
Christchurch City Council
ATTACHMENTS - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS

Date: Wednesday 14 February 2024
Time: 9.30 am
Venue: Council Chambers, Civic Offices,
53 Hereford Street, Christchurch

TABLE OF CONTENTS NGĀ IHIRANGI	PAGE
3. Draft Long-Term Plan 2024-2034	
H. Update for reconvened meeting on 14 March 2024	3

Memos



Memo

Date: 13 March 2024
From: Peter Ryan
To: The Mayor and Councillors
Cc: Executive Leadership Team
Reference: 24/417565

Draft Long-Term Plan 2024-2034 - Update for reconvened meeting on 14 March 2024

1. Purpose of this Memo Te take o tēnei Pānui

- 1.1 The purpose of this memo is to provide the Mayor and Councillors with an update on non-material updates to the draft Long-Term Plan 2024-34 (LTP), in advance of the Council's formal adoption of the draft LTP.
- 1.2 The information in this memo is not confidential and will be made public as a supplementary attachment under separate cover to the reconvened draft LTP Council meeting, which will be held at 1.30pm, Thursday 14 March 2024.

2. Update Te take o tēnei Pānui

- 2.1 Since the Council meeting of 14 February was adjourned, staff have been working closely with Audit NZ to ensure that the Consultation Document (CD), Infrastructure Strategy (IS), Financial Strategy (FS) and supporting documents all meet the technical requirements of the Local Government Act 2002.
- 2.2 As is usually the case, this has meant some adjustments and clarifications to wording and underlying data. There has been no material change to any content already considered by Council.
- 2.3 Updated versions of the Consultation Document (Attachment A), IS (Attachment B) and FS (Attachment C) are attached, reflecting those clarifications. A copy of the properties proposed for disposal is also attached (Attachment D), as one property (11 Wilson's Road) has been removed. Also attached is the updated Fees and Charges Schedule (Attachment E) which includes the comparison figures and percentage increases as per a previous Council request.
- 2.4 As discussed on 14 February, the audit review must be considered and adopted prior to the LTP documentation being formally adopted by Council (the draft LTP was provisionally adopted on 14 February.)
- 2.5 Accepting the audit review and adopting it and the LTP documents is the sole purpose of the Council meeting tomorrow at 1.30 pm.
- 2.6 Audit NZ has now completed their review, including the mandatory cross-check ('hot review') process with the Office of the Auditor-General.

Memos



3. Conclusion Whakakapinga

- 3.1 The audit review will be presented to the Council meeting of 14 March 2024 by Chantelle Gernetzky, Audit Director. Audit NZ has confirmed that the review is unqualified i.e. the draft LTP has been found fit for purpose.
- 3.2 The only issue noted will be an Emphasis of Matter (which is not a qualification) on uncertainties around future central government funding levels for transport projects.
- 3.3 This is not unique to Christchurch and will likely apply across the local government sector.

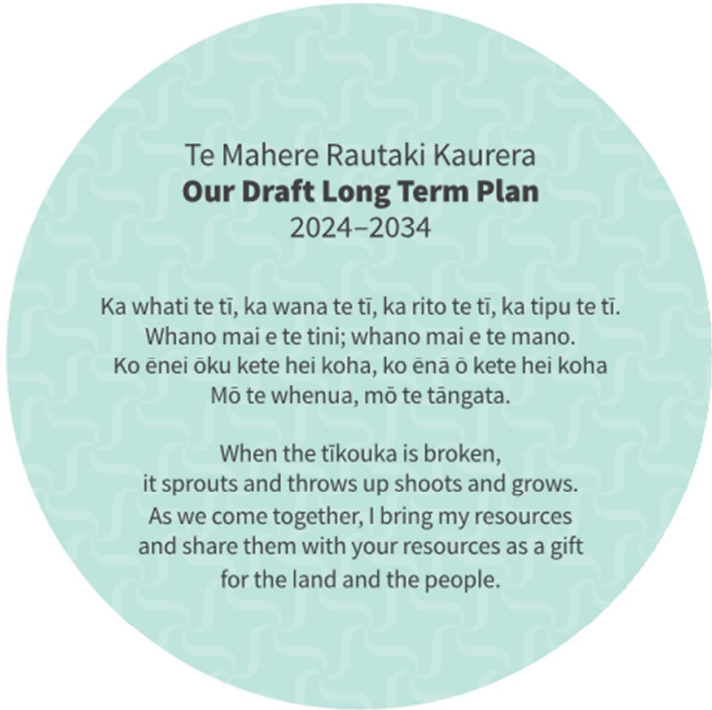
Attachments Ngā Tāpirihanga

No.	Title	Reference
A	Consultation Document	24/419646
B	Financial Strategy	24/371842
C	Infrastructure Strategy	24/400084
D	Potential Disposal of Council Owned Properties	24/345977
E	Proposed Fees and Charges	24/419694

Signatories Ngā Kaiwaitohu

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Approved By	Lynn McClelland - Assistant Chief Executive Strategic Policy and Performance





Te Mahere Rautaki Kaurera
Our Draft Long Term Plan
Consultation Document
2024-2034 Ōtautahi Christchurch

For the period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2034
Adopted for consultation on 14 March 2024

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Cautionary note

The forecast financial statements in the Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034 have been prepared on the basis of best estimates available at the time of preparing the accounts. Actual results may vary from the information presented and the variations may be material.

The purpose of this consultation document is to inform the community on the spending priorities outlined in the Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034, and may not be appropriate for any other purpose.

Contents

Mayor's introduction	4	How we propose to fund activities, services and projects	32
About this document	5	Financial settings	33
Our proposed long-term plan	6	Where does our money come from?	33
Our challenges: getting the right balance	7	Proposed changes to how we fund our asset renewals	35
Views of our residents	7	Managing debt prudently	35
Economic challenges	7	Our rates proposals	37
Climate resilience	8	Average rates increase	37
Looking after our assets	8	How does our budget affect your rates?	38
Financial impact of Te Kaha	8	Proposed changes to how we rate	39
Changes in Government policy and priorities	8	Proposed change to the City Vacant Differential rating to include suburban centres	39
Water services	8	Proposed change to how to rate visitor accommodation in a residential unit	40
Resource management reform	9	Proposed change to rates postponements	40
Transport	9	Proposed changes to rates remissions for charities	40
Our community outcomes and priorities	10	Proposed changes to fees and charges	41
Our guiding vision	10	Proposed changes to our levels of service	42
Our community outcomes 2024-34	10	Alternative options that will have a rating impact	43
Our strategic priorities 2022-25	10	Potential to reduce or cut services to help reduce rates	43
Working in partnership	11	Options that would accelerate work on some projects and programmes but would also increase rates	44
Mana whenua and Māori	11	Bid funding for major and business events	44
Our Infrastructure Strategy and Financial Strategy	12	Accelerating adaptation efforts	45
Infrastructure Strategy	12	Creating a Climate Resilience Fund	45
Renewing our assets	12	Potential disposal of Council-owned properties	46
Asset condition data for planning and investing in renewals	13	Why we are proposing to dispose of some Council-owned properties	46
Proposed investment in assets	13	How do we dispose of properties that are no longer required?	47
Financial Strategy	21	Proposed gifting of Yaldhurst Memorial Hall to community	48
Our proposed spending over the next 10 years	23	How to make a submission	50
Operational costs	23	Questions to think about when making your submission	52
Capital programme	23		
What does this mean for you?	24		
What matters to our residents	26		
Drinking water supply	26		
Stormwater and flood protection	27		
Wastewater	27		
Transport	27		
Waste and recycling	29		
Parks and foreshore	29		
Heritage	30		
Recreation and sport	30		
Libraries	30		
Climate change	30		



Mayor's introduction

This is a great time in the history of our city.

I am committed to protecting and investing in the city we all call home. As I have often said, this is the best place to live, work, play and invest in New Zealand. I know this because I've raised a family here, run a business and continue to take an active role in our city.

We are coming out of the pandemic in a strong position, driven by the huge investment of the past decade and the fact that the world is seeing what a great place Christchurch is to raise a family, run a business and enjoy our stunning natural environment.

Christchurch City Council has delivered a staggering number of significant projects in the last 10 years – Tūranga, Taiora QEII, countless post-quake road and pipe renewals, the restored Town Hall, you name it. It's great to see Te Kaha, Canterbury's Multi-Use Arena rise out of the ground at pace. Matatiki Hornby Centre and The Court Theatre are also making great progress. Soon, work will be underway on the new South Library and Service Centre – Ōmōkihi and along the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor.

We need to keep up this momentum in the decade to come as there is still so much to do. Our Council can support this by taking care of the basics that individuals, businesses, and communities need to make Christchurch the best place in New Zealand to live, work, play and invest.

We are committed to building better trust between ratepayers and the Council by keeping rates affordable, controlling debt, delivering better services, and looking after our environment. As a Council, we must balance the need to keep the cost to you as low as possible while still delivering the core services our communities want us to. This is a constant challenge and there is a range of views on how we manage this around our Council table. We've already had some big debates on ways to balance cost versus service.

Last year we decided, as a Council, not to cut the core services we deliver. You told us you wanted us to keep delivering these services, and that's what we intend to do. We are continuing to work with our community boards, staff, contractors and volunteers to deliver the core work, like rubbish collection, drinking and wastewater, good roads and footpaths, pools, libraries and community parks.

We have also recently looked at options to increase the financial return to ratepayers from our holdings company Christchurch City Holdings



Limited (CCHL). Ultimately, the Council decided to direct CCHL to continue to operate within its existing mandate and existing assets, and to lift returns over time through stronger oversight of capital management and operational improvements. The option to give CCHL more flexibility to invest and divest which was expected to generate greater returns within set guidelines, was not supported.

Like every household and business across the city, the Council is also operating in a tough environment. This Draft Long Term Plan proposes an average rates increase of 13.24%. I am well aware that rates rises have a big impact on your back pocket. It's a familiar story at this point, but as you prepare your submission, there are a lot of factors such as interest costs, insurance premiums, and inflation, that we have little ability to control.

Remember, none of these decisions are set in stone. First, we need to hear your feedback. Do you agree with what we're proposing? Have we got the balance right? Is there anything you think we should defer, delay, or fast-track?

I am committed to protecting and investing in the city we all call home. As I have often said, this is the best place to live, work, play and invest in New Zealand. I know this because I've raised a family here, run a business and continue to take an active role in our city.

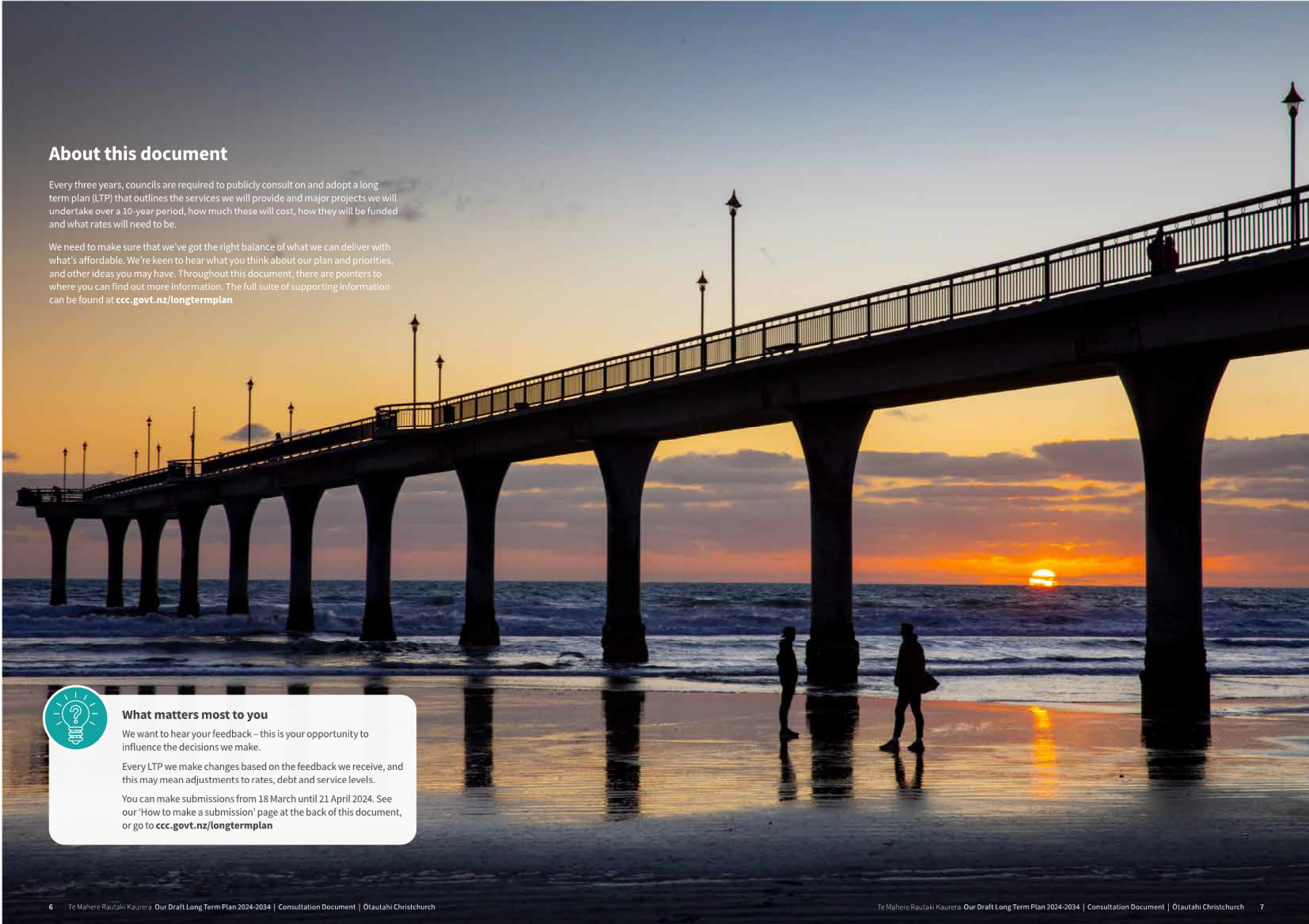
Like you, I want Christchurch to succeed. Our Council is working to deliver what our city needs for success and we'd love to have you alongside us.

So, take a moment and tell us what matters most to you as we plan for the decade to come.

Phil Mauger

Phil Mauger
Mayor of Christchurch


Last year we decided, as a Council, not to cut the core services we deliver. You told us you wanted us to keep delivering these services, and that's what we intend to do.



About this document

Every three years, councils are required to publicly consult on and adopt a long term plan (LTP) that outlines the services we will provide and major projects we will undertake over a 10-year period, how much these will cost, how they will be funded and what rates will need to be.

We need to make sure that we've got the right balance of what we can deliver with what's affordable. We're keen to hear what you think about our plan and priorities, and other ideas you may have. Throughout this document, there are pointers to where you can find out more information. The full suite of supporting information can be found at ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan



What matters most to you

We want to hear your feedback – this is your opportunity to influence the decisions we make.

Every LTP we make changes based on the feedback we receive, and this may mean adjustments to rates, debt and service levels.

You can make submissions from 18 March until 21 April 2024. See our 'How to make a submission' page at the back of this document, or go to ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan

6 Te Mahere Rauaki Kaurera Our Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034 | Consultation Document | Ōtautahi Christchurch

Te Mahere Rauaki Kaurera Our Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034 | Consultation Document | Ōtautahi Christchurch 7

OUR PROPOSED LONG TERM PLAN

Throughout this document you'll find more information about our proposed plan, but here's a snapshot of what's proposed:

10-YEAR BUDGET ➔ A \$16.8 billion budget over 10 years, with \$4.9 billion of that planned to be spent in the next three years.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT ➔ A total capital investment of \$6.5 billion over 10 years. For the first three years of this Draft LTP, we've proposed a core capital spend of \$566 million in the first year, \$608 million in the second year, and \$664 million in the third year, to ensure we can do all the work we need to do and deliver it in the timeframes we've set.

TRANSPORT ➔ \$226 million to be spent on road, footpath and cycleway renewals, including resurfacing – asphalt, chip seal and pavement reconstruction – in the first three years of our Draft LTP.

WATER ➔ \$480 million of capital spend on renewing and upgrading our water networks – drinking water, stormwater and flood protection and wastewater – in our first three years.

TE KAHA COMPLETION ➔ In addition to the core programme, we have committed \$286 million through 2025 to 2027 to complete Te Kaha, Canterbury's Multi-Use Arena.

RATES ➔ We're proposing average rates increases for the next three years of:

	Base rates	Te Kaha	Total
2024/25	11.08%	2.17%	13.24%
2025/26	5.98%	1.78%	7.76%
2026/27	3.99%	0.69%	4.67%

DAY-TO-DAY SERVICES ➔ Of the total increase for next year, the residential average is 12.4% compared to the business average of 14.2% and rural average of 15.4%. For an average-valued house (\$764,364) this equates to an extra \$416.23 a year or \$8.00 a week. The cumulative rates increase over the 10 years this LTP covers will be 57.8%.

We're proposing to spend \$9.1 billion on the day-to-day services the Council provides, such as waste collection, libraries, recreation and sport, and more.

BORROWING AND SERVICING DEBT ➔ We're borrowing \$2.6 billion for the capital programme and repaying \$1.2 billion of existing debt, while keeping within prudent debt benchmarks.

FINDING SAVINGS ➔ We're making cost savings and adding revenue to reduce rates where we can. Over the whole period of the LTP, we've identified a combination of operational cost savings and additional revenue of \$41 million, including \$6 million in 2024/25, without impacting on current levels of service.

Alternative opportunity and options to our proposed plan

We've worked hard to create a Draft LTP that's as efficient as possible without reducing the services that matter to you.

However, there are some additional matters that we would like your feedback on to help us decide how to progress. These include:

- An opportunity to look for additional efficiencies and savings.
- Options to invest more in preparing for the long term future of our city.

These are not currently part of our Draft LTP. If they were included, they would have implications for rates and service levels.

You can read more about the opportunity and options on **page xx** of this document.



We want to hear what you think about our proposed plan and alternative opportunity and options.

What do you think of our proposed plan? Have we got the balance right? Have we prioritised the right things?

What do you think of our alternative opportunity and options?

Have your say at ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan





Our challenges: getting the right balance

Christchurch is growing and we need to ensure that we have invested in what we have now and what we need to provide for future growth.

We expect that by 2034 there will be an additional 32,000 people living in Christchurch. We're also expecting to see our population age, with the proportion of residents over the age of 65 years expected to increase from 16% to 20% over the next 30 years.

We're mindful of the pressure rates increases put on our residents and businesses and we're aware that affordability is an issue for many in our city and Banks Peninsula, but we also need to make sure the city can support population growth and is prepared to meet the future needs of our residents.

In developing this Draft LTP, the Council has had to make compromises to ensure our borrowing remains reasonable and there is enough 'headroom' to repay our debt, as well as respond to future events and pressures.

Views of our residents

Our annual Residents Survey provides us with information about how satisfied our residents are with a range of the services that we provide.

The results of the 2024 residents survey show that resident dissatisfaction is highest for services that require the most capital to address – core infrastructure (roads, footpaths, water supply, etc.). This poses challenges at a time when we also need to be considering the rising cost of living and the impacts of rates increases on households in the city.

As in previous years, the services with the highest levels of satisfaction among residents were services where residents have direct contact with Council staff who they see as approachable, knowledgeable and helpful. These included customer services, libraries, recreation and sport centres, waste management, the Botanic Gardens, Hagley Park and Mona Vale, cemetery administration and partnership approval services, resource consenting and education programmes.

We've also heard that our residents are not satisfied with the ongoing rates increases and often don't agree that the Council is making wise spending decisions. Read more about our Residents Survey results at ccc.govt.nz/residents-survey

Our challenge is to balance the needs and perceptions of all our residents, as well as thinking about the city's future needs. However, we cannot afford to do everything.

Our challenges: cont'd

Economic challenges

Across the country, organisations and individuals are grappling with challenging economic conditions and the rising cost of living. The Council is no different – we're facing cost increases outside our control, including changes to interest rates and inflation, increased project capital costs, the rising cost of insurance and electricity, higher costs to maintain our assets and reductions in external funding.

The Council has addressed some of the pressure through cost savings and we will continue to look for ways to reduce costs while still providing our core services and maintaining critical infrastructure.

