disaster Risk Strategy Roadmap are aligned in content and outcomes, as well as ensuring the projects are coordinated and aligned with other NEMA projects and workstreams.</p>	<p>Targeted engagement for the new Emergency Management Bill will occur in early 2022. Public submissions and the Parliamentary Select Committee will occur in late 2022 / early 2023.</p> <p>The review of the National CDEM Plan Order and Guide will start in early 2022 and continue throughout the year.</p> <p>Broader engagement to develop the Roadmap for the National Disaster Resilience Strategy has not yet been scheduled but is expected to start in 2023.</p>
D2	Wellington Water (WWL) and Wellington City Council (WCC)	<p>Ongoing water network renewals programmes</p> <p>The resilience of the water supply in Wellington City is improved through WCC’s committed renewal programme and the ongoing project to construct the new 35 million litre Omāroro reservoir.</p>	Ongoing.
D3	Wellington gas and electricity distributors	<p>Ongoing gas and electricity network renewal programmes</p> <p>The resilience of the gas and electricity networks are improved through various renewal programmes that work through their entire networks, progressively renewing old pipes (for instance on a 50-year rolling basis).</p>	Ongoing.
D4	Wellington City Council (WCC)	<p>District Plan review</p> <p>WCC is currently revising their District Plan to deal with the major planning and environmental issues facing the city – including housing supply choice and affordability, protecting biodiversity, integrating growth and infrastructure, responding to climate change and managing the risk of natural hazards.</p>	Statutory consultation of the Proposed District Plan will be taking place mid-2022.

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ID	Organisation	Dependency description	Key dates
D5	GNS	<p>'It's Our Fault' programme</p> <p>Ongoing modelling work programmes at GNS which relate to building data and population data that may be useful, either for future modelling or data overlays.</p>	<p>Review of existing modelling for mitigation strategies and recommendations for future work for Wellington City will be completed by 30 June 2022.</p> <p>The Steering Committee of It's Our Fault have not renewed the FFE project for next financial year but are still interested in FFE work.</p>
D6	Ministry for the Environment (MfE)	<p>Response to the Ināia tonu nei: a low emissions future for Aotearoa Report</p> <p>The Government is currently in the process of developing its response to the Climate Change Commission's recommendations in the Ināia tonu nei: a low emissions future for Aotearoa Report.</p> <p>One of the sub recommendations was "determining how to eliminate fossil gas use in residential, commercial and public buildings". MfE is leading the Government's response to this recommendation.</p>	<p>Consultation on the Government's response commenced in 2021 and is still likely some months away from being developed into any draft policy.</p>
D7	Ministry for the Environment (MfE)	<p>Resource Management Reforms</p> <p>The Government plans to repeal the Resource Management Act 1991(RMA) and replace it with three new pieces of legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural and Built Environments Act • Strategic Planning Act • Climate Adaptation Act. 	<p>The Environment Select Committee is currently considering submissions on the exposure draft of the Natural and Built Environments Act to report back to Parliament. Any changes will be made before the full Bill is formally introduced in 2022, and then there is expected to be another round of public consultation as part of the standard legislative process (including another Select Committee review).</p>

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ID	Organisation	Dependency description	Key dates
D8	Department of Internal Affairs (DIA)	<p>The Future for Local Government</p> <p>A review to identify how New Zealand’s system of local democracy and governance needs to evolve over the next 30 years, to improve the wellbeing of New Zealand communities and the environment, and actively embody the Treaty partnership.</p>	<p>30 September 2022: Draft report and recommendations to be issued for public consultation.</p> <p>30 April 2023: Review presents final report to the Minister and Local Government New Zealand.</p>
D9	Department of Internal Affairs (DIA)	<p>Three Waters Reform Programme</p> <p>Local government is facing significant challenges in managing drinking water, stormwater and wastewater services.</p> <p>To address this the New Zealand Government is progressing reforms so that three waters services will be provided by four publicly owned water service entities from July 2024.</p>	<p>Following consideration of the recommendations provided on the draft Water Services Entities Bill (by Working Group on Representation, Governance and Accountability) and Government decisions, the Bill is expected to be introduced to the House in mid-2022.</p> <p>People can make submissions on the Bill when it is referred to Select Committee shortly after.</p>

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Economic Case

The Economic Case explores the suite of options for managing the risk and consequence of FFE in Wellington City. The Case:

- Identifies the critical success factors.
- Identifies and assesses options for managing FFE risk against the investment objectives and critical success factors to identify a recommended suite of options for more detailed consideration.
- Outlines the recommended approach to developing a preferred programme of options that will deliver the best public value to the Wellington CDEM Group and wider community.

Critical success factors

This section describes the critical success factors that must be met if options are to be successful. The critical success factors were identified at a workshop held on 4 August 2021 with representatives of those agencies involved in development of this Business Case and have been derived using NZ Treasury guidance.

Strategic fit and business needs

- How well the option meets the agreed investment objectives and will align related to business needs and requirements.
- How well the option fits within the agency's strategies, programmes and projects.

Potential value for money

- How well the option optimises value for money (i.e. the optimal mix of potential benefits, costs and risks).

Supplier capacity and capability

- How readily the service can be purchased, and how well the service can be maintained in the long term.
- How well the potential option matches the capability and capacity of the community that will be required to deliver it over the long term.

Potential affordability

- How well the option can be met from likely available funding from the agency responsible or is affordable for the community where the costs can be reasonably attributed.

Potential achievability

- How well the option is likely to be delivered given the agency's or community's ability to respond to the changes required and matches the level of available skills required for successful delivery.

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Environmentally acceptable

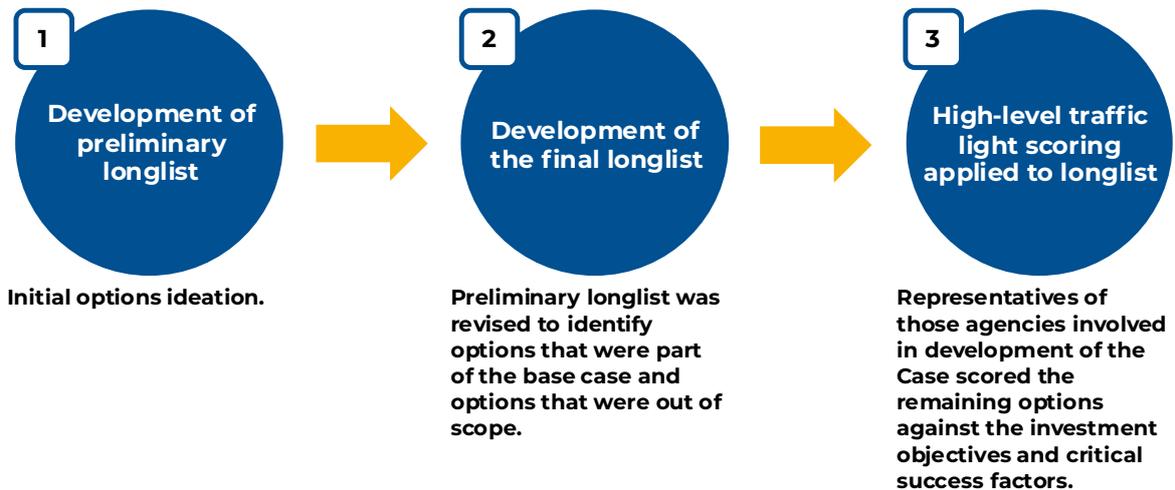
- How acceptable environmentally the option is likely to be both to the local community and from a regulatory perspective.

Identifying the options

The purpose of this section is to identify and assess a wide range of possible of options for managing the risks of FFE in Wellington City.

The final recommended suite of options have been developed using an iterative process, as outlined in [Figure 5](#) below.

Figure 5: Process to develop final suite of options.



Developing the longlist

A wide range of programme options were originally generated by representatives of those agencies involved in the development of this Business Case at a workshop on 18 December 2019. The options were then refreshed and updated in a workshop and in discussions with agencies from September – January 2022.

When generating the longlist, the CDEM 4Rs framework was used to ensure a robust suite of options was identified. The longlist may not be exhaustive and some further management options may be identified over time. These are, however, the main mitigations identified at the time of drafting the case.

Options removed as they form part of the base case

A number of options which were identified in the December 2019 workshop were removed from the longlist described in this Case because these options have already been, or are being, implemented by various agencies. These options are described in the [Appendix F](#).

Options not developed in this Case but retained for future consideration

Eight options were also not developed in any detail as part of this Case as they were deemed a duplicate of other longlist options, or were deemed to be too generic (i.e. respond to general fire risk or cover emergency events more broadly) as opposed to being specific to FFE.

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Some of these options are being further investigated in separate work programmes undertaken by agencies within the Wellington CDEM Group. All are retained for completeness and future consideration.

A full list of these options and the rationale for why they were not developed in any detail is included in [Appendix D](#).

Final longlisted options

[Table 8](#) below includes the titles and descriptions of the remaining longlisted options.

It is likely that these options will need to evolve over time, as physical risks of ignition and spread reduce as a result of urban renewal to modern standards occurs, and as communities grow and their needs change.

Table 8: Titles and descriptions of longlisted options.

Option #	Option title	Option description
H1	Increase water storage for firefighting purposes in all buildings.	Influence policy to require higher standards for water storage in buildings across Wellington. This could be achieved through an update to the code of practice for firefighting water supplies (which many Territorial Authorities adopt as part of their District Plan) so that it expressly considers FFE and requires building owners / landholders to increase their water supply.
H2	Improve fire management means in heritage properties.	Influence policy to reduce fuel availability by advocating to WCC and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga for the installation of improved fire management means within heritage properties.
H3	Inform property owners of FFE risk.	Identify communities (based on similar characteristics and FFE risk profile) and build triggers that inform property owners of the risks they face in regard to FFE and how they might prevent and respond to FFE (e.g. through Land Information Memoranda, District Plan, EQC risk reduction portal or other Council communication means such as hazard models).
H4	Require shut off mechanisms for the gas network.	Influence policy to reduce FFE ignition sources via changes to the Gas regulatory framework to improve the ability to shut off the gas network. There is a shortage of automatic cut off valves in the gas network (main auto control is how much gas is piped into system from Taranaki). Manual shut off valves exist but are not overly effective and are scattered throughout the network.

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Option #	Option title	Option description
H5	Enhance home safety visits to improve fire management in high-risk properties.	<p>Enhance existing home fire safety visits (targeted at high-risk areas) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure presence of working smoke alarms (early detection means) and provide smoke alarms to occupants if necessary. • Assess and recommend whether it is necessary for households to have improved fire management tools (e.g. fire blankets, extinguishing mediums, deluge systems). • Educate households on how to safely extinguish small fires with the right tools. • Raise household awareness around where property services are (i.e. water, gas, electricity) and how to shut these off. • Educate households on creating household escape plans.
H6	Public education campaigns.	<p>Target communities with integrated public education campaigns which could either involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adding information into existing Fire Safety talks in the community, existing public events or social media material, to raise community awareness of FFE and inform people what the risks are and what they can do in the event of FFE (FENZ). WREMO could also add questions regarding FFE into the annual preparedness survey. • Collaborating with other emergency response agencies to raise community awareness around the risks of FFE, what emergency agencies can and can't do in the event of FFE, and how communities can prevent or respond to FFE on their own. This could include holding specific community / public events, raising awareness through existing Neighbourhood Support groups or letter drops. The first step in preparing our communities is to make them aware of the potential problems with FFE.

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Option #	Option title	Option description
H7	Adapt existing Community Emergency Hubs or establish new Community Fire Centres.	<p>Adapt existing Community Emergency Hubs, or establish new Community Fire Centres where the community can go to help each other in a major emergency. This could include:</p> <p>Adapting existing Community Emergency Hubs by (WREMO led):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating existing Community Hub Guides to include information about FFE risk and how communities can respond to FFE events. Plans would be specific to each Hub area. Make basic firefighting means available to communities either in Hubs or other means such as advertising bollards which is an idea currently being explored by WREMO. <p>Establishing new Community Fire Centres (FENZ led):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These could be a garden shed, to provide equipment for formal Community Response Teams and community members. An ownership model would need to be adopted to ensure clear distinction between what equipment and responsibility lies with the trained Community Response Teams and general community members.
H8	Integrated plans for water management and FFE suppression post-earthquake event.	<p>Develop an integrated plan which covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water management decisions need to be made in the event of FFE (i.e. who authorises the release of shut of water and when) and what the implications of those decisions might be. FFE suppression to enhance situational awareness (including establishing effective information flow channels) and ensure emergency response agency resources are deployed in a timely and appropriate manner to address FFE. This would involve identifying key roles from each agency who are required after an earthquake event to look at FFE and could be as simple as a review of existing FENZ Station Emergency Plans and WREMO response plans to integrate them as one plan.
H9	Integrated infrastructure response and recovery plans for FFE.	<p>Develop a new integrated plan (or adapt existing plans) for infrastructure response and recovery following an earthquake to better account for FFE.</p> <p>Plans to restore lifeline utility services and improve the resilience of these services are an important component of this option (i.e. identifying priority roading routes that relate to FFE risk and having plans in place to restore access to better enable emergency response).</p>

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Option #	Option title	Option description
H10	Adapt the design of Wellington's existing water network to provide alternative local water sources and distribution networks.	<p>Change the design of existing water infrastructure / network to provide alternative local water sources and distribution networks that can be used to manage FFE throughout Wellington.</p> <p>To identify what changes can be made, a review (e.g. a Business Case) of potential solutions should be undertaken to identify a preferred solution. This review should address costs, practicality of installation operational costs and operational responsibilities.</p> <p>Examples of solutions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Underground water bladders to be fed by storm water pipes. • Street-level localised storage and fire hydrants drawing from localised storage.
H11	Establish an alternative over land water reticulation capability.	<p>Establish a new alternative water reticulation capability to create a more effective above ground FFE suppression system. This includes establishing new supply / storage of water, increasing capacity to pump water and/or increasing capacity to distribute water (source to pump).</p> <p>To identify what high volume hose capacity systems are required, a review (e.g. a Business Case) of potential solutions should be undertaken to identify a preferred solution. This review should address costs, practicality of installation operational costs and operational responsibilities.</p> <p>Examples of solutions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a high-volume hose capacity system that could draw on the Wellington harbour as a water supply for firefighting purposes. This would require the supply of a number of high-volume pumps strategically located throughout the Wellington city and a large number of high diameter minimal friction hoses that would supply community reservoirs where firefighting teams were able to gain access to extinguish a fire. • Creating several smaller pump systems distributed around high-risk areas. • Developing new water reservoirs to increase firefighting capacity.

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Option #	Option title	Option description
H12	Increase capability in local communities to provide support in the event of FFE.	<p>Develop existing or build new capability in local communities to provide support in the event of FFE. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborating with other emergency response agencies to run community training sessions. • Developing training programmes which could then be self-organised at Community Emergency Hubs to upskill community members. Training could be run by existing Community Response teams. • Growing formal capability in existing Community Response Teams (i.e. having specialist FFE advisors in community groups). These are groups of people who volunteer their time in emergencies to help when the emergency services are overwhelmed. • Upskilling the community to deliver administrative, logistics and equipment, welfare, communications, and recovery support (including first aid) in the event of FFE.

All longlisted options are described in more detail in [Appendix E](#).

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Assessment of the longlist

All longlisted options have been qualitatively scored against their ability to achieve both the investment objectives (IO's) and critical success factors (CSF's) identified in development of this Business Case in workshops and one on ones from September – February 2022.

Table 9: Longlist options assessment.

Option #	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9
Option title	Increased water storage for firefighting purposes in all buildings.	Improve fire management means in heritage properties.	Inform property owners of FFE risk.	Require shut off mechanisms for the gas network.	Enhance home safety visits to improve fire management in high-risk properties.	Public education campaigns.	Adapt existing Community Emergency Hubs or establish new Community Fire Centres.	Integrated plans for water management and FFE suppression post-earthquake event.	Integrate fire response for FFE
Lead agency	FENZ / WCC	FENZ	WCC	MBIE / WorkSafe NZ	FENZ	FENZ / WREMO	WREMO / FENZ	WCC	Wellington CDE
By 2025 the Wellington community will have a good awareness of the risk of FFE and are incentivised to take steps to reduce risk, and disincentivised to increase risk	No	No	Yes	No	Partial	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial
By 2030, at-risk communities have the capacity and capability to protect health and safety, and contain fire without external assistance	Partial	Partial	Partial	No	Yes	Partial	Yes	No	No
By 2035, the emergency management system will have the capability and capacity to manage the residual risk of fire following an earthquake	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	Partial	Partial
By 2050 there will be a reduction in the predicted incidence and in the predicted consequence of fire following an earthquake	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Yes	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial
Strategic fit and business needs	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial



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Option #	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9
Potential value for money	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	
Supplier capacity and capability	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partial	Partial	Yes	
Potential affordability	Partial	Partial	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Partial	Yes	
Potential achievability	Partial	Partial	Partial	No	Partial	Yes	Partial	Yes	
Environmentally acceptable	Partial	Partial	Partial	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

While the initial high-level options assessment has been undertaken above, these assessments cannot be validated until further work has been completed to managing the likelihood and consequence of FFE. For that reason, none of the final longlisted options have been discarded at this stage and all have been re

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Developing the preferred programme

A preferred programme has not been identified in any detail. Further work is required to better understand what combinations of options will deliver the best public value for reducing the likelihood and consequence of FFE in different communities in Wellington City.

The section below outlines how the risk of FFE is being managed now and the recommended approach to developing a preferred programme of options.

How is the risk of FFE being managed now (the Base case)?

To date, work to manage the risk of FFE in Wellington City has been undertaken by agencies within the Wellington CDEM Group in relative isolation from each other and has not been considered across each of the 4Rs. It has also tended to focus on managing the risk of fire and earthquake as distinct hazards as opposed to related and cascading hazards.

This work does, and will have, an impact on managing the likelihood and consequence of FFE, however. It forms the base case against which the preferred programme can be tested.

[Appendix F](#) sets out the contribution each agency is currently making towards managing FFE.

Risk is not static: the base case is evolving

Improvements in building stock as buildings are replaced or upgraded, coupled with improving awareness of the need to manage cascading risks and constantly evolving emergency management procedures over time means that the base case is not static. Over time, this means that the current level of risk being faced is expected to lessen, albeit slowly and over a much longer period than if the recommended interventions are made. During this period, Wellington communities will continue to be at a heightened risk from FFE.

Who is at risk?

GNS modelling of FFE risk in Wellington City has identified areas of Wellington City that are at heightened risk of FFE and therefore exposed to potentially catastrophic losses. This is based on:

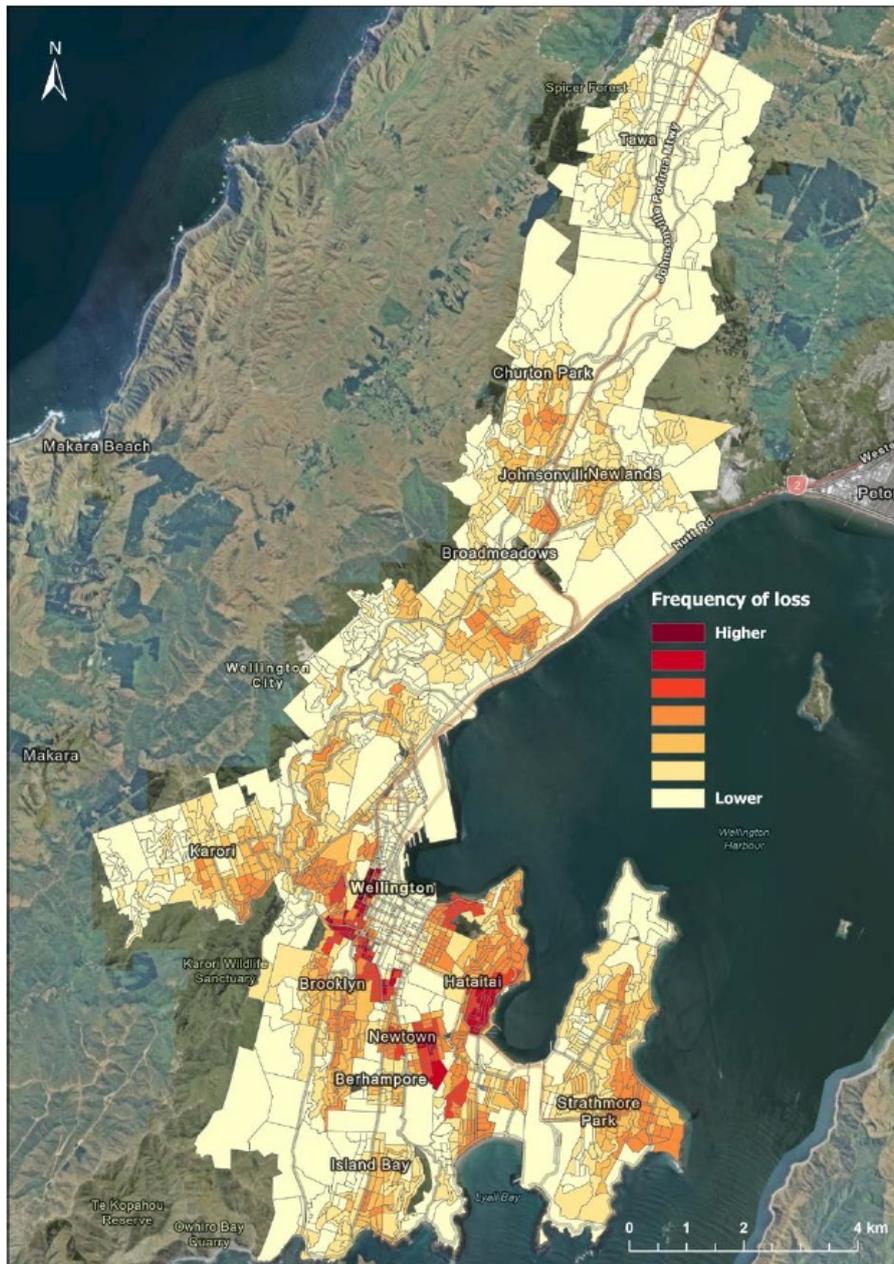
- Risk of ignition, which considers building footprint, population density and severity of shaking (referred to as peak ground acceleration). Building construction (wood, non-combustible or mobile home) was considered, however the assumption is that all buildings will burn to some extent, irrespective of construction, if an ignition starts in one.
- Risk of spread, which is sensitive to building construction (i.e. wooden buildings are combustible and fire is assumed to spread to other wooden buildings, whereas non-combustible buildings are assumed to not facilitate the spread of fire).

The model also takes into account some elements of suppression, being vehicular access and access to water (Scheele et al., 2020).

[Figure 6](#) below provides a map that shows areas in Wellington that are at relatively high or low risk from FFE. Suburbs such as Hataitai, Newtown and fringe suburbs around the Central Business District (CBD) experience the most frequent modelled loss, due to relatively high population densities and closely spaced combustible buildings.

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Figure 6: Map showing the areas of Wellington that are at relatively high or low risk from FFE.