Climate resilience

Across all our work we try to manage the challenges of climate change – and balance this with what we can realistically deliver, and what ratepayers can afford. We're responding to climate change by working towards targets for reducing emissions, and by helping our communities prepare for and adapt to our changing climate. This Draft LTP reconfirms what we committed to in our last LTP 2021–2031, and sets the scene for further work in the next LTP, which will cover 2027–2037.



Looking after our assets

We're planning on spending \$6.5 billion on our capital projects over the next 10 years. Of this, \$3.5 billion is planned to be spent on renewing and replacing existing assets. This will help address the range of demands that our aging infrastructure creates while also delivering the infrastructure required to support our growing population. A recent review showed that the data used for our asset management varies in quality. Those areas where better data is needed are now the subject of an asset management improvement project and will be addressed before the next LTP.

Financial impact of Te Kaha

Christchurch will soon be home to a state-of-the-art multi-use arena. The \$683 million project will have a seating capacity of 30,000 for sports events and will hold 36,000 spectators for large music events. The Crown provided \$220 million towards the project from the Christchurch Regeneration Acceleration Fund. For the remainder of the construction, the Council has allocated \$286 million in this Draft LTP. As identified in last year's Annual Plan, completing the construction of Te Kaha will have a financial impact in the first two years of this LTP, with the rates impact in the first year sitting at 2.17%, 1.78% in the second year and 0.69% in the third year.

Changes in government policy and priorities

This Draft LTP has been developed against the background of major changes in government policy in three key areas: water services, resource management and transport funding. The uncertainty surrounding these changes has created challenges in planning and budgeting.

Water services

The Government passed the Water Services Acts Repeal Bill in February 2024, returning the responsibility for water services delivery to local authorities. The Minister of Local Government has announced that two bills will be introduced in mid-2024 and mid-2025, emphasising local decision-making and compliance with water quality standards.

This will give councils the option to separate out their water services into council-controlled organisations (CCOs) and provide new financial tools. They will also set up regulatory backstop powers, to be used if councils fail to meet the requirements to deliver financially sustainable and safe water services.

While there is uncertainty on how this will unfold, we are continuing to focus on ensuring Christchurch's water is safe and secure. We are also continuing to invest in the infrastructure required for the collection and disposal of wastewater and stormwater. **Find out more about our approach to water on page xxx of this document.**

Resource management reform

Following the repeal of the Natural and Built Environment Act and Spatial Planning Act in December 2023, new Resource Management Act reform is anticipated. The Fast-track Approvals Bill passed its first reading and was referred to the Environment Select Committee on 7 March 2024. This bill proposes a one-stop-shop fast-track consenting process for regional and national infrastructure projects of significance.

Until this wider reform occurs, the Resource Management Act and national direction under it will continue to shape the Council's planning programme, including plan changes to enable housing.

Transport

The new Government Policy Statement (GPS) for Land Transport was launched for consultation on 4 March 2024, with consultation closing on 2 April and the final GPS due in July. This sets out Government priorities for land transport investment over the next 10 years and details how funding from the National Land Transport Fund is to be spent. The Minister has signalled that priorities will focus on "achieving four key strategic priorities: economic growth and productivity, increased maintenance and resilience, safety and value for money. As part of GPS 2024 we are embarking on a significant programme of new and improved land transport infrastructure".

We've developed our current transport programme for Christchurch and Banks Peninsula based on best practice and the guidance that we've received to date, particularly from New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi.

The final shape of the new Government's priorities will not be confirmed until later in the year. If the new Government's funding priorities impact on the proposed transport works programme, the Council will consider options and, where appropriate, consult the community.

Given this level of uncertainty, there is a high risk to the Council's projected revenue for transport projects arising from uncertainties in how government policy and priorities will translate into funding decisions.

In this context, we propose to spend \$1.6 billion over 10 years across the entire transport network. **Find out more about our approach to transport on page xxx of this document.**

Our community outcomes and priorities

Our LTP is guided by the Council's Strategic Framework 2024–34 – it's the cornerstone for our long term vision, steering how we dedicate our energy and resources.

Our guiding vision

**Ōtautahi Christchurch – a place of opportunity for all.
A place open to new ideas, new people, new investment, and new ways of doing things. A place where anything is possible.**

This vision has informed our proposed community outcomes and strategic priorities for the term of the LTP. They paint a picture of the Christchurch we're aiming for. These priorities and outcomes have shaped all our proposals in this Draft LTP, ensuring that every initiative, project, and effort resonates with our commitment to build a thriving, inclusive, and sustainable city for all. You can see this reflected in our Activity Plans:
ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan



Our community outcomes 2024–34



A collaborative, confident city

Our residents can actively participate in community and city life, have a strong sense of belonging and identity, and feel safe.



A green, liveable city

Our neighbourhoods and communities are accessible and well-connected, supporting our goals to reduce emissions, build climate resilience and protect and regenerate the environment, especially our biodiversity, water bodies and tree canopy.



A cultural powerhouse city

Our diverse communities are supported to understand and protect their heritage, pursue their arts, cultural and sporting interests, and contribute to making our city a creative, cultural and events powerhouse.



A thriving, prosperous city

Our city is a great place for people, business, and investment where we can all grow our potential, where enterprises are innovative and smart, and where together we raise productivity and reduce emissions.

Our strategic priorities 2022–25

While the community outcomes we aim to achieve don't change greatly over time, our priorities for each Council term do. Our Council chooses to adopt strategic priorities at the start of developing the LTP. The following draft strategic priorities set the direction for this Council term.



Be an inclusive and equitable city which puts people at the centre of developing our city and district, prioritising wellbeing, accessibility and connection.



Manage ratepayers' money wisely, delivering quality core services to the whole community and addressing the issues that are important to our residents.



Build trust and confidence in the Council through meaningful partnerships and communication, listening to and working with residents.



Champion Ōtautahi Christchurch and collaborate to build our role as a leading New Zealand city.



Reduce emissions as a Council and as a city, and invest in adaptation and resilience, leading a city wide response to climate change while protecting our indigenous biodiversity, water bodies and tree canopy.



Actively balance the needs of today's residents with the needs of future generations, with the aim of leaving no one behind.



We want to hear what you think.

Do you have any thoughts on our vision, community outcomes and strategic priorities?

Have your say at ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan

WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

Achieving these long term outcomes is a team effort, involving partnerships with our community boards, mana whenua and Māori, as well as collaborations with government and non-government entities.

Mana whenua and Māori

We recognise the takiwā of Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke, Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata, Ōnuku Rūnanga, Wairewa Rūnanga, and Te Taumutu Rūnanga within our district. Since 2015, the relationship anchored by the Te Hononga Council – Papatipu Rūnanga Committee ensures both governance and ongoing kōrero between the Council and these Rūnanga.

While the Council specifically recognises the special relationship with mana whenua, we also engage with the wider Māori community, which includes all other iwi Māori (ngā maata waka).

In 2023, Ngā Papatipu Rūnanga shared their priorities during the early phases of the LTP, many of which are rooted in infrastructure. These insights reflect the shared desire to nurture the wellbeing of the land and its people. These included:

- ~ Enabling and providing affordable housing
- ~ Access to safe drinking water supply and sources, protection of water sources; water quality monitoring
- ~ Management of stormwater systems to protect land and property, waterways and mahinga kai; sediment reduction.
- ~ Protection and enhancement of reserves and native biodiversity
- ~ Adaptation planning by and with local communities and marae at risk of coastal hazards
- ~ Fit-for-purpose infrastructure, such as roads, footpaths and wharves, that enable access to local areas, sites of significance, waterways and coastal waters
- ~ Exploration of potential transfer of Council-owned land of importance to mana whenua.

Our Infrastructure Strategy and Financial Strategy

The Infrastructure Strategy and the Financial Strategy are developed in conjunction as part of the LTP. These strategies are the foundation documents that drive our spending and are a critical component of our community's long term success.

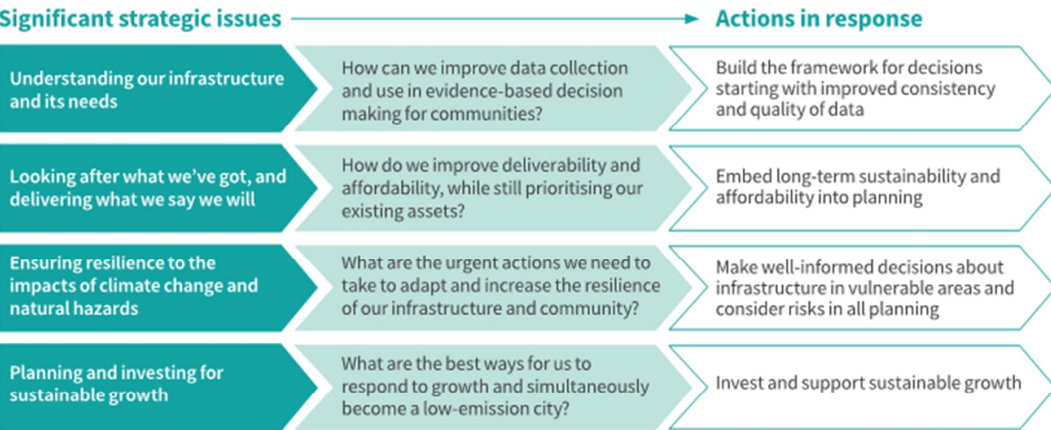
Infrastructure Strategy

The Infrastructure Strategy acts as a 30-year roadmap, focusing on crucial areas such as water supply, wastewater management, stormwater systems, transport, facilities, parks, and waste management.

It is set within the Council's draft strategic priorities, emphasising inclusivity, sustainability, financial prudence, and adaptability to climate change and demographic changes. The strategy outlines four key action areas:

- Enhancing our data management systems to support better decision-making and asset management.
- Long term sustainability, advocating for a balanced approach to funding asset renewals and maintenance while considering the whole life cycle costs and potential divestment of under-used assets.
- Building resilience against climate change and natural hazards, which involves developing guiding principles for climate-conscious investments and increasing community engagement in adaptation planning.
- Supporting sustainable growth, for example encouraging integrated planning for infrastructure that promotes active travel, public transport, and road safety.

Draft Infrastructure Strategy



Read the full Infrastructure Strategy at ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan

Our Infrastructure Strategy and Financial Strategy

Renewing our assets

Key assets managed by the Council include water supply, wastewater, stormwater, roads and footpaths, parks and community facilities. It is critical that planning is in place to renew these assets at the right time in their lifespan, before they fail or are no longer fit for purpose.

This renewal process is managed in several ways. For water, wastewater and stormwater pipes we use the Asset Assessment Intervention Framework (AAIF) model. For other assets we manage renewals by balancing age and condition of the asset, but also taking account of criticality. This ensures that risk is managed through a prioritisation process, rather than simply renewing assets that are still fit for purpose, or less critical to the city than others.

For most asset classes, the planned expenditure set aside for renewal over the life of this LTP is in the range of 86–96% of depreciation, which is common among local authorities. However, two activities are planned for a lower level of renewal during this LTP, wastewater (60%) and stormwater (40%).

Context is crucial to this. Both wastewater and stormwater have been the subject of intense focus from the Council and central government since the Canterbury earthquake sequence. Over the past nine years wastewater has been renewed at a total of 162% of depreciation, while stormwater has been at 203%. While this is unusually high it reflects the post-quake needs of the city.

The strategy for managing the proposed renewals approach for wastewater and stormwater has three parts. Firstly, the very high rate of expenditure in the decade before this LTP, combined with a significant increase in renewals in later years of the Draft LTP 2024–2034, mean that these assets can be renewed at a reduced rate during the interim years without significant impact on levels of service. Secondly, the criticality processes mentioned above around use of performance and maintenance data, as well as condition checks, ensure that critical renewals will occur. Finally, Council's funding options mean that any critical renewals and repairs not planned for are able to be funded.

Asset condition data for planning and investing in renewals

We are proactively improving our asset condition data quality and collection methods, and utilising asset information more effectively, to align and ensure our asset renewal decisions are accurate and fit for purpose. We do this well for most critical assets. However, we recognise that data quality for our less critical assets fall short of best practice standards and we're taking steps to improve this. By continually improving the accuracy and availability of our asset condition data, we're positioning ourselves to plan our renewals even more strategically in the future – retaining our focus on prioritising critical needs and ensuring our responses meet the city's immediate and future requirements.

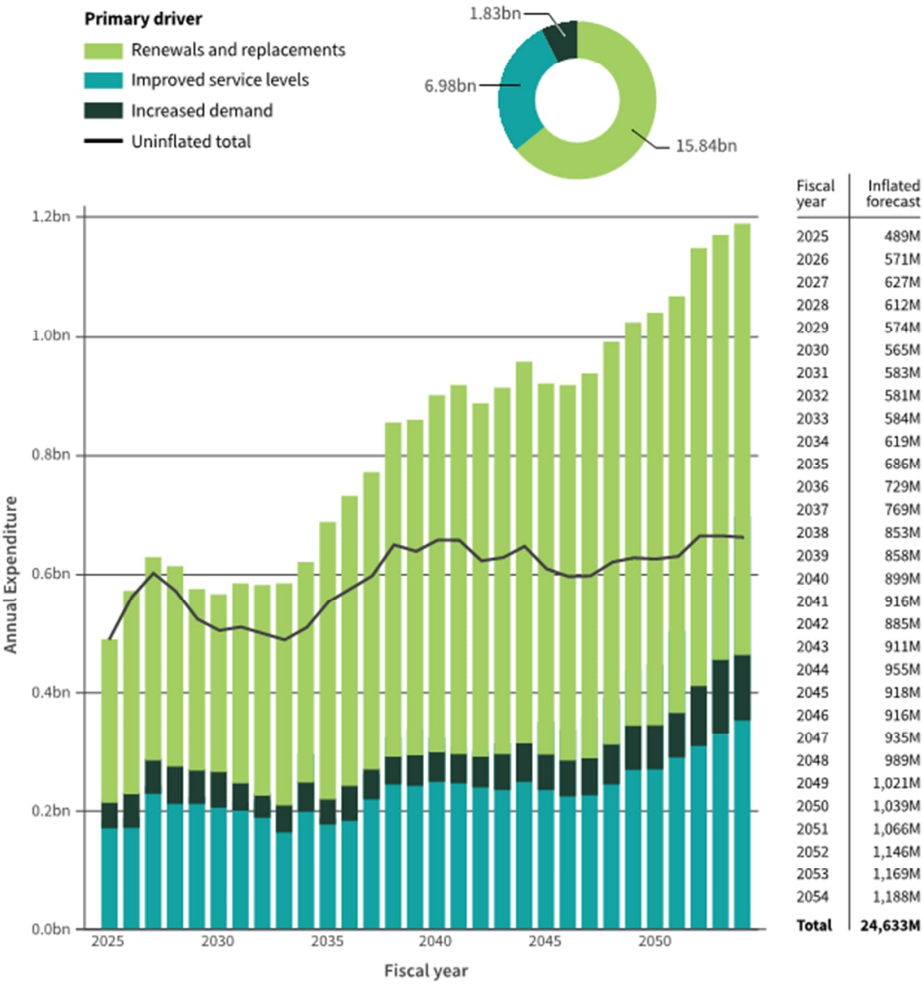
Proposed investment in assets

The Infrastructure Strategy considers the 30-year view taken in our Asset Management Plans, which detail our activity and the most likely investment required over the next 30 years. Below is an asset specific breakdown of this proposed investment, outlining how we plan to renew and replace our assets, improve our service levels, and respond to increased demand.

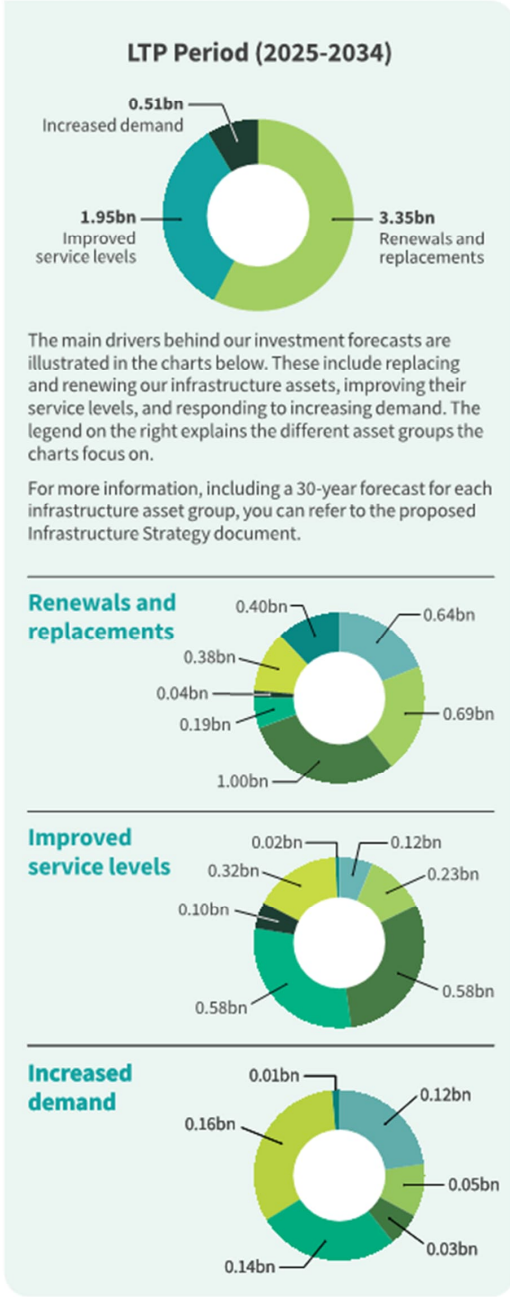


Infrastructure Strategy

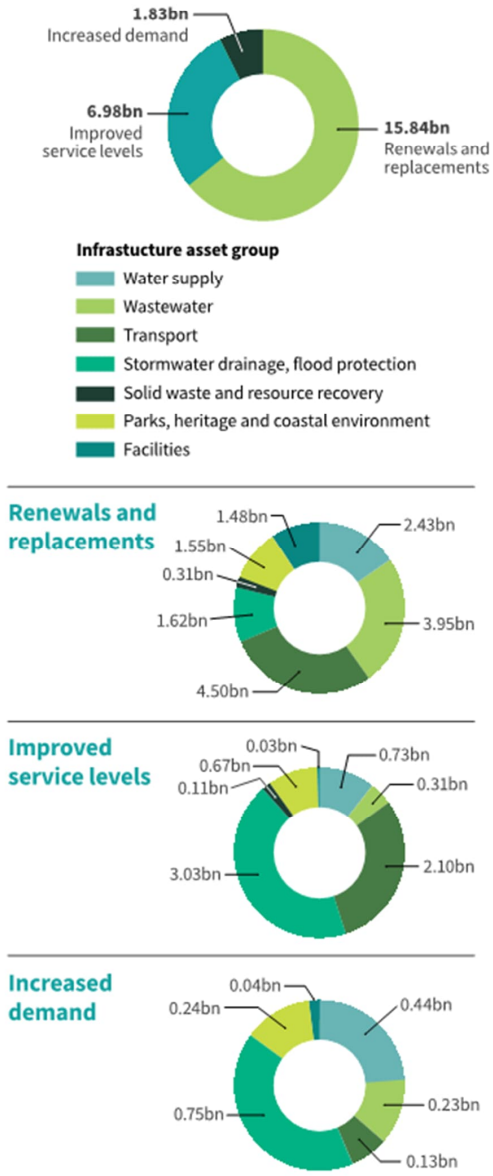
Capital expenditure forecasts over 30 years (inflation adjusted)



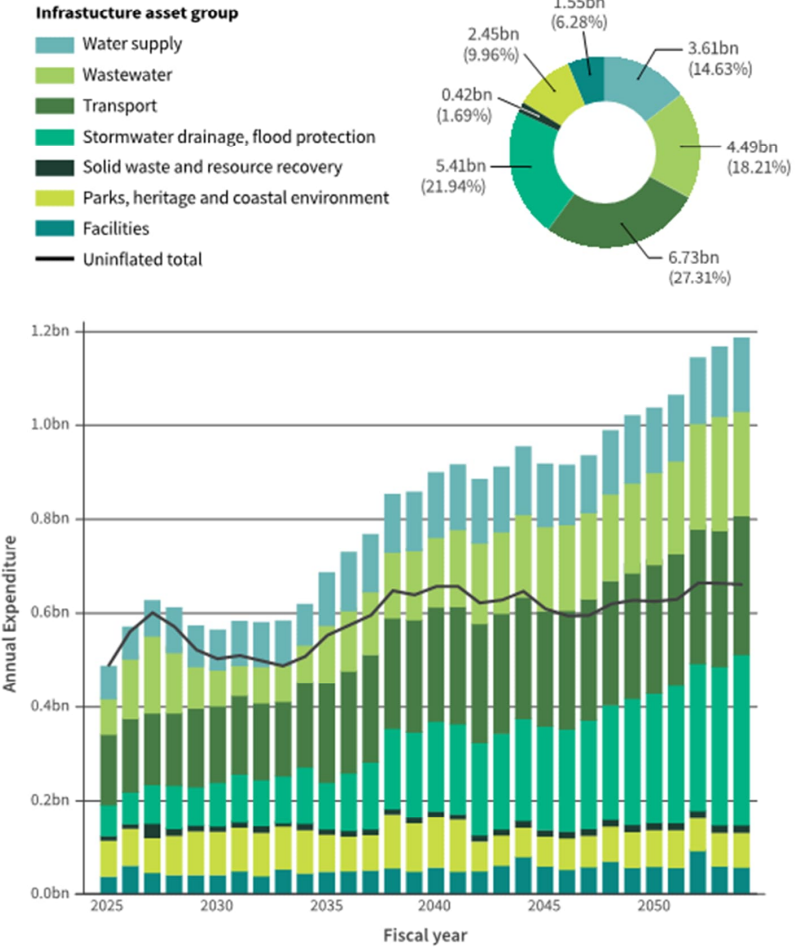
Capital Expenditure Forecasts by Primary Driver
(inflation adjusted)



Infrastructure Strategy Period (2025-2054)



Infrastructure Strategy
Capital expenditure forecasts over 30 years (inflation adjusted)



We want to hear what you think.

Do you have any feedback on our Infrastructure Strategy and its four key action areas?

Have your say at ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan

FINANCIAL STRATEGY

The Financial Strategy describes the Council's current and future financial position. It details the conditions which influence funding and investment decisions. The Financial Strategy also explains the fiscal limits and constraints the Council will operate within over the term of the LTP.

A note on inflation

The Council uses inflation rates provided by Business Economic Research Limited (BERL) – the organisation that provides inflation information to the local government sector for all categories of capital and operational expenditure. These inflation rates differ from Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation because CPI is based on price increases of standard household items, whereas BERL measures price increases on activities carried out by councils, such as underground pipework and roading infrastructure. The numbers in this draft LTP include inflation determined by considering a mix of BERL rates and Council expenditure categories they apply to.

This has been a challenging financial strategy. Like all other local authorities in New Zealand, we face multiple financial challenges including significantly increased debt servicing costs, significantly increased insurance costs, challenging asset renewal requirements, the costs of climate change adaptation and mitigation, and the general increase in costs that a high rate of inflation has brought.

In addition, we face the final phase of our rebuild following the earthquakes of 2010/11 with costs associated with the construction and then operation of key facilities such as Te Kaha (the multi-use indoor arena), Parakiore (our flagship sports and aquatic centre) and Te Whare Tapere (the performing arts precinct).

In setting our Financial Strategy, we need to balance the costs of delivering our projects and services with the funding available from rates and borrowing. These three variables – cost, rates and debt – are interrelated. Any change in one needs to be offset by changes in at least one of the others. For example, if we reduce our rates increase, we need to reduce our costs (by deferring projects or reducing our levels of service), and/or take on more debt.

Getting this balance right promotes a sound and sustainable financial position where our citizens can look forward to enjoying living in a world-class sustainable city with confidence, pride and optimism.

Read the full Financial Strategy at ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan

Weighted average inflation for both operational and capital costs

Financial Year	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Capital Inflation Rate	4.8%	3.4%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%
Operational Inflation Rate	4.2%	2.9%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%

Our proposed spending over the next 10 years

Every Council has to weigh up the services it provides, operational spending, capital spending, debt, and the money it brings in (including your rates) and then strike a prudent balance that keeps things running effectively.

Operational costs

For the first three years of this LTP, we've set our core operational spend at \$806 million in the first year, \$835 million in the second year, and \$855 million in the third year. For the remaining seven years of this LTP, our core operational spend will increase to between \$872 million and \$989 million a year.

Capital programme

For the first three years of this LTP, we've set our core capital spend at \$566 million in the first year, \$608 million in the second year, and \$664 million in the third year. We have deliberately set our capital programme at this level because we want to ensure it is deliverable.

In addition to the core programme, we have committed \$286 million through 2025–27 to complete Te Kaha.

What's the difference between operational and capital spending?

Operational spending funds the day-to-day services that the Council provides. While some money comes in through fees and charges, our operational spending is funded mainly through rates, so it has a direct impact on the level of rates we charge. Most of our operational spending is on providing services. Everything we build, own and provide requires people to get the work done. Ongoing costs to operate a library, for example, or to service our parks and waterways includes staff salaries and maintenance and running costs, such as electricity and insurance.

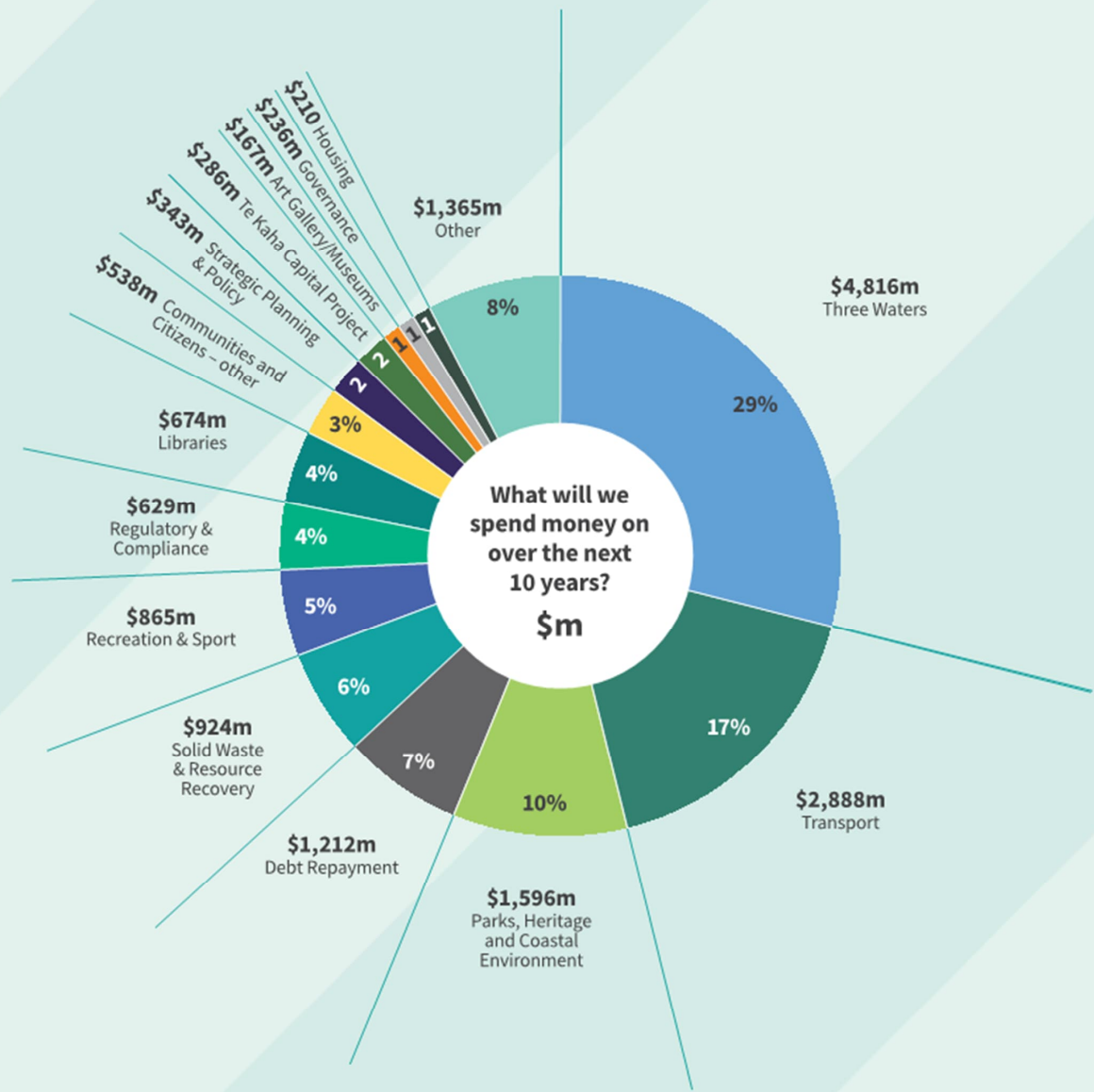
Our capital spending is on building assets and physical infrastructure projects such as community facilities or roads. As these projects will be enjoyed by generations of people, we borrow a good part of the money to pay for them and pay it back over 30 years.

What impact does this have on rates?

Operational and capital spending have different effects on rates because we mostly borrow for one, and rate for the other. For example, approximately \$7 million of extra operational spend has a 1% impact on rates while approximately \$94 million of extra spend on capital projects has a 1% impact (over two years) due to rating for the interest and principal repayment, similar to a mortgage payment. Whenever we make a decision about capital spending, we need to factor in the full cost over time.

Our proposed operational and capital expenditure are shown in the diagrams on the following pages.

Operational and capital expenditure over the next 10 years



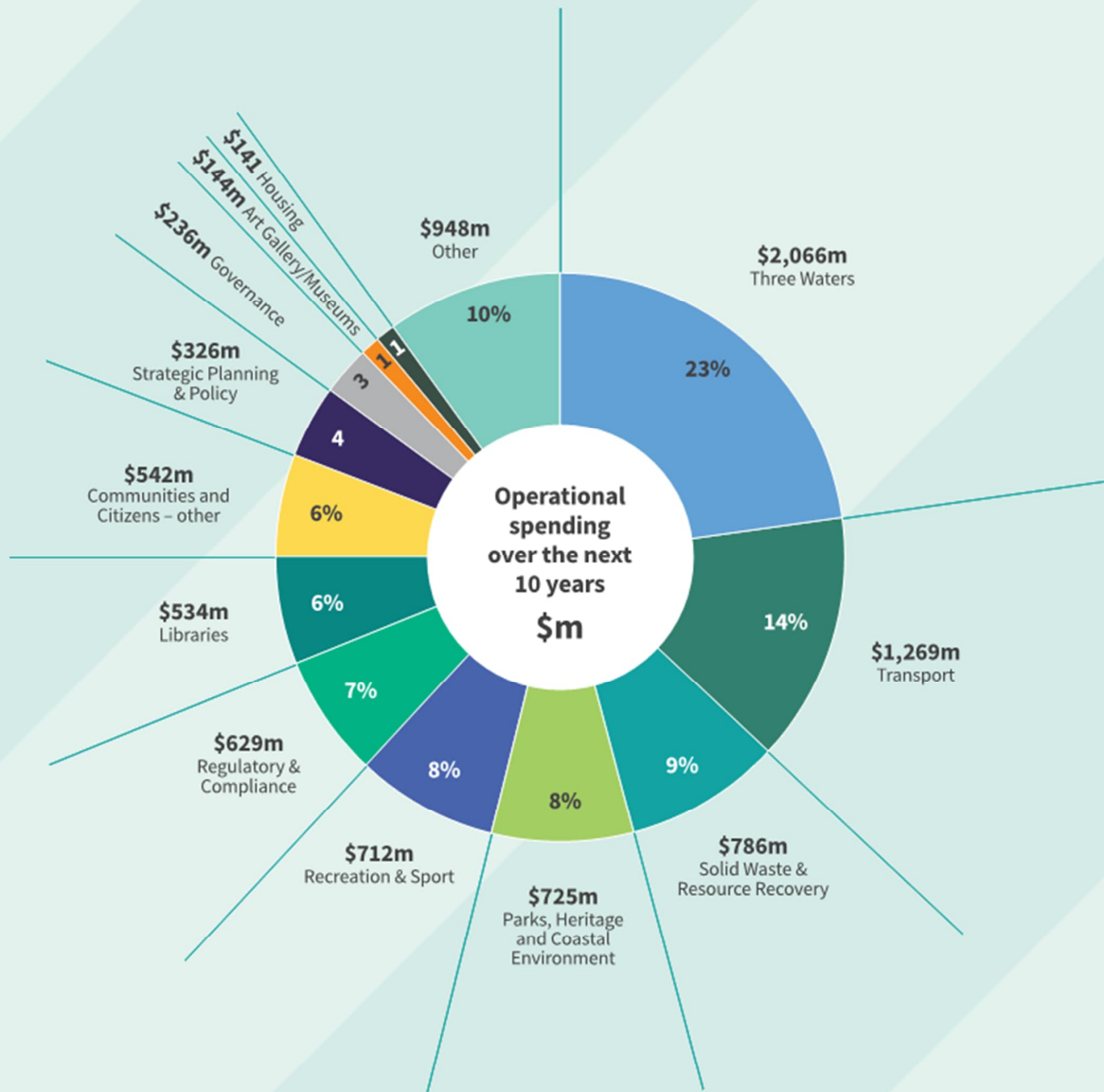
***Note:**
"Other" includes things such as capital expenditure on digital and council facilities, and corporate costs that are not otherwise allocated to an activity.

What does this mean for you?



(figures for the 2023/2024 financial year)

Operational spending over the next 10 years



***Note:**
“Other” includes things such as capital expenditure on digital and council facilities, and corporate costs that are not otherwise allocated to an activity.

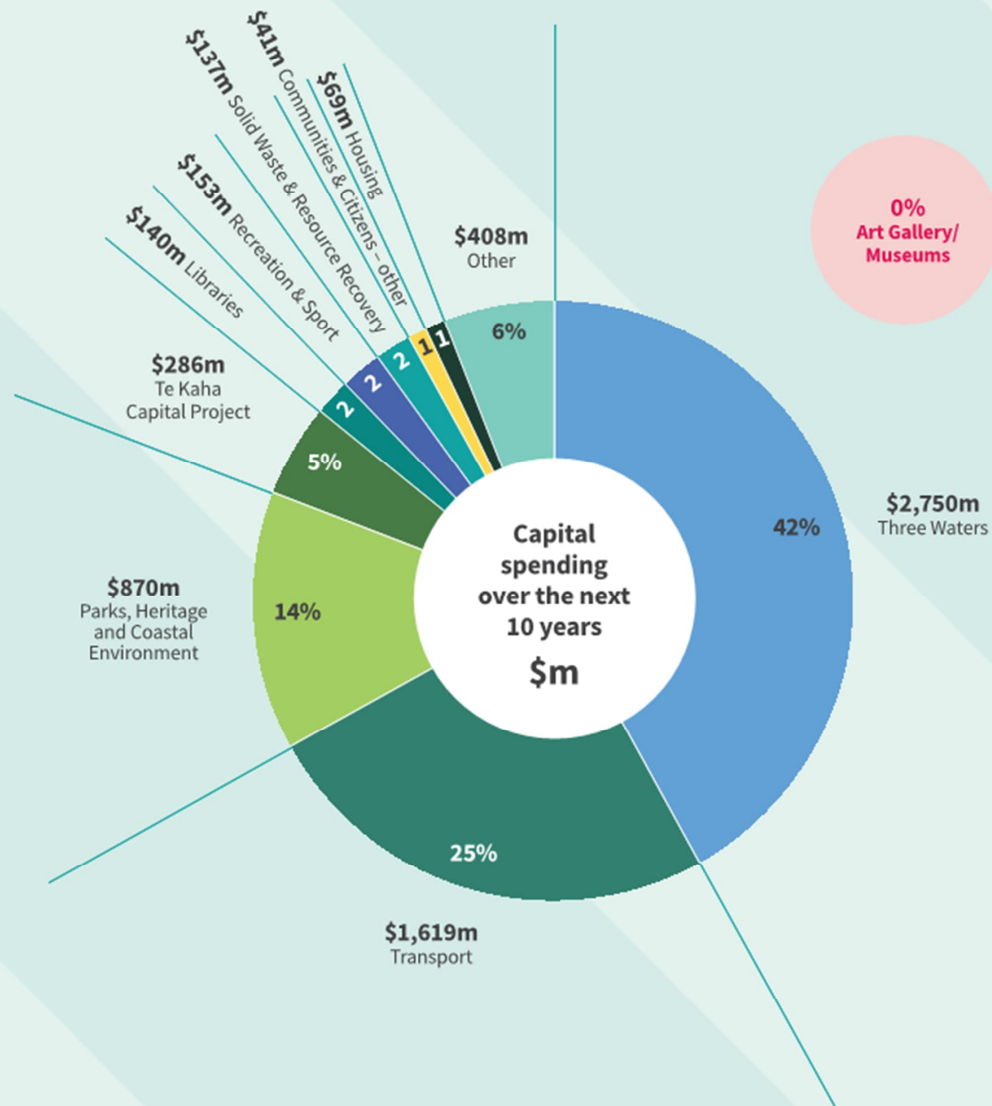


We want to hear what you think.

Have we got the balance right?

Have your say at ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan

Capital spending over the next 10 years



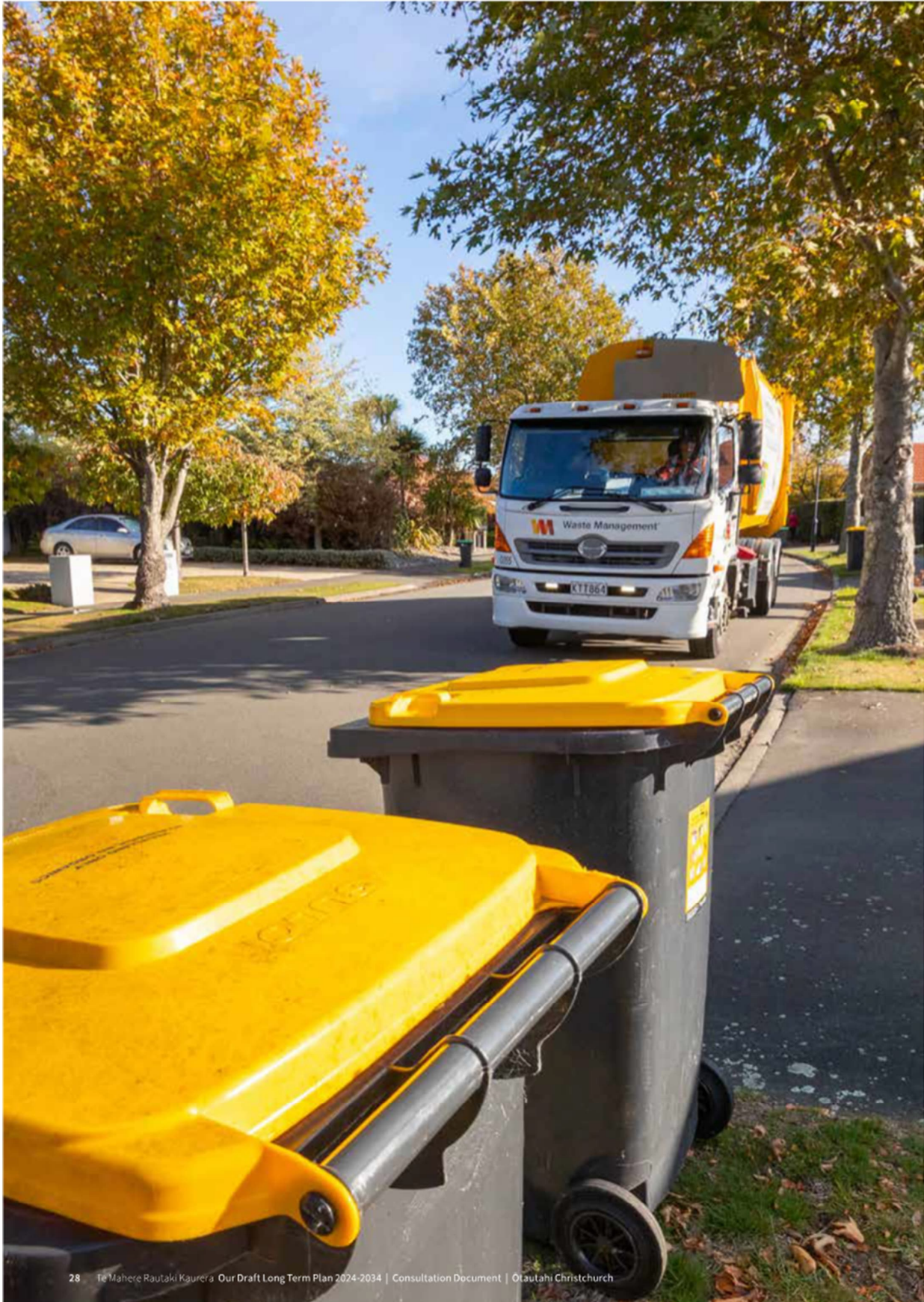
***Note:**
“Other” includes things such as capital expenditure on digital and council facilities, and corporate costs that are not otherwise allocated to an activity.