As noted above and in the [Background to this business case section](#), this modelling is based on a limited number of physical attributes. There are a number of other attributes that contribute to or mitigate risk but are not currently modelled – such as vegetation proximity, or changes in building materials with upgrades. The reality within each community may be significantly less, or more.

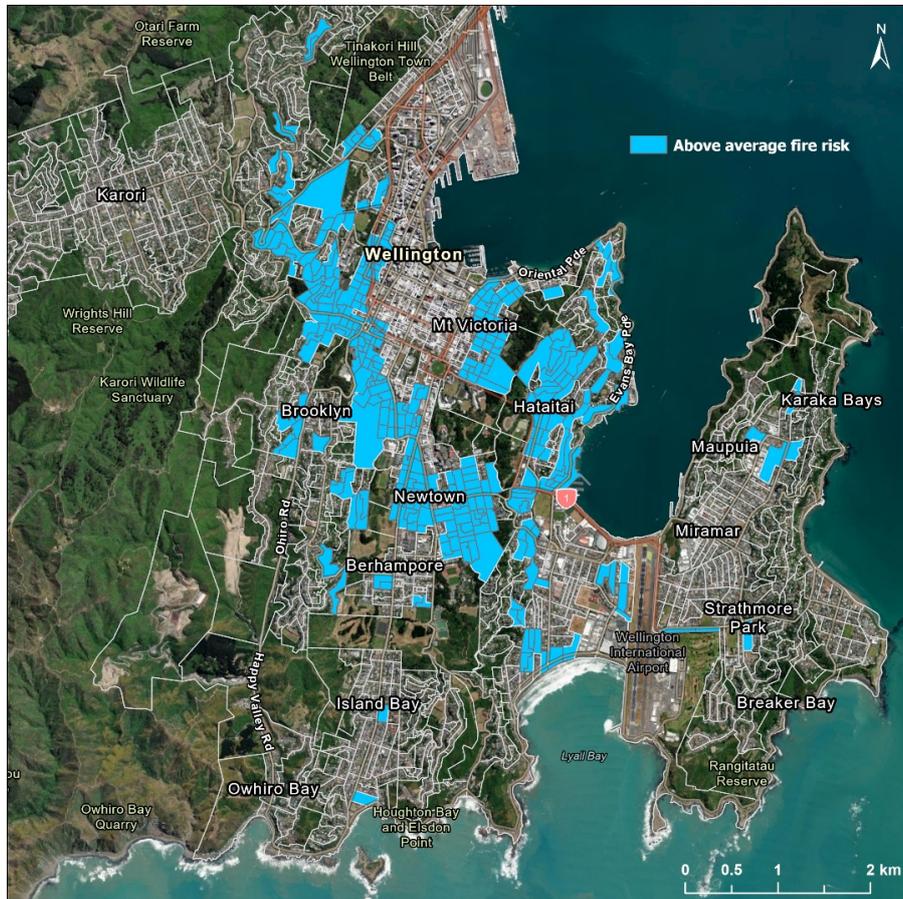
FENZ has identified that there are social characteristics that influence susceptibility to fire. These characteristics are also applicable to FFE. These include whether residential buildings are owner-occupied, and the density of occupation (e.g. flats and people within flats) within a building. Wellington has a high proportion of transient tenants in some communities who are less likely to be prepared or resilient when confronted with a hazard event (see [Problem](#)

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statement three). When data for the proportion of renters in an area (human element of fire risk) is overlaid with the FFE modelling risk, it highlights areas of heightened risk.

The blue areas shown in *Figure 7* identify areas where the proportion of renters is above average (compared to each area within Wellington City) and the average frequency of burning is also above average (according to the FFE modelling).

Figure 7: Map showing the areas where the proportion of renters and average frequency of burning is above average (according to the FFE modelling).



At this stage, however, there are difficulties in quantifying the actual risk faced by each community, as many of the characteristics are dependent on the nature of the community, which is not yet completely understood. These characteristics are also likely to change over time as demographics change, and areas redevelop.

There is value therefore in characterising the risks in each identified community, so that the nature and extent of the risk can be better understood, and potentially solutions identified that can either be applied generically across the community, or specific just to the risks and needs of that community.

This fits neatly with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

In 2015 New Zealand became a signatory to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (the ‘Sendai Framework’). This has resulted in a national shift away from emergency management (waiting for an event to happen and managing it) to disaster risk management

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(identifying potential hazards and making a concerted effort to reduce their impact and/or likelihood before they occur).

The Sendai Framework provides a useful methodology for prioritising action for disaster risk management across four areas:

- Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk
- Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk³
- Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
- Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to 'Build Back Better' in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Applying this methodology to this Business Case provides the Wellington CDEM Group with a sequence of steps to manage the risk of FFE in Wellington City. This sequence is outlined below.

Step one: Characterising community risks (Priority 1)

As noted above there is value in characterising each of the high-risk communities in Wellington City, taking into account both the physical and environmental attributes, and the social characteristics of the community. This would enable the specific risks facing each community to be better identified.

It is anticipated that this characterisation would take the form of validating the physical building risks and identifying likely social characteristics that either contribute to risk (such as high transience and high density) or mitigate the risk (such as high owner-occupation and high levels of preparedness).

Packages of most effective options for each community can then be identified and applied. It is likely that some options (such as education campaigns) would be applied across all areas, whereas others may only be applicable to specific locations.

Recommendation 1

That CEG agrees that validating the physical risk attributes and identifying the social risk attributes for each high-risk community is a priority and recommends to FENZ that it undertakes this community characterisation for Wellington City as a pilot through their national risk assessment work programme.

Step two: Modelling risk reduction (Priority 1)

It is not currently possible to fully measure the level of risk faced by each community, nor the value of risk reduction activities, either in absolute or relative terms. For example, the current model does not yet factor in the impact of gas; yet gas has been a major contributor to conflagration in other FFE examples internationally. The removal of gas as a key reduction option cannot also therefore be quantified, nor the benefits assessed in any other than a qualitative form.

There is value therefore in refining the risk modelling so that the Wellington CDEM Group can better define the severity of risk. This will better support development of options that will reduce the level of potentially quantifiable risk and deliver the greatest public value.

³ Note that this case in itself is addressing this priority in part.

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Recommendation 2

That CEG agrees to investigate updating of the Risk Modelling to better quantify the physical risks for each community based on the physical risk validation, and to investigate the value of reduction options.

Current modelling also cannot assess the value of risk mitigation. The Kobe example gives insight into how different behaviours affected the outcomes for different communities. How to measure the value (quantitatively or qualitatively) of risk mitigation measures such as building capability within the community, education is a developing area. Without some form of assessment, it is difficult to determine the value of mitigations

Recommendation 3

That CEG agrees to investigate options to model or further assess the risk treatment attributable to mitigation options.

Step three: Prioritising the longlist of options (Priority 3 and 4)

While further work is required to identify the different communities at risk, this Case provides a matrix for the Wellington CDEM Group to prioritise the longlist of options.

The Sendai Framework prioritises investing in disaster risk reduction, before enhancing disaster preparedness and recovery. To apply this concept, the longlist, options have first been grouped against:

- Attributes that affect FFE risks.
- Likely fire hazards events resulting from an earthquake.

The risk attributes are conceptually based on the FENZ Building Risk Assessment process used for assessing fire risk for Wellington City, and the likely fire hazards are adapted from the most recent GNS modelling (2020). More information of what is considered is provided below.

FENZ Building Risk Assessment attributes

There are three risk attributes categories:

1. Physical characteristics include:
 - a. Density
 - b. Construction type
2. Behavioural characteristics include:
 - a. Socio-economic status
 - b. Crowding
 - c. Relationship to premises (owned or rented)
3. Readiness characteristics include:
 - a. Preparation for adverse events
 - b. Awareness
 - c. Actions taken to minimise damage and loss

Likely fire hazards resulting from an earthquake

There are three likely fire hazards resulting from an earthquake:

1. Ignition: The beginning of a fire, which may or may not spread.

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2. Fire spread: The process of fire spreading from an ignition point, both within and between buildings.
3. Community harm: The community harm (loss of property, injuries, and loss of life) caused by the ignition and spread of an FFE.

Prioritisation Matrix

The groupings of longlisted against the risk attributes of FFE and the likely fire hazards are shown in the [Figure 8](#) below.

Applying the Sendai Framework means that the Wellington CDEM Group should:

- First prioritise options which reduce or mitigate the risk of ignition.
- If this cannot be achieved, then prioritise options that will prevent or suppress spread.
- Finally, the community will bear any risk that remains, and thus preparedness for the event is the priority in the event that the risk cannot be avoided or suppressed.

Overseas advice identifies natural hazard mitigation has a Benefit/Cost ration of between 4:1 to 6:1 (FEMA, 2018). Further effort as indicated in Recommendations 2 and 3 will assist in providing verification of this level of benefit in the NZ context.

Recommendation 4

That CEG agrees to prioritise investigations and investment into reducing the risks associated with Fire Following Earthquake according to the Sendai framework.

Figure 8: Prioritisation matrix for longlisted options (according to the Sendai Framework).

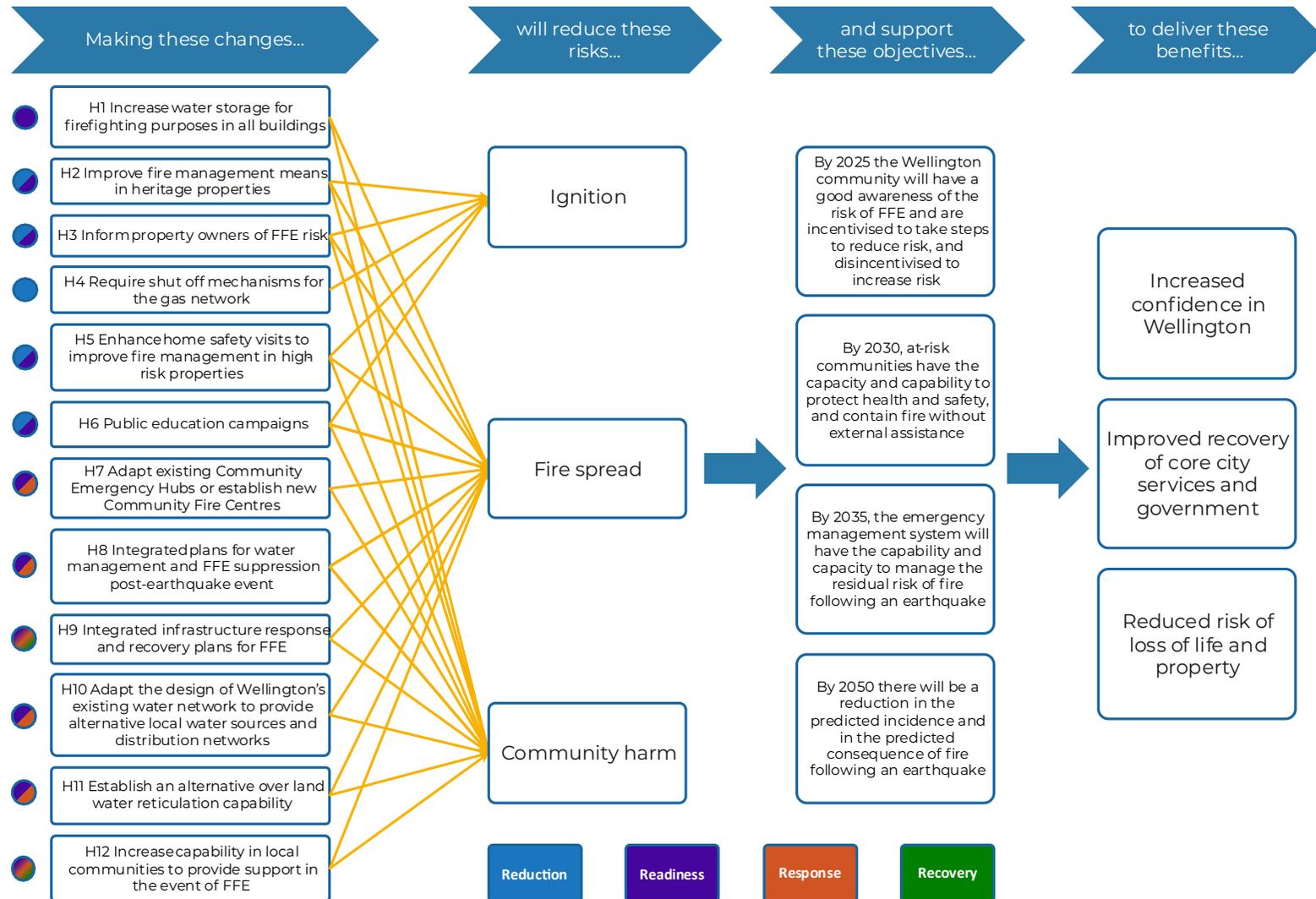
Likely fire hazard Risk attributes	Ignition	Fire spread	Community harm
Physical attributes (GNS model and FENZ)	H2 H3 H4 H5	H2 H3 H5 H10 H11	H2 H3 H5 H10 H11
Behavioural (FENZ)	H3 H5	H3 H5	H3 H5
Readiness (FENZ)	H2 H3 H4 H5 H6	H1 H2 H3 H5 H6 H7 H8 H9 H10 H11 H12	H1 H2 H3 H5 H6 H7 H8 H9 H10 H11 H12

Defining the benefits

The intervention logic map set out in [Figure 9](#) below identifies how the various options proposed will address the risks identified, will support the outcomes sought (investment objectives) and deliver the benefits of this Business Case.

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Figure 9: Intervention logic map for longlisted options.



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Commercial Case

In a Programme Business Case, it is customary to outline in the Commercial Case what broad services would be required and how they would be procured. In this instance, it does not make sense to do this due to the range of options identified across the various responsible organisations. For the Wellington CDEM Group too, the identified options represent changes within an existing work programme to integrate FFE thinking into the Group Plan and subordinate plans, protocols and procedures.

It will be up to each responsible lead agency to further develop how any particular option will be procured.

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Financial Case

The Financial Case provides a high-level assessment of the potential costs of programme options to manage the likelihood and consequences of FFE. It does not provide definitive costs as these will need to be assessed on a community-by-community basis. As described in the Economic Case, this list provides a menu.

The complete list of recommended options with their indicative costs supplied to date and their owner(s) is presented in [Table 10](#) below.

Table 10: Financial case information for longlisted options.

Option #	Option title	Lead agency	Indicative cost	Funding option
H1	Increase water storage for firefighting purposes in all buildings.	FENZ / WCC	(\$): \$10,000 - \$100,000 for total costs to update the code. (\$\$\$\$): > \$1,000,000 for total actual infrastructure costs (total for all buildings).	Baseline of agency responsible.
H2	Improve fire management means in heritage properties.	FENZ	(\$): < \$10,000 for total costs to implement the policy. (\$\$\$\$): > \$1,000,000 for total actual infrastructure costs (total for all buildings).	Baseline of agency responsible to implement the policy. Installation of improved fire management means will have to be funded by existing owners of heritage properties.
H3	Inform property owners of FFE risk.	WCC	(\$): < \$10,000 for total costs of option.	Baseline of agency responsible.
H4	Require shut off mechanisms for the gas network.	MBIE / WorkSafe NZ	(\$): \$10,000 - \$100,000 for total costs to implement the policy. (\$\$\$\$): > \$1,000,000 for total actual infrastructure costs (total for all buildings).	Baseline of agency responsible to implement the policy. Installation of shutoff valves will have to be funded either through increased customer payments, or by the existing owners of the gas network.

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Option #	Option title	Lead agency	Indicative cost	Funding option
H5	Enhance home safety visits to improve fire management in high-risk properties.	FENZ	(\$): < \$10,000 per community.	Baseline of agency responsible
H6	Public education campaigns.	FENZ / WREMO	(\$): \$10,000 - \$100,000 per community.	Joint agency funding (FENZ / WREMO)
H7	Adapt existing Community Emergency Hubs or establish new Community Fire Centres.	WREMO / FENZ	(\$): \$10,000 - \$100,000 per community to adapt existing Hubs. Costs to establish new Community Fire Centres to be scoped.	Joint agency funding (WREMO / FENZ)
H8	Integrated plans for water management and FFE suppression post-earthquake event.	WCC	(\$): \$10,000 - \$100,000 for total costs to develop the plans.	Joint agency funding (WCC and FENZ)
H9	Integrated infrastructure response and recovery plans for FFE.	Wellington CDEM Group	(\$): \$10,000 - \$100,000 for total costs to develop the plans.	Joint agency funding
H10	Adapt the design of Wellington's existing water network to provide alternative local water sources and distribution networks.	WCC	(\$\$\$) \$100,000 - \$1,000,000 to develop the Business Case. (\$\$\$\$): > \$1,000,000 for total actual infrastructure costs.	Joint agency funding to develop the Business Case and a Budget bid for infrastructure investment.

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Option #	Option title	Lead agency	Indicative cost	Funding option
H11	Establish an alternative over land water reticulation capability.	FENZ	(\$\$\$) \$100,000 - \$1,000,000 to develop the Business Case. (\$\$\$\$): > \$1,000,000 for total actual infrastructure costs.	Joint agency funding to develop the Business Case and a Budget bid for infrastructure investment.
H12	Increase capability in local communities to provide support in the event of FFE.	WREMO / FENZ	(\$\$): \$10,000 - \$100,000 per community.	Joint agency funding (WREMO / FENZ)

At this stage, the case only identifies potential costs of implementing some of these options. It is likely that a refinement of the options will further refine these costs, leading to a reassessment of the overall economic value of any particular option.

In addition, it is unlikely that all options will be applied in all communities. Indeed, some or none of the options may be applied once more detailed consideration of each option is complete. This being the case, full quantification of costs is not yet possible.

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Management Case

The Management Case identifies what governance, structures, and management and reporting will be required in order to realise the benefits identified in the case. At a high level, this Case covers off:

- Programme roles and responsibilities.
- Management strategies.
- Reporting.

Programme roles and responsibilities

The delivery of the responses set out in this Programme Business Case will be incorporated into the Group Plan, drawing on the existing roles and responsibilities. The roles and responsibilities for the ongoing programme governance, delivery and management of this Case through the Group Plan are as outlined in [Table 11](#) below.

Table 11: Roles and responsibilities for ongoing programme governance, delivery and management of this Case.

Role	Name	Responsibilities
Governance Group (CEG)	CEG members (including co-opted members), Programme Sponsor, Programme Manager	To hold the vision of the programme, ensure that any component projects deliver on the programme objectives, and integrate it within the Group Plan.
Programme Management Team	Programme Manager, Workstream Leads, Comms lead, Project Manager (if required)	To develop and implement the programme – to identify community risk profiles and needs, and design, shape and deliver the appropriate mixture of reduction measures and mitigations within agreed timeframes and budgets. It is anticipated that many of the activities in this programme will be incorporated into the existing Group Plan and managed by the relevant agencies. Provide Programme Status Reports to the Governance Group, with a current view of the programme status considering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall Programme Health • Key Programme Metrics • Programme Progress • Roadblocks / Issues • Programme Change
Community of Interest	1-2 representatives from each agency	To develop, assist & co-ordinate activities, and share/ champion info and issues across the agencies.

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Management Strategies

This section describes how the Wellington CDEM Group will manage the options identified to reduce or mitigate risk in communities in this case, including:

- Establishment of an Implementation Programme.
- Validation and characterisation of specific risks facing high-risk communities.
- Changes to the Group Plan and protocols to better manage FFE risk (Integrate agency planning to manage risk).
- Further development of reduction options that will most effectively reduce the current levels of risk each community is exposed to.
- Further development of specific mitigation options that will enable each community to be more resilient in the event of FFE.
- Further development of the risk models to better measure risk and the value of reduction and mitigation options.

The options outlined in the Economic Case are inter-related and are necessary if the benefits identified are to be achieved. The detail of all longlisted options is set out in [Appendix E](#).

Establishment of an Implementation Programme

It is the Programme Manager's responsibility to develop an Implementation Programme for FFE to be agreed by the Governance Group and the relevant agencies who will be required to undertake work to implement the appropriate options. This programme should include:

- Programme vision.
- Programme structure.
- A timetable of anticipated actions (including further investigations).
- A budget for the Implementation Programme.
- Identification and assignation of workstream leads.
- Monitoring and reporting.
- How benefits will be realised and captured.

All actions set out below shall form part of the Implementation Programme.

Recommendation 5

That CEG approves the appointment of a FFE Programme Manager to set up and oversee an implementation programme for addressing FFE (cost and funding to be determined).

Validation and characterisation of specific risks facing high-risk communities

As a prior step to establishing which options are the most appropriate to apply to any community, the risks that each community faces must be validated, and each community should be characterised by different attributes applicable to that community. This will guide the selection of the most appropriate reduction and mitigation options to be applied.

It is the Programme Manager's responsibility to ensure that validation of risks and characterisation of communities is undertaken by the workstream lead (FENZ) in the timelines established by the Implementation Programme.

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Changes to the Group Plan and protocols

This category includes the following:

- H8: Integrated plans for water management and FFE suppression post-earthquake event.
- H9: Integrated infrastructure response and recovery plans for FFE.

It is the Programme Manager's responsibility to:

- Further develop these options (developing procedures and protocols) in conjunction with the affected agencies to ensure they can be implemented.
- Update the Group Plan (scheduled to commence 2022) accordingly to ensure that these procedures and protocols are reflected in the Group Plan.

Reduction options

This category includes the following:

- H2: Improve fire management means in heritage properties.
- H3: Inform property owners of FFE risk.
- H4: Require shut off mechanisms for the gas network.
- H5: Enhance home safety visits to improve fire management in high-risk properties.
- H6: Public education campaigns.

The Programme Manager will need to develop a workstream and work with a range of agencies to identify the viability and practicality of these measures given the likely benefits. The likely workstream leads are FENZ, WCC, MBIE and WREMO.

Mitigation options

This category includes the following:

- H1: Increased water storage for firefighting purposes in all buildings.
- H7: Adapt existing Community Emergency Hubs or establish new Community Fire Centres.
- H10: Adapt the design of Wellington's existing water network to provide alternative local water sources and distribution networks.
- H11: Establish an alternative over land water reticulation capability.
- H12: Increase capability in local communities to provide support in the event of FFE.

The Programme Manager will need to develop workstreams and work with a range of agencies to identify the viability and practicality of these measures given the likely benefits. Likely workstream leads are FENZ, WREMO and WCC.

Further develop the existing GNS model for FFE risk in Wellington

It is the Programme Manager's responsibility to work with GNS to investigate further development of the model or other appropriate risk assessment mechanism. This can then be used as an input to assist with the ranking of reduction and mitigation options if possible, and to quantify the benefits anticipated as follows:

- Hazards relating to FFE can be better quantified and be presented relative to and alongside other risks that people face.

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- The models applied for Wellington City are further assessed and adjusted to ensure appropriateness for the local context (e.g. ignition models developed using overseas data).
- The human element of fire risk (generally, and post-earthquake) is integrated into the risk profile.
- The model can help identify the impact / value that any option will deliver in terms of reducing the risk of ignition or spread, suppress fire or reduce risk to life. This impact could be determined quantitatively (i.e. form part of the modelling) or qualitatively (i.e. a framework could be developed which provides guidance on options drawing on social sciences). This will be particularly useful for higher cost options.