We want to hear what you think.

What do you think of our capital programme? Have we got the balance right?

Have your say at ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan



WHAT MATTERS TO OUR RESIDENTS



As a Council, we are required to deliver a range of services.

We often hear that our residents want us to 'stick to the basics'. However, it's also clear from the feedback we receive in our consultations and residents' surveys that there are a lot of different perspectives and expectations about what the basics actually are – one person's 'must haves' are another person's 'nice to haves'.

Each year we receive feedback from you in our annual residents' survey about where we are doing well, and where we need to improve. The 2024 residents' survey results tell us that while there are areas where we are doing well, there are also several areas where you think we could be doing better (water supply, roads and footpath condition, the presentation of our community parks, trust in the Council). The services that require the most improvement are also the ones that require the most capital.

Last year we asked you in our 'What Matters Most' campaign to tell us what core services matter most to you:

- approximately 4,000 participants took part in an activity that asked people to prioritise the different Council services
- 3,825 took part in nearly 80 in-person activities held at various community events and meetings, and at Council libraries.

The findings from the 'What Matters Most' campaign clearly show that while everything is important to someone, there are some services that matter more than others to our residents. They also reconfirm some of the key messages that we hear in our residents survey each year.

By combining the findings of what services matter most to people, with how satisfied people are with these services, we get an insight into what our communities think Council should prioritise. This input has been invaluable to councillors and staff in the development of this draft LTP.

The projects listed here are a combination of work we've already consulted on and is now underway, and projects and programmes that we'll consult on separately, as required, in the coming years of this LTP.



Drinking water supply

Ensuring everyone has access to safe drinking water.

A safe supply of water is essential for the health and wellbeing of the community. We look after the wells, pumps and pipes that deliver it to you every day.

In the next 30 years we need to keep protecting our drinking water supply by upgrading and renewing infrastructure and extending the network to supply water to new developments. Currently we have a target of 25% for our leak rate across the city – we’re proposing to reduce this to 20% by 2030 and 15% by 2034.

We also need to comply with regulatory requirements, and factor in the Government’s Local Water Done Well policy.

We propose spending \$873 million over the next 10 years, including:

- Reticulation renewal programme – \$493 million
- New and upgraded pump stations programme – \$182 million
- New chlorination equipment and controls – \$51 million



Stormwater and flood protection

Maintaining and improving our stormwater and drainage networks.

We’re always maintaining and improving our stormwater system to help make the city a safer and healthier place to live. The network includes open drains, pipes, pump stations, stopbanks and detention basins. We also need to comply with regulatory requirements.

We propose spending \$912 million on infrastructure over the next 10 years, including:

- Flood and stormwater priority works (Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor) – \$137 million
- Waterway lining renewal programme – \$90 million
- Reticulation renewal programme – \$42 million
- Ōtākaro-Avon waterway detention and treatment facilities – \$42 million
- Pūharakekenui/Styx waterway detention and treatment facilities programme – \$106 million
- Improving water quality in our urban waterways through initiatives such as more management of pest plants in the Ōpāwaho Heathcote river, and a District Plan change to protect the Ōpāwaho Heathcote river as a site of ecological significance – \$21 million
- Establishing a programme to resolve regular surface flooding – \$183 million (starting in 2027).



Wastewater

Maintaining and improving the network that treats and discharges our wastewater.

Every healthy city needs an effective wastewater network, and it’s our job to treat and safely discharge wastewater.

We propose spending \$964 million on wastewater infrastructure over the next 10 years, including:

- Reticulation renewal programme – \$346 million
- Wastewater Treatment Plant renewals and replacements – \$181 million
- Akaroa reclaimed water treatment and reuse – \$94 million
- Selwyn pump station and pressure main – \$52 million
- Grassmere wet weather storage – \$31 million
- Duvauchelle wastewater treatment and disposal upgrade – \$18 million



Transport

Government funding

As we mentioned earlier, our transport programme could be impacted by government policy and the risk of changes in funding priorities. Our current transport programme is based on best practice and the guidance that we’ve received to date, particularly from New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi. Given the level of uncertainty, there is a high risk to the Council’s projected revenue for transport projects arising from uncertainties in how government policy and priorities will translate into funding decisions.

We propose to spend \$1.6 billion over 10 years across the entire transport network.

Looking after our existing network of roads and footpaths

With more than 5000 kilometres of roads and footpaths to look after, the Council has a very busy programme of renewals, repairs and replacements for our existing assets.

We propose spending \$1 billion on roads, footpaths and road infrastructure renewals and replacements over the next 10 years. This is about 63% of what we’re

spending across all of the road network. This covers:

- Carriageway renewals (asphalt, chipseal and pavement reconstruction) – \$591 million
- Transport structures renewals (such as bridges, retaining walls, guardrails, etc.) – \$105 million
- Renewals of signals, signs and lights – \$119 million
- Pages Road bridge replacement and area enhancement – \$63 million
- Footpath and cycleway renewals – \$58 million
- New footpaths – \$20 million.

Making it easier and safer for residents to choose how they get around

We want to give people better options for getting around, whether by car, public transport, on foot or on a scooter. We also want to ensure our networks are safe.

Supporting cycling

Getting more people cycling is key to reducing our reliance on fossil fuels, creating healthier communities, and reducing congestion. The major cycleways and other cycleways are designed to encourage people to ride because they can see it’s a safe, convenient option for getting where they want to go.

We propose spending \$199 million on major cycling projects/programmes over the next 10 years including completing:

- Nor’West Arc
- Northern Line
- Wheels to Wings
- South Express

We’ll also start working on:

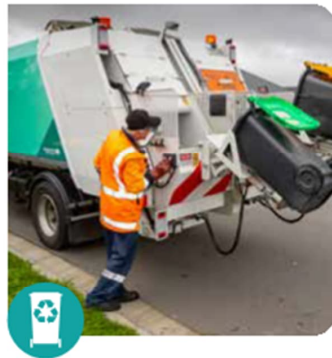
- Avon-Ōtākaro
- Ōpāwaho River Route
- Southern Lights
- Little River Link
- A new north-east cycle route

In addition, we have \$20 million for other proposed cycle and pedestrian improvements.

Public transport infrastructure

The public transport service for Greater Christchurch is provided by Environment Canterbury. We support the public transport network in Christchurch city by providing infrastructure such as bus stops, shelters and bus lanes.

We propose spending \$101 million on new bus infrastructure improvements, including new bus lanes and shelters, intersection changes, and renewals over the next 10 years.



Waste and recycling

Collecting and managing rubbish, recycling and organics.

Rubbish and recycling

Our kerbside red bin service delivers approximately 42,000 tonnes of rubbish per year to landfill. In addition, our public EcoDrops and transfer stations around Christchurch and Banks Peninsula receive almost 73,000 tonnes of rubbish each year. Our kerbside recycling yellow bin service produces approximately 27,000 tonnes per year.

We propose spending \$64 million on recycling and transfer station improvements over the next 10 years.

We no longer use our old landfills, which require careful management to make sure they don't affect their surrounding environment. We plan to complete a Closed Landfill Management Plan over the first few years of the LTP and propose spending \$22 million at Burwood and other landfills on aftercare management and mitigation, including \$4 million at Okains Bay.

Organics

With the planned closure of the current Bromley Organics Processing Plant in 2026/27, we're investing \$3 million in interim arrangements for the site, ahead of the new, fully-enclosed organics processing facility in Hornby opening in 2027. This new facility will be independently developed and operated by Ecogas.



Parks and foreshore

Maintaining and developing our sports fields, community and regional parks, and the foreshore.

Our green spaces give people the opportunity to get active and connect with the outdoors.

We propose spending \$820 million on our parks and foreshore, with big projects including:

- The parks element of the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor – \$185 million
- Community parks sports field development – \$87 million
- Te Nukutai o Tapoa – Naval Point development – \$22 million
- Implementing the Urban Forest Plan (Phase 1 and Phase 2) – \$18 million
- Akaroa Wharf – \$23 million
- Takapūneke Reserve – \$21 million
- Parks rolling renewal programme for playgrounds, pathways, and green assets (programmes are reviewed and confirmed with Community Boards annually) – \$48 million



Heritage

Looking after our city's heritage, from buildings and trees to stories and traditions.

All sorts of unexpected things make up our heritage – they celebrate our past, present and future, and it's our job to identify and protect them. Over the past decade, we've carried out a massive programme of repairs and restorations, but we still have some work left to do.

In the next 10 years we propose spending \$51 million on heritage items, including:

- Canterbury Provincial Chambers (Stage 1) – \$20 million
- Botanic Gardens – Cunningham House – \$9 million
- Robert McDougall Gallery – strengthening and base isolation – \$15 million

We're proposing to incorporate our separate Heritage Targeted Rate into the general rate. This proposed change produces a rates timing change which will reduce rates in 2024/25 by \$2 million. You can read more about this on [page xx](#) of this document.



Recreation and sport

Offering accessible facilities where residents can get active.

The city's network of recreation and sports facilities offer a range of programmes, activities and services for the whole community.

Our proposed total capital expenditure in this area is \$153 million which includes \$110 million in renewals and replacements across the network of recreation facilities. This includes \$18 million to complete earthquake renewals at Jellie Park.



We want to hear what you think.

In this LTP we have focused on developing a deliverable capital programme. We're proposing to spend the \$6.5 billion over the next 10 years across a range of activities, including some key areas that you've told us are important through our residents' surveys, and our early engagement on the LTP. Do you think we have the balance right?

Have your say at ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan



Libraries

Providing a network of 20 libraries and library services to residents and visitors.

More than just books, the city's libraries provide people with the resources and spaces to connect, learn and participate. By ensuring free and equitable access for all, our libraries enable people to strengthen their communities – culturally, socially and economically.

Of the \$140 million capital spend proposed for our libraries as part of this Draft LTP, we've budgeted \$29 million for the rebuild of the earthquake-damaged South Library and Service Centre building, Ōmōkihi, which includes \$9 million of funding from the Government over the first two years. The balance of the spend includes looking after our existing facilities, expanding and renewing our extensive library collection and continuing to invest in technology solutions.



Climate change

Helping our city to adapt to the impacts of climate change and natural hazards.

How we respond to our changing climate is a key consideration for this LTP. We have initiatives, projects and programmes that reflect our commitment to these priorities. All our projects, throughout their planning, design, development and construction, take climate change mitigation and resilience into account.

Some of these projects and programmes are enabling us to reduce climate change effects, some enable us to develop better resilience to climate hazards, and some have other main drivers but incorporate mitigation and resilience into their designs.

At a high level, we're spending \$318 million over 10 years on projects that have a direct impact on climate change mitigation:

- Public transport – \$101 million
- Major cycleways – \$199 million
- Urban forest – \$18 million

We're spending \$1 billion over 10 years on projects that directly help us adapt, and build our resilience:

- The flood protection portfolio (excluding the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor) \$525 million
- The full Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor Programme \$490 million

However, even with the level of direct and indirect investment indicated above, it will still not be enough for us to reach our emissions reduction targets as a Council or as a city.



HOW WE PROPOSE TO FUND ACTIVITIES, SERVICES AND PROJECTS

Financial settings

We propose the Draft LTP includes some changes to our financial settings. This will support the Council to be on a sustainable financial path to ensure we can deliver the basic infrastructure and services to our communities.

Where does our money come from?

Rates are the main source of funding for the Council's activities. This is supplemented with funding from fees and charges, Government subsidies, borrowing, development contributions, interest and dividends from Christchurch City Holdings Limited subsidiaries.

The financial impacts of the earthquakes, and more recently the COVID-19 pandemic, have reinforced the need for us to be in a financial position where we can respond to unexpected events.

To achieve financial resilience, we need to retain the ability to borrow funds at short notice to soften the impact of any fiscal emergency. This will ensure we can continue to deliver appropriate services without a big immediate impact on rates.

In the short term, we have the ability to borrow \$600 million to deal with any unexpected events without exceeding our debt limit or impacting our capital programme.

We have carefully considered how we can minimise rates though reducing operating costs and/or increasing revenues from users of services. Initially, we considered operational efficiencies of \$182 million over the period of the LTP but following consideration of public feedback to maintain existing levels of services, settled on a net position of \$41 million including both increased revenue and savings.

Proposed changes to how we fund our asset renewals

We currently borrow to fund some of the cost of our annual asset renewal programme. Since 2015 we've been transitioning to fully fund these renewals from rates by 2031.

Given the cost pressures we're currently facing, we are proposing to increase the level of rating for asset renewals in the first two years of the LTP by significantly less than our existing Financial Strategy proposes. This approach has helped reduce the rates increase by 1.8% in year one. It also means a reduced rates increase of 1.2% in year two.

We propose to continue incrementally increasing rates for funding asset renewals to 100% and will now reach the target by 2032. This will ensure that current ratepayers are meeting the full cost of existing assets requiring renewal or replacement.

However, this short-term solution to reducing rates does have longer term consequences. While the amount of work done on renewals will not change, how we fund that work will change. It will mean we are now borrowing \$93 million net more through to 2031 than we initially planned, which will result in an additional \$19 million in interest costs during that period. It also means we don't meet the Balanced Budget benchmark for the first three years of the LTP. This benchmark is a measure required by the Department of Internal Affairs to help councils manage their financial capability and direction over the longer term.

Having an unbalanced budget means that we are effectively borrowing for some operational expenditure. This action would only be acceptable if it is for a short time and for a specific intention. In the Council's case, it is just for the first three years of the LTP and is a purposeful action to assist the Council to manage the hump of increased rates in the first two years of the LTP. We would return to having a balanced budget in years 4-10 of the LTP.

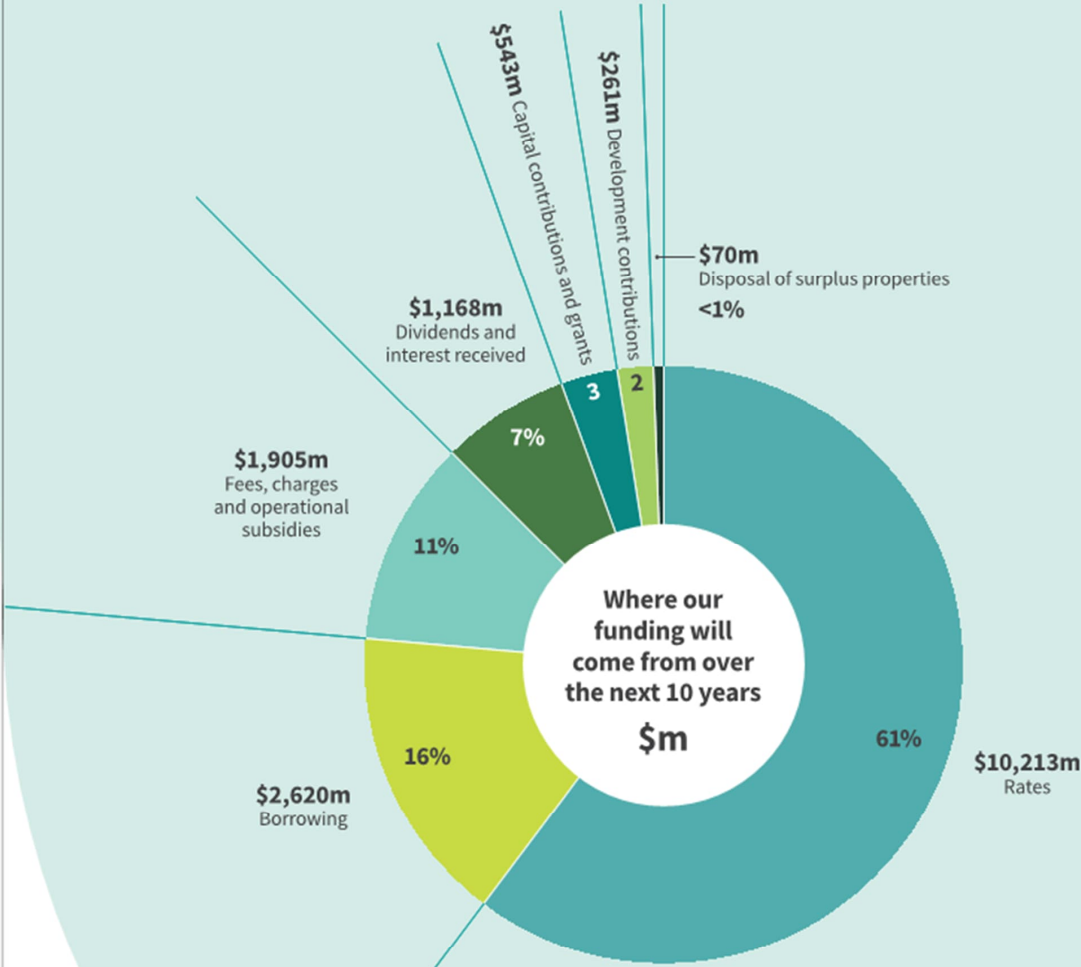


We want to hear what you think.

What do you think of our proposal to increase the level of rating for asset renewals in the first two years of the LTP? This approach helps to reduce rate increases in year 1 and 2 of the LTP but does have longer term consequences – we will have increased borrowing, and we will also not meet the Balanced Budget benchmark for the first three years of this LTP.

Have your say at ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan

Where our funding will come from over the next 10 years



Managing debt prudently

We normally use debt to finance new long-term assets that benefit future generations of residents. This ensures the upfront cost is shared fairly across the generations who'll be using them.

Our net debt levels are in line with those planned in the LTP 2021–2031, and we can service the current and forecast debt, although the cost of doing this has increased – we're currently paying an additional \$14 million in interest in year one. We've also kept the ability to respond to unexpected events by giving ourselves at least \$600 million of borrowing 'headroom' – this is an amount we can borrow comfortably before we reach our limit. The first table below shows our proposed net debt and the resulting debt headroom we would have. The second table shows our proposed gross debt and how close it is to our borrowing limit.

As a large borrower, we take a prudent approach to interest rates. We borrow at fixed rates over a variety of time periods, to help reduce the volatility of interest costs. However, we cannot do this indefinitely. As market rates are likely to stay higher for longer over the period of the LTP, our interest costs will be higher than we previously expected.

Projected net debt

\$million	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Proposed net debt	2,001	2,298	2,539	2,731	2,840	2,905	2,939	2,956	2,956	2,980
Debt headroom	1,244	1,089	968	935	983	1,088	1,210	1,329	1,432	1,472

Projected gross debt

\$million	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Proposed gross debt	3,001	3,291	3,536	3,713	3,829	3,891	3,930	3,948	3,941	3,967
Quantified debt limit	4,246	4,379	4,504	4,649	4,812	4,979	5,140	5,277	5,373	5,439

Our rates proposals

We're very aware that many of our residents and businesses are hurting financially as a result of the rising cost of living, so we're focused on meeting community expectations while keeping rates as low as possible. We aim to strike the right balance, while continuing to provide core services, invest in our city and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

In the 2024/25 financial year we're proposing to collect \$788 million in rates.

Like every household and business across the city, the Council is operating in a tough economic environment, and facing rising costs. We have limited control over a significant proportion of our proposed average rates increase – approximately 12% of the 13.24% – due to factors such as inflation, insurance and interest costs.

Average rates increase

- The overall average rates increase to existing rate payers for 2024/25 is 13.24%. The reasons for the significant increase in this year are significantly increased costs due to inflation, insurance and high interest rates, coinciding with investment in Te Kaha and a reduction of \$19m in the CCHL dividend.
- We're proposing an average residential rates increase of 12.4% for 2024/25. For an average house with a value of \$764,364 the proposed increase is an extra \$416.23 a year or \$8 a week.
- For an average commercial property with a value of \$2,442,382 the proposed increase is 14.2%, or an extra \$2,316.74 a year or \$44.55 a week.
- For an average remote rural property currently paying land drainage rates and with a value of \$1,557,204 the proposed increase is 15.4%, or an extra \$435.34 a year or \$8.37 a week.
- Over the course of the 10 years of this LTP, the proposed rates increases average 4.72% a year, or 57.76% cumulatively.

Our total rates income includes rates from new development in the city. More development means more ratepayers, and that means the rates burden becomes shared amongst a bigger group. As long as the number of rateable properties keeps growing, the rates increase for existing ratepayers will be lower than the year-on-year total rates increase.

Average annual rates increase to existing ratepayers

\$million	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Proposed Rates increase	13.24%	7.76%	4.67%	4.79%	4.43%	4.23%	3.65%	2.40%	1.21%	0.80%



We want to hear what you think.

What do you think of our proposed average rates increase of 13.24% across all ratepayers and an average residential rate increase of 12.4%?

Have your say at ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan

How does our budget affect your rates?

Typical residential house rates analysis

Capital value (CV) is what the property is likely to have sold for at the date of the Council's last general revaluation, excluding chattels.

CV	2023/24 Rates	2024/25 Rates	Annual increase (\$)	Weekly increase (\$)	Change (%)
300,000	\$ 1,543.88	\$ 1,734.53	\$ 190.66	\$ 3.67	12.3%
400,000	\$ 1,937.08	\$ 2,176.31	\$ 239.23	\$ 4.60	12.4%
500,000	\$ 2,330.28	\$ 2,618.09	\$ 287.81	\$ 5.53	12.4%
600,000	\$ 2,723.48	\$ 3,059.87	\$ 336.39	\$ 6.47	12.4%
700,000	\$ 3,116.68	\$ 3,501.65	\$ 384.96	\$ 7.40	12.4%
800,000	\$ 3,509.89	\$ 3,943.42	\$ 433.54	\$ 8.34	12.4%
1,000,000	\$ 4,296.29	\$ 4,826.98	\$ 530.69	\$ 10.21	12.4%
1,200,000	\$ 5,082.69	\$ 5,710.54	\$ 627.84	\$ 12.07	12.4%
1,500,000	\$ 6,262.30	\$ 7,035.87	\$ 773.57	\$ 14.88	12.4%
2,000,000	\$ 8,228.31	\$ 9,244.76	\$ 1,016.45	\$ 19.55	12.4%
3,000,000	\$ 12,160.33	\$ 13,662.54	\$ 1,502.21	\$ 28.89	12.4%
Average House					
\$ 764,364	\$ 3,369.77	\$ 3,785.99	\$ 416.23	\$ 8.00	12.4%

Typical business rates analysis

CV	2023/24 Rates	2024/25 Rates	Annual increase (\$)	Weekly increase (\$)	Change (%)
300,000	\$ 2,319.74	\$ 2,643.72	\$ 323.98	\$ 6.23	14.0%
500,000	\$ 3,623.39	\$ 4,133.40	\$ 510.01	\$ 9.81	14.1%
1,000,000	\$ 6,882.51	\$ 7,857.60	\$ 975.09	\$ 18.75	14.2%
1,500,000	\$ 10,141.63	\$ 11,581.80	\$ 1,440.17	\$ 27.70	14.2%
2,000,000	\$ 13,400.75	\$ 15,306.00	\$ 1,905.25	\$ 36.64	14.2%
2,500,000	\$ 16,659.87	\$ 19,030.20	\$ 2,370.33	\$ 45.58	14.2%
3,000,000	\$ 19,918.99	\$ 22,754.40	\$ 2,835.41	\$ 54.53	14.2%
4,000,000	\$ 26,437.23	\$ 30,202.80	\$ 3,765.57	\$ 72.41	14.2%
5,000,000	\$ 32,955.47	\$ 37,651.20	\$ 4,695.73	\$ 90.30	14.2%
Average Business					
\$2,442,382	\$ 16,284.30	\$ 18,601.04	\$ 2,316.74	\$ 44.55	14.2%

Typical remote rural property rates analysis

CV	2023/24 Rates	2024/25 Rates	Annual increase (\$)	Weekly increase (\$)	Change (%)
300,000	\$ 801.95	\$ 917.87	\$ 115.92	\$ 2.23	14.5%
500,000	\$ 1,124.54	\$ 1,291.27	\$ 166.74	\$ 3.21	14.8%
800,000	\$ 1,608.41	\$ 1,851.36	\$ 242.96	\$ 4.67	15.1%
1,000,000	\$ 1,930.99	\$ 2,224.76	\$ 293.77	\$ 5.65	15.2%
1,500,000	\$ 2,737.45	\$ 3,158.25	\$ 420.81	\$ 8.09	15.4%
2,000,000	\$ 3,543.90	\$ 4,091.74	\$ 547.84	\$ 10.54	15.5%
3,000,000	\$ 5,156.81	\$ 5,958.72	\$ 801.91	\$ 15.42	15.6%
4,000,000	\$ 6,769.72	\$ 7,825.70	\$ 1,055.98	\$ 20.31	15.6%
5,000,000	\$ 8,382.63	\$ 9,692.68	\$ 1,310.05	\$ 25.19	15.6%
Average Remote Rural Property					
\$1,557,204	\$ 2,829.71	\$ 3,265.05	\$ 435.34	\$ 8.37	15.4%

Proposed changes to how we rate

Proposed change to the City Vacant Differential rating to include suburban centres

On 1 July 2022, the Council introduced a new general rating category on the commercially zoned vacant land in the central city. The City Vacant Differential:

- is set at a multiplier of 4.523 times the standard general rate.
- currently applies to vacant land in the Central City Business Zone and the Central City Mixed Use (South Frame) Zones. Its application in these areas reflects the concentration of vacant land in this well-served area of the city.

- Vacant land for the purposes of the City Vacant Differential is defined as land being with no active or consented use. The definition excludes sites:
 - that are permanently developed or under construction, or
 - in a temporary use that is a permitted activity under the District Plan (e.g. supporting adjacent construction) or has an approved and fully implemented resource consent (e.g. temporary car parking).

Vacant land is a resource for the city's future growth but leaving it undeveloped comes with a cost. The Council still has to pay for and operate the infrastructure that serves vacant sites, including pipes, streets and public facilities. With much lower capital values, vacant sites pay a fraction of the rates paid by owners who've invested in permanent development, despite enjoying an increase in value of the land and the benefit of enhanced public environments on their doorsteps.

Since we started charging this rate, action by owners in the central city has seen the number of sites that pay this higher rate fall from 150 to 81 (at 1 July 2023), with the improvements making a real difference to the city's appearance.

Feedback from the community as part of our Annual Plans

in 2021/23 and 2022/23 suggested that we should use this approach in other centres where there are concentrations of vacant land. Research found that in four centres – Linwood Village, Lyttelton, New Brighton and Sydenham – vacant land makes up more than 10% of the commercially zoned area.

As part of this Draft LTP, the Council is proposing to extend the use of City Vacant Differential rating from 1 July 2024 to vacant sites on land designated in the District Plan as:

- Commercial Core in Linwood Village, New Brighton and Sydenham, and
- Commercial Banks Peninsula in Lyttelton.

There are no changes to the key elements of the category definition, other than its extension to properties in Linwood, New Brighton, Sydenham and Lyttelton. This extension is expected to affect around 40 properties. Their rates impact would depend on the value of the land – for example, a \$750,000 plot would have a rates increase of about \$3600 per year (or about 71%); a \$1.5 million plot would have a rates increase of about \$7300 per year (or about 75%).

A rates remission of the additional charge will be available to sites on the same basis as that currently provided for existing qualifying central city sites.

You can find out more about the Council's work in this area, including the vacant sites programme, at: ccc.govt.nz/vacant-sites

Proposed change to rate visitor accommodation in a residential unit as a business

Short term unhosted residential accommodation (such as Airbnb, Bookabach, and similar) is a business activity, so we think it's appropriate for it to be charged the 'business differential' in our general rates, in the same way as other businesses that are run out of residential properties.

We propose a change in our rating policy, to clarify that residential properties may be charged at the business differential if they're used for unhosted short term accommodation for more than 60 nights per year, have a resource consent for such activity, or are predominantly used for such activity. We consider this clarification equitable because it will result in such properties being rated in the same way as other short term accommodation providers such as motels.

For a property with a capital value of \$750,000 (the approximate value of the average house), a change to a business classification would increase rates by approximately \$2,273 per year.

This proposal won't affect hosted accommodation (i.e. people who accept paying guests in their primary place of residence while they're living there), unless we consider the property is predominantly used for commercial accommodation purposes.

Proposed changes to rates postponements

The Council has a long standing policy of postponing rates for ratepayers facing significant financial hardship, although only 10 such postponements are currently in place. Recent policy has stated that ratepayers aged 65 years or older will automatically qualify for a postponement (as long as we're satisfied that they understand that postponement is effectively a debt that will reduce the amount of equity they own in their home over time).

We propose ending this automatic age-based qualification, so that ratepayers of any age will need to demonstrate significant financial hardship to qualify. This change would not affect any of our existing postponements and is intended to make sure that only those ratepayers in significant financial hardship need to apply for a postponement.

Proposed changes to rates remissions for charities

The Council has a long standing policy of remitting up to 100% of the rates payable on properties used by not-for-profit community-based groups. However, the current policy wording is unnecessarily complex and may restrict our flexibility to provide the remissions we consider to be appropriate.

We're proposing to simplify the wording of our Remission Policy 1 (not-for-profit community-based organisations) and Policy 2 (land owned or used by the Council for community benefit) to give us more flexibility to grant remissions that are consistent with the Council's objectives and the extent of the ratepayer's financial need.

We don't expect this change to have a material impact on the total amount of remissions granted, or on the rates revenue we require to pay for them.

We're also consulting on two smaller proposed changes to existing rates, including:

- Incorporating our separate Heritage Targeted Rate into the general rate. This makes it consistent with the treatment of other capital costs borrowed for, with rating only commencing when borrowing occurs. This proposed change produces a rates timing change which will reduce rates in 2024/25 by \$2 million.
- Incorporating the Active Travel targeted rate into our Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC). We're proposing this for simplification and clarity only, as the charge doesn't portray the full cost of Active Travel. The \$20 charge will remain a fixed charge as part of the UAGC.

You can find out more information about our proposed rates changes from **page xxx** of the Draft LTP:
ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan

Proposed changes to fees and charges

One of the ways we can help minimise the rates increase is by passing on the costs to people who use the service directly, rather than all ratepayers. We've incorporated some changes to the Council's fees and charges in the draft LTP. In most cases they add less than a dollar or two to the amount paid and reflect the increased costs of operating. In some cases, fees are going up to cover the full cost of an individual service or are for a new service.

One of our more significant proposals is to introduce parking charges at the Botanic Gardens and Hagley Park. The approximately 620 carparks would generate \$2 million a year (based on \$4.60 for three hours). If we don't proceed with this proposal, there would be an additional 0.31% rates increase in the first year, with no impact in subsequent years.

You can find more about all the proposed changes to our fees and charges from **page xxx** of the Draft LTP:
ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan

Proposed changes to levels of service

All councils are required to include performance standards, or 'levels of service' in their LTPs. As part of the LTP development process, we've considered whether the Council should reduce our services to produce savings in rates.

We've taken into account feedback from the What Matters Most campaign and Residents Surveys, which give us useful information about what residents expect from the Council and how we're performing. By and large the feedback we've received is that residents value the current range of services, want us to "look after what we've got" and to improve in some areas. Judging by feedback to previous LTP and Annual Plan consultations, reducing services is not something residents would support. We are therefore proposing only minor changes to our levels of service. We're proposing to change the level of service for drinking water losses to 20% by 2030 and 15% by 2034.

If there are services you think you might manage without, or areas where you see an opportunity for efficiencies, considering both today's needs and future growth, please see the opportunity **Potential to reduce or cut services to help reduce rates** on **page xx** and tell us what you think.

You can find out more information about all the proposed changes from **page xxx** of the Draft LTP:
ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan

ALTERNATIVE
OPPORTUNITY
AND OPTIONS
THAT WOULD
HAVE A
RATING
IMPACT

44 Te Mahere Raukaki Kaurera Our Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034 | Consultation Document | Ōtautahi Christchurch

Te Mahere Raukaki Kaurera Our Draft Long Term Plan 2024-2034 | Consultation Document | Ōtautahi Christchurch 45

Alternative opportunity and options that would have a rating impact

Up to this point we have been talking about our preferred option (proposed plan) designed to maintain the services that matter to you.

This effort has included workshops with elected members, as well as conversations with our communities.

We're also focused on a deliverable capital programme and to provide the core services that keep Christchurch and Banks Peninsula running, with a proposed rates increase of 13.24% across all rate payers and an average residential rates increase of 12.4% in 2025.

Additional considerations

- However, there are some additional matters that we would like your feedback on to help us decide how to progress. These include:
- An opportunity to seek additional efficiencies and savings: this may mean changes to some of the services we provide, reviewing our grants funding or increasing fees and charges for some services.
 - Options to invest more in preparing for the long term future of our city: this could include spending more on climate change adaptation, or boosting the funding for major events.

OPPORTUNITY

Potential to reduce or cut services to help reduce rates

What's already proposed in our Draft LTP

In our plan we have maintained our existing services. We considered reducing or cutting services to help reduce rates, but it proved very challenging. Our residents' surveys, along with our early engagement on the LTP, made it very clear to us that there are a wide range of expectations about what matters most to our communities.

There is also a mix of views that can, at times, be hard to reconcile. Some examples include:

- a reduction in rates increases and in Council spending.
- strong support for improving our roads, but also dissatisfaction with how roadworks affect travel.
- parks to be maintained to a very high standard.

In this Draft LTP we have attempted to balance these views and expectations on the Council's services. As a result, we have largely maintained our current levels of service, with a focus on getting the best possible value for money for all ratepayer dollars.

Opportunity to reduce or cut services

We're asking for your input on where we could reduce services without having a major impact on the community and/or where we could save some money. Considering both today's needs and future growth, tell us about the services you:

- value the most
- could manage without
- where there could be an opportunity for efficiencies.

As a Council, we can make minor adjustments to services to respond to your feedback. However, if there are major changes proposed through the submissions process, we are required by legislation to consult further on the specifics of the change and its impact on communities. We would do this separately to this LTP process.

Are there any other areas where you feel we should be reviewing the services we provide to reduce our costs?

Options that would accelerate work on some projects and programmes but would also increase rates

There are some things we could do that would mean we are investing more in the future of our city, but this would have an impact on our overall rates increase both in year one and in subsequent years.



Should we leave bid funding for major and business events at current levels in the Draft LTP, with no impact on rates, or include the bid funding, with rates increases over the first three years of the LTP?

OPTION

Bid funding for major and business events

The issue

Christchurch has invested in major events for many years. There is significant value in the contribution they make to the life of the city, by defining Christchurch as a destination, bringing communities together, attracting visitors, stimulating economic activity and raising our city's profile nationally and internationally. Last year we supported 93 community events through our events team and attracted more than 24 major events and 42 business events.

Christchurch City Council, ChristchurchNZ and Venues Ōtautahi have complementary roles in relation to major events in Christchurch:

- The Council supports and/or delivers a variety of local and regional events, often in partnership with the community. It also provides regulatory support, approval, and compliance functions (such as traffic management planning) for all events.
- Venues Ōtautahi, is owned by the Christchurch City Council. It attracts events for the venues they operate. It plans and delivers on-the-ground event experiences.
- The Council funds ChristchurchNZ to manage the city's major events portfolio. ChristchurchNZ is responsible for building and managing the city's major events portfolio. We do this by working in partnership with key event stakeholders including event organisers, prospecting partners and Christchurch City Council.

The Council is also investing in infrastructure, such as Te Kaha, Canterbury's Multi-Use Arena, Parakiore Recreation and Sport Centre, and Naval Point, to ensure we can host world class events in Christchurch.

While the city has an established portfolio of events and attracts a range of other events, there are opportunities to grow the existing events and attract new events to the city. This would require additional funding.

Our preferred option (proposed in our Draft LTP)

We propose to spend \$4 million which includes \$1.2 million of grant funding for community events, to continue to deliver our community events, such as Sparks, Summer Theatre and Tīrama Mai (our Matariki celebration) and to support other community events through our events funding. This grant funding will increase to \$1.7 million in 2028.

ChristchurchNZ, the city's economic development agency, will receive \$15.9 million funding from the Council in 2025, of which \$1 million is allocated to major and business event bid funding. This funding is proposed to increase to \$19 million in 2028 (including \$2.4 million for events bid funding) and progressively increase to \$20.6 million (including \$4 million for events bid funding) by 2030.

Venues Ōtautahi, has indicated that for year one and two of this LTP it would be possible to reprioritise its operational budgets to meet any additional bidding to secure events at the venues it operates. These venues include the Town Hall, Wolfbrook Arena, Apollo Projects Stadium, the Air Force Museum, and Te Kaha, once it opens. There would, however, remain a funding gap for year 3 and for other major events not hosted by these venues.

As this proposed expenditure is included in the proposed rates outlined in this Consultation Document, there would be no change to our proposed rates increases in the LTP.

The risk of not including additional funding for the first three years of the plan is that Christchurch may be less likely to attract as many major and business events.

Option to provide additional event bid funding for major and business events

Christchurch competes with other cities in New Zealand and around the world to attract major international sports, business and music events through event bid funding. Examples of these include ITM New Zealand Sail Grand Prix, Electric Avenue, and business events such as the UN World Adaptation Science Programme Adaptation Futures Conference in 2025.

We are seeking feedback on whether we should provide additional event bid funding for major and business events.

The option would include an additional:

- \$2.8 million for 2024/25 which would require a 0.42% rates increase
- \$3.3 million for 2025/26 which would require a further 0.04% rates increase
- \$4.5 million for 2026/27 which would require a further 0.14% rates increase

Additional funding would enable us to attract more major and business events. These events would utilise the infrastructure we've invested in, and the city can enjoy the entertainment and economic benefit that these types of events will bring. The return on investment is estimated at an average of \$67 million a year for our retail, hospitality, and accommodation businesses. This would equate to \$670 million for the 10-year LTP.



OPTION

Accelerating adaptation efforts

The issue

Our district faces diverse climate hazards, from rising sea levels to more frequent extreme weather events. We started our climate resilience journey with our 2021 Long Term Plan and this continues in the proposed plan. We have initiatives, projects and programmes that reflect our commitment to mitigating and adapting to climate hazards.

At a high level, we're spending \$318 million over 10 years on projects that have a direct impact on climate change mitigation, and \$1 billion over 10 years on projects that directly help us adapt and build our resilience. You can read more about this on page 33 of this document.

Our preferred option (proposed in our Draft LTP)

We propose to maintain the Coastal Adaptation Planning Programme at \$1.8 million per year, which will increase by another \$1.8 million (to a total of \$3.6 million per year) in 2027/28 as adaptation planning work ramps up across the district.

Adaptation plans are developed with communities and r nanga, and adopted by the Council. There are currently no completed adaptation plans. However, one is in development with the communities and r nanga in Whakaraup  Lyttelton Harbour and others are planned. You can read more about our adaptation planning programme on our website: ccc.govt.nz/xxxx

This would mean there would be no change to our proposed rates increases in the Draft LTP.

The risk of not including additional funding to accelerate coastal adaptation planning for the first three years of the plan is that we will be slower to complete community adaptation plans.

Option to accelerate adaptation planning

We could bring forward to 2024/25 the additional \$1.8 million annually that is currently proposed to start in 2027/28. This would accelerate the Coastal Adaptation Planning Programme and boost overall community preparedness and resilience.

The early investment would result in a rates increase of 0.29% (approximately an extra 19 cents a week for the average residential property) from 2024/25.

Should we bring forward funding for adaptation planning, or leave it where it currently sits in the Draft LTP?

OPTION

Creating a Climate Resilience Fund

The issue

Climate change is creating new levels of complexity for our infrastructure and capital projects such as roads, buildings, infrastructure and utilities. Responding to climate risks will be essential over the span of this LTP.