Dependency management

Dependency management strategies and registers will need to be developed to record these and ensure they will be regularly monitored and managed once the implementation programme is established.

Reporting

The Programme Manager is responsible for agreeing with the Programme Sponsor and the Governance Group in terms of reporting requirements, including frequency of Governance Group meeting and content of quarterly reports.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Modelling reports for FFE (GNS)

Modelling reports relating to FFE, which are part of the wider 'It's Our Fault' programme include:

- Estimating Risks from Fire Following Earthquake, Jan 2002, Cousins et al.
- Modelling the Spread of Post-earthquake Fire, 2003, Cousins et al.
- Modelling Fires Following Earthquakes in New Zealand, 2008, Thomas et al.
- Probabilistic Modelling of Post-Earthquake Fire in Wellington, New Zealand, 2012, Cousins et al.
- Modelling and Estimating Post-Earthquake Fire Spread, 2012, Thomas et al.
- Modelling fire following earthquake in Wellington: a review of globally available methodologies, 2018, Scheele, Horspool
- Revisiting Fire Following Earthquake Modelling for Wellington City, July 2019, Scheele, Horspool, Lukovic.
- Modelling fire following earthquake for multiple scenarios affecting Wellington City, July 2020, Scheele et al.

The 'It's Our Fault' programme is funded by the Earthquake Commission (EQC), Wellington City Council (WCC) and Wellington Region Emergency Management Office (WREMO). The project also has frequent input from Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ), Wellington Lifelines Group (WeLG) and Wellington Water Limited (WWL).

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Appendix B: Strategic alignment documents

Alignment document	Relevant element(s)
United Nations international priorities	
Sustainable Development Goals (UN)	<p>Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities. Target 11B: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards ... resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.</p> <p>Goal 13: Climate Action. Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p>
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030 (UN)	<p>The purpose of this framework is to substantially reduce disaster risk (including natural hazards) and losses in lives, livelihoods and health in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.</p> <p>Priorities of the Sendai Framework include; understanding disaster risk, strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience and enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.</p>
New Zealand legislation	
Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002	<p>The purpose of the Act is to: promote sustainable management of hazards, encourage and enable communities to achieve acceptable levels of risk, provide for planning and preparation for emergencies, and for response and recovery require local authorities to coordinate planning and activities and provide a basis for the integration of national and local civil defence emergency management.</p> <p>Encourage coordination across a wide range of agencies, recognising that emergencies are multi-agency events.</p>
Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017	<p>The Act outlines FENZ’s principal objectives, which are to reduce the incidence of unwanted fire, and associated risks to life and property. Also, in relation to the main functions of FENZ, protect and preserve life, prevent or limit injury, prevent or limit damage to property and land, prevent or limit damage to the environment.</p> <p>The Act also outlines the main function of FENZ which include: promoting fire safety and providing fire prevention, response and suppression services.</p>
Local Government Act 2002	<p>The Act outlines the responsibilities of local government and has requirements to provide for the resilience of infrastructure assets by identifying and managing risks relating to natural hazards and by making appropriate financial provision for those risks.</p>

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Alignment document	Relevant element(s)
Resource Management Act 1991	<p>The Act sets out matters of national importance that decision-makers must recognise and provide for in various circumstances.</p> <p>An explicit mandate was introduced in the 2017 Amendment including “the management of significant risks from all natural hazards” as a matter of national importance.</p>
Building Act 2004	<p>The Act promotes the accountability of owners, designers, builders, and building consent authorities who have responsibilities for ensuring that building work complies with the building code.</p> <p>There are six Building Code clauses related to protecting people in and around buildings, limiting fire spread, and helping firefighting and rescue.</p> <p>There are also various clauses relating to managing earthquake risk and there is a system in place for managing earthquake prone buildings.</p>
National policy and strategies	
Living Standards Framework (The Treasury)	<p>Natural hazard events impact all four capitals of the LSF in a profound and costly way. This impacts the inter-generational wellbeing of New Zealanders. The LSF recognises that risk management and resilience are critical for the intergenerational wellbeing of New Zealanders.</p>
National Disaster Resilience Strategy 2019 (NEMA)	<p>Priority 1: Managing risks: what we can do to minimise the risks we face and limit the impacts to be managed if hazards occur.</p>
	<p>Priority 2: Effective response to and recovery from emergencies: building our capability and capacity to manage emergencies when they do happen.</p>
	<p>Priority 3: Enabling, empowering, and supporting community resilience: building a culture of resilience in New Zealand so that everyone can participate in and contribute to communities’ – and the nation’s – resilience.</p>
Fire and Emergency National Strategy 2019 – 2045 (FENZ)	<p>Outcome 1: Communities prepare for, respond to and recover well from emergencies.</p>
	<p>Building resilient communities is also now a long-term strategic priority for FENZ.</p>
	<p>Outcome 3: Social, economic and environmental impacts from emergencies are minimised.</p>
Fire and Emergency Risk Reduction Strategy 2019 – 2029	<p>Priority 1: Leading the development of risk management best practice.</p>
	<p>Priority 3: Safer people, communities and environments.</p>

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Alignment document	Relevant element(s)
Guide to the National CDEM Plan 2015 (NEMA)	Section 2.2: Determining acceptable levels of risk, and how best to achieve this across the 4Rs, (reduction, readiness, response and recovery ⁴) requires integrated and coordinated approaches to CDEM and hazard management planning. Identifying risks and the best means to manage them across the 4Rs is part of a risk management process.
LGNZ Policy Statement 2017/19 (LGNZ)	Policy Priority 2 Risk and Resilience: Understanding and addressing risks from natural hazards and other events – both for infrastructure and to support resilience in the economy and our communities.
Local policy and strategies	
Regional Policy Statement 2013 (GWRC)	Objective 19: The risks and consequences to people, communities, their businesses, property and infrastructure from natural hazards and climate change effects are reduced.
	Objective 21: Communities are more resilient to natural hazards, including the impacts of climate change, and people are better prepared for the consequences of natural hazard events.
Wellington Resilience Strategy 2017	Goal 1: People are connected, empowered and feel part of a community.
	Goal 2: Decision making at all levels is integrated and well informed.
	Goal 3: Our homes and natural and built environments are healthy and robust.
Group Plan 2019 – 24 (Wellington CDEM Group)	Goal 1 Ready: Being well informed of risks and proactively taking steps to prevent or mitigate their impacts, enabling us to be ready to respond to and recover quickly and effectively from emergencies.
	Goal 2 Capable: Working together to develop the capability and interoperability to ensure we are capable of responding effectively to emergencies and recovering quickly afterwards.
	Goal 3 Connected: Working with communities to increase connectedness, enabling communities to support each other before, during and after emergencies.
Three Waters Strategy (WWL)	<p>Customer Outcome 1 Safe and healthy water: WWL will provide an appropriate region-wide firefighting water supply to maintain public safety. This means the design of water supply networks must have adequate water pressures and flows and sufficient water storage in case supply to networks become unavailable.</p> <p>WWL recognizes that the water supply networks are generally adequate for firefighting purposes. However, there are localised areas where water pressure and available flows could be improved.</p>

⁴ Definitions for each of the 4R's are included in the glossary.

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Appendix C: Investment Logic Map

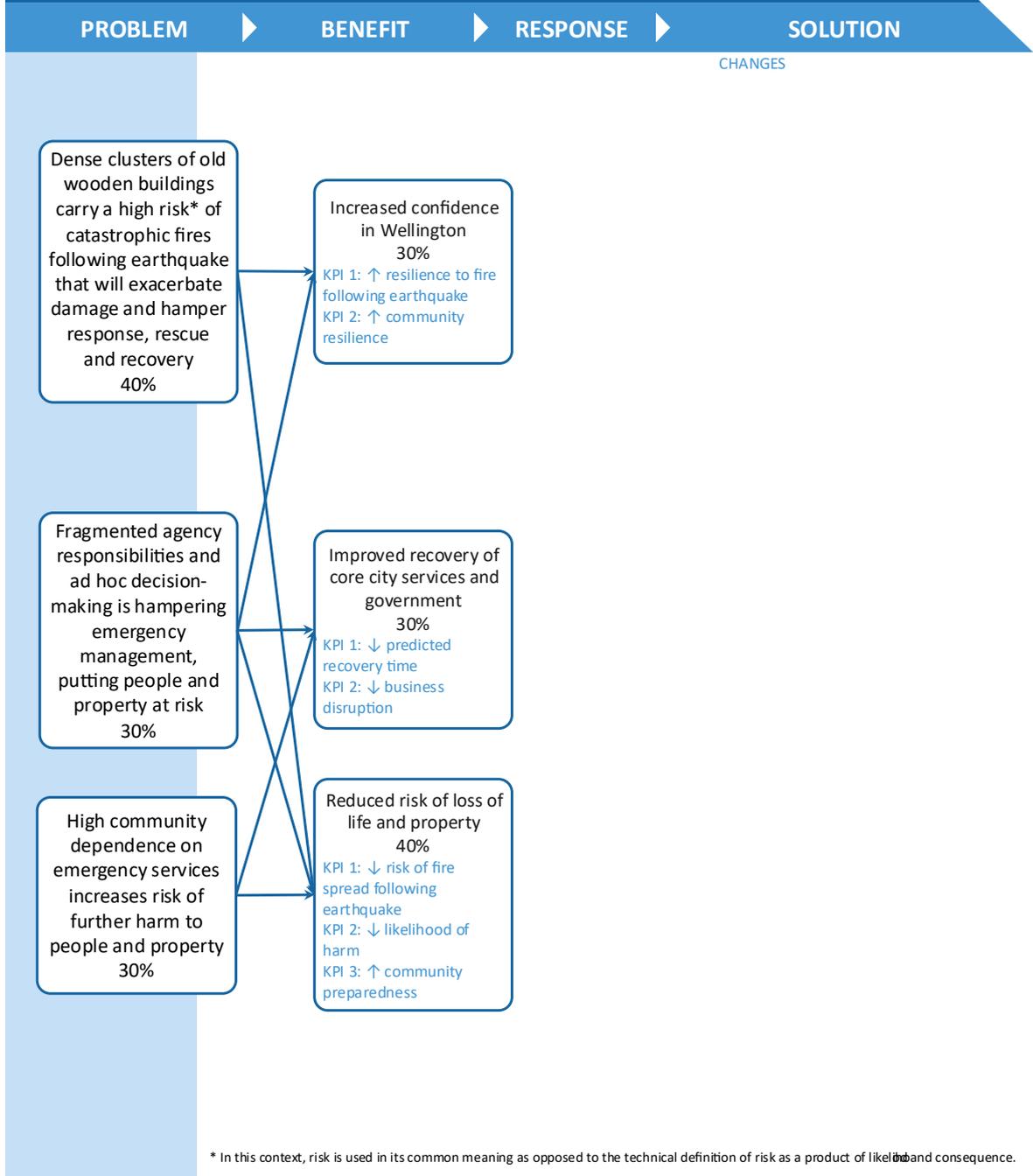
Wellington Regional Emergency Management Office

Improving how we manage fire following earthquake

Ensuring Wellington survives and thrives

INVESTMENT LOGIC MAP

Initiative



Investor: Jeremy Holmes
 Facilitator: Sue Powell
 Accredited Facilitator: Yes

Version no: 1.1
 Initial Workshop: 06/11/2019
 Last modified by: Sue Powell 04/08/2021
 Template version: 6.0

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Appendix D: Options not developed in this Case but retained for future consideration

Option title	Rationale for removal
<p>Influence policy to reduce fuel availability (Healthy Homes): Removal of gas heating and open fires.</p>	<p>Gas heating and open fires are deemed to be a general fire risk as opposed to being specific to FFE.</p> <p>Some work has also commenced in this space. Under the new Healthy Homes Standards all private rentals must have one or more fixed heaters that can directly heat the main living room and these heaters must not be an open fire or an un-flued combustion heater, (e.g. portable LPG bottle heaters)⁵.</p>
<p>Influence policy to reduce ignition sources (Infrastructure): Batteries / electric vehicle storage.</p>	<p>Batteries / electric vehicle storage are deemed to be a general fire risk as opposed to being specific to FFE.</p> <p>FENZ has also commenced investigations into risk. In January 2020, the FENZ National Headquarters released a report aimed to understand how lithium battery technologies contribute to fire risk and what can be done to mitigate this⁶.</p>
<p>Influence policy to reduce ignition sources (Code of Practice): Decommission the natural gas network.</p>	<p>Decommissioning the natural gas network is deemed too generic and is not specific to FFE. This is supported by the fact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The option was around developing policy that aligns to the Climate Change Commission’s recommendation for the Government to determine how to eliminate fossil gas use in residential, commercial and public buildings; and • This recommendation is actually part of a wider recommendation to decarbonise the energy system and ensure the electricity sector is ready to meet future needs and makes no mention of FFE. <p>The Ministry for the Environment (MfE) is also currently leading the Government’s response to this recommendation in consultation with other relevant Government agencies (see Key dependencies).</p> <p>One alternative option that was not explored as part of this Business Case, but could be explored through future work, is whether gas could be decommissioned in high-risk areas of Wellington only.</p>

⁵ <https://www.tenancy.govt.nz/healthy-homes/heating-standard/>

⁶ https://www.fireandemergency.nz/assets/Documents/Files/Report_174_Lithium_Batteries_Whats_the_prob lem.pdf

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Option title	Rationale for removal
Shared platform for all emergency response agencies to use in emergency situations.	A shared platform for all emergency response agencies to use in emergency situations is deemed to cover emergency events more broadly as opposed to being specific to FFE. This option would better be justified and implemented for use across the whole emergency management system.
Develop plans for managing flare-ups and displacement.	<p>Managing displacement is a consequence of both fire and earthquakes more generally, as opposed to being specific to FFE.</p> <p>The inspection of properties to assess habitability is the responsibility of CDEM and urban Search and Rescue (USAR) in the first instance and there are already plans in place for managing displacement across a number of emergency events.</p> <p>Develop plans to prevent flare ups is a sub-option of the <i>Integrated plans for water management and FFE suppression post-earthquake event</i> option so the two were merged.</p>
Establish high volume hose capacity systems to create a more effective above ground FFE suppression system.	This option is a sub-option of the <i>Establish an alternative over land water reticulation capability</i> option so the two were merged.
Improve road access.	<p>Improving road access is deemed too generic and is not specific to FFE.</p> <p>What remains in the longlist however is <i>Integrated infrastructure response and recovery plans for FFE</i> which is proposed to cover off plans to restore / improve road access to areas of Wellington at high risk. There is a priority route restoration plan in place for Wellington in the event of an earthquake – but at this stage it doesn't encompass FFE.</p>
Establishing a fourth water (non-potable) for the purposes of firefighting.	Establishing a fourth water for the purposes of firefighting is deemed to cover fire more generally as opposed to being specific to FFE. This option would better be justified and implemented for use across the whole fire emergency management system.



Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Appendix E: Longlisted option briefs

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Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief			
4R category	Readiness		
Strategic response category	1. Align policy to minimise risks		
Option title	Increased water storage for firefighting purposes in all buildings.	Code	H1
Description of option including how it will address FFE	Influence policy to require higher standards for water storage in buildings across Wellington. This could be achieved through an update to the code of practice for firefighting water supplies (which many Territorial Authorities adopt as part of their District Plan) so that it expressly considers FFE and requires building owners / landholders to increase their water supply.		
Timing of implementation	This option will be more appropriate to implement in the future once hazards relating to FFE can be better quantified and be presented relative to other risks that people face.		
Who will be responsible for implementation of the option	Lead: FENZ / WCC Support: NEMA / WREMO	Frequency of action (once, periodically, annually)	Once to update code. Installation of increased water storage will be periodic.
How will the option be funded	Baseline of agency responsible	Indicative cost	(\$\$): \$10,000 - \$100,000 for total costs to update the code. (\$\$\$\$): > \$1,000,000 for total actual infrastructure costs (total for all buildings).
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides accessible on-site sources of water which is independent of the main water supply. Provides emergency services with access to increased water supply for the purposes of firefighting more generally. Water for firefighting does not need to be potable (so a wider range of options available). 		
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This water supply may be insufficient to deal with anything more than minor or initial fire outbreaks. Costs of installing water storage. On-going costs and maintenance costs will need to be considered. 		

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief	
Relation to Business Case benefits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased confidence in Wellington City. 2. Improved recovery of core city services and government. 3. Reduced risk of loss of life and property.
Constraints, dependencies and linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This plan would need to align to or build on the existing 2019 FENZ Major Earthquake Response Plan (linkage). • Information on risk is currently generic and the model is not sufficiently sensitive to take into account means of reduction / suppression. This option would be strengthened if recommendations 1 – 3 of this Business Case are agreed and implemented as these will provide more robust information on FFE risk and enable quantification of the impact that potential changes to existing water infrastructure could have in managing FFE risk (dependency). • Requires an adequate case being built for submission to District Plan (dependency).
Risks associated with option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be in conflict with densification aspirations depending on the scale of water storage needed to be effective. • There is no legal obligation for Territorial Authorities to adopt this code of practice.
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The costs of implementing this option for property owners needs to be better understood (impacts the feasibility of the option).

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief			
4R category	Reduction / Readiness		
Strategic response category	1. Align policy to minimise risks		
Option title	Improve fire management means in heritage properties.	Code	H2
Description of option including how it will address FFE	Influence policy to reduce fuel availability by advocating to WCC and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga for the installation of improved fire management means within heritage properties.		
Timing of implementation	This option will be more appropriate to implement in the future once hazards relating to FFE can be better quantified and be presented relative to other risks that people face.		
Who will be responsible for implementation of the option	Lead: FENZ Support: WREMO / WCC / Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga	Frequency of action (once, periodically, annually)	Once to implement policy. Installation of improved fire management means will be periodic.
How will the option be funded	Baseline of agency responsible to implement the policy. Installation of improved fire management means will have to be funded by existing owners of heritage properties.	Indicative cost	(\$): < \$10,000 for total costs to implement the policy. (\$\$\$\$): > \$1,000,000 for total actual infrastructure costs (total for all buildings).
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many dwellings that either have heritage status, or may qualify, are in high-risk places and contribute to the risk of FFE. Protective heritage provisions limit modifications or replacement that prevents them from being replaced by buildings built to the new Building Code. A key mitigation is to seek improved fire management systems in these properties. 		
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costs of installing improved fire management systems. 		
Relation to Business Case benefits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increased confidence in Wellington City. 3. Reduced risk of loss of life and property. 		

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief	
Constraints, dependencies and linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on risk is currently generic. This option would be strengthened if recommendations 1 & 2 of this Business Case are agreed and implemented as these will provide more robust information on risk (dependency).
Risks associated with option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire sprinkler systems may be damaged in an earthquake leading to leakage or failure.
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EQC recently submitted into the current Draft District Planning process demonstrating the potential value of this option.

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief			
4R category	Reduction / Readiness		
Strategic response category	1. Align policy to minimise risks		
Option title	Inform property owners of FFE risk.	Code	H3
Description of option including how it will address FFE	Identify communities (based on similar characteristics and FFE risk profile) and build triggers that inform property owners of the risks they face in regard to FFE and how they might prevent and respond to FFE (e.g. through Land Information Memoranda, District Plan, EQC risk reduction portal or other Council communication means such as hazard models).		
Timing of implementation	This option will be more appropriate to implement in the future once hazards relating to FFE can be better quantified and be presented relative to other risks that people face.		
Who will be responsible for implementation of the option	Lead: WCC Support: GNS	Frequency of action (once, periodically, annually)	Periodically update information.
How will the option be funded	Baseline of agency responsible	Indicative cost	(\$): < \$10,000 for total costs of option.
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities are more aware of FFE risk and how they can respond. The option may assist the decision-making processes of both Council and property owners in regard to subdivisions, building consents, district planning etc. by ensuring that the risk to people and buildings are assessed. However, this is dependent on the information being sufficiently robust. 		
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The information in the most recent GNS modelling of FFE risk is not yet sufficiently robust. Ongoing requirements to maintain and updates maps and answer property owner questions. 		
Relation to Business Case benefits	1. Increased confidence in Wellington City. 3. Reduced risk of loss of life and property.		
Constraints, dependencies and linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on risk is currently generic. This option would be strengthened if recommendations 1 & 2 of this Business Case are agreed and implemented as these will provide more robust information on FFE risk (dependency). 		
Risks associated with option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placing hazard information which is not sufficiently robust in the public arena carries litigation risks with property owners. 		

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief	
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This option may need legal review to establish a workable mechanism. Publishing the most recent GNS report may be adequate.• Further work is required to identify how best to communicate this information.• Awareness of FFE may also cause insurers to increase premiums.

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief			
4R category	Reduction		
Strategic response category	1. Align policy to minimise risks		
Option title	Require shut off mechanisms for the gas network.	Code	H4
Description of option including how it will address FFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influence policy to reduce FFE ignition sources via changes to the Gas regulatory framework to improve the ability to shut off the gas network. There is a shortage of automatic cut off valves in the gas network (main auto control is how much gas is piped into system from Taranaki). Manual shut off valves exist but are not overly effective and are scattered throughout the network. It is possible that this option would not need to be implemented everywhere in Wellington City. 		
Timing of implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 years to implement the policy Installation of auto-shut-off valves on the gas network could be implemented within 20 - 40 years. 		
Who will be responsible for implementation of the option	Lead: MBIE / WorkSafe NZ Support: Gas network owners in Wellington (e.g. Powerco) / NEMA / FENZ.	Frequency of action (once, periodically, annually)	Once to implement policy. Installation of shut off mechanisms will be periodic.
How will the option be funded	Baseline of agency responsible to implement policy. Installation of shut off valves will have to be funded either through increased customer payments, (if acceptable through Commerce Commission frameworks) or by the existing owners of the gas network.	Indicative cost	(\$\$): \$10,000 - \$100,000 for total costs to implement the policy. (\$\$\$\$): > \$1,000,000 for total actual infrastructure costs (total for all buildings).
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of shut-off valves on the gas network would minimise the quantity of gas that is discharged in the event of rupture, and the length of time taken to vent remnant gases. 		
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of shut off valves in the gas network is costly and even more costly if it's automated. 		

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automation (i.e. remote opening and closing of valves) would require telecommunications connectivity, which would be unlikely to be available following a major earthquake. • Some gas would always remain beyond shut-off valves, meaning that there will 'always' be some gas fuel available for fires while reticulated gas networks exist. • Enabling the gas network to be shut off in an emergency event may compromise energy supply (for example to Wellington Hospital) at a time when maintaining its operation would be critical.
Relation to Business Case benefits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased confidence in Wellington City. 3. Reduced risk of loss of life and property.
Constraints, dependencies and linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This option needs to align and work with existing WorkSafe gas safety regulation programmes and the existing gas safety standards contained in the Gas Act 1992 and the Gas Safety and Measurement Regulations 2010 (linkage). • Information on risk is currently generic and the model is not sufficiently sensitive to take into account means of reduction / suppression. This option would be strengthened if recommendations 1 – 3 of this Business Case are agreed and implemented as these will provide more robust information on FFE risk and enable quantification of the impact that potential shut off mechanisms could have in managing FFE risk (dependency). • Powerco (gas network owner) has an ongoing work programme to segment their gas reticulation network to manage network resilience e.g. better enabling them to manually reduce supply or shutdown parts of the network that may be impacted in a major event (dependency).
Risks associated with option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all of the gas network can be isolated, so not all risk can be mitigated. • For valves that are controlled remotely via a telecommunications network, the functioning of telecommunications would be required (unlikely following a major earthquake).
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WorkSafe have advised that when developing this option, it would be useful to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assess whether the existing safety requirements are sufficient enough to manage the risk of FFE to see where the gaps are. ○ Consult the Commerce Commission as they have a role in overseeing revenue of, and investment in, monopoly networks (including gas networks). This includes how the assets are managed from an economic perspective. • WeLG is not an implementing agency, or responsible for any operational matters but can provide contacts to conversations and point at previous reports to support this option.

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief			
4R category	Reduction / Readiness		
Strategic response category	3. Enable community preparedness		
Option title	Enhance home safety visits to improve fire management in high-risk properties.	Code	H5
Description of option including how it will address FFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance existing home fire safety visits (targeted at high-risk areas) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure presence of working smoke alarms (early detection means) and provide smoke alarms to occupants if necessary. ○ Assess and recommend whether it is necessary for households to have improved fire management tools (e.g. fire blankets, extinguishing mediums, deluge systems). ○ Educate households on how to safely extinguish small fires with the right tools. ○ Raise household awareness around where property services are (i.e. water, gas, electricity) and how to shut these off. ○ Educate households on creating household escape plans. 		
Timing of implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates to verbal messaging that are part of Home Fire Safety Visits would take 3 – 6 months. • FENZ NHQ also periodically updates the national Home Fire Safety Visit programme so updates to collateral could be built into future updates. There are no planned updates at the time of drafting this Business Case. 		
Who will be responsible for implementation of the option	Lead: FENZ Support: External fire safety / training company.	Frequency of action (once, periodically, annually)	Periodically
How will the option be funded	Baseline of agency responsible	Indicative cost	(\$): < \$10,000 per community (see notes). Costs of fire management tools (excluding smoke alarms) are borne by households.
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households have increased knowledge of fire management means and would become more prepared to manage fires in their own or surrounding households (when emergency services are unavailable). This can lead to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A reduction in the response workload / requirements on emergency services in event of a natural disaster or emergency 		

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Households having an increased awareness of property services saving time and property damage during response • Home Fire Safety visits are already part of FENZ's BAU work programme so FENZ has trained staff who can undertake home fire safety visits. • Improved fire management means would mean communities could extinguish any small fire prior to developing into a full exposure fire. • A deluge system would reduce the likelihood of fire spreading between neighbouring properties. • Relatively low cost of option
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deluge systems costs for households are unknown.
Relation to Business Case benefits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased confidence in Wellington City. 3. Reduced risk of loss of life and property.
Constraints, dependencies and linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustments may need to be made to FENZ NHQ communications to support this option (dependency).
Risks associated with option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire sprinkler systems may be damaged in an earthquake leading to leakage or failure.
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are certain thresholds in apartment buildings which require suppression systems to be installed. Retrofits of existing buildings (e.g. conversions to apartments from existing residential use can be difficult. • Costs and feasibility of installing home fire sprinklers is unrealistic so option has been focused on other fire management means other than as a last resort. • Note costs are per community – the number of communities that this option is implemented in will be determined once communities have been characterised.

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief			
4R category	Reduction / Readiness		
Strategic response category	2. Integrate agency planning to minimise risks 3. Enable community preparedness.		
Option title	Public education campaigns.	Code	H6
Description of option including how it will address FFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target communities with integrated public education campaigns which could either involve: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adding information into existing Fire Safety talks in the community, existing public events or social media material, to raise community awareness of FFE and inform people what the risks are and what they can do in the event of FFE (FENZ). WREMO could also add questions regarding FFE into the annual preparedness survey. 2. Collaborating with other emergency response agencies to raise community awareness around the risks of FFE, what emergency agencies can and can't do in the event of FFE, and how communities can prevent or respond to FFE on their own. This could include holding specific community / public events, raising awareness through existing Neighbourhood Support groups or letter drops. The first step in preparing our communities is to make them aware of the potential problems with FFE. 		
Timing of implementation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Updating FENZ and WREMO's current educational material would take 1 – 3 months. 2. 3 years to develop new targeted community initiatives. 		
Who will be responsible for implementation of the option	Lead: FENZ / WREMO	Frequency of action (once, periodically, annually)	Periodically
How will the option be funded	Joint agency funding	Indicative cost	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (\$): < \$10,000 per community (see notes). (\$3,000 for joint materials per community) 2. (\$\$): \$10,000 - \$100,000 per community (see notes). (Joint campaigns could cost \$30K - \$40k per community. Once developed costs would reduce to \$5k)

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief	
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities are more aware of FFE risk and how they can respond. • Relatively low-cost option. • Educational material already exists so this would be a matter of customising or updating materials.
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overloading the specific audience with too many key messages, particularly as more agencies get involved in the community resilience game. Some community members may feel overwhelmed by awareness of another hazard – particularly after COVID when resilience levels are low. • May lead certain communities to express concern and exert pressure for more interventions to reduce FFE risk. • May not necessarily enable communities to better respond to FFE events.
Relation to Business Case benefits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased confidence in Wellington. 3. Reduced risk of loss of life and property.
Constraints, dependencies and linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires access to FENZ and WREMO staff and funding which are already constrained (constraint). • Education campaigns need to be aligned (i.e. mutually supporting) and preferably integrated (dependency). • Adjustments may need to be made to FENZ NHQ communications to support this option (dependency).
Risks associated with option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because WREMO only has limited staff and a small budget, and a requirement to cover multiple hazards, FFE may be competing with other hazard awareness and mitigation campaigns.
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of FFE may also cause insurers to increase premiums. • Note costs are per community – the number of communities that this option is implemented in will be determined once communities have been characterised.

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief			
4R category	Readiness / Response		
Strategic response category	3. Enable community preparedness		
Option title	Adapt existing Community Emergency Hubs or establish new Community Fire Centres.	Code	H7
Description of option including how it will address FFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapt existing Community Emergency Hubs or establish new Community Fire Centres where the community can go to help each other in a major emergency. This could include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adapting existing Community Emergency Hubs by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating existing Community Hub Guides to include information about FFE risk and how communities can respond to FFE events. Plans would be specific to each Hub area. Make basic firefighting means available to communities either in Hubs or other means such as advertising bollards which is an idea currently being explored by WREMO. Establishing new Community Fire Centres: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These could be a garden shed, to provide equipment for formal Community Response Teams and community members. An ownership model would need to be adopted to ensure clear distinction between what equipment and responsibility lies with the trained Community Response Teams and general community members. 		
Timing of implementation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6 – 12 months 5 years 		
Who will be responsible for implementation of the option	Lead: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> WREMO FENZ 	Frequency of action (once, periodically, annually)	Periodically
How will the option be funded	Joint agency funding	Indicative cost	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (\$): \$10,000 - \$100,000 per community if adapting existing Hubs (see notes). Costs to establish new Community Fire Centres to be scoped.
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased resilience in communities to manage the risks of FFE when emergency response agencies may be unable to reach some communities following a major earthquake. 		

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not require a formal volunteer structure or system but enables community groups to form part of the response in supportive roles.
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment may not be cared for and/or returned. If there is no formal ownership structure to community groups, this may create confusion / disagreement in FFE response.
Relation to Business Case benefits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increased confidence in Wellington City. Improved recovery of core city services and government. Reduced risk of loss of life and property.
Constraints, dependencies and linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This option would be strengthened if the options <i>Adapt the design of Wellington's existing water network to provide alternative local water sources and distribution networks</i> and <i>Establish an alternative over land water reticulation capability</i> are also implemented. This is because these solutions seek to create alternative fire suppression means to enable communities to better manage FFE events (dependency). This option would also be strengthened if the option <i>Increase capability in local communities to provide support in the event of FFE</i> was also implemented (dependency). Financial implications for the initial set up and on-going financial commitments (constraint).
Risks associated with option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks to the public and services if people take action without proper training. This risk can be mitigated however if Hubs / Centres have an effective ownership model in place with clear health and safety guidelines. Lack of leadership in community groups leading to ineffective response and actions.
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WREMO have advised that when developing this option, it would be useful to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further develop the intended purpose of the existing Community Emergency Hubs or new Community Fire Centres. Understand how these facilities interact with the existing official and unofficial emergency management ecosystem. Understand what community members (who are not formally trained) will be expected to do in an emergency event (i.e. is it a human bucket brigade or something more complex). 38 Community Emergency Hubs already exist in Wellington (although some areas don't have one). There are 2 registered Community Response teams in the Wellington City area, so trained capability already exists in some communities. Note costs are per community – the number of communities that this option is implemented in will be determined once communities have been characterised.

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief			
4R category	Readiness / Response		
Strategic response category	2. Integrate agency planning to manage risks		
Option title	Integrated plans for water management and FFE suppression post-earthquake event.	Code	H8
Description of option including how it will address FFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an integrated plan which covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The water management decisions need to be made in the event of FFE (i.e. who authorises the release of shut of water and when) and what the implications of those decisions might be. ○ FFE suppression to enhance situational awareness (including establishing effective information flow channels) and ensure emergency response agency resources are deployed in a timely and appropriate manner to address FFE. This would involve identifying key roles from each agency who are required after an earthquake event to look at FFE and could be as simple as a review of existing FENZ Station Emergency Plans and WREMO response plans to integrate them as one plan. • An integrated plan of this nature doesn't currently exist (although FENZ do have their own 2019 FENZ Major Earthquake Response Plan and each station has their own independent Station Emergency Plans relevant to each station location and associated risks). 		
Timing of implementation	6 – 12 months of workshops and collaborative working groups.		
Who will be responsible for implementation of the option	Lead: WCC as the owner of the water infrastructure. Support: FENZ as the customer / WWL as the designer of the network.	Frequency of action (once, periodically, annually)	Once then update on a similar dynamic to other plans i.e. update every 3 - 5 years in line with the councils' long term planning processes.
How will the option be funded	Joint agency funding (WCC and FENZ)	Indicative cost	(\$\$): \$10,000 - \$100,000 for total costs to develop the plans. (\$100k for consultancy cost for 12 months to develop and complete the plan).

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief	
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These changes will help establish clear plans to be in place to help resolve tension between emergency response agencies post-earthquake event. Having a plan that outlines agency mandate and overall decision-making authority is critical to this. • Will improve situational awareness which is key for emergency response agencies to deploy resources to the most appropriate communities in the event of FFE.
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competing demands for the same water (particularly drinking versus firefighting).
Relation to Business Case benefits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased confidence in Wellington City. 2. Improved recovery of core city services and government. 3. Reduced risk of loss of life and property.
Constraints, dependencies and linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently FENZ and WREMO have an understanding for FENZ to respond to an executive officer or ECC when obtaining situational awareness and priority responses (linkage). • Establishing effective information flows is key to this option to ensure situational awareness can be achieved (dependency). • The Three Waters Reform Programme and Local Government Reform may change the lead agency responsible for implementing this option (dependency). • This plan would need to align to or build on the existing plans including (linkages): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2019 FENZ Major Earthquake Response Plan ○ FENZ Station Emergency Plans for stations in Wellington City ○ 2018 NEMA Wellington Earthquake National Initial Response Plan ○ 2018 Wellington Region Earthquake Plan ○ 2019 – 2024 Wellington Region CDEM Group Plan ○ WWL’s existing response plan for the 8 – 30-day period following an earthquake. • This option would be strengthened if the options <i>Adapt the design of Wellington’s existing water network to provide alternative local water sources and distribution networks</i> and <i>Establish an alternative over land water reticulation capability</i> are also implemented. This is because these options seek to create alternative fire suppression means to enable communities to manage FFE events (dependency).
Risks associated with option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a plan or approach may mean water can be made available, but this may have limited effectiveness if firefighting resources cannot reach or attend any particular incident. • Competing needs for water following an emergency event may make it difficult to create an integrated plan between agencies involved. • If the ownership of water infrastructure changes under the current Three Waters Reform Programme, or Local Government Reform this will become the issue of a much larger entity. This may result

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief	
	in the solution being deprioritised or delayed because of competing and more immediate issues which the new entity will have to manage.
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only integrated plan for FFE suppression that currently exists is for the use of a helicopter to address FFE (2018 Wellington Earthquake National Initial Response Plan). Wellington Water will be involved in these plans so long as they relate to existing infrastructure and so long as they don't change WWL's 80-30-80 strategy, where 80% of customers get 80% of their needs within 30 days. This strategy says that for the first 7 days people are self-sufficient and in the 8-30-day period WWL are restoring the network and providing limited water to people (20 l/hd/day) through micro plants, water held back in reservoirs and bladders located in the network for people to walk to. Decisions will have to be made (as part of this plan) as to how any water supply system that remains intact following a major earthquake is used for human consumption and for firefighting. Per current guidelines a CDEM controller has the overall responsibility to release water for firefighting purposes in an emergency event. However, there are also a number of other organisations who need to be consulted. Taumata Arowai (the new water services regulator) have the power to declare a water emergency regarding drinking water and FENZ have the power to declare a water emergency for firefighting. Therefore, any decision that the Controller makes will have to be informed by a discussion with the EMS agencies regarding the event issues and requirements. WeLG is not an implementing agency, or responsible for any operational matters but can provide contacts to conversations and point at previous reports to support this option.

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief			
4R category	Readiness / Response / Recovery		
Strategic response category	2. Integrate agency planning to manage risks		
Option title	Integrated infrastructure response and recovery plans for FFE.	Code	H9
Description of option including how it will address FFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a new integrated plan (or adapt existing plans) for infrastructure response and recovery following an earthquake to better account for FFE. Plans to restore lifeline utility services and improve the resilience of these services are an important component of this option (i.e. identifying priority roading routes that relate to FFE risk and having plans in place to restore access to better enable emergency response). 		
Timing of implementation	12 months		
Who will be responsible for implementation of the option	Lead: Wellington CDEM Group Support: WCC / FENZ / Waka Kotahi / Powerco (gas) / First Gas / Nova Energy / Wellington Electricity / WREMO / WWL	Frequency of action (once, periodically, annually)	Once then update on a similar dynamic to other plans i.e. update every 3 - 5 years in line with the councils' long term planning processes.
How will the option be funded	Joint agency funding Each element of the infrastructure response plan will be funded by the agency responsible for the infrastructure (i.e. Wellington Electricity for the electrical network).	Indicative cost	(\$\$): \$10,000 - \$100,000 for total costs to develop the plans. (\$100k for consultancy cost for 12 months to develop and complete the plan).
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability for communities to recover following a major earthquake will be improved. These changes will help establish clear plans to be in place to help resolve tension between emergency response agencies post-earthquake event. Having a plan that outlines agency mandate and overall decision-making authority is critical to this. The existing topography of the region means that total mitigation will not be possible for this item, however, key vulnerabilities may be mitigated, making it possible for FENZ response crews to be 		

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief	
	able to at least drive between suburbs to respond, even if not to all residential streets.
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will be possible to mitigate key road vulnerabilities, but not all road vulnerabilities in the Wellington City area. Therefore, this can only be a partially successful strategy. Even following mitigations, access cannot be guaranteed to all areas, due to the potential for trees, power lines, and parts of buildings to fall on, and block, road access. Further, some parts of the road network will 'always' be vulnerable to landslip or liquefaction, due to the topography of the region. May be difficult to get all agencies to sign up to a plan, when there are so many unknowns (may prevent agencies committing). Competing demands for the infrastructure response.
Relation to Business Case benefits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased confidence in Wellington City. 2. Improved recovery of core city services and government. 3. Reduced risk of loss of life and property.
Constraints, dependencies and linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This plan would need to align to existing plans including (linkages): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2019 FENZ Major Earthquake Response Plan 2018 NEMA Wellington Earthquake National Initial Response Plan 2018 Wellington Region Earthquake Plan 2019 – 2024 Wellington Region CDEM Group Plan Existing response and recovery plans for lifeline utility providers (e.g. Wellington Electricity's line restoration plans) There is also a priority route restoration plan in place for Wellington, but this is limited to main thoroughfares (opportunity to extend this to other local routes) (dependency).
Risks associated with option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plethora of plans relating to infrastructure response adds to complexity of incident management. Competing needs for different lifeline utilities following an emergency event may make it difficult to create an integrated plan between agencies involved.
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://wellington.govt.nz/have-your-say/public-inputs/consultations/closed/priority-buildings WeLG is not an implementing agency, or responsible for any operational matters but can provide contacts to conversations and point at previous reports to support this option.

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief			
4R category	Readiness / Response		
Strategic response category	4. Improve water access and distribution after an earthquake		
Option title	Adapt the design of Wellington’s existing water network to provide alternative local water sources and distribution networks.	Code	H10
Description of option including how it will address FFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change the design of existing water infrastructure / network to provide alternative local water sources and distribution networks that can be used to manage FFE throughout Wellington. To identify what changes can be made, a review (e.g. a Business Case) of potential solutions should be undertaken to identify a preferred solution. This review should address costs, practicality of installation operational costs and operational responsibilities. Examples of solutions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground water bladders to be fed by storm water pipes. Street-level localised storage and fire hydrants drawing from localised storage. 		
Timing of implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 years to undertake analysis of options. 2 - 3 years to implement if funding was approved. 		
Who will be responsible for implementation of the option	Lead: WCC as the owner of the water infrastructure. Support: FENZ as the customer / WWL as the designer of the network.	Frequency of action (once, periodically, annually)	Once to develop the Business Case.
How will the option be funded	Joint agency funding to develop the Business Case and a Budget bid for infrastructure investment.	Indicative cost	(\$\$\$): \$100,000 - \$1,000,000 to develop the Business Case (\$300K to develop Business Case). (\$\$\$\$): > \$1,000,000 for total actual infrastructure costs.
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides emergency services with access to increased water supply for the purposes of firefighting more generally. Water for firefighting does not need to be potable (so a wider range of options available). 		

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief	
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May only be feasible to implement in communities which have limited options to manage FFE due to cost of adapting existing infrastructure. • Changes to existing infrastructure would require capability and capacity to maintain a water source that may not otherwise be used for anything other than FFE – (although can likely support firefighting more generally). • The initial cost of installing such systems would be very high. • On-going costs and maintenance costs will need to be considered. • On-going maintenance and testing will be required.
Relation to Business Case benefits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased confidence in Wellington City. 2. Improved recovery of core city services and government. 3. Reduced risk of loss of life and property.
Constraints, dependencies and linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Three Waters Reform Programme and Local Government Reform may change the lead agency responsible for implementing this option (dependency). • This plan would need to align to existing plans including (linkages): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ FENZ Major Earthquake Response Plan. ○ WWL’s existing response plan for the 8 – 30-day period following an earthquake. • Information on risk is currently generic and the model is not sufficiently sensitive to take into account means of reduction / suppression. This option would be strengthened if recommendations 1 – 3 of this Business Case are agreed and implemented as these will provide more robust information on FFE risk and enable quantification of the impact that potential changes to existing water infrastructure could have in managing FFE risk (dependency).
Risks associated with option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competing infrastructure needs in an emergency. • If the ownership of water infrastructure changes under the current Three Waters Reform Programme, this will become the issue of a much larger entity. This may result in the solution being deprioritised or delayed because of competing and more immediate issues which the new entity will have to manage.
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wellington Water will be involved in these plans so long as they relate to existing infrastructure and so long as they don’t change WWL’s 80-30-80 strategy, where 80% of customers get 80% of their needs within 30 days. This strategy says that for the first 7 days people are self-sufficient and in the 8–30-day period WWL are restoring the network and providing limited water to people (20 l/hd/day) through micro plants, water held back in reservoirs and bladders located in the network for people to walk to. • Decisions will have to be made (as part of this solution) as to how any water supply system that remains intact following a major earthquake is used for human consumption and for firefighting.

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief

- WeLG is not an implementing agency, or responsible for any operational matters but can provide contacts to conversations and point at previous reports to support this option.

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief			
4R category	Readiness / Response		
Strategic response category	4. Improve water access and distribution after an earthquake		
Option title	Establish an alternative over land water reticulation capability.	Code	H11
Description of option including how it will address FFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a new alternative water reticulation capability to create a more effective above ground FFE suppression system. This includes establishing new supply / storage of water, increasing capacity to pump water and/or increasing capacity to distribute water (source to pump). To identify what high volume hose capacity systems are required, a review (e.g. a Business Case) of potential solutions should be undertaken to identify a preferred solution. This review should address costs, practicality of installation operational costs and operational responsibilities. Examples of solutions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a high-volume hose capacity system that could draw on the Wellington harbour as a water supply for firefighting purposes. This would require the supply of a number of high-volume pumps strategically located throughout the Wellington city and a large number of high diameter minimal friction hoses that would supply community reservoirs where firefighting teams were able to gain access to extinguish a fire. Creating several smaller pump systems distributed around high-risk areas. Developing new water reservoirs to increase firefighting capacity. 		
Timing of implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 years to undertake analysis of options. 2 - 3 years to implement if funding was approved. 		
Who will be responsible for implementation of the option	Lead: FENZ Support: WCC / WWL / NEMA / WREMO	Frequency of action (once, periodically, annually)	Once to develop the Business Case.
How will the option be funded	Joint agency funding to develop the Business Case and a Budget bid for infrastructure investment.	Indicative cost	(\$\$\$): \$100,000 - \$1,000,000 to develop the Business Case (\$300K to develop Business Case). (\$\$\$\$): > \$1,000,000 For actual infrastructure costs.

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief	
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the event of a major earthquake emergency services and the community in some localities would potentially have access to an unlimited supply of water for firefighting purposes. Provides accessible on-site sources of water which is independent of the main water supply. Provides emergency services with access to improved fire suppression systems for the purposes of firefighting more generally. Water for firefighting does not need to be potable (so a wider range of options available). Pumping systems could be used to manage other natural hazards (i.e. flooding).
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New infrastructure would require capability and capacity to maintain a water source that may not otherwise be used for anything other than FFE – (although can likely support firefighting more generally). The initial cost of installing such systems would be very high. On-going costs and maintenance costs will need to be considered. On-going maintenance and testing will be required.
Relation to Business Case benefits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased confidence in Wellington City. 2. Improved recovery of core city services and government. 3. Reduced risk of loss of life and property.
Constraints, dependencies and linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This plan would need to align to or build on the existing 2019 FENZ Major Earthquake Response Plan (linkage). Information on risk is currently generic and the model is not sufficiently sensitive to take into account means of reduction / suppression. This option would be strengthened if recommendations 1 – 3 of this Business Case are agreed and implemented as these will provide more robust information on FFE risk and enable quantification of the impact that potential new water infrastructure solutions could have in managing FFE risk (dependency).
Risks associated with option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions will have to be made (as part of this solution) as to how any water supply system that remains intact following a major earthquake is used for human consumption and for firefighting.