New capital projects will need to take into account the climate changes that may occur over their lifetimes. Existing infrastructure may need to be retrofitted, or managed differently, given climate change. Additional infrastructure may need to be constructed to address the physical impacts of climate change.

To address this, we could establish a climate resilience fund, and start setting aside funds now to manage necessary changes to the capital programme in the future.

Our preferred option (proposed in our Draft LTP)

We propose that climate adaptation related capital expenditure initiatives will need to be included in our capital programme. There will be no dedicated fund to support actions arising from adaptation planning.

This would mean there would be no change to our proposed rates increases in the Draft LTP.

The risk of not including additional climate resilience funding is that future generations may need to contribute more to address climate resilience.

Option to create a Climate Resilience Fund

We could reduce the financial impact of climate change on future generations by establishing a climate resilience fund now. The fund would be ringfenced to support actions originating from adaptation plans (described above).

Actions which the fund could be used for include include things like:

- moving or raising lifeline roads (vital roads for communities)
- protecting or relocating our drinking water, stormwater and wastewater infrastructure, and
- ensuring our community facilities exposed to climate hazards are more resilient.

How this fund would be established, managed and governed, and the criteria of how the fund would be used, all require further work. As part of that process there would be further opportunity for residents to have their say. Realistically, this means the earliest we could establish this fund would be from July 2025.

During the current 10-year LTP period we could amass as much as \$127 million, assuming we started the fund in year 2 of the LTP. This would have a 0.25% impact on rates (approximately an extra 16 cents a week for the average residential property) in year 2 of the LTP and then we would add 0.25% to the rate for each year it is implemented. If we rate this to the end of the LTP it will be a 2.25% rate increase.

If we don't create the fund, the Council will need to consider how it funds future climate resilience actions alongside other competing priorities in future years.

Should we establish a specific climate resilience fund, to help manage the future impact of climate-related hazards on Council assets?

POTENTIAL
DISPOSAL OF
COUNCIL-
OWNED
PROPERTIES

Potential disposal of Council-owned properties

The Council has a small number of properties which are no longer being used for the purpose they were originally acquired for or that have been transferred to us by the Government (former residential red zone properties in the Port Hills).

The properties we're putting up for consideration make up less than 1% of the Council's overall portfolio and won't affect current levels of service. The estimated total rating value of these properties is approximately \$20-\$23 million. The Council owns many types of properties of all different shapes and sizes, and as the city grows, land holdings also grow to maintain levels of service. Since 2011, it's grown by more than 12%. This includes all of the former residential red zone land that the Government handed over to the Council to own and manage.

More information on the properties, including a full list, can be found at ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan



Why we are proposing to dispose of some Council-owned properties

Because owning property has a cost, it's good financial practice to continually review the portfolio and decide whether to keep or dispose of properties that are no longer being used for their original purpose.

When doing this, our first step is to identify likely properties and assess them against the criteria for retention. These criteria include:

- whether the property is being used for the purpose it was originally acquired for
- its cultural, environmental or heritage value, and
- whether it can meet any of the Council's immediate or longer-term needs.

Properties that don't meet the retention criteria go onto the shortlist to be considered for disposal. The shortlist contains 46 properties.

Five of these properties are either reserve or "parks" under section 138 of the Local Government Act 2002 because the land was acquired or used principally for community, recreational, environmental, cultural or spiritual purposes:

- three reserves are undeveloped, with
 - one held for a future road that is not proceeding
 - one held for recreation in an area where there are many other parks
 - one held for utility purposes and has a single buried cable on it.
- two parks
 - one is a block in a rural area that has been grazed for many years and is not required for community purposes
 - one is surplus land associated with a land drainage project.
- One property is residential land that the Council is considering selling to a community housing provider for new homes.

The other 40 properties identified are former residential red zone properties (which equates to less than 3% of the Port Hills red zone land). For these properties, we need to take an extra step to assess the hazards that led to the land being zoned red:

- If the hazard can be removed or reduced to an acceptable level, for example by land title reconfiguration or engineering works such as bunds or rock clearance, the property can be considered for disposal
- If not, the Council will retain ownership of the property.

We are currently seeking your views through this Draft LTP on:

- whether we should embark on formal processes for the five properties that are either reserves or parks; and
- whether or not we should dispose of any or all of the other 40 properties.

Further information can be found on ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan

How do we dispose of properties that are no longer required?

We follow the Council's policy and normal practices:

- **Policy** – publicly tendering properties for sale unless there is a clear reason for doing otherwise.
- **Practice** – in an open, transparent, well-advertised and public manner at market value. This may include methods other than tender, such as auction, deadline sale or general listing.

Where it's appropriate, the Council may consider departing from these practices to give effect to the Housing Policy we adopted in 2016. This could result in the land being used to deliver the outcomes of that policy, like selling land to other housing providers for them to develop and/or deliver social and affordable housing. The specific circumstances related to a property may also give rise to a departure e.g. where the adjoining owner is the only logical purchaser.

Before we can do this for the five properties that are either reserves or parks, we must undertake formal consultation. This involves a greater level of detail being provided about each property and why we are proposing to dispose of it, and the reasonably practicable options that have been considered. There are also additional process requirements for land which is reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.

We are currently seeking your views through this draft LTP on:

- whether we should embark on formal processes for the five properties that are either reserves or parks; and
- whether or not we should dispose of any or all of the other 41 properties.

If you were a former owner of any of the Red Zone Port Hill properties listed, please let us know when providing your feedback.

Further information, including the list of properties, can be found at ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan

Proposed gifting of Yaldhurst Memorial Hall
to Yaldhurst Rural Residents' Association



The Council resolved to gift the Yaldhurst Memorial Hall to the Yaldhurst Rural Residents' Association (YRRA) at its meeting on 24 January 2024, subject to consultation in the LTP.

Prior to making its decision, the Council also considered the following options:

- Continuing with the status quo (not a practical option as the hall continues to deteriorate).
- Demolishing the hall and selling the land (not recommended given its heritage status).
- Strengthening and upgrading the hall and transferring to YRRA (not recommended due to the significant cost).
- Strengthening and upgrading the hall and managing the hall as a community facility (not recommended due to the significant cost and other existing community facilities).
- Selling the land and building 'as is where is', including a covenant requiring the repair and retention of the hall (not recommended as it will likely result in a nominal sale price. This is also not supported by the local community).

Yaldhurst Memorial Hall

The hall is single storey, with a combination of timber framed reinforced concrete and unreinforced masonry construction. It was built in 1954 as a war memorial and community centre. It is 15% of New Building Standard (NBS) and classified as an Earthquake Prone Building (EPB) requiring strengthening, repair, or demolition by July 2025. It was previously used as a community hall before it was closed after the Canterbury earthquakes.

The hall is also a scheduled heritage building that is categorised as a strategic asset under the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, and any decision to dispose of this asset must be explicitly provided for in the LTP.

In its existing condition, given its heritage and EPB status, and the significant cost required to strengthen and repair the hall (estimated at \$2.3 million), its market value is likely to be nominal in the range of \$10,000–\$20,000. Numerous repairs have been carried out on the hall since 2011, however, the hall continues to deteriorate. There is adequate provision of other existing community facilities in the immediate area.

Proposal to gift the
Yaldhurst Memorial Hall to
the Residents' Association

The YRRA has been promoting the hall's retention and reinstatement as a community facility and are committed to raising the funds necessary to repair and operate the building. An expression of interest was initiated in 2021 with YRRA being the only registered practical interest. Ownership of the building by YRRA is essential for it to maximise access to funding sources.

The proposal is to lease the land for \$1 a year and gift the Yaldhurst Memorial Hall at 524 Pound Road to the YRRA for the sum of \$1, with the following conditions:

- YRRA strengthening and repairing the building to a minimum of 34% NBS (so it can be removed from the national earthquake prone register of buildings), and
- The repairs and strengthening being to a code compliant standard, ready for occupation (the scope and standard of works to be determined and approved with, and at, the Council's discretion) within five years from the date of transferring ownership from the Council to the YRRA.
- The repair and subsequent operation and maintenance of the building being at no cost to the Council (including the cost of securing any necessary consents and code of compliance);
- The Council having a first right of refusal option to take the building back if the YRRA fail to perform the repair and strengthening above.

YRRA intends to operate the building as a community facility. The proposal has no impact on rates and no debt. The building will remain as a scheduled heritage building. Repairs and maintenance will still need to meet all relevant requirements in the District Plan. YRRA use of the land will be subject to the terms of their ground lease with the Council. The Council's community board governance teams will monitor YRRA's ability to fund and complete the repair works within five years and YRRA's subsequent operation of the hall.

Conflicts of interest

There are no identified conflicts of interest arising from the proposal.

The information for this property (as required by section 93E Local Government Act) can be found at ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan



What matters to you?

What do you think of our proposal to start formal processes to dispose of five Council-owned properties that are either reserves or parks?

What do you think of our proposal to dispose of the other properties which include former Residential Red Zone Port Hill properties?

What do you think of our proposal to gift Yaldhurst Memorial Hall to the Yaldhurst Rural Residents' Association?



Have we got it right? If not, what changes would you like to see?

Have your say at ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan

How to make a submission

We'd like your feedback on the Draft Long Term Plan 2024-34 and the matters we have raised in this consultation document. Tell us what you think by Sunday 21 April 2024.

There are several ways you can give feedback:

-  **Online:** (preferred)
ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan
-  **Email:**
CCCPlan@ccc.govt.nz
-  **Fill out a submission form available from libraries and service centres** and pop it in our submissions box. (To ensure we receive last-minute submissions on time, from Tuesday 16 April please hand deliver them to the Civic Offices, 53 Hereford Street).
-  **Post a letter* or form to:**
Freepost 178 (no stamp required)
Long Term Plan Submissions
Christchurch City Council, PO Box 73016, Christchurch 8154

* Your submission must include your full name and postal address. If you wish to speak to your submission at the public hearings, please also provide a daytime phone number. If your submission is on behalf of a group or organisation, you must include your organisation's name and your role in the organisation.

Social media

Informal feedback, which is not counted as a submission, can be made in the following ways:

- Go to our Facebook page facebook.com/christchurchcitycouncil and include #cccplan in your post.
- Tweet us your feedback using #cccplan

Talk to the team

Alternatively, you can give us a call on (03) 941 8999, provide your details and a good time for us to call, and one of our managers will be in touch.

Hearings

Public hearings will be held from early-May 2024 (exact dates will be confirmed closer to the time).

Submissions are public information

We require your contact details as part of your submission. Your feedback, name and address are provided to decision makers. Your feedback, with your name only will be available on our website. However, if requested we will make submissions including contact details publicly available. If you feel there are reasons why your contact details and/or submission should be kept confidential, please contact the Engagement Manager by phoning (03) 941 8999 or 0800 800 169.

Questions to think about when making your submission

What matters most?

Our overarching proposal is to focus on a deliverable capital programme that helps drive our city forward, with particular investment in roads and transport infrastructure and in protecting and upgrading our water networks. We're borrowing for new projects that have long term value and ensuring that the debt repayments are spread fairly across the generations of ratepayers who will benefit from them. We're maintaining enough financial flexibility to be able to handle unplanned events, and we're finding permanent efficiencies in our day-to-day spending.

Overall, have we got the balance right?

Rates (page 39)

Given that both the Council and residents are facing significant financial challenges, **should we be maintaining our existing levels of service and level of investment in our core infrastructure and facilities**, which will mean a proposed average rates increase of 13.24% across all ratepayers and an average residential rate increase of 12.4%?

Do you have any comments on our proposed changes to how we rate?

Fees and Charges (page 43)

Do you have any comments on our proposed changes to fees and charges (e.g., our proposal to introduce parking charges at key parks)?

Capital programme (page 22)

In this LTP we have focused on developing a deliverable capital programme.

We're proposing to spend the \$6.5 billion over the next 10 years across a range of

activities, including some key areas that you've told us are important through our residents' surveys, and our early engagement on the Draft LTP:

- \$2.7 billion on three waters (drinking water, wastewater, stormwater and flood protection) (31.5%)
- \$1.6 billion on transport (24.9%)
- \$870 million on parks, heritage & the coastal environment (13.4%)
- \$286 million on Te Kaha (4.41%)
- \$140 million on libraries (2.16%)
- \$137 million on swolid waste and resource recovery (2.11%)

Are we prioritising the right things?

Additional opportunity and options to our main proposal (page 46)

We're working hard to reduce the impact of rates rises on residents while ensuring that Christchurch and Banks Peninsula continue to be great places to live. To do this we have had to balance the impact of rates rises with the investment needed to care for our city and asset. However, there are some additional things that we could do that would accelerate work on some projects and programmes, or we could continue to explore ways to bring down our proposed rates increases.

Which of the following do you think should be our focus for the 2024-2034 Draft Long Term Plan?

- Deliver what we have proposed in the Draft Long Term Plan (e.g. maintain existing levels of service and invest in our core infrastructure and facilities that keep Christchurch and Banks Peninsula running).

- Explore other ways to bring down our proposed rates increases across the Draft LTP (e.g. reduce or change some of the services we provide, review our grants funding, increasing fees and charges for some services).
- Accelerate work on some projects and programmes, with a focus on balancing the needs of today's residents with the needs of future generations (e.g. spending more on climate change adaptation, boost the funding for major events).

Additional savings and efficiencies (page 47)

Are there any areas where you feel we should be reviewing the services we provide to reduce our costs throughout the Draft LTP 2024-2034?

Major event bid funding (page 49)

Should we leave bid funding for major and business events at current levels in the draft LTP, as proposed? This expenditure is included in the proposed rates. No increase in funding could have no impact on rates, but could have implications for our ability to attract major and business events in the short term.

Or should we increase the bid funding?

This means we will be able to continue to attract major international sports, business and music events, but would also mean an additional rates increase of 0.42% in year one of the LTP, 0.04% in year two, and 0.14% in year 3.

More investment in adapting to climate change (page 51)

Do you think we should bring forward to 2024/25 the additional \$1.8 million spend currently proposed to commence in 2027/28, to accelerate how we address climate risks? The early investment would bring forward a rates increase of 0.29% to 2024/25 from 2027/28.

Should we create a climate adaptation fund to set aside funds now to manage future necessary changes to Council assets, including roads, water systems, and buildings, in alignment with our adaptation plans? Implementing this fund would result in a rates increase of 0.25% per annum over the LTP period. How this fund would be established, managed and governed, and the criteria of how the fund will be used, all require further work. As part of that process there will be further opportunity for residents to have their say.

Potential disposal of Council-owned properties (page 54)

What do you think of our proposal to start formal processes to dispose of five Council-owned properties?

What do you think of our proposal to dispose of other Council-owned properties which includes former Residential Red Zone Port Hill properties?

What do you think of our proposal to gift Yaldhurst Memorial Hall to the Yaldhurst Rural Residents' Association?



Have your say at ccc.govt.nz/longtermplan

Memos





Financial Strategy 2024-34

The Financial Strategy details how the Council plans to provide a prudent and cost-effective approach to funding the range of assets, facilities and services we need to ensure Christchurch can continue to be an inclusive, equitable and well-functioning city. Our intention is to put people at the centre of developing our city and district, prioritising wellbeing, accessibility, connection and collaborating to build our role as a leading New Zealand city.

The Strategy explains how we will use the funding tools available - a mix of rates, fees and charges, government subsidies and debt to fund the services our community wants and needs in the most affordable way possible.

1. Executive summary

This has been among the most challenging financial strategies this Council has yet prepared. Like all other local authorities in New Zealand, we face multiple financial challenges including significantly increased debt servicing costs, significantly increased insurance costs, challenging asset renewal requirements, the costs of climate change adaptation and mitigation, and the general increase in costs that a high rate of inflation has brought.

In addition, we face the final phase of our rebuild following the earthquakes of 2010/11 with additional costs associated with the construction and then operation of key facilities such as Te Kaha (the multi-use indoor arena), Parakiore (our flagship sports and aquatic centre) and Te Whare Tapere (the performing arts precinct).

Our financial direction over the next 10 years strikes a balance between providing reliable infrastructure, facilities and services, building long-term financial resilience, and keeping rates and other council charges as affordable as possible.

Getting this balance right promotes a sound and sustainable financial position where our citizens can look forward to enjoying living in a world-class sustainable city with confidence, pride and optimism.

This Strategy describes how we will sustainably and responsibly fund the services and activities, and projects and programmes of work we will deliver through our Long Term Plan 2024-34 (LTP).

This Strategy closely aligns with our 30-year Infrastructure Strategy. The work programmes identified in the Infrastructure Strategy enable the Council to achieve levels of service agreed with our community and meet required technical standards within a prudent financial framework.

The Infrastructure Strategy takes a long look ahead, planning for our city's infrastructure needs over the next 30 years. This is a bigger picture compared to the LTP and Financial Strategy, which focus on the next 10 years. This difference in how far each plan looks into the future brings some challenges, especially when we think about how much we need to invest in infrastructure and how we're going to pay for it, including the level of rates required after the current LTP period.

For the coming decade, our Financial Strategy provides for rates to rise materially initially. This is to pay for important committed projects, such as Te Kaha. However the plan is to reduce these rate increases and keep them steady in the latter years of the LTP period. On the other hand, our Infrastructure Strategy looks further ahead and indicates we'll need to spend more on infrastructure after the next 10 years. This difference means that when we start working on the next set of plans in 2027 - the next Infrastructure Strategy, Financial Strategy, and LTP - we'll have some further big decisions to make. We'll need to figure out how to keep rates affordable while making sure we meet the need for reliable and sustainable infrastructure that meets both our climate change obligations and our need to accommodate a growing city.

2. Key challenges and opportunities

The Financial Strategy needs to consider and respond to the key challenges the Council expects to face over the 10 years covered by this Long Term Plan 2024-34.

A. High inflation and interest rates

This Draft Long Term Plan has been prepared in what appears to be the tail-end of a period of economic volatility and uncertainty caused in a large part by the impacts of the COVID-19 global pandemic.

Inflation increased significantly around the globe following expansionary intervention by governments and central banks (higher spending and lower interest rates) to avoid recession following interruptions to global production and consumption caused by COVID-19, international conflicts and increasing oil prices.

Domestic influences have impacted on local government costs through increased



government and council spending to repair extensive damage from cyclones in the top half of the North Island, high inflation and interest rates and a severe skills shortage in areas critical to local government operations. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation measure peaked at a 30 year high of 7.2 per cent in 2022.

The Reserve Bank of New Zealand (along with other central banks around the world) has responded by increasing interest rates to reduce inflation through reducing spending and demand for goods and services.

From an inflation-reducing perspective this appears to be having the desired effect with inflation expected to track down to a new medium-term average of 3 per cent in 2026/27. However, it is coming at a cost to households and businesses and interest hikes increase costs and lower demand creates uncertainty in the economy.

The environment of increasing costs and higher interest rates continues to challenge the Council as we look to deliver services at acceptable cost for residents. Our borrowing peaks at a lower level compared with our previous Long Term Plan (figure 4 below), but the interest rate we pay on that debt will be significantly more than previously forecast.

B. Providing reliable and resilient infrastructure

There are a number of key issues influencing our capital investment and funding decisions with respect to infrastructure. In coming to a decision, we have looked to maximise the impact of our capital programme in terms of delivering reliable, cost-effective infrastructure within a realistic funding level and also to keep debt at prudent levels, particularly in the first three years of the Strategy.

i. Renewing ageing infrastructure

Assets have a finite life after which they need to be replaced to avoid breakdowns and costly repair and maintenance. Significant proportions of our infrastructure networks are either at or coming towards the end of their economic life and need replacing.

We are conscious of the desire to minimise rate increases; however, our asset condition data tells us that increased investment in asset renewals is required to have our infrastructure networks operate reliably and cost-effectively.

Our residents have made it very clear how important it is to maintain or

improve levels of service for roads and footpaths, flood protection, flood control works and water services and in preparing the capital programme we have assessed these assets specifically to ensure that they remain fit for purpose.

ii. Supporting growth

Christchurch's population is forecast to continue to grow, creating demand for new housing, business premises and community facilities and the infrastructure needed to support these.

In addition, household relocations in response to the impacts of climate change may manifest as growth development. Changes to land use as the city adapts and people move away from hazards including sea level rise and in response to severe weather events will see residents move to safer parts of the district.