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief			
4R category	Readiness / Response / Recovery		
Strategic response category	3. Enable community preparedness		
Option title	Increase capability in local communities to provide support in the event of FFE.	Code	H12
Description of option including how it will address FFE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop existing or build new capability in local communities to provide support in the event of FFE. This could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Collaborating with other emergency response agencies to run community training sessions. ○ Developing training programmes which could then be self-organised at Community Emergency Hubs to upskill community members. Training could be run by existing Community Response teams. ○ Growing formal capability in existing Community Response Teams (i.e. having specialist FFE advisors in community groups). These are groups of people who volunteer their time in emergencies to help when the emergency services are overwhelmed. ○ Upskilling the community to deliver administrative, logistics and equipment, welfare, communications, and recovery support (including first aid) in the event of FFE. 		
Timing of implementation	3 – 5 years to develop community programmes.		
Who will be responsible for implementation of the option	Lead: WREMO / FENZ	Frequency of action (once, periodically, annually)	Periodically
How will the option be funded	Joint agency funding	Indicative cost	(\$): \$10,000 - \$100,000 per community (see notes) (\$50,000 per community)
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased resilience in communities to manage the risks of FFE when emergency response agencies may be unable to reach some communities following a major earthquake. • Does not require a formal volunteer structure or system but enables community groups to form part of the response in supportive roles. • Having trained community responders will provide an ownership model and generate greater engagement from the public. 		

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having more Community Response Teams will provide an immediate, trained response to any emergency caused by FFE. • Community Response teams are often funded by other organisations (e.g. Victoria University) which spreads the cost of this option. • The complexity and degree of training required is likely scalable across different communities, dependent on their needs. Some communities may only require guidance on how they can apply their existing skillsets to respond to an FFE event, whereas other less prepared groups may require more training.
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining the skill and training will be an ongoing responsibility as communities change and people move on. • If there is no formal ownership structure to community groups, this may create confusion / disagreement in FFE response.
Relation to Business Case benefits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased confidence in Wellington City. 2. Improved recovery of core city services and government. 3. Reduced risk of loss of life and property.
Constraints, dependencies and linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires access to FENZ and WREMO staff and funding which are already constrained (constraint). • Finding the volunteers and maintaining the skills set in Community Response Teams (constraint). • Reliance on ongoing training/exercises for Community Response Teams (constraint). • This option would be strengthened if the option <i>Adapt existing Community Emergency Hubs or establish new Community Fire Centres</i> was also implemented (dependency). • This option would also be strengthened if the options <i>Adapt the design of Wellington's existing water network to provide alternative local water sources and distribution networks</i> and <i>Establish an alternative over land water reticulation capability</i> are also implemented. This is because these solutions seek to create alternative fire suppression means to enable communities to manage FFE events (dependency).
Risks associated with option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because WREMO only has limited staff and a small budget, and a requirement to cover multiple hazards, FFE may be competing with other hazard awareness and mitigation campaigns. • Risks to the public and services if people take action without proper training. This risk can be mitigated however if Hubs / Centres have an effective ownership model in place with clear health and safety guidelines. • Lack of leadership in community groups leading to ineffective response and actions. • Attracting people in the first instance will also be a challenge.
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WREMO have advised that when developing this option it would be useful to:

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Longlist option brief

- Further develop the intended purpose of the training programmes.
- Understand how these training programmes interact with the existing official and unofficial emergency management ecosystem.
- Understand what community members (who are not formally trained) will be expected to do in an emergency event (i.e. is it a human bucket brigade or something more complex).
- There are 2 registered Community Response teams in the Wellington City area, so capability already exists in some communities.
- Note costs are per community – the number of communities that this option is implemented in will be determined once communities have been characterised.

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Appendix F: Current management of likelihood and consequence (the Base case)

Wellington CDEM Group

The Wellington CDEM Group has developed new plans to better coordinate emergency response across all response agencies. For example, in the Group Plan, there are improvements identified around better integrating lifeline utility agencies into Emergency Operation Centres (EOC) and Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) processes.

WREMO

WREMO has released [guidance on their website](#) about FFE and provided tips on how to stay safe and help prevent FFE (before and after an event). WREMO has also developed the [WREMO Earthquake Guide](#).

FENZ

FENZ has released [guidance on its website](#) on keeping your home fire safe, including checklists for reviewing fire safety, tips for creating an escape plan, things to look for both inside and outside the home, and information on smoke alarms and other fire safety devices. FENZ also undertakes general public messaging and home safety fire visits for general fire risk (these do not currently address FFE).

FENZ has also assumed responsibility for influencing removal and management of high-risk vegetation on urban, rural fringes, which goes towards reducing the fuel availability for FFE.

With regard to emergency response, FENZ has developed the 2019 Major Earthquake Response Plan, which provides a strategy for firefighting water supplies in the event of a major emergency within Wellington CBD, where the reticulated water supply has been compromised. FENZ also has a supply of firefighting foam in Wellington City. Each FENZ station also has a Station Emergency Plan. However these don't currently account for FFE.

GNS

GNS has ongoing work programmes to further refine the FFE modelling for Wellington. These are focused around integrating improved building and population data.

NEMA

With regard to emergency response NEMA has the 2018 Wellington Earthquake National Initial Response Plan (WENIRP) which does consider FFE, but in a limited capacity.

NEMA has also established the Regulatory Framework Review ("Trifecta") Programme, which seeks to improve the national emergency management system by (amongst other things):

- Improving the clarity of roles and responsibilities across the emergency management system;
- Maximising the opportunity of legislative and regulatory change to update and improve the CDEM Act and National CDEM Plan Order, so they are fit for purpose;

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

- Providing advice on regulatory, legislative and policy options to ensure that the emergency management system is responsive, inclusive and effective and recognises the role of Māori as Treaty partners; and
- Improving locally led emergency management, including by continuing to implement the Government's response to the Technical Advisory Group.

Wellington Lifelines Group (WeLG)

All utilities have renewal programmes that apply through their entire networks, to progressively renew old infrastructure. For example, the gas network has been progressively renewed over time so that the majority of it is either steel (strong material) or HDPE (plastic), which is fairly strong and flexible.

Lifeline providers also have various response plans in the event of a major emergency (i.e. Wellington Electricity has a response plan in place to check, inspect and reconnect power to the network following an earthquake).

Wellington Water Ltd (WWL)

WWL is currently constructing the 35 million litre Omāroro Reservoir which will more than double Wellington City's current water storage, making the water supply more resilient to disaster and disruption. However, the shut off of water for drinking purposes is still expected to be an issue.

Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE)

MBIE has recently implemented various changes to the compliance documents that accompany the Building Code, which contribute to improving fire safety for new buildings. These changes include higher standards for:

- Acceptable materials;
- Fire cell design; and
- Fire safety in buildings.

Over time as the existing legacy housing stock in Wellington is altered (to a certain level) or replaced with new buildings, the risk of FFE should reduce, due to these higher standards. The new requirements will apply to altered buildings on a nearly as is reasonably practicable basis, depending on the size of building alterations.

Introduction of the new Healthy Homes standards are also reducing the risk of FFE for rental properties.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHUD)

The National Policy Statement for Urban Development (NPS-UD) is set to require increased densification of buildings in cities, which contributes to reducing the risk of FFE. This is because densification promotes construction of new buildings which will have to comply with the new building compliance standards (and new fire safety standards).

The Government has paired this with the new Medium Density Residential Standards (MDRS), which must be incorporated into District Plans. The standards would permit 3 dwellings of up to 3 storeys in many areas of Wellington City without any need for resource consent from August 2022.

Fire Following Earthquake in Wellington City Programme Business Case

Wellington City Council (WCC)

WCC has various restrictions in place to ensure no hazardous substances are stored in high-risk areas for FFE. The Council also has various ongoing vegetation management programmes (i.e. gorse and pine removal) throughout Wellington City which goes towards reducing fuel availability for FFE, particularly in high-risk areas. WCC is also planning for increased densification in the review of the District Plan which, as mentioned above, will contribute to reducing the risk of FFE.

WCC has been working to strengthen the resilience of 'priority routes' in Wellington City to reduce the time required to restore reasonable access to key parts of the city following a major emergency.

Council
30 June 2022
Report 22.274



For Information

REGIONAL TRANSPORT COMMITTEE MEETING - 14 JUNE 2022

Te take mō te pūrongo

Purpose

1. To inform Council of the deliberations of the Regional Transport Committee (the Committee) at its meeting on Tuesday 14 June 2022.

Te horopaki

Context

2. The business of the Committee is set out in the following paragraphs.

Regional Transport Planning Developments June 2022 – Report 22.254

3. The Committee was provided with an update on recent Government policy changes that will affect regional transport planning.
4. The Committee was advised of the new requirements for regional transport planning arising from the Emissions Reduction Plan and the National Policy Statement on Urban Development.
5. The Committee endorsed the integration of regional land transport planning with regional spatial planning (through the Wellington Regional Growth Framework).
6. The Committee was also advised of the Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2022 (the Rule), which came into effect on 19 May 2022. It is part of the broader Road to Zero road safety strategy, and enables a whole of network approach that considers safety related infrastructure improvements. The Rule requires each regional transport committee to prepare and consult on a regional speed management plan.

Regional Land Transport Plan Monitoring Dashboard update June 2022 – Report 22.257

7. The Committee received an update on the development of a revised system for delivering transport network insights and monitoring progress on the Regional Land Transport Plan 2021. The insights were presented as a dashboard at the territorial authority level ([Attachment 1](#)).

Let's Get Wellington Moving update June 2022 – Report 22.262

8. The Committee received an update from Let's Get Wellington Moving ([Attachment 2](#)), which focused on:
 - a The 3-year programme
 - b City Streets

c Transformational programme.

9. The Committee was also introduced to the new Programme Director, Sarah Gardner.

Metlink Update June 2022 – Report 22.211

10. The Committee received an update on the Metlink network performance, initiatives, and current work programme.

Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency update June 2022 – Report 22.251

11. Emma Speight, Director – Regional Relationships, Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency, (Waka Kotahi), as the Waka Kotahi member on the Committee, provided the Committee with an update on national and regional transport programmes and initiatives ([Attachment 3](#)), covering the following matters:

National transport programmes and initiatives

- a Emissions Reduction Plan
- b Business Case process refresh
- c Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2022
- d He tohu huarahi Māori – Māori bilingual traffic signs
- e He Tirohanga Whakamua – 30-year plan

Regional transport programmes and initiatives

- a Wellington Transport Alliance
- b NZ Upgrade Programme – RiverLink
- c Ōtaki to north of Levin – Safety improvements and speed, and new highway
- d Peka Peka to Ōtaki
- e Transmission Gully
- f NZ Upgrade Programme – State Highway 58 safety improvements

Ngā āpitihanga

Attachments

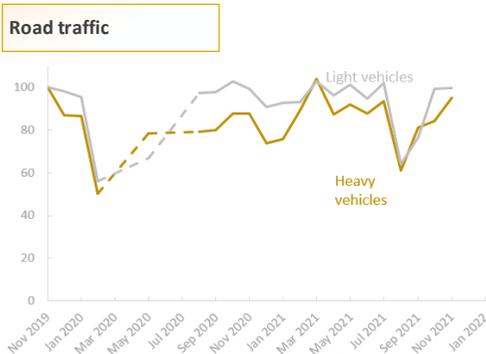
Number	Title
1	Regional transport dashboards
2	Let’s Get Wellington Moving June 2022 update
3	Waka Kotahi NZTA June 2022 update

Ngā kaiwaitohu

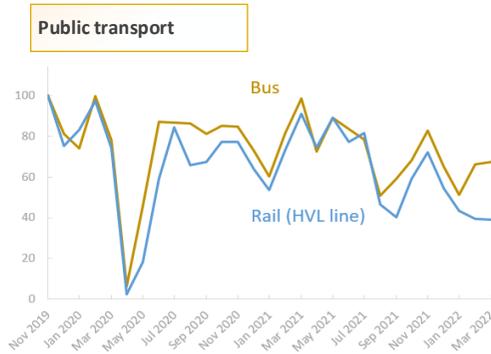
Signatories

Writer	Lucas Stevenson – Kaitohutohu/Advisor, Democratic Services
Approver	Councillor Adrienne Staples – Regional Transport Committee Chair

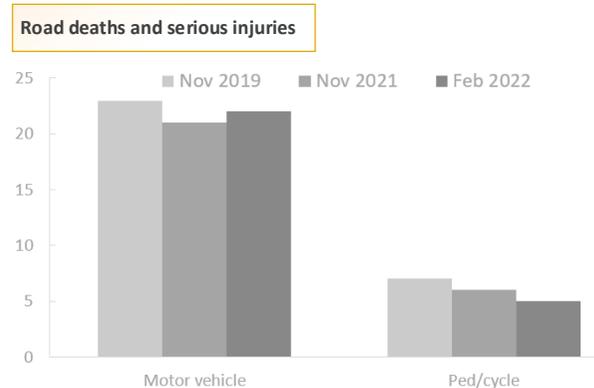
<p style="text-align: center;">He whakarāpopoto i ngā huritaonga Summary of considerations</p>
<p><i>Fit with Council's roles or with Committee's terms of reference</i></p> <p>It is appropriate for Council to be kept informed of the business conducted by its committees.</p>
<p><i>Contribution to Annual Plan / Long Term Plan / Other key strategies and policies</i></p> <p>The business conducted by the Committee directly contributes to the Regional Land Transport Plan 2021, as the Committee is responsible for monitoring its implementation.</p> <p>Let's Get Wellington Moving is also a key project in Council's 2021-31 Long Term Plan.</p>
<p><i>Internal consultation</i></p> <p>The Regional Transport department was consulted.</p>
<p><i>Risks and impacts - legal / health and safety etc.</i></p> <p>There are no known risks or impacts arising from this report.</p>



➔ 0% no change, light vehicles
 ↓ 5% down, heavy vehicles
 at SH2 Kelson SB, Nov 2021 vs Nov 2019



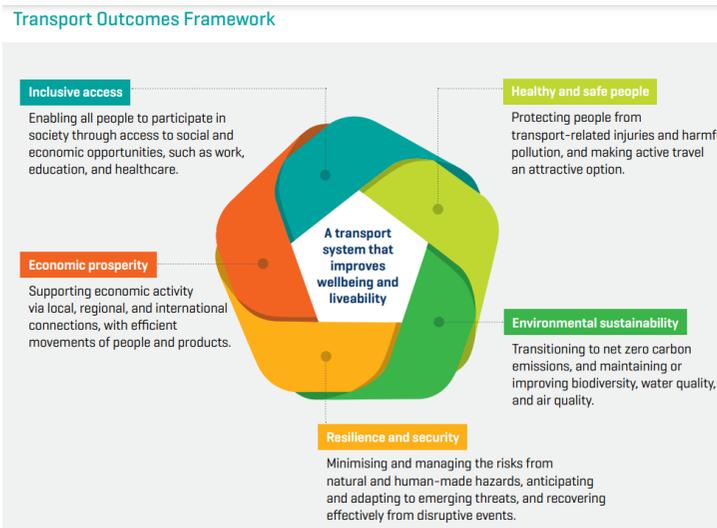
↓ 27% down, passenger boardings
 Nov 2021 vs Nov 2019



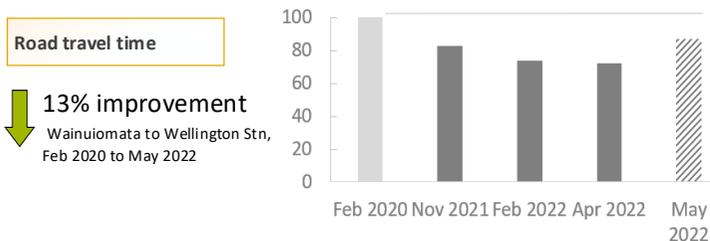
↓ 4% down, motor vehicle DSI
 ↓ 29% down, ped/cycle DSI
 12 months to Feb 2022 vs Nov 2019

		Wellington	
		Region	Lower Hutt
Supermarket	Walk	86%	84%
	Cycle	97%	100%
	PT	91%	94%
	Car	100%	100%
GP	Walk	85%	84%
	Cycle	96%	100%
	PT	91%	95%
	Car	100%	100%
Hospital	Walk	26%	25%
	Cycle	68%	68%
	PT	45%	44%
	Car	98%	100%
Primary school	Walk	93%	95%
	Cycle	98%	100%
	PT	94%	99%
	Car	100%	100%

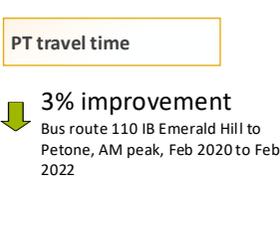
Good accessibility to key services and destinations by most modes. 95% of people live within 30 minutes walk of a primary school.



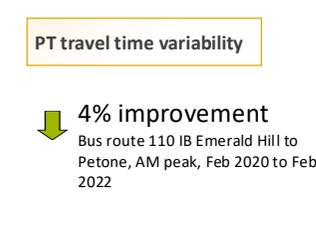
	Emissions relative to 2019	
	2020	2021
Hutt Valley	↓ 11% down	↓ 7% down
Wellington region	↓ 12% down	↓ 6% down



↓ 13% improvement
 Wainuiomata to Wellington Stn,
 Feb 2020 to May 2022

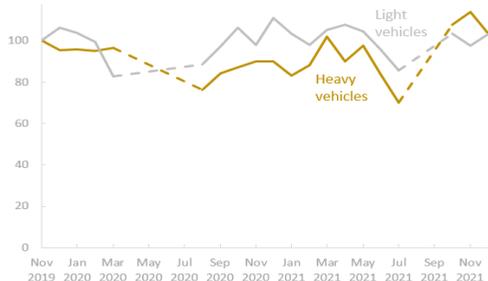


↓ 3% improvement
 Bus route 110 IB Emerald Hill to
 Petone, AM peak, Feb 2020 to Feb
 2022



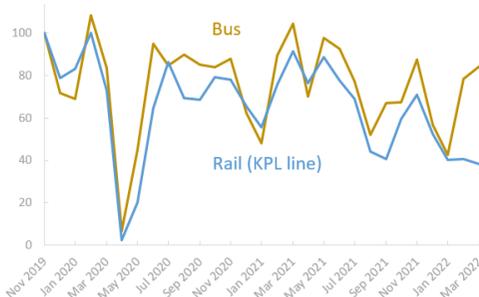
↓ 4% improvement
 Bus route 110 IB Emerald Hill to
 Petone, AM peak, Feb 2020 to Feb
 2022

Road traffic



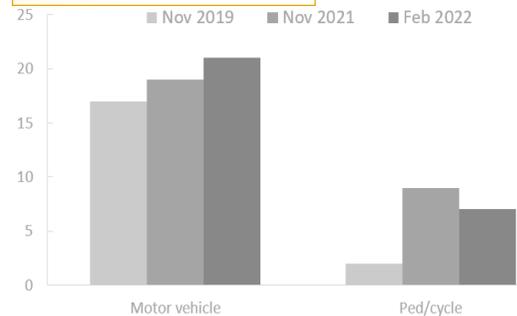
↓ 3% down, light vehicles
 ↑ 14% up, heavy vehicles
 at SH1K Poplar Ave mainline NB, Nov 2021 vs Nov 2019

Public transport



↓ 27% down, passenger boardings
 Nov 2021 vs Nov 2019

Road deaths and serious injuries



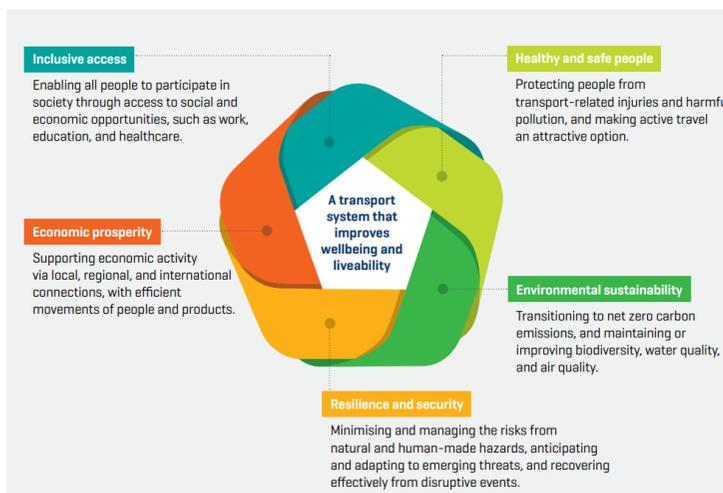
↑ 24% up, motor vehicle DSI
 ↑ 250% up, ped/cycle DSI
 12 months to Feb 2022 vs Nov 2019

Accessibility

		Wellington Region	Kāpiti
Supermarket	Walk	86%	82%
	Cycle	97%	96%
	PT	91%	86%
	Car	100%	100%
GP	Walk	85%	79%
	Cycle	96%	92%
	PT	91%	82%
	Car	100%	100%
Hospital	Walk	26%	19%
	Cycle	68%	55%
	PT	45%	48%
	Car	98%	100%
Primary school	Walk	93%	82%
	Cycle	98%	99%
	PT	94%	85%
	Car	100%	100%

Mixed accessibility to key services and destinations by most modes. Only 82% of people live within 30 minutes walk of a primary school.

Transport Outcomes Framework

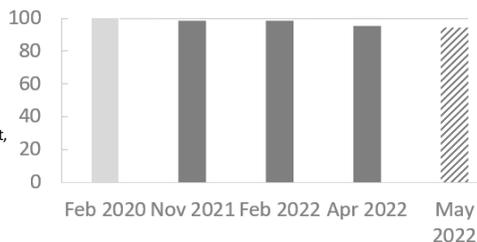


Emissions relative to 2019

Work in progress

Road travel time

↓ 6% improvement
 Waikanae to Wellington Airport,
 Feb 2020 to May 2022

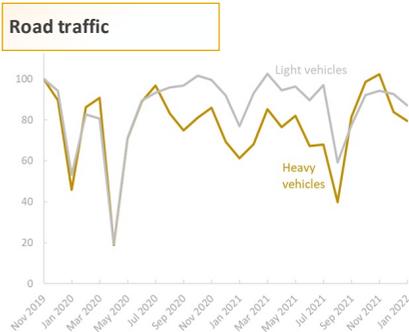


PT travel time

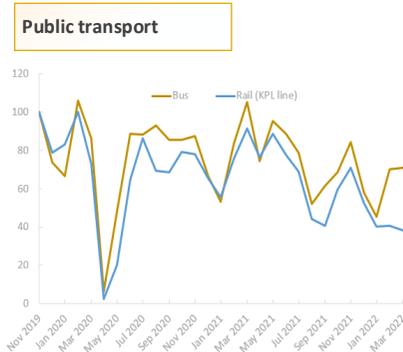
Work in progress

PT travel time variability

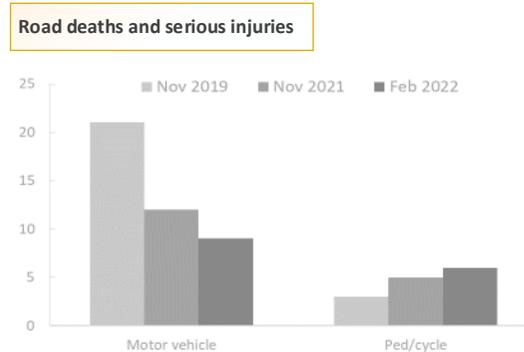
Work in progress



↓ 1% down: light vehicles
 ↓ 5% down: heavy vehicles
 at Mungavin, Nov 2021 compared with Nov 2019



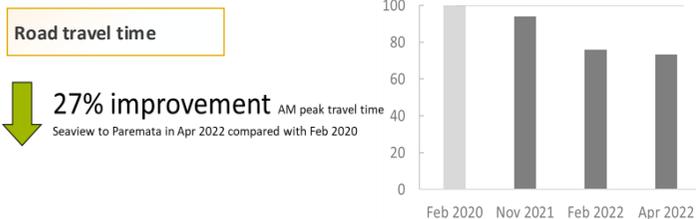
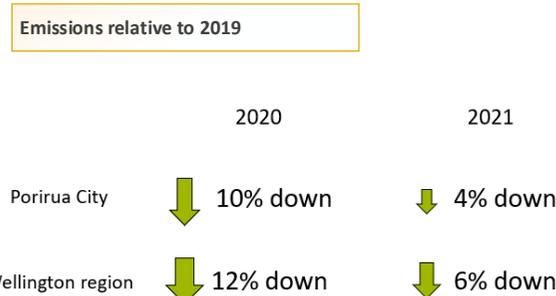
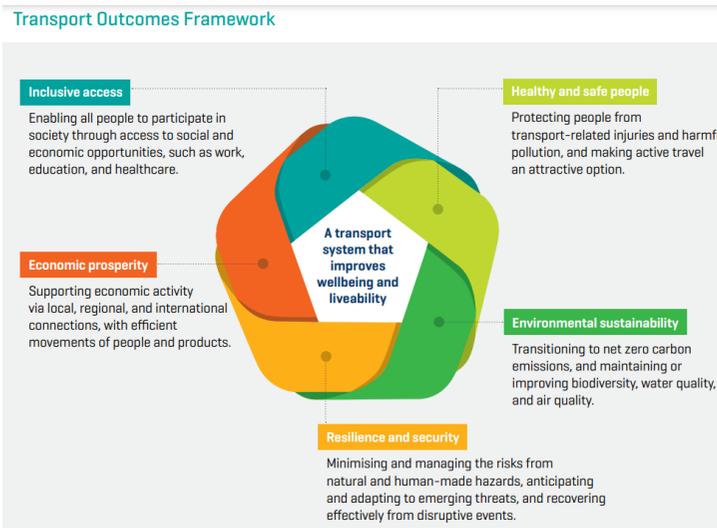
↓ 27% down: PT passenger boardings
 in Nov 2021 compared with Nov 2019



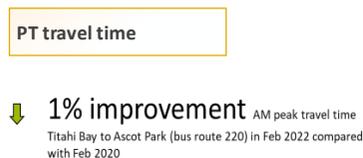
↓ 57% down, car DSI, 12 months to Feb 2022 compared with Nov 2019
 ↑ 100% up, pedestrian/ cyclist DSI, 12 months to Feb 2022 compared with Nov 2019

accessibility		Wellington Region		Porirua
Supermarket	Walk	86%	89%	
	Cycle	97%	96%	
	PT	91%	91%	
	Car	100%	100%	
GP	Walk	85%	85%	
	Cycle	96%	98%	
	PT	91%	93%	
	Car	100%	100%	
Hospital	Walk	26%	1%	
	Cycle	68%	58%	
	PT	45%	4%	
	Car	98%	100%	
Primary school	Walk	93%	97%	
	Cycle	98%	99%	
	PT	94%	97%	
	Car	100%	100%	

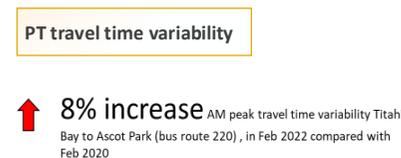
Good accessibility to key services and destinations for most modes
 Only 4% of people live within 30 min PT of the hospital



↓ 27% improvement AM peak travel time
 Seaview to Paremata in Apr 2022 compared with Feb 2020

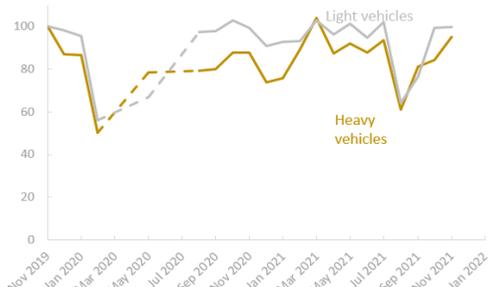


↓ 1% improvement AM peak travel time
 Titahi Bay to Ascot Park (bus route 220) in Feb 2022 compared with Feb 2020



↑ 8% increase AM peak travel time variability Titahi Bay to Ascot Park (bus route 220), in Feb 2022 compared with Feb 2020

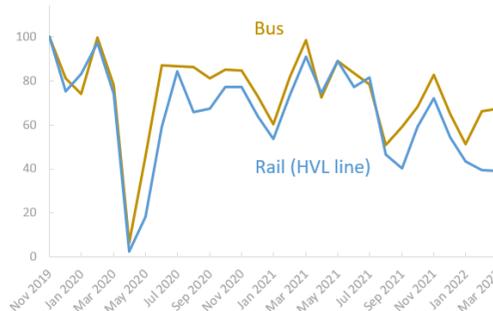
Road traffic



➔ 0% no change, light vehicles

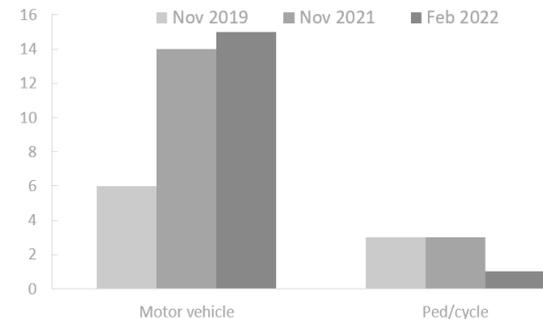
⬇️ 5% down, heavy vehicles
at SH2 Kelson SB, Nov 2021 vs Nov 2019

Public transport



⬇️ 23% down, passenger boardings
Nov 2021 vs Nov 2019

Road deaths and serious injuries



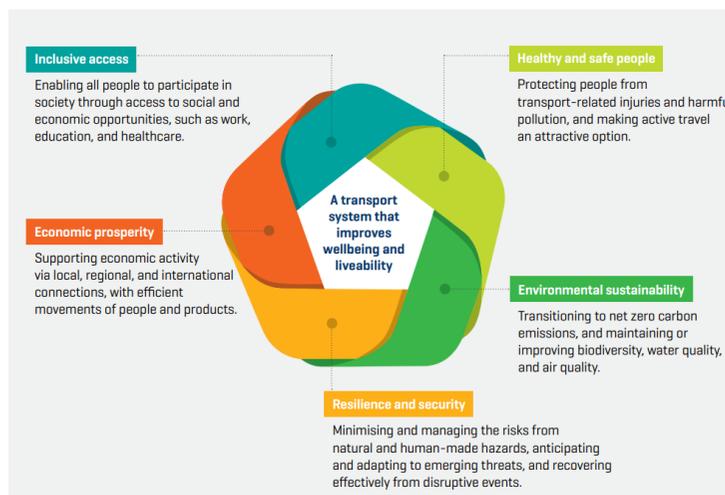
⬆️ 150% up, motor vehicle DSI
⬇️ 67% down, ped/cycle DSI
12 months to Feb 2022 vs Nov 2019

Accessibility

		Wellington	
		Region	Upper Hutt
Supermarket	Walk	86%	65%
	Cycle	97%	95%
	PT	91%	83%
	Car	100%	100%
GP	Walk	85%	62%
	Cycle	96%	93%
	PT	91%	86%
	Car	100%	100%
Hospital	Walk	26%	0%
	Cycle	68%	0%
	PT	45%	4%
	Car	98%	98%
Primary school	Walk	93%	87%
	Cycle	98%	98%
	PT	94%	92%
	Car	100%	100%

Mixed accessibility to key services and destinations. Only 62% of people live within 30 minutes walk of a GP.

Transport Outcomes Framework

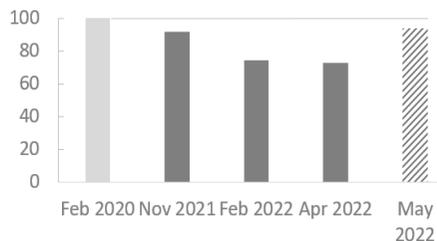


Emissions relative to 2019



Road travel time

⬇️ 4% improvement
Upper Hutt to Wellington,
Feb 2020 to May 2022

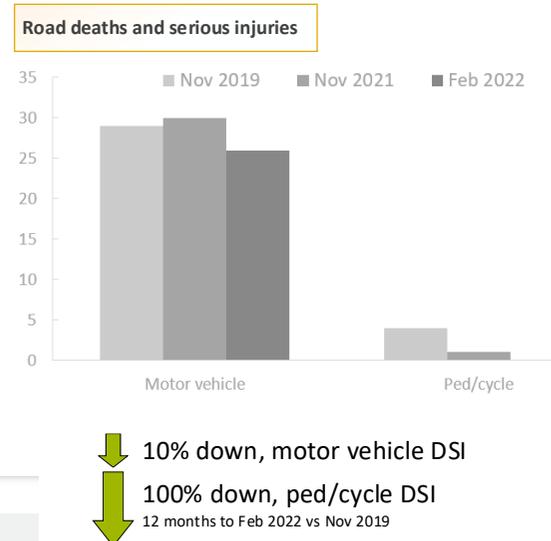
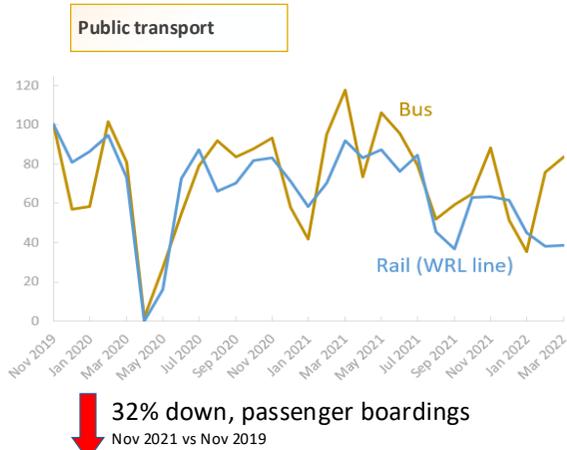
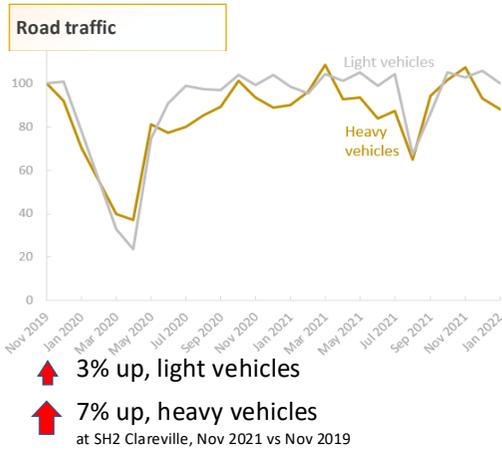


PT travel time

⬇️ 3% improvement
Bus route 110 IB Emerald Hill to
Petone, AM peak, Feb 2020 to Feb
2022

PT travel time variability

⬇️ 4% improvement
Bus route 110 IB Emerald Hill to
Petone, AM peak, Feb 2020 to Feb
2022

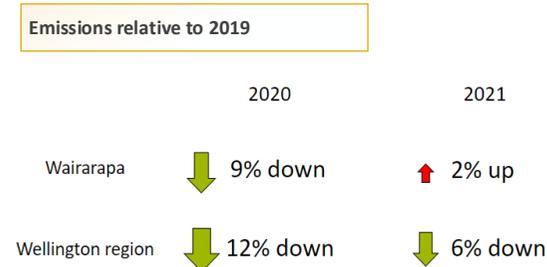
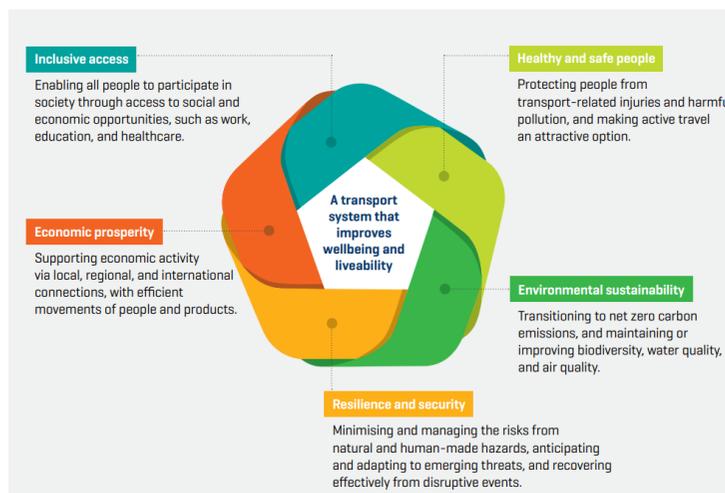


Accessibility

		Wellington	
		Region	Wairarapa
Supermarket	Walk	86%	63%
	Cycle	97%	81%
	PT	91%	65%
	Car	100%	96%
GP	Walk	85%	64%
	Cycle	96%	81%
	PT	91%	66%
	Car	100%	96%
Hospital	Walk	26%	34%
	Cycle	68%	49%
	PT	45%	42%
	Car	98%	81%
Primary school	Walk	93%	72%
	Cycle	98%	88%
	PT	94%	72%
	Car	100%	99%

Low accessibility to key services and destinations by most modes. Only 63% of people live within 30 minutes walk of a supermarket.

Transport Outcomes Framework



Road travel time

Work in progress

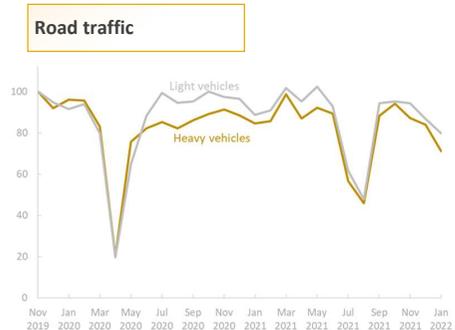
PT travel time

Work in progress

PT travel time variability

Work in progress

Wellington City



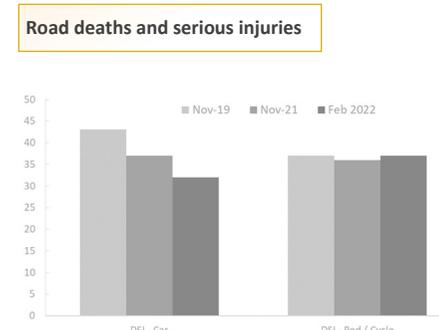
↓ 5% down: light vehicles
 ↓ 6% down: heavy vehicles
 at SH1 Ngauranga SB in Nov 2021 compared with Nov 2019



↓ 19% down: PT passenger boardings
 in Nov 2021 compared with Nov 2019



↑ 37% up: cycle count at Oriental Bay,
 Nov 2021 compared with Nov 2019



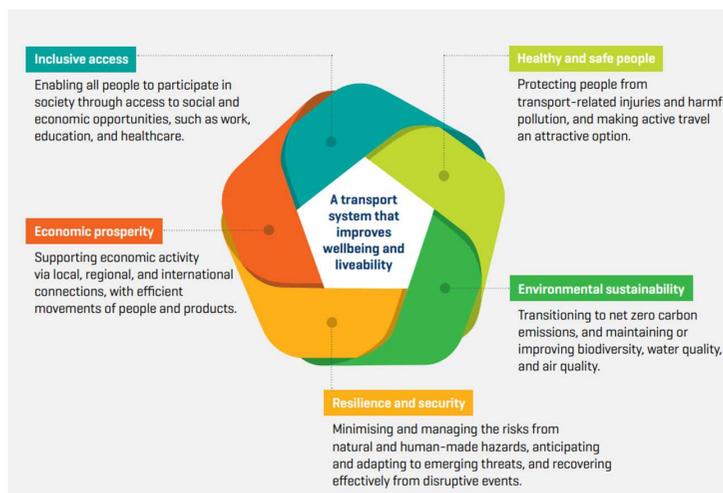
↓ 26% down, car DSI, 12 months to Feb 2022 compared with Nov 2019
 → 0% no change, pedestrian/cyclist DSI, 12 months to Feb 2022 compared with Nov 2019

accessibility

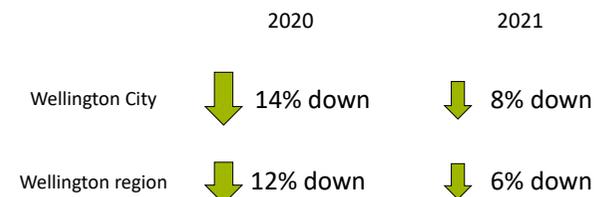
	Region	Wellington City
Supermarket		
Walking	86%	96%
Cycle	97%	100%
PT	91%	97%
Car	100%	100%
GP		
Walking	85%	97%
Cycle	96%	100%
PT	91%	98%
Car	100%	100%
Hospital		
Walking	26%	40%
Cycle	68%	94%
PT	45%	65%
Car	98%	100%
Primary School		
Walking	93%	99%
Cycle	98%	100%
PT	94%	99%
Car	100%	100%

Good accessibility to key services and destinations for all modes
 Only 65% of people live within 30 min PT of the Hospital

Transport Outcomes Framework

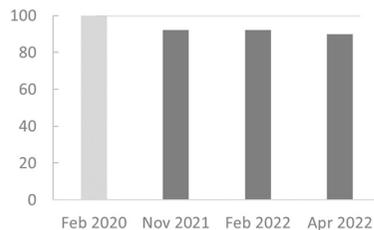


Emissions relative to 2019



Road travel time

↓ 10% down AM peak travel time Ngauranga to airport in Apr 2022 compared with Feb 2020



PT travel time

↓ 4% down AM peak travel time Johnsonville to Island Bay (bus route 1) in Feb 2022 compared with Feb 2020

PT travel time variability

↓ 23% down AM peak travel time variability Johnsonville to Island Bay (bus route 1), in Feb 2022 compared with Feb 2020



Attachment 2 to Report 22.274

UPDATE FOR REGIONAL TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

14 May 2022



Agenda

Introductions

- Sarah Gardner – new LGWM programme director
- David Dunlop – previous acting LGWM programme director

Today's update

- 3-year programme
- City Streets
- Transformational programme

3-YEAR PROGRAMME UPDATE



Central City Walking Improvements

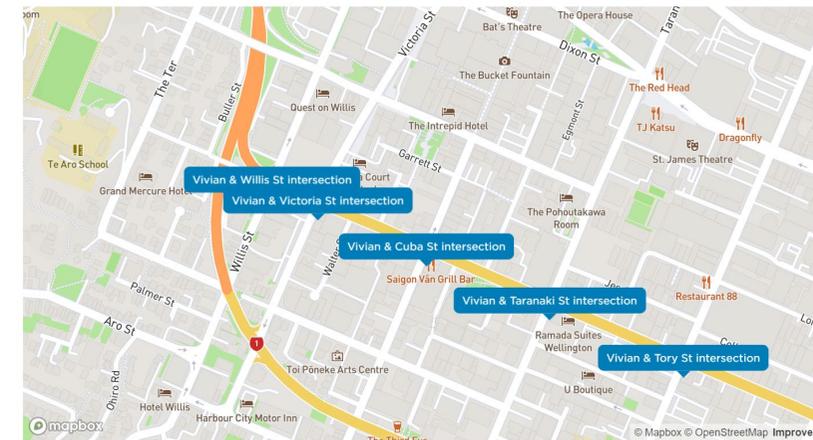
Intersections upgraded

- Stout/Whitmore
- Featherston/Whitmore
- Vivian/Willis

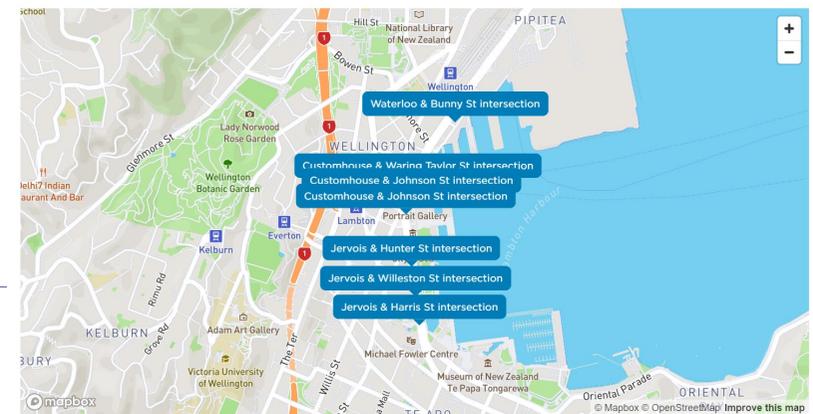
Next steps: intersection upgrades on Vivian St and waterfront quays

- Construction started on Vivian/Victoria
- Expected completion of both corridors: December 2022

Vivian Street between Willis Street and Cambridge Terrace



Waterfront route (Waterloo, Customhouse and Jervois Quays) between Bunny Street and the City to Sea Bridge



Cobham Crossing and Safer Speeds Update

Safer speeds on State Highway 1 east of Mt Victoria

- Implemented in April

Safe crossing of SH1 Cobham Drive

- Wellington Airport judicial review action discontinued
- Construction underway, anticipated complete in late October
- Post-construction monitoring plan to assess the crossing's performance



Golden Mile

Transforming the Golden Mile to move more people with fewer vehicles, creating space for thriving and attractive streets in the heart of Wellington.