The Council needs to provide the right infrastructure at the right time to support sustainable growth and ensure ongoing resilience to the impacts of climate change and natural hazards. We look to fund infrastructure to service growth as much as possible from development contributions and assets provided by developers when undertaking new developments. This means we keep the rates contribution to fund growth infrastructure to a minimum. This is covered in more detail in the Infrastructure Strategy.

C. Delivery and operation of significant new community facilities

During the next three years we will largely complete an ambitious community facility investment programme to provide facilities that appropriately cater for citizens living in a significant and growing city now and in the future.

Significant community facilities to be completed by 2025/26:

- Matatiki: Hornby Centre - opening in 2024
- Te Whare Tapere - Performing Arts Precinct - opening in 2025
- Parakiore – multi sports and aquatic centre (mostly funded by Government) – scheduled to open in 2025
- Te Kaha - multi-use arena - (co-funded by Government) opening in 2026

Over the life of these projects, investment will contribute new debt of \$1.3 billion.

Once the facilities open, operating costs will increase by around \$141 million over the life of the Long Term Plan. This cost is funded from rates. In addition, the Council needs to rate to provide funding for future asset renewals when required.

iii. Development of the Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor

The Council has worked with Mana Whenua and communities to put in place a co-governance committee to oversee implementation of the [Ōtākaro Avon River Corridor Regeneration Plan](#).

The Plan calls for investment of around \$1.5 billion over 30 years. Over the next 10 years Council has allocated \$490 million of capital development funding across Parks, Transport and Three Waters.

The programmes focus is on the restoration of a river delta environment supporting healthy waterways. This includes significant investment in storm water management and flood protection for surrounding properties and infrastructure within the surrounding areas. Ecological restoration will result in improved natural waterways. The programme embraces the concept of a “Sponge City”, which creates an environment that can provide for increased levels of rainfall and a rise in groundwater levels as a consequence of climate change.

D. Responding to climate change

In 2019 the Council declared a climate and ecological emergency, acknowledging the urgent need for the Council and community to address climate change issues.

The Council’s [Ōtautahi Christchurch Climate Resilience Strategy](#) prioritises actions and sets targets to reduce Council and community emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. These are then given effect to through the work programmes and budgets of the various activities in the Long Term Plan.

Climate change will increasingly impact on the Council’s finances in a variety of ways, including:

- Increased maintenance and operating costs as infrastructure is compromised by the effects of climate change such as through sea level rise, water table rise and the impact of extreme weather events.
- Costs associated with retreat or relocation of Council assets to respond to

the effects of sea level rise in particular. This may include the costs to relocate residents from at-risk locations, including coastal areas, to less vulnerable locations. The development of Council policy will be subject to central government policy and there may be scenarios where Council is required to contribute to this relocation.

- The cost to offset Council’s residual emissions from 2030 when our net zero carbon target comes into effect.
- Increased insurance costs and/or insurance retreat.
- Emissions reduction and adaptation may affect Council’s cost of borrowing. The Local Government Funding Agency offers a 0.02% interest rate reduction if loans are linked to meaningful and measurable sustainability outcomes. Inaction could make it more difficult /expensive to borrow money as lenders become increasingly sensitive to climate risks.
- Central government funding is likely to be increasingly linked to climate action. Budget 2023 included funding for local government resilience initiatives and renewable community energy.

Our strategy is to increasingly shift our focus towards more proactive responses and interventions to climate change risks and impacts. Proactive investment in climate change mitigation and adaptation by Council can help lower costs and risks faced over the longer term.

The LTP 2024-34 includes a more comprehensive suite of initiatives to address climate change mitigation and adaptation than previous LTPs have.

E. Responding to local government reform

The local government sector is potentially going through once-in-a-generation change. If implemented, these reforms could mean local government looks quite different in terms of what it provides to communities and how it functions with consequential impacts on council funding.

The changes include:

- Three waters reform – the National-led Government is to repeal the current Water Services legislation, returning asset ownership and infrastructure investment to local government.
- Resource management change – the National-led government has repealed

legislation which significantly changed how councils undertake resource management functions. Future for Local Government review – an independent review panel looked at what councils do and how they do it with a view to seeing more services delivered via local government, central government and community partnership, changes to how councils are funded, how Councils partner with mana whenua/ Māori and how local government is structured.

3. Overview of our current financial position

Despite the financial pressures that we have had to address in preparing the LTP our current financial position remains solid. We remain well within our debt, interest and liquidity financial covenants in each year. We continue to not meet the debt servicing benchmark, but this is due to the amounts we borrow in order to make interest-earning loans to CCHL; we have no concern around our ability to service the debt. (These benchmarks are explained in more detail in the section on Financial Prudence Benchmarks).

In response to our significant increase in rate requirement in the short term we have revisited our plan to transition the funding of renewal expenditure from debt to rates. We propose to reduce the level of transition for the first two years of the LTP, where rates increases are at their highest. The consequences of this proposal are;

- reducing the rate requirement by 1.8% in year 1 and 1.2% in year 2
- incurring higher net borrowings of \$94 million by 2030
- not meeting the balanced budget benchmark for the first three years of the LTP, and
- extending the target date to fully fund renewal expenditure from rates by one year to 2032.

While previous LTPs had incorporated the additional debt servicing and operating costs associated with the community facilities programme we had not fully anticipated the additional cost of putting a roof over Te Kaha and the multiple challenges of significantly increased interest and insurance costs, plus the impact

of high inflation. These, coupled with the challenging asset renewal requirements, and the costs of climate change adaptation and mitigation, have led to a number of hard decisions.

We are aware that the proposed rate increase will not be welcomed by many but are also aware that higher levels of asset renewals and maintenance are required to maintain a functioning infrastructure network and retain existing levels of service.

A. Debt

Our net debt levels are in line with those forecast in the LTP 2021-31 and while servicing costs have increased, we can service current and forecast debt albeit with a higher rates requirement. We have also retained the ability to respond to unexpected events by maintaining available borrowing (headroom) of at least \$600 million.

B. Capital expenditure

Our core capital programme is proposed to be increased reflecting the challenges associated with ageing infrastructure, climate change and the resulting change in land use and is averaged at \$600 million per annum excluding Parakiore and Te Kaha.

4. Financial Strategy Principles

Four guiding principles with associated goals underpin our Financial Strategy. These principles influence how we respond to our key challenges.

A. Provide good stewardship of community assets and resources (look after what we've got)

Good stewardship of community assets and resources requires us to maintain our existing assets in appropriate condition for current and future generations. We need to ensure funding is available to:

- Invest in improving the quality of asset condition data and analysis and interpretation of that data to ensure we better understand the condition of our assets.
- Use quality asset condition data to make smart decisions about asset management (repair and replacement) including considering the

resilience of our infrastructure networks to climate and natural hazard risks.

- Replace infrastructure when it is at the end of its economic life. We aim to get the most use possible from an asset before replacing it to avoid it failing, causing maintenance costs to rise.

B. Invest to support sustainable growth (looking to the future)

Christchurch is the largest city in the South Island. Our population is currently 400,000 and is expected to grow to around 475,000 by 2054 and is forecast to increase 0.8 per cent per year on average over the next 10 years.

We will also experience demand on our infrastructure from development outside our district. Selwyn and Waimakariri Districts have a combined population of 142,100 (2022) and are projected to grow to 210,000 residents over the next 30 years. A large proportion of Selwyn and Waimakariri residents travel into Christchurch for work and to access commercial services, shops, and recreation facilities. This makes Greater Christchurch one of New Zealand's high-growth centres.

In addition, any household relocations in response to the impacts of climate change will manifest as growth development. Changes to land use as the city adapts and people move away from hazards including sea level rise and in response to severe weather events will see residents move to less at risk parts of the district. This is likely to be similar to the housing relocation patterns we saw following the earthquakes of 2010/11.

This strategy ensures funding is available to support new development in a resilient and sustainable way, and that appropriate parties fund a fair share of the costs of providing infrastructure to service this growth.

C. Take prudent and sustainable approaches to financial management (long term focus)

We need to make good financial decisions for the long-term to build and maintain financial resilience. We must also manage debt within our benchmarks and ensure we retain the ability to borrow for unexpected events. This includes defining the role and performance of CCHL and the CCTOs and their contribution to our financial resilience over time.

D. Provide value for money for our community (affordability and deliverability)

We consider rates affordability / willingness to pay and financial sustainability when setting rates. At the same time, we need to generate sufficient revenue to sustain appropriate investment in infrastructure, facilities and services that deliver broad wellbeing benefits to our citizens and businesses. We must then deliver on what we rate for.

We must balance the quality and reliability of infrastructure and facilities with what we can afford. We also need to consider intergenerational equity (fairness between generations on who pays). This includes prioritising investment in adapting to the impacts of climate change while avoiding maladaptation and sunk costs associated with stranded assets.

When allocating costs to ratepayers we need to consider who benefits from an activity to decide who pays and maximise non-rates revenue streams and opportunities where appropriate. These considerations are detailed in the Council's Revenue and Finance Policy.

5. Financial Strategy Response

The Financial Strategy lays out the approach the Council will take to sustainably fund its planned work programme over the coming 10 years. It presents key financial bottom lines the Council has decided on – rates rise limits, debt limits, and financial prudence parameters such as debt headroom.

Preparing the Financial Strategy requires a range of trade-offs to be considered which boils down to how much can we deliver for our community for the lowest possible rate requirement while maintaining agreed levels of service and keeping debt to an acceptable level. To achieve these trade-offs the Council has a range of policy levers it can employ – these policy levers are at the heart of the Financial Strategy.

A. An affordable and deliverable capital programme

The capital works programme reflects the analysis of infrastructure requirements undertaken in preparing the Infrastructure Strategy, Activity Plans and Asset Management Plans that underpin the LTP 2024-34.

Memos

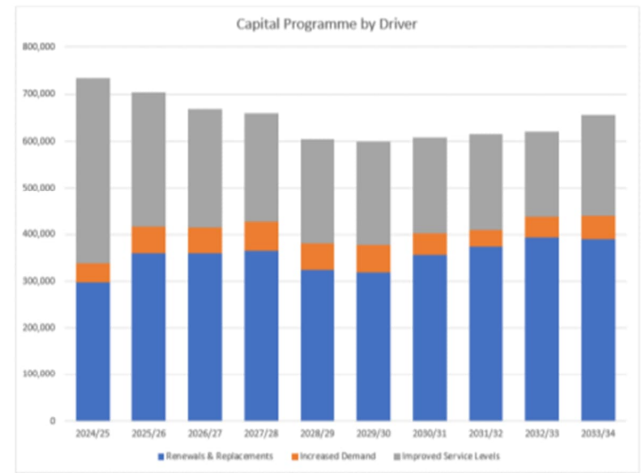


The programme (excluding asset renewals) delivers new assets and is initially funded from borrowing. This enables us to spread the cost over 30 years with the debt repaid from development contributions (for infrastructure to service growth) and rates. Spreading the cost over time enables us to promote intergenerational equity – ensuring today's ratepayers don't fund the full cost of new infrastructure that will benefit future as well as current residents.

The capital works programme as shown in figure 1 is our largest area of expenditure where there are clear options available to alter the level of investment, albeit with trade-offs on our ability to provide reliable infrastructure, meet the demands of growth, meet levels of service and comply with regulatory requirements.

We have averaged our core capital works programme to \$600 million per year for the years 2024-34. This enables us to keep our debt to revenue ratio within prudent limits and then to reduce over time. As our debt reduces our debt headroom (the amount we can borrow without breaching debt covenants) will increase, providing additional financial resilience to shocks.

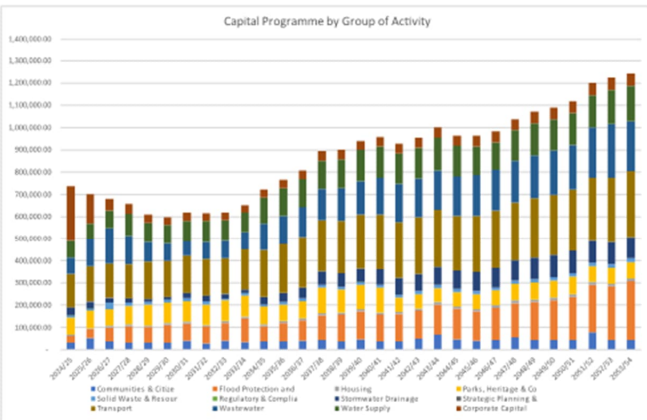
Figure 1. Planned capital expenditure 2024-34



Our asset renewals programme has planned capital expenditure of \$298-\$361 million per year in the first three years and an average annual spend of \$361 million for the following seven years, with a greater emphasis on Transport projects in the latter years.

The proposed capital expenditure programme for the next 30 years (with inflation added) is shown in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2. Capital expenditure for the next 30 years, by Group of Activity



I. Options considered in proposing the capital works programme

The Council has considered variations to its proposed capital works programme but believes its preferred option represents the best balance between delivery and cost.

An increased programme was considered but an additional \$20 million of debt-funded capital spend per annum would require an ongoing annual rates increase of 0.14 per cent, while also reducing headroom over time.

Similarly, the Council considered limiting the core capital programme by not replacing water supply and wastewater renewal funding that had been reprioritised to upgrade water supply wells/wellheads and water security



priorities. However, this was considered to be too risky terms of continued deterioration of key network infrastructure and resultant significantly increasing maintenance costs and increasing the risk to public health.

II. Funding renewals from rates

The Council has had a strategy to incrementally increase rating for asset renewals to 100% of long run average renewals by 2031. The Council currently borrows to fund some of the cost of its annual asset renewal programme. Since 2015 we have been transitioning to fully fund renewals from rates (and NZTA subsidy) by 2031. This helps ensure current ratepayers are not subsidised by future generations.

However, given the higher rate requirement in years 1 and 2 of the LTP, we propose to reduce the level of the transition for the first two years of the LTP. This will reduce the rate requirement by 1.8% in year one and 1.2% in year two. The target to fully fund renewal expenditure from rates will be extended by one year to 2032. This change will also mean we will not meet the balanced budget benchmark in the first three years of the LTP.

Other external revenue, mainly from NZTA, assists fund our Transport renewals programme and equates to 9.6 per cent of our total renewal programme.

B. Balance financial resilience with rates affordability

The costs to Council from the 2010/11 earthquakes and the COVID-19 pandemic taught us we need to be in a financial position that enables us to appropriately respond to unexpected events. We need to continue to maintain the ability to borrow sufficient funds at short notice to soften the effects of a fiscal emergency and to deliver services without the need to immediately pass on the usually short-term costs via rates.

To achieve long-term financial resilience the following prudent financial management measures will be used:

i. Maintain a balanced budget

Outside of the first three years we propose to maintain a balanced budget. This will ensure we rate the current generation for sufficient funds to cover the wear and tear on existing assets (represented by depreciation), ensuring a growing liability to maintain these existing assets is not left to future

generations. The goal of fully funding our renewals from rates is a key element in achieving a balanced budget.

ii. Operational costs have been further reduced.

Operating expenditure savings are budgeted to be achieved without lowering levels of service delivered to our community.

We have looked to balance the need for sufficient revenue to provide quality, cost-effective services and infrastructure while recognising that rates affordability can be an issue for some residents and businesses.

This strategy supports a prudent work programme and budget with the least possible impact on the overall wellbeing of our communities. As mentioned above non-controllable costs restrict our ability to cut costs. While operational savings of \$182 million were initially considered over the period of the Long-Term Plan, Council decided to implement only \$41 million. This level of savings was considered to be the maximum change that could be made without impacting levels of service.

C. Maintain appropriate debt capacity (headroom)

Debt headroom is the amount Council can borrow before reaching its debt limit. In the 2024/25 year this is 285 per cent of annual rates revenue, however from the 2025/26 year this declines to 280 per cent of annual rates revenue. The Council needs to maintain the ability to borrow to respond to a disaster event.

Our debt headroom was set at \$400m in the Financial Strategy 2021 based on 2019 asset values and using the following assumptions:

- Response to a 1 in 5,000-year disaster event:
 - Crown to fund 40%
 - CCC estimated share \$436m after insurance and Crown contribution
- Response to a 1 in 10,000-year event at \$473m couldn't be provided for

The Financial Strategy 2024 updates the assumptions used:

- Asset reinstatement values increased 32% from 2019 to 2022
- A 1 in 5,000-year disaster event now requires debt headroom of \$600m

Memos



- A 1 in 10,000-year disaster event requires debt headroom of \$650m
- Based on the updated assumptions above Council has set the following debt targets:

- Debt headroom will be at least \$600 million

The minimum debt headroom budgeted capacity in the LTP 2024-34 is \$935 million (lowest point of black line in figure 3).

A reduction in budgeted headroom (by using more debt to fund Council's annual work programme) was considered as an alternative to the proposed rate increase but this impacted significantly on one of our key Financial Benchmarks; the need to maintain a balanced budget.

Figure 3. Projected Debt Headroom 2024- 2054



D. Debt projections and limits

Debt is an important funding tool, enabling investment in infrastructure to be paid for by both today's ratepayers and those of the future, promoting intergenerational equity, a key principle of Council's Revenue and Financing Policy.

While the use of debt promotes equity, we need to balance what we would like and what we can afford. Balance is important in both the short and longer

term. Our ability to borrow is limited by the willingness of lenders to provide credit and the ability and willingness of ratepayers to pay the rates required to service interest costs and principal repayments.

i. Projected debt level

Gross debt is the total debt we carry, while net debt has cash holdings and debt (advances) owed to us deducted.

We propose to materially increase debt over the next four years (as shown in Figure 4 below) to fund our capital investment programme, while retaining sufficient budget flexibility to respond to unexpected adverse developments.

From 2030 through the remainder of the LTP 2024-34 period, net debt stabilises at around \$2.95 billion.

Figure 4. Forecast net debt - 2024 - 2054

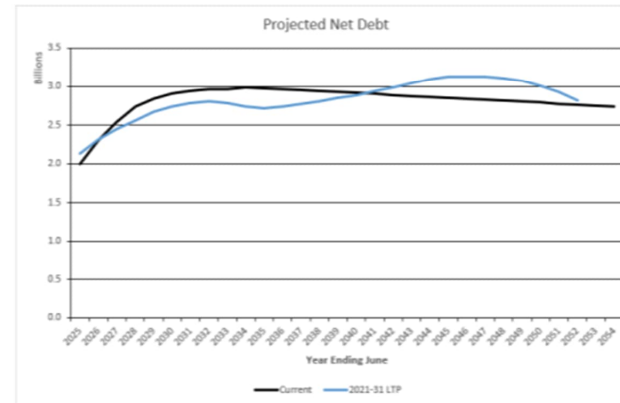


Table 1 quantifies the proposed net debt and resultant headroom from figures 3 and 4 for the LTP period.

Memos



Table 1. Proposed net debt and capacity to borrow (debt headroom)

\$million	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Proposed net debt	2,001	2,298	2,539	2,731	2,840	2,905	2,939	2,956	2,956	2,980
Debt headroom	1,244	1,089	968	935	983	1,088	1,210	1,329	1,432	1,472

ii. Limit on debt to revenue ratio

The debt to revenue ratio is an indicator of debt affordability and prudence. The Council maintains covenants with lenders which set limits on borrowing. The Council's biggest source of debt funding is the Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA) which limits council total net debt to 285 per cent of total operating revenue in the 2024/25 year, before settling at a new long-term limit of 280 per cent from 2025/26.

A prudent debt strategy should restrict planned borrowing to materially less than the covenant limit, to provide budget flexibility (or headroom) in the event of unexpected adverse changes to our financial position or operating environment.

The maximum debt to revenue ratio proposed over the 2024-34 period is 209 per cent in 2027/28 as shown in figure 5, well under the 280 per cent LGFA limit. At this peak we retain debt headroom (the ability to borrow more if required without breaching financial covenants) of \$935 million.

After 2028 the net debt to revenue ratio is planned to gradually improve to 187 per cent in 2033/34. This will give the ability to borrow at least \$1,472 million without breaching debt covenants by 2034.