Progress

- Streetscape co-design and mana whenua integration underway
- Engagement with businesses and building owners continues
- In July, we're seeking community comment on streetscape plans, including ideas for the new shared spaces and specific details on how spaces and new layouts could function
- Started construction planning
- Construction scheduled: early 2023 to 2026



Thorndon Quay/ Hutt Road

Transforming Thorndon Quay and Hutt Road to provide safe and reliable travel choices and create a more attractive street environment

Progress

- Contract for design of Thorndon Quay Hutt Road signed
- Feedback received on 30% design of Aotea Quay roundabout
- Currently engaging with wider stakeholders – e.g. KiwiRail
- KidZone trials approved to co-design trails to reduce conflict between pedestrians and cyclists at childcare centres
- Public engagement for detailed design later this year
- Construction start scheduled in 2023



CITY STREETS PROGRAMME UPDATE



City Streets

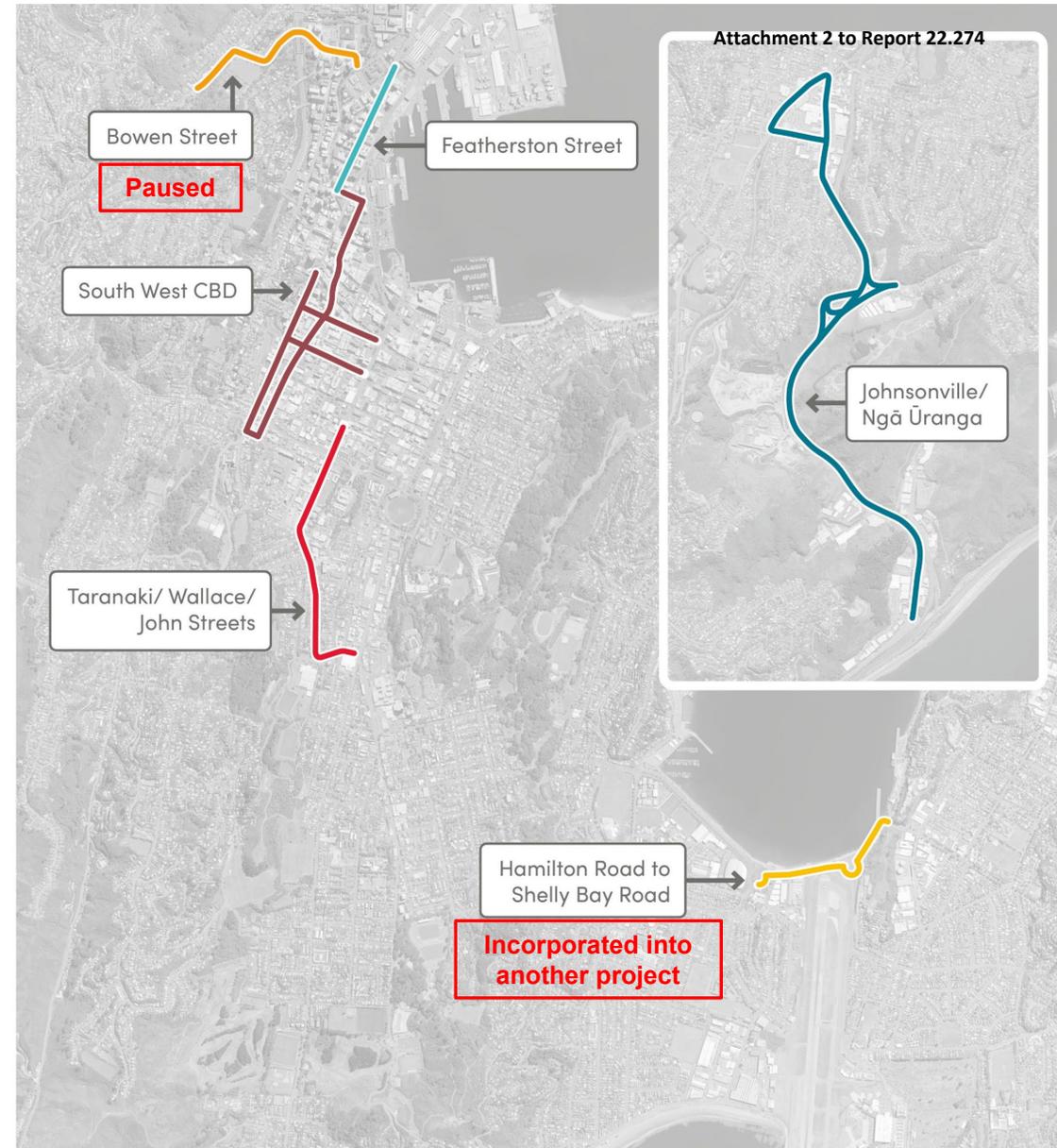
Bus priority, walking and cycling improvements on key corridors between the suburbs and central city

Targeted improvements project

- Business case approved by WCC, Waka Kotahi
- Completing optioneering and scoping 83 improvements across the city for design
- Construction start scheduled in early 2023

Tranche 1 projects

- Strategic cases for five projects near complete
- Optioneering underway on four projects
- Hamilton Road to Shelly Bay Road to be included in CBD to Miramar project.
- Bowen Street project paused until October



TRANSFORMATIONAL PROGRAMME UPDATE



Transformational programme – regional outcomes

Larger programme elements that will help shape future growth, enable new housing, transform our city, improve regional connections and move more people with fewer vehicles.

Includes:

- Mass rapid transit and urban development
- Basin Reserve improvements
- An extra Mt Victoria Tunnel
- Travel behaviour change

MRT & public transport integration at railway station

High-quality, high-frequency public transport experience

Better access to regional hospital and airport

More reliable journey times through Basin and Mt Victoria

Intensified urban development

Lower carbon, more affordable housing, less environmental impact

Mode shift for local trips (especially south and east)

Frees up road capacity for freight and longer-distance trips

Smarter transport network

Improves performance and reliability of regional transport system

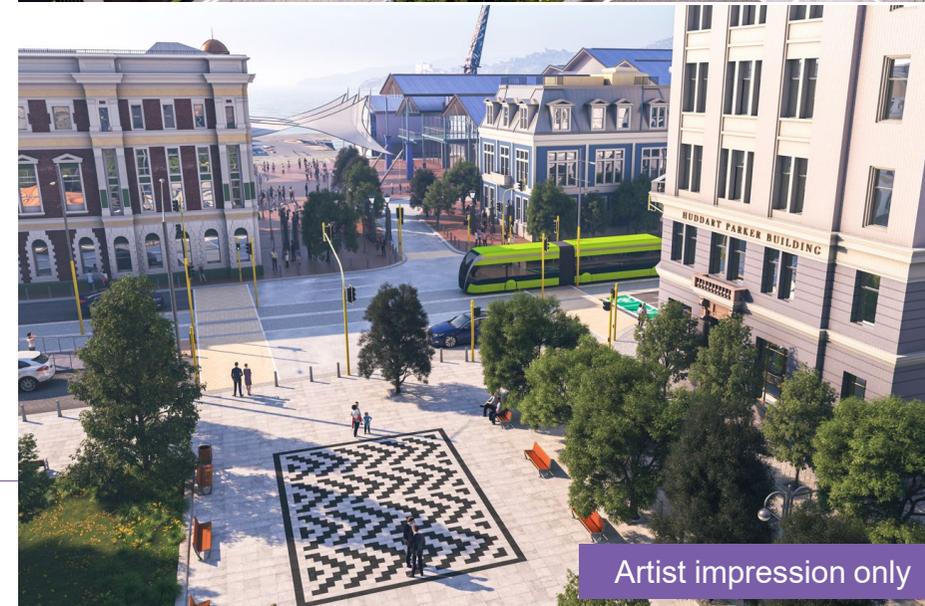
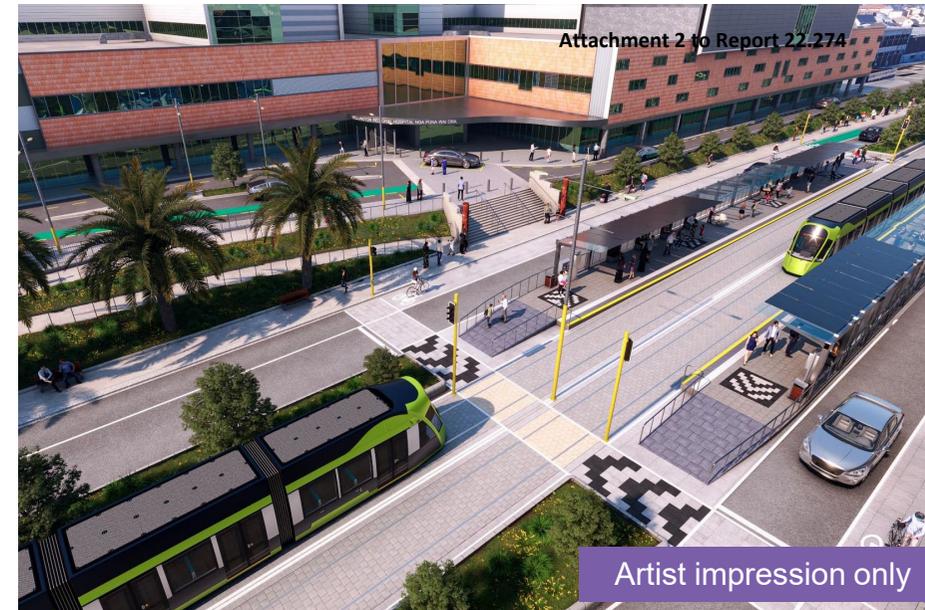
Continuity of construction workforce, economic impacts

After other big projects in the region

Transformational programme

Next steps

- Preferred programme option:
 - Report complete this month for release followed by partner decision
 - Complete the Indicative Business Case and start detailed investigation later this year
- Travel behaviour change – seeking partner approval for:
 - Single stage business case
 - Start detailed feasibility study into pricing
- Developing joint proposal including mana whenua partners for urban development





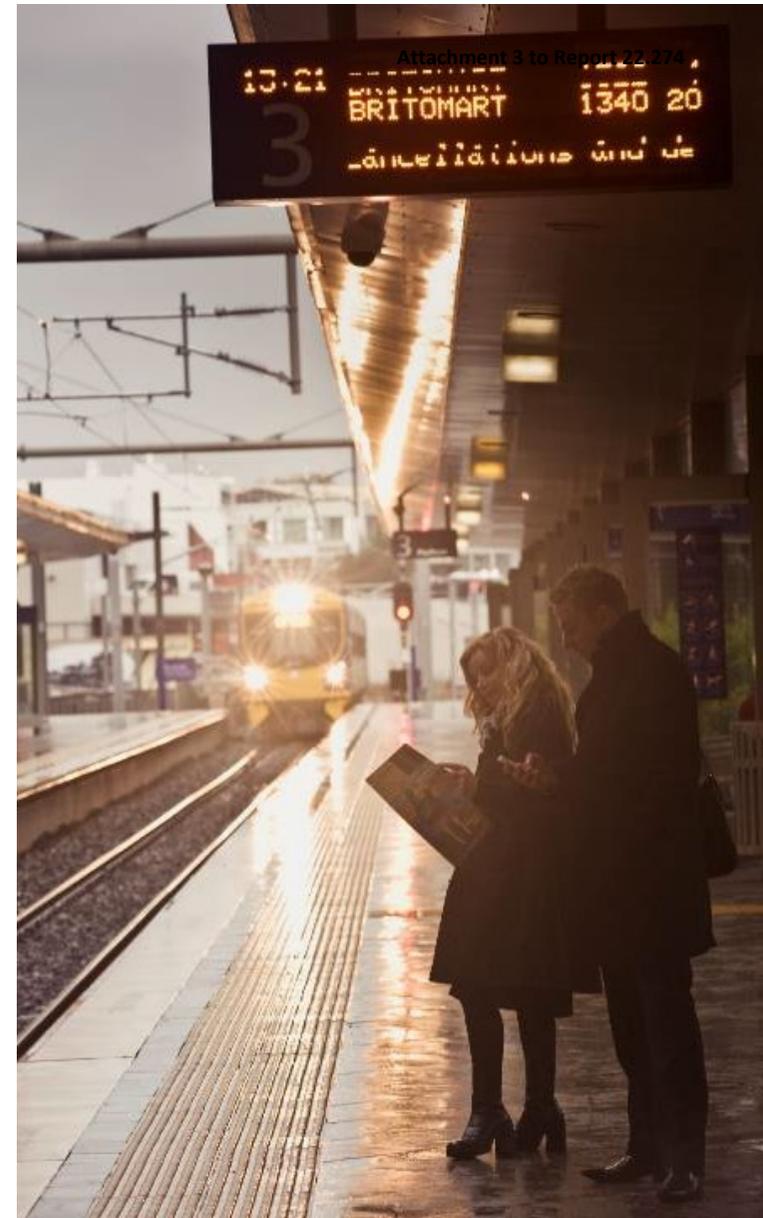
Regional Transport Committee

Greater Wellington
14 June 2022



Emissions Reduction Plan

- The transport targets in the emissions reduction plan set us on a path to net-zero transport.
- The plan calls for a 41 percent reduction in emissions from the transport sector by 2035 (from 2019 levels).
- Three focus areas guide how the sector will reduce transport emissions:
 - Reducing reliance on cars and supporting people to walk, cycle, and use public transport.
 - Rapidly adopting low-emissions vehicles,
 - Beginning work now to decarbonise heavy transport and freight.
- We're waiting for advice from the Minister on how to reflect the Emissions Reduction Plan in our new investment decisions for the remainder of the 2021-24 NLTP.



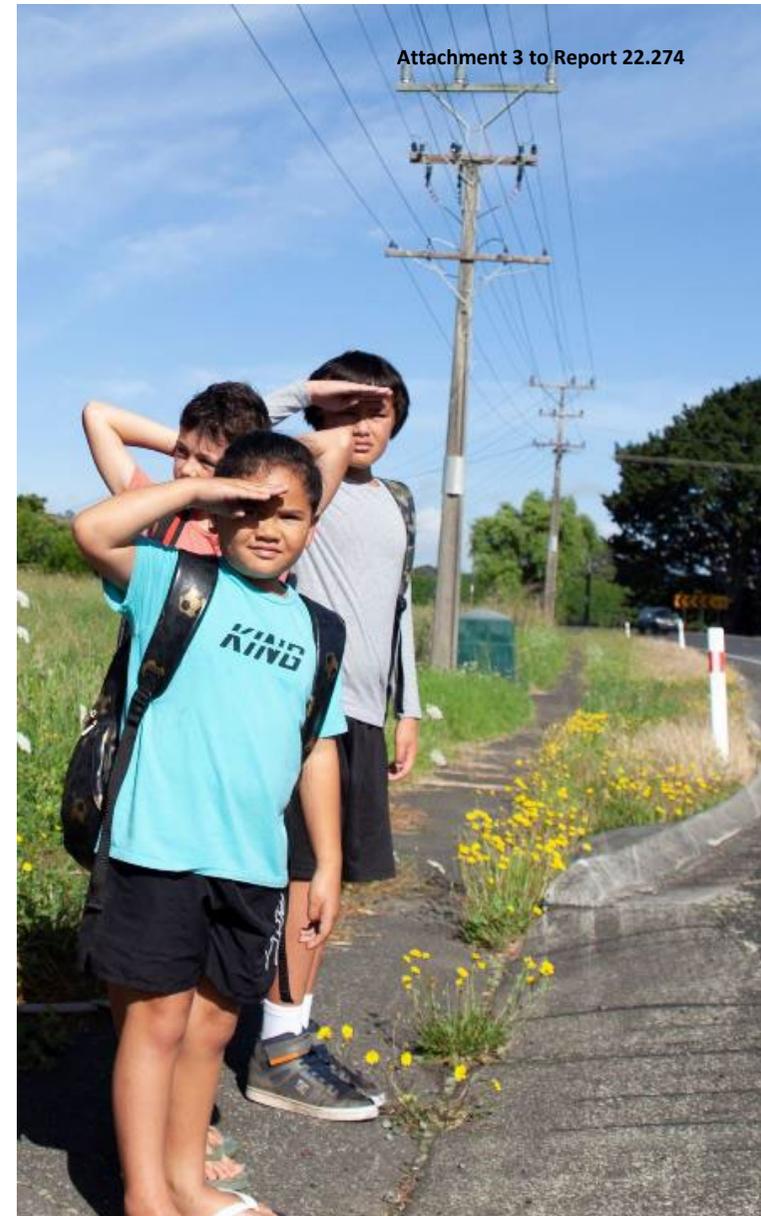
Business Case Refresh

- We want to simplify the Business Case process – where we can – helping reduce the time and cost of developing business cases.
- The consultation document outlining the proposed changes with the process, and the online feedback survey, are now available on our website.
- The refresh aims to:
 - make the approach easier to understand
 - make it easier to navigate
 - build sector capability.
- We encourage you – and your teams - to take the time to provide feedback and if there are any areas that still need our attention.
- Consultation closes 5pm Thursday 23 June.



Land Transport Rule: Setting of Speed Limits 2022

- Tackling Unsafe Speeds proposals were agreed by Cabinet on 19 April. The new Land Transport Rule came into force on 19 May.
- The rule:
 - Removes the requirement to set speed limits through bylaws.
 - Transitions to lower speed limits around all kura | schools by 2027.
 - Considers a more effective approach to using road safety camera.
- The new framework provides:
 - a faster and easier process
 - greater regional consistency, and
 - aligns the speed conversation with infrastructure and enforcement.



He tohu huarahi Māori

Māori bilingual traffic signs programme update

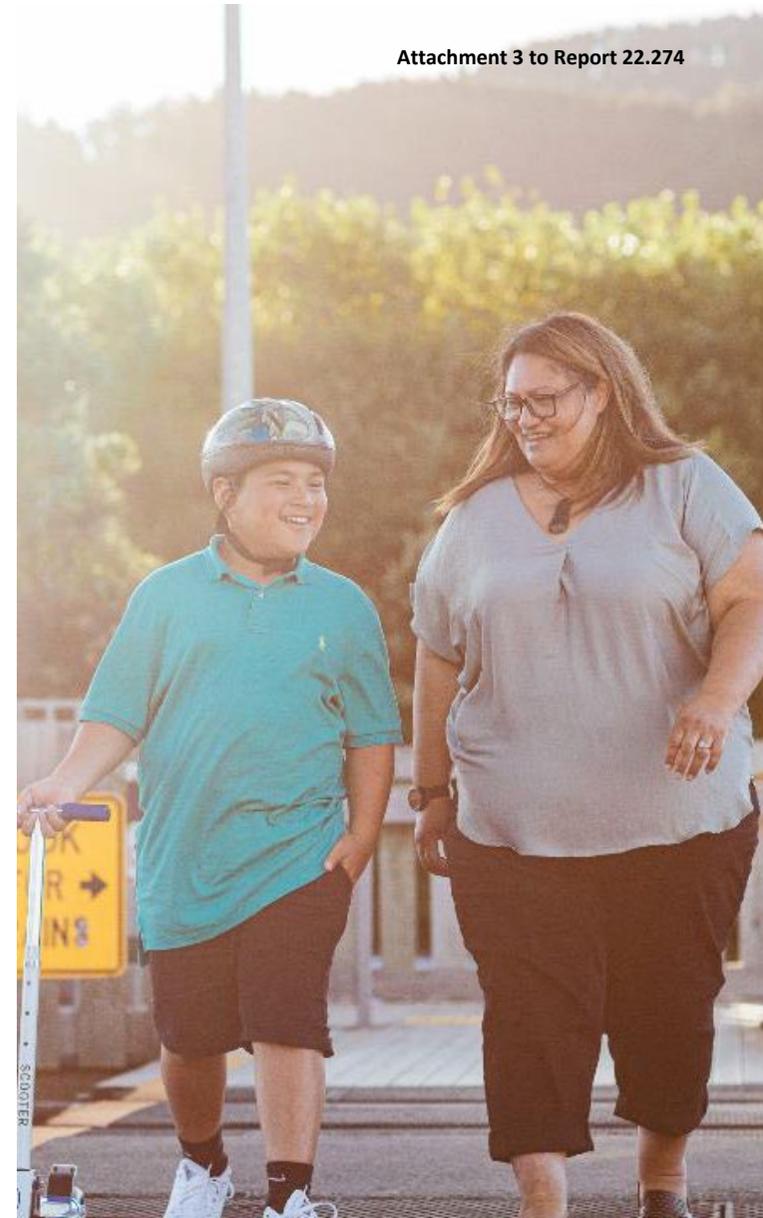
- Kura School signs are now required when:
 - existing signs need to be replaced, or
 - new projects are initiated.
- We are partnering with Te Mātāwai and local government to enable the use of bilingual traffic signs.
- Waka Kotahi, alongside Te Mātāwai, will be releasing a selection of other traffic signs for public consultation later this year.
- There are some te reo Māori only signs that are being used now, for example ‘Marae’ signs.



He Tirohanga Whakamua

30-Year Plan: Baseline Network Version

- This is a digital tool that provides an overview of the major work planned:
 - on inter-regional strategic networks
 - in New Zealand's main urban areas, and
 - for the future focus areas for the state highway network.
- It will help with planning work on local transport systems.
- It represents the first step in developing our 30-Year Plan which will:
 - set out what Waka Kotahi understands the land transport will need to look like in 30 years, and
 - steer what we and our partners should do to achieve this to support government's long-term outcomes.



Greater Wellington Regional Update

April/May 2022

Greater Wellington Regional Update

Activity	2021 – 24 NLTP 2021/22 Allocation	Key date(s)	Progress	
State highway maintenance, operations and renewals	<i>36 Million Yr1 126 Million 3Yrs</i>	Ongoing	Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good progress being made on 2021/22 renewals, despite Covid impacts and recent weather event • Costs for Yr2 & 3 will be confirmed once the Wellington Transport Alliance is fully established
Low Cost / Low Risk	<i>8.6 Million</i>	On-going	Amber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In progress. One project deferred to next FY to align with TTM with nearby project on saving costs
Emergency Works	<i>1.3 Million</i>	On-going	Amber	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In progress



Wellington Transport Alliance update

A new Alliance is being set up to deliver maintenance and operations activities across Greater Wellington's highway corridors, commencing **1 July 2022** (for 11 years).

- Currently in the Interim Alliance phase:
 - establishing the systems and processes needed for the Alliance to operate
 - bringing the right people onboard.
- Fulton Hogan will deliver majority of works, but 30% will go to smaller/specialist suppliers to help sustain healthy market.
- Benefits of Alliance: collaboration, pooling knowledge/resources, more efficient/cost-effective/flexible, strengthened relationships and more opportunities to innovate.
- Alliance presents the opportunity to work with key stakeholders to deliver road users with 'transport as a service'.



NZ Upgrade Programme – RiverLink project

Grade-separated Melling interchange and new river bridge, with improved links to cycling/walking modes, including relocated Melling station.

- The Environment Court hearing on RiverLink’s resource consents took place in late April.
- The Court heard from the project partners, regulatory authorities and some submitters – mainly representatives of walking and cycling groups who want to see further improvements for their modes of transport included in the RiverLink project.
- The decision is expected in August 2022.
- We remain on track to close the RFP process – to select a contractor (physical works) and consultant (technical design) – by the end of the year.
- Geotechnical investigations are taking place throughout the project area to understand ground conditions before construction.
- A new engagement pod has been set up in Andrews Ave, Lower Hutt, for people to learn more about RiverLink.



Geotechnical investigations – above and left.



Engagement pod in Andrews Ave.

RiverLink / Melling transport improvements



Latest artist's impression of the proposed transport improvements – new Melling interchange and cyclist/pedestrian bridge.

Ō2NL safety improvements and speed

Safety improvements and speed reviews on existing highways are progressing in parallel with the Ō2NL new highway

- **SH57:** SH57 / Queen Street roundabout, wide centrelines and stretches of side barrier, plus speed review
 - SH57/Queen St roundabout is open to traffic, work is still ongoing and traffic restrictions are in place.
 - Widening shoulders began in January, while the SH57 northbound detour has now been removed, temporary traffic management will be in place as we complete the installation of side barriers.
 - Speed consultation held in late 2021, submissions are being considered.
- **SH1 Ōtaki to Levin:** wide centrelines and shoulders, stretches of median barrier, plus speed review
 - Early safety improvements completed at Kuku, further work to be completed in the next construction season.
 - Construction of remainder work expected to start late 2022.
 - Speed Consultation opened 18 May and will close 15 June 2022. Speed limit of 80km/h currently in place between Manakau and Ohau.
- **SH1 Levin to Foxton:** roundabout at Waitarere Beach Road / SH1, stretches of wide centrelines and side/median barriers, plus speed review
 - Early engagement since late 2020.
 - Community engagement on proposed safety improvements and speed set to begin 7 June and close 7 July 2022.



Improving **safety and resilience** of the Ōtaki to north of Levin transport corridor in the medium term, while progressing a new four-lane highway to **support growth** in Levin and **increase transport choice** for the growing population by the end of the decade.

Ō2NL new highway

NZ Upgrade Programme-funded 24km four-lane new highway to improve safety and resilience in the Ōtaki to north of Levin transport corridor

- Community engagement ran from 28 April to 26 May, with a series of in-person and online drop-in sessions.
- We shared the preliminary concept designs for the new highway and connections, as well as effects identified and approaches to address negative effects.
- More than 300 people attended these events, and we received 85 completed feedback forms, and numerous phone calls and emails.
- The public were asked to provide feedback on two different options for the Queen Street East connection – which is being processed.
- Following the Tara-Ika growth area Notice of Requirement lodged in February, RMA applications for remainder of highway to follow later in the year
- Work is continuing on finalising / approving Detailed Business Case.
- Revocation workshops are ongoing



Overview new highway and connections map shared during the community engagement in May.

Greater Wellington Large Capital Project Updates - PP20

Activity	2018 – 21 NLTP	Key date(s)	Progress	Commentary
Peka Peka to Ōtaki (PP20)	\$410m	Underway	Amber 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the bottom two layers of asphalt have been laid and we've commenced laying the top surface. This will now be put on hold for the winter period until we re-commence surfacing works in spring when warmer conditions won't affect the quality and durability of the product. • In addition to the completion of wetlands and culverts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 107 streetlights have been installed ○ 11 structures (nine bridges and two underpasses) have been built ○ a 10km shared path for cyclists and pedestrians has been created. • Wire rope barriers continue to be installed and two 6m-high gateway sculptures are being built at each end of Ōtaki in a community-led initiative. • With a number of our people having had to isolate with Covid and the delivery of materials held up for the same reason, works are being affected. We're currently working through what this will mean for our target date of opening the expressway in late 2022, as it may be pushed out.

Greater Wellington Large Capital Project Updates - PP20



Asphalting at the southern end of the Expressway.



One of the new wetlands by the Expressway.



Expressway streetlights.

Te Aranui o Te Rangihaeata - Transmission Gully

Attachment 3 to Report 22.274



[New Zealand Government](#)

Transmission Gully: Paekākāriki Interchange

Attachment 3 to Report 22/274





Attachment 3 to Report 22.274

Transmission Gully: Waitangirua interchange

Greater Wellington Large Capital Project Updates - TG

Activity	2018 – 21 NLTP	Key date(s)	Progress	Commentary
Transmission Gully	c.\$1.25b	Road opening: completed Project completion tbc	Amber 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate an earlier than otherwise possible road opening, Waka Kotahi agreed to defer 19 outstanding quality assurance tests that were originally required under the contract to be completed prior to the road opening, leaving a total of 81 tests required. • Waka Kotahi also agreed to reduce the requirements for a further 30 assurance tests. These deferred and reduced assurance tests continue to be worked through. • The three remaining consent tasks for road opening are being worked through with Greater Wellington Regional Council and other territorial authorities. • Commercial negotiations continue on compensation for delays as a result of the Covid-19 lockdown and Alert Level restrictions. • It was agreed that after road opening Waka Kotahi will start paying Wellington Gateway Partnership (WGP) for construction, operation and maintenance of the road. WGP have financed the project and have contracts with CPB HEB to build the road and with Ventia to operate and maintain the road.



Greater Wellington Project Updates – TG

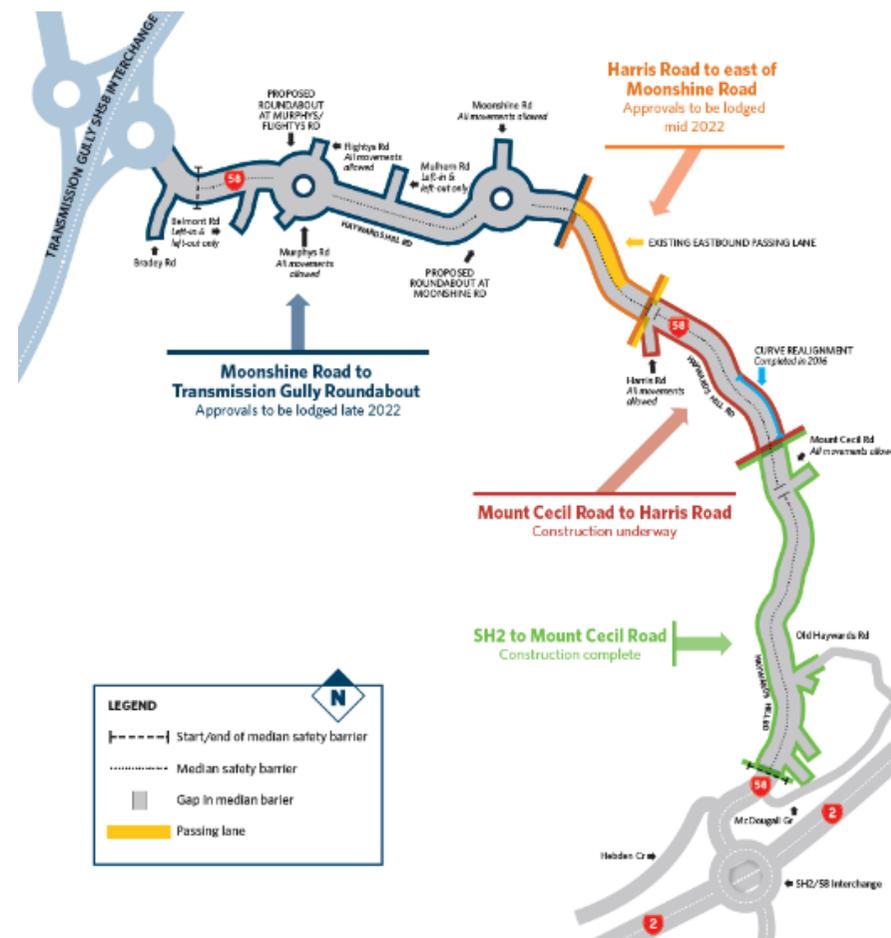
Attachment 3 to Report 22.274

Activity	2018 – 21 NLTP	Key date(s)	Progress	Commentary
Wellington Network Operational Readiness for Transmission Gully	\$20.4m	TBC	Green 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are still no significant issues on the transport network as a result of Transmission Gully opening. • Installation of Intelligent Transport Systems stages 1 and 2, between Porirua and Johnsonville, is now completed. For Stage 3 and 4 procurement process underway. These will improve safety and efficiency, and include new variable message signs, CCTV and an extension of the southbound Ngauranga Gorge variable speed system.
TG Revocation	\$0.6m	Jun 2021 Porirua future function agreed	Green 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waka Kotahi continues discussions on proposals to retain SH59 Linden to Mackays as a state highway, and revoke the state highway status of SH58 Paremata to Pāuatahanui. • The work includes consultation with Porirua City Council, Kāpiti Coast District Council, Greater Wellington Regional Council, Wellington City Council, iwi, communities and stakeholders. • TG BOI requires that consultation on the future of these roads must begin no earlier than six months after TG opening. This will include speed reviews of SH59 and SH58. Feedback will be sought from the wider community. • Future function of these roads has been agreed through Porirua NOF.

NZ Upgrade Programme – SH58 Safety Improvements

Stage '2B' Harris Road to Transmission Gully moving to property and consenting

Project / deliverables	Progress	Key dates
Stage 1 (NLTF \$55m)		
Construction	Stage now complete (except culvert works)	Road completed December 2021
Stage 2a (NZUP \$16m)		
Construction	Surfacing underway Culvert and retaining wall construction begins shortly	Completion mid-2022
Stage 2b (NZUP \$89m)		
Consenting	Advancing works from Harris Road to Moonshine in an early package. Consenting and property for Moonshine to TG interchange (including two roundabouts)	Community engagement ongoing – flyer coming out soon.



SH58 Safety

Roundabout designs – schematic



Greater Wellington Large Capital Project Updates Attachment 3 to Report 22.274

Activity	2021-24 NLTP	Key date(s)	Progress	Commentary
Let's Get Wellington Moving (LGWM)	\$407.8m	Underway	Amber 	<p>Mass Rapid Transit, Strategic Highway Improvements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current focus is on confirming the preferred Programme option, and its approval by Partners by the end of June 2022. Completion of the IBC remains on schedule for late 2022. Planning for the subsequent Detailed Business Case (DBC) continues to develop the scope, schedule, resourcing and budget required. LGWM held a tour of MRT options organised for Councillors, MOT, Treasury and Te Waihanga in May. <p>City Streets package</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of City Streets Targeted Improvements Single Stage Business Case was approved by Wellington City Council in May – this will be considered by Greater Wellington Regional Council and Waka Kotahi Delegations Committee in May and June. <p>Travel Demand Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The next phase of Congestion Pricing is being scoped to confirm the scope and cost required to complete a detailed congestion pricing assessment for Wellington, with learnings from the Auckland work to be included. A travel behaviour change Single Stage Business Case will soon be considered by LGWM Partners.

Greater Wellington Large Capital Project Updates

Activity	2021-24 NLTP	Key date(s)	Progress	Commentary
Let's Get Wellington Moving (LGWM)	\$407.8m	Underway	Amber 	<p>Thorndon Quay - Hutt Road</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single Stage Business Case was approved by WCC and GWRC, and was submitted to the Waka Kotahi Board in May • Initial design work is underway on Aotea Quay and Thorndon Quay Hutt Road <p>Golden Mile</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interactive workshops were held with Courtenay Place and Golden Mile business owners in April and May respectively • Their ideas, comments and suggestions will be used by the design team to inform a more detailed illustrative design and the upcoming engagement campaign in July <p>Cobham Drive Crossing & SH1 Safer Speeds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wellington Airport dropped its application for interim relief (injunction) and expressed they were keen to build a new relationship with LGWM • Construction on the Tacy Street alleyway and the Cobham crossing has commenced • The speed limit proposal along SH1 went live in April <p>Central City Pedestrian Improvements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction continues on the first of the five intersections to be improved for pedestrians along the Vivian St corridor with work well underway at Vivian/Willis. Work on this intersection is expected to be complete next week and will be followed by work starting on Vivian/Victoria. Similar work will follow on the Waterfront corridor once work in Vivian St is completed



Greater Wellington Project Updates – Active Modes

Activity	2018 – 21 NLTP	Key date(s)	Progress	Commentary
Te Ara Tupua - Petone to Melling	\$63m	Completion early-mid 2023	Green 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work moving soon to Petone Station – shared path passing through Petone Park and Ride. Compensation park to open in advance of changes to existing. • Recent work includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing work at both underpasses • Stormwater work is nearing completion • Light pole and fence foundations • Asphaltting soon along rail corridor
Te Ara Tupua – Ngauranga to Petone			Amber 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing to sign Project Alliance Agreement in mid-year, enabling construction to begin late 2022. • Design, construction planning and pricing completed under Interim Project Alliance Agreement. Project faces challenges including COVID-19 and global supply chain cost increases, complex coastal environment and rail corridor considerations. • Integration of Tupua Horo Nuku Eastern Bays Shared Path into Alliance progressing well with construction expected to begin August 2022.

Greater Wellington Project Updates – corridor improvements

Activity	2018 – 21 NLTP	Key date(s)	Progress	Commentary
Mackays to Peka Peka revocation (M2PP Revocation)	\$17.5m	Underway	 Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13km of corridor improvements including road resurfacing and remarking, construction of footpath and cycle lanes, kerb realignment, pedestrian crossings, new traffic signals and stormwater system works etc. Works at the northernmost 4km (north of Waikanae) have been completed. Works in Waikanae town centre begin next week with extensive reconfigurations to both Te Moana and Ngaio Streets intersections. Traffic management to be coordinated alongside Waikanae Bridge clip-on project to minimise effects on road users. Final defect inspections for southernmost zones completed with minor snags to be worked through this month. Ihakara St intersection to be commissioned in the next fortnight. Kerb and channel, asphalt, line marking, and planting in Paraparaumu 90% complete. Fully operational by end of June 2022. Engagement on safer speed limits for the corridor took place in April/May 2021. Installation of permanent ISZ for speed monitoring to be installed in June 2022. Covid continues to impact progress on the ground but is being proactively managed.
Peka Peka to Ōtaki revocation (PP2Ō revocation)	\$12.3m	Underway	 Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community and stakeholder engagement on preliminary designs for upgrading the old SH1 took place in April/May 2021. The detailed design phase is now underway and further engagement with mana whenua, KCDC and stakeholders is planned in 2022. The target is for the works to start 6 months after the PP2Ō Expressway project is completed. Engagement on safer speed limits took place in April/May 2021. Preparations for formal consultation in early 2022 are now underway.

Greater Wellington Project Updates – Safety

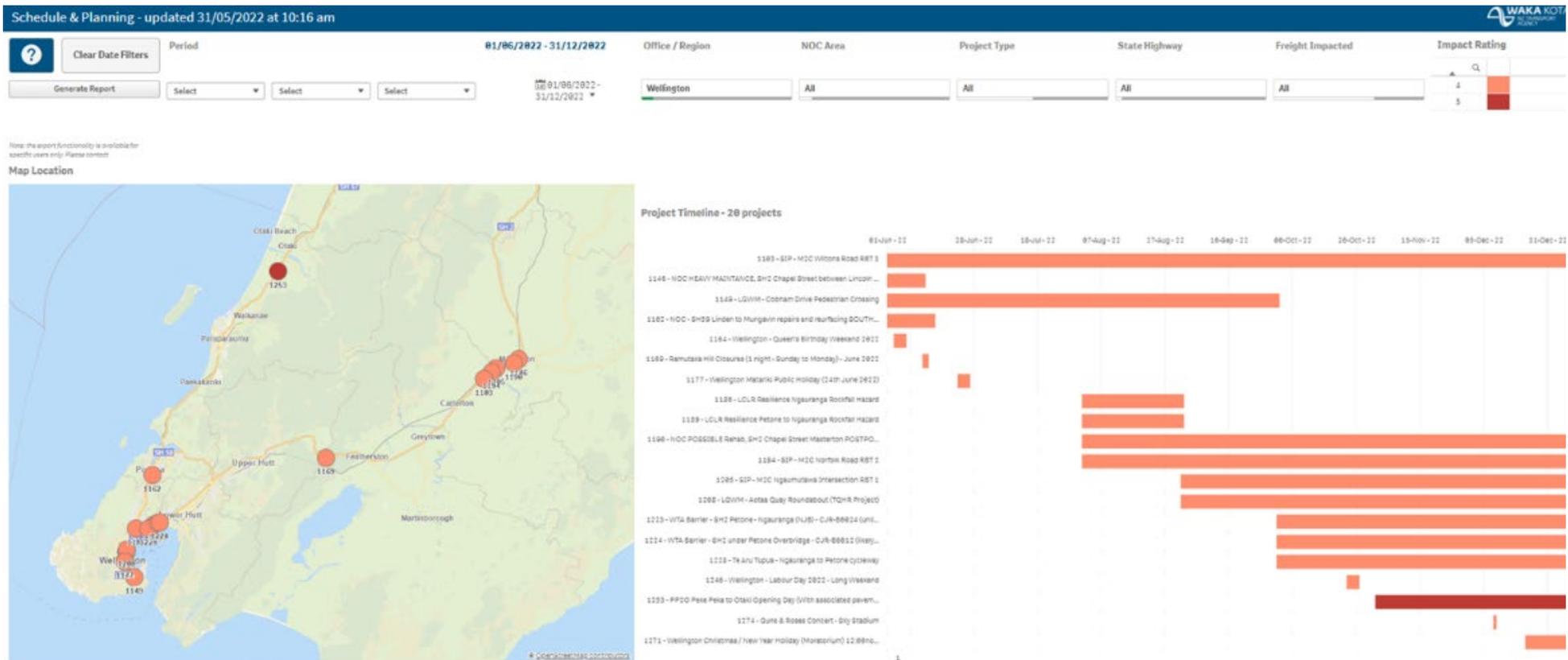
Corridor	Speed Review Status	Infrastructure Interface
SH2 Masterton to Featherston	Authorisation has been received (May) to progress this corridor to implementation. Opportunities for a 90km/h speed limit (East of Featherston) are being considered. If not appropriate, this corridor will be delivered as consulted.	Yes – SH2 Masterton to Carterton safety improvements moving to construction
SH2 Featherston to Ngauranga	Authorisation has been received (May) to progress this corridor to consultation by way of interim speed management plan (SMP). With the understanding that this corridor will need to be split in two.	Yes – SH2 Remutaka Hill and SH2 Ngauranga to Upper Hutt safety improvements
SH2 Pahiatua to Masterton	The new Speed Rule 2022 was introduced in May. This corridor is required to be included in an interim SMP. Work is ongoing to determine the requirements, resourcing and corridor inclusions for the interim SMP.	No
SH58 Paremata Rd (SH1 to Pauatahanui)	Engagement to begin with Transmission Gully Revocation team undertake speed limit review	Yes – Transmission Gully Revocation

Network Activity 1 of 2

Approximate dates for planning purposes

There are many high impact activities (not Public Events) planned in the Wellington Region in **2022** Calendar Year

as at 31/5/2022

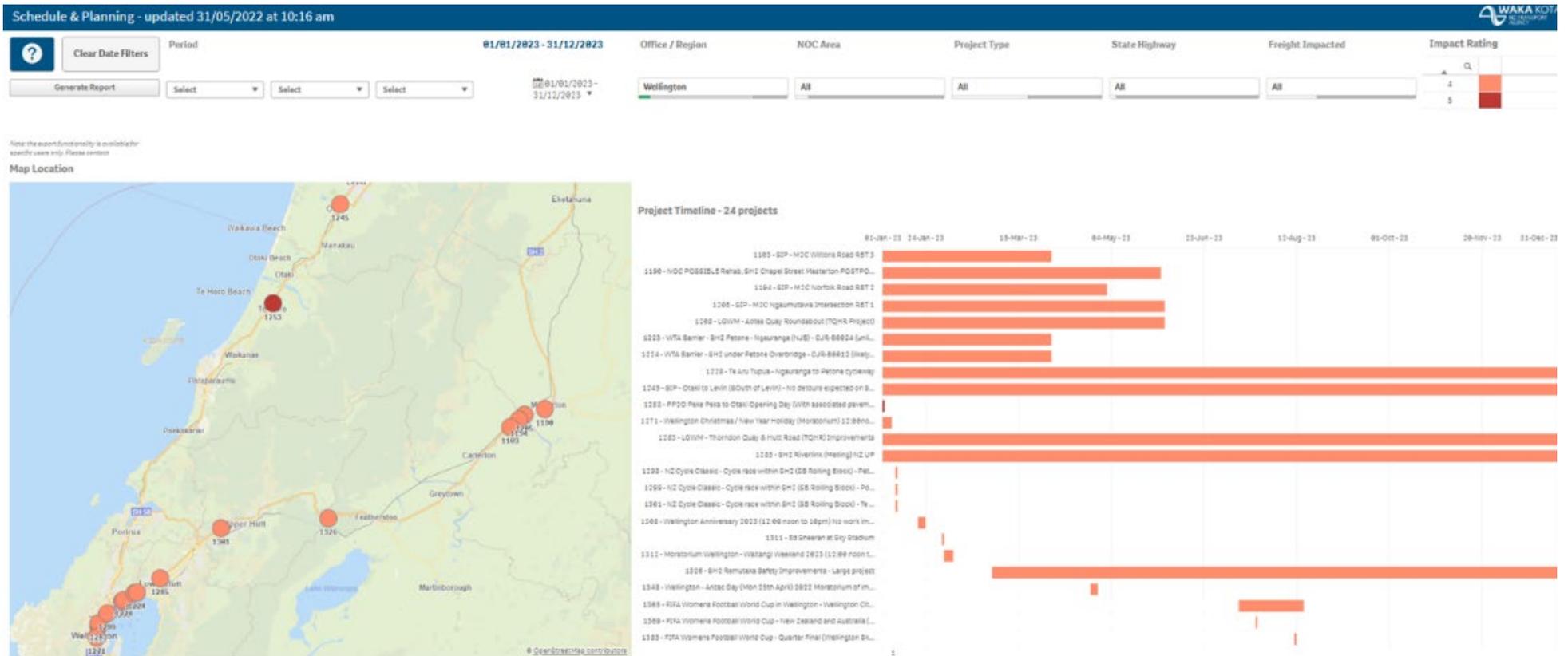


Network Activity 2 of 2

Approximate dates for planning purposes

There are many high impact activities (not Public Events) planned in the Wellington Region in **2023** Calendar Year

as at 31/5/2022



Hei konā mai



Council
30 June 2022
Report 22.295



For Decision

RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

That Council excludes the public from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

- Wellington Rail Programme Business Case – Wellington Strategic Rail Plan – Report PE22.243
- Chief Executive Performance Indicators for 2022/23 – Report RPE22.225.

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

Wellington Rail Programme Business Case – Wellington Strategic Rail Plan – Report PE22.243	
<i>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</i>	<i>Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution</i>
<p>Certain information contained in the Draft Rail Programme Business Case relates to future rail service procurement and contracting in the Wellington Region. Release of this information would be likely to prejudice or disadvantage the ability of Greater Wellington Regional Council (Greater Wellington) to carry on negotiations.</p> <p>Greater Wellington has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting that would override the need to withhold the information.</p>	<p>The public conduct of this part of the meeting is excluded as per section 7(2)(i) of the Act (to enable any local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations).</p>

Chief Executive Performance Indicators for 2022/23 – Report RPE22.225	
<i>Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter</i>	<i>Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution</i>
<p>The information contained in this report relates to the Chief Executive’s performance agreement for 2022/23. Release of this information would prejudice the privacy of Nigel Corry, Chief Executive, by disclosing information pertaining to the employment relationship between the Chief Executive and the Council.</p> <p>Greater Wellington has not been able to identify a public interest favouring disclosure of this particular information in public proceedings of the meeting would override his privacy.</p>	<p>The public conduct of this part of the meeting is excluded as per section 7(2)(a) of the Act (to protect the privacy of natural persons).</p>

This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Act and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act or section 6 or section 7 or section 9 of the Official Information Act 1982, as the case may require, which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public.