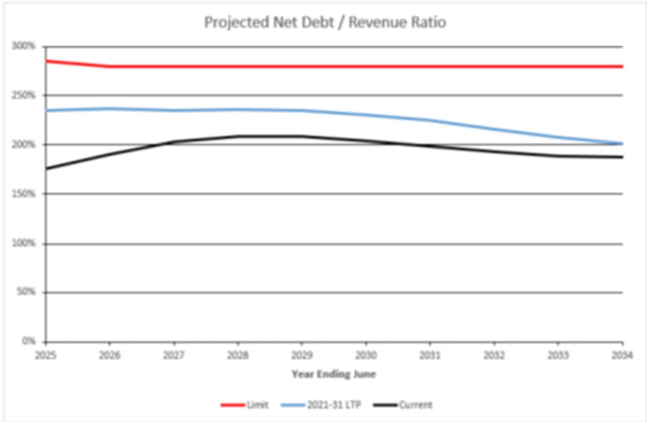


Figure 5. Net Debt to Revenue Ratio 2024- 2034

iii. Debt affordability benchmark

We meet our debt affordability benchmark for a year if actual or planned borrowing for the year is within our quantified limit on borrowing. Quantified debt limits are shown in Table 2 below. These have been set at the LGFA limits described above. The limits are a “worst case” maximum borrowing scenario.

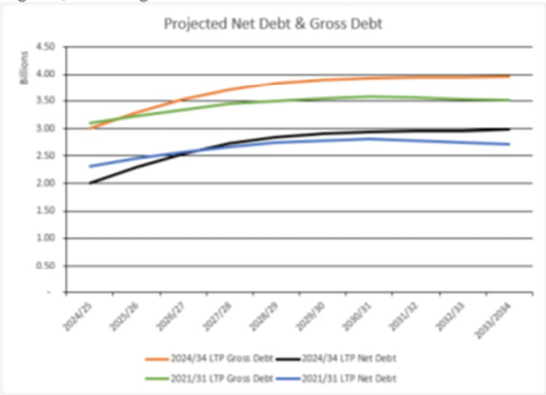
\$million	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Proposed gross debt	3,001	3,291	3,536	3,713	3,829	3,891	3,930	3,948	3,941	3,967
Quantified debt limit	4,246	4,379	4,504	4,649	4,812	4,979	5,140	5,277	5,373	5,439

Table 2. Proposed gross debt and quantified limit

- We have set the following debt management targets to maintain appropriate capacity to borrow at short notice.
- Net debt to revenue ratio is forecast to peak in 2028 at 208.6 per cent.

- Debt headroom of at least \$600 million is maintained in all years.
- After 2028 the net debt to revenue ratio is planned to gradually improve and we will have the ability to borrow at least \$1.47 billion without breaching debt covenants by 2034.
- Net debt to revenue ratio reduces to below 190 per cent in 2034.

Figure 6/ Forecast gross and net debt – 2024 – 2034



iv. **Limits on interest costs**

The cost of interest to rates revenue ratio and the cost of interest to total revenue ratio are both debt affordability indicators. The two graphs in Figure 7 below show interest costs remain well within our limits.

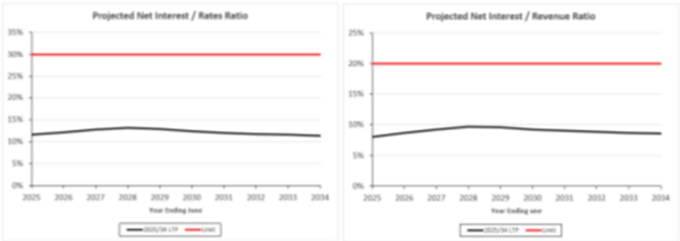


Figure 7. Net interest to rates and to revenue 2024 - 2034

E. **Rates projections and limits**

i. **Annual rates increases**

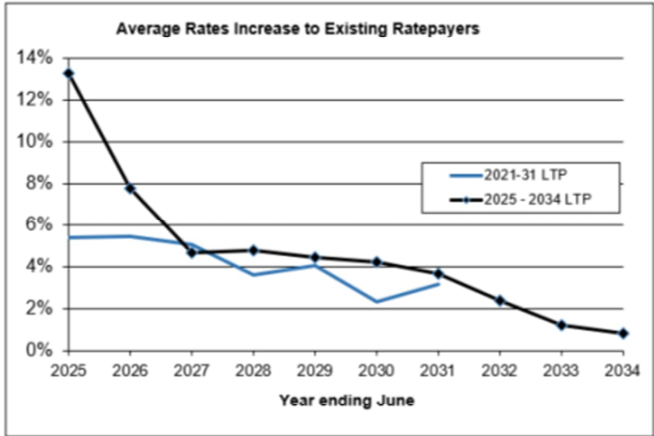
We propose a rates increase of 13.24 per cent in the 2024/25 year. This rise is driven to a large extent by a combination of increased interest rates, increased insurance costs, the capital cost of Te Kaha and the general increase in costs from a high inflation economic environment.

This level of rates increase enables a capital investment programme to be delivered progressing the major facilities and prioritised infrastructure renewals, while also accommodating the reduction in our dividend revenue. The table below indicates the proposed increases to existing ratepayers over the period of the LTP. These are shown in graph form in figure 8.

Table 3. Annual rates increase for existing ratepayers.

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Proposed Rates increase	13.24%	7.76%	4.67%	4.79%	4.43%	4.23%	3.65%	2.40%	1.21%	0.80%

Figure 8. Average annual rates increase for existing ratepayers – 2024 – 2034



ii. Rates affordability benchmark

We have set limits on total annual rate increases at 1 per cent higher than the rate increases forecast each year in the LTP 2024-34. This provides some flexibility in the event of unexpected adverse developments in our financial position or operating environment.

These are ‘soft limits’ in that the Council can choose to exceed it in any year but must explain why it believes it prudent to do so. We report on compliance with our rates limits through the Annual Report and the Pre-election Report.

Our rates limits are based on total rates income (i.e. including rates revenue from new properties) – the increase to existing ratepayers will always be lower as long as the number of rateable properties continues to grow. For this reason, existing ratepayers should focus on the previous table as an indicator of likely future rates increases rather than table 4 below.

Table 4. Notional rates increase and limit.

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Proposed increase	14.4%	8.7%	5.7%	5.8%	5.4%	5.2%	4.6%	3.4%	2.2%	1.8%
Rates increase limit	15.4%	9.7%	6.7%	6.8%	6.4%	6.2%	5.6%	4.4%	3.2%	2.8%

6. Other options considered

A. Increase investment

For the sake of completeness we did consider the option of having higher rates rises to enable accelerated delivery of new assets and asset renewals. This option was ruled out because:

- we don’t have the capacity to deliver more or bigger scale projects
- our debt headroom would have been reduced which would compromise our financial resilience
- higher rates would be onerous for most households.

B. Reduce investment

We looked at having lower rates rises, primarily by reducing investment in new projects and asset renewals. This option was ruled out because:

- it would contribute to higher rates of asset failure, reducing service reliability and increasing maintenance costs
- we would risk not meeting levels of service agreed with the Council and community
- we would not complete new major community facilities within current timeframes.
- we would be likely to be passing on failing infrastructure to future generations.

C. Reduce our scope of services

The option of reducing levels of service currently agreed with the community was considered and rejected by the Council as it is contrary to the feedback we are receiving from residents and ratepayers.

D. Sale of surplus assets.

The Council considered a proposal to instruct CCHL to develop a business case for the CCHL subsidiaries to carry out active portfolio management which would enable the subsidiaries to make changes to their asset ownership structures. On review the Council declined this proposal at the initial report stage. The sale of other surplus assets is considered by the Council on an ongoing basis.

7. Other considerations

A. Rating base growth

We expect the number of rating units will continue to grow each year due to development of new subdivisions and buildings. New development increases demand for Council services and infrastructure but also increases the number of properties the rate requirement is spread over.

We have assumed the number of rating units (including residential and commercial) will increase by 0.8 per cent per annum, slightly less than the pace of household growth, which results in the projections for the number of rating units in the LTP period shown in table 5.

Table 5. Projected rating base growth

June Years	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Rating Units	182,256	183,714	185,184	186,665	188,159	189,664	191,181	192,711	194,252	195,806

B. Inflation

We base our assumptions of future inflation on the BERL Local Government Cost Adjustors which are the basis of inflation forecasts for most New Zealand councils. BERL is an external research-led consultancy organisation which

provides independent economic research to assist organisations decision making. Councils focus on inflation for the types of goods and services they buy and provide rather than the consumer price index. Key drivers of local government inflation include energy costs and construction costs, particularly relevant in a period when New Zealand is looking to increase investment in infrastructure provision to catch up following decades of under-investment.

Inflation is currently higher than it has been for many years with forecast local government inflation over the next 10 years ranging between 2.0 – 3.4 per cent per year. A high inflation environment increases the risk that forecasts aren't accurate and the council needs to be conservative in its inflationary expectations and how these are built in to budgets.

The assumed inflation rates used in LTP budgets are included in the Significant Assumptions section of the LTP.

C. Interest

Council repays most borrowing over a 30 year period, which aligns with the average life of our assets. Borrowing for investment in new assets ensures today's ratepayers don't fund all the cost of assets that will provide benefits to future ratepayers/generations which promotes the principle of intergenerational equity.

We are in a period of high interest rates, with the cost of new Council borrowing forecast to remain between 4.5 and 5.5 per cent over the coming 10 years. This will increase our overall cost of borrowing compared with previous forecasts. As with inflation, the high interest rate environment increases the risk that our forecasts aren't accurate and again we have budgeted conservatively to mitigate this risk.

Interest rates used in LTP budgets are included in the Significant Assumptions section of the LTP.

D. Insurance

The Council has restored insurance cover on assets as insurers re-gained confidence in the resilience of our assets following the 2010/11 earthquakes.

Based on external modelling we identified the maximum probable loss of above-ground infrastructure and current insurance provides for two significant earthquake events in any 12 month period.

In the event of another significant earthquake, we have planned to use a combination of insurance and borrowing to fund our 40 per cent share of the cost of repairs. The remaining 60 per cent would be funded by the Government under the National Civil Defence and Emergency Management Plan, depending on eligibility. This provides approximately \$6.7 billion of cover for assets with a replacement value of \$10.4 billion. To put this into context, the Council has spent around \$3 billion repairing or replacing underground assets following the 2010/11 earthquakes.

E. Local Government Funding Authority (LGFA) – debt limits

LGFA is our main source of debt funding. It raises funds by issuing bonds at lower interest rates than councils could achieve by themselves, due to its size and credit rating. To manage risk, LGFA requires councils to operate within prescribed debt to revenue ratio limits.

In June 2020 LGFA increased the Net Debt to Total Revenue financial covenant ratio limit applying to councils with a credit rating of “A” equivalent or higher. The ratio limit reduced from 290% to 285% in 2024/25, reducing again to 280% per cent from 2025/26 onwards.

The Council will look to keep its debt to at least \$600 million less than its debt covenant limit to provide the ability to borrow in an emergency. This is a key component of our approach to financial resilience.

F. Credit rating

The Council’s credit rating affects our access to lending and the interest rate we have to pay. This Financial Strategy seeks to support the retention of our current “AA (Stable)” Standard & Poor’s credit rating. Governance and debt levels are key to maintaining this rating, and it may come under pressure during the period covered by this Strategy due to projected debt growth.

A one notch downgrade to our credit rating (to “AA-”) would increase the cost of our borrowing by at least 0.05 per cent. Although relatively marginal (especially as it would only affect our overall costs gradually as existing borrowing instruments are refinanced), this would increase rates by around 0.15-0.20 per cent over the LTP period. Our credit rating should be supported over time as our net debt/ revenue ratio is forecast to return to more conservative levels by the early 2040s.

G. Policy on securities

Like most councils, our debt is secured against future rates revenue. Lenders like this as security and it helps keep our interest rates low. Having rates as security means our lenders can make us repay debt from rates. That is why it is important we keep debt at a sustainable level. We may sometimes offer other security, including physical assets, in certain circumstances. The full policy on giving securities can be found in the Investment and Liability Management Policy on our website.

Security may be offered by providing a charge over one or more specified assets, but this will only be done where there is a direct relationship between the debt and the purchase or construction of the asset being funded, such as an operating lease or project finance, and the Council considers a charge over the asset to be appropriate. There are no such arrangements currently in place.

H. Investments in companies

Council’s main investment is in Christchurch City Holdings Limited (CCHL) which holds equity investments on behalf of the Council. These investments provide dividend returns used to reduce the rate requirement and/or reduce Council debt. The dividend yield on our CCHL investment has averaged 1.3 per cent in the last three years and 2.3 per cent in the last ten years. In December 2023 Council agreed with CCHL that CCHL would adopt an enhanced status quo dividend policy and they would collaborate on strategies to increase returns to Council.

We hold other shareholdings principally to achieve efficiency and promote community outcomes and wellbeing rather than for a financial return on investment. The risk to the Council from investing in these companies is low.

Any equity investment carries a risk that the value of the investment and the dividend paid can go down. The COVID-19 lockdown and recession had a significant negative impact on the earnings of some of the companies in the portfolio resulting in lower dividend payments for the years 2020 – 2023.

Further information on CCHL’s subsidiary companies is provided in this LTP and in the companies’ Statements of Intent.

There are no plans to change our shareholdings. In accordance with good practice, however, this is reviewed regularly.

I. Cash investments

We hold cash for three main reasons:

- I. To support the balance of our special funds and reserves.** When special funds are not required in the short term they are used as working capital. The exception is the Capital Endowment Fund (CEF) which is lent internally or invested externally. This provides an ongoing income stream that is used to fund economic development activities and community events and projects. The CEF is projected to return \$4.5 million in 2025, decreasing through the LTP period to \$4.1 million p.a. as the Official Cash Rate decreases from its current elevated level.
- II. To ensure strong lines of liquidity and access to cash.** Cash is supplemented by committed banking facilities.
- III. To provide the funds for maturing debt.**

Cash is invested on short-term deposit to assist manage cash flows. Our targeted return is to exceed the average 90-day bank bill rate.

J. Other investments

- **Community loans**
From time to time the Council makes loans to community groups to enable them to pursue their stated objectives. The return on these loans currently in place range from interest free through to 5.4 per cent, depending on when they were granted and the conditions imposed.
- **LGFA.** Under the terms of the LGFA, each time we borrow from them we are required to invest a small portion of our borrowing in their convertible bonds ("Borrower Notes"). This ensures the stability of the LGFA's financial position and provides a high level of confidence that the LGFA will continue to be a cost-effective source of the bulk of our long-term borrowing requirements. We earn interest on these bonds at the same market "base" rate as our related borrowing.

Memos



Company investments

Company and activity	Shareholding %	Principal reason(s) for investment	Investment value \$million ⁶	Targeted return
Christchurch City Holdings Limited (CCHL) - Holding company for our equity investments	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide a return on investment to offset rates.• Strategic investments that add to our economic development and economic, social and environmental resilience	3,166	FY-25 \$38m FY-26 \$46m FY-27 \$54m Future Projections \$69m-\$96m p.a.
Venues Ōtautahi Limited - Venue management and event hosting	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote local economic development	200	Nil
Civic Building Limited - Holds our 50 per cent investment in the joint venture that owns the Civic Building offices.	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategic property investment	41	Nil
ChristchurchNZ Holdings Limited - Delivers Economic development, destination marketing, major events and urban development functions.	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote local economic development	2	Nil
Transwaste Canterbury Limited - Owner/ operator of the Kate Valley Canterbury regional landfill	38.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shared service provider (co-owned with all other Canterbury local authorities)	6	\$5.4 - \$7.3 million p.a.
New Zealand Local Government Funding Agency – (LGFA) Lends money at sub-market rates to member councils	8.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Access to borrowing at preferential rates.• Shared service provider (co-owned with most other NZ local authorities)	9	\$90,000 p.a.
Civic Financial Services Limited - Supplies financial services such as superannuation, Kiwisaver to the local govt sector	12.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Access to specialised financial services.• Shared service provider (co-owned with most other NZ local authorities)	2	Nil
Theatre Royal Charitable Foundation - Operates the Isaac Theatre Royal		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote cultural wellbeing	1	Nil
Endeavour Icap	12.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economic development	0.1	Nil

⁶ The value of the investments in CCHL, Venues Ōtautahi Limited, Civic Building Limited and ChristchurchNZ Holdings Limited were assessed by independent valuers, Deloitte as at 30 June 2023.

Memos



DRAFT INFRASTRUCTURE STRATEGY 2025-2054
CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL
INDICATIVE DRAFT



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2	<i>Next Steps</i>	<i>29</i>
BACKGROUND AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT	3	Appendix One: Citywide Population & Household Projections.....	30
<i>What is an Infrastructure Strategy?</i>	<i>3</i>	Appendix Two: General Assumptions.....	34
<i>Our strategic context.....</i>	<i>3</i>	Appendix Three: Assumptions about asset life cycle	36
MANAGING OUR INFRASTRUCTURE	9		
<i>Assessing condition</i>	<i>9</i>		
<i>Our infrastructure assets at a glance.....</i>	<i>10</i>		
TAKING A STRATEGIC VIEW OF OUR INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS	12		
<i>Identifying our significant strategic challenges.....</i>	<i>12</i>		
OUR STRATEGIC RESPONSE TO OUR INFRASTRUCTURE CHALLENGES	14		
<i>Options for responding to our strategic challenges</i>	<i>14</i>		
<i>How will we know we are on the right path?</i>	<i>16</i>		
<i>Timeline of how we will implement our strategic response over the lifecycle of the Infrastructure Strategy.....</i>	<i>16</i>		
SIGNIFICANT DECISIONS WE NEED TO MAKE IN THE NEXT THREE YEARS ..	18		
SUMMARY OF OUR INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT OVER THE NEXT 30 YEARS	19		
<i>Basis of our most likely infrastructure investment scenario.....</i>	<i>19</i>		
ASSET SPECIFIC EXPENDITURE PROJECTIONS.....	22		
CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS	29		
<i>Summary.....</i>	<i>29</i>		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Infrastructure Strategy is a critical component of our community's long-term success, developed in conjunction with the Financial Strategy as part of the Long Term Plan (LTP). This strategy acts as a 30-year roadmap, focusing on crucial areas such as water supply, wastewater management, stormwater systems, transport, facilities, parks, and waste management. It is framed within the Council's revised strategic framework, emphasizing inclusivity, sustainability, financial wisdom, and adaptability to climate change and demographic changes.

At the core of managing our extensive infrastructure are the Asset Management Plans and Activity Plans. These plans ensure efficient, sustainable, and climate-resilient operations across all key sectors. The strategy confronts several significant challenges, including the need for improved data-driven management, sustainable asset maintenance, heightened climate resilience, and fostering sustainable urban growth.

To address these challenges, the strategy outlines key action areas. First is the enhancement of data management systems to support better decision-making and

asset management. The strategy also emphasizes long-term sustainability, advocating for a balanced approach to funding asset renewals and maintenance while considering the whole life-cycle costs and potential divestment of underutilized assets. Another focal point is building resilience against climate change and natural hazards, which involves developing guiding principles for climate-conscious investments and increasing community engagement in adaptation planning. Lastly, the strategy supports sustainable growth, encouraging integrated planning for infrastructure that promotes active travel, public transport, and road safety.

Over the next 30 years, the strategy anticipates investing approximately \$24.65 billion (adjusted for inflation)¹, focusing on maintaining assets, enhancing climate resilience, and planning for sustainable growth. The first decade's spending aligns with the LTP, providing detailed budget allocations, while the subsequent 20 years are guided by broader estimates based on the Asset Management Plans. This forward-thinking approach ensures that our infrastructure not only meets the current needs of the community but also adapts and evolves to meet future challenges and growth.

¹ Note: this figure is less than the overall Capital Programme, as it excludes Te Kaha, Corporate Capital, Regulatory and Compliance, Strategic Planning and Activities, and Internal Activities.

BACKGROUND AND STRATEGIC CONTEXT

What is an Infrastructure Strategy?

For our community to thrive both now and in the future, it's crucial that we plan with clarity and vision. At the heart of our forward planning is the Long Term Plan (LTP), which details our investment and operational priorities for the next 10-years, how we'll allocate resources, and the steps we'll take to make our long-term vision a reality.

As part of the LTP, we develop the Infrastructure Strategy – which serves as our overarching infrastructure roadmap. It identifies the cross-cutting infrastructure challenges we might encounter over the next 30 years, explores the best solutions, and examines what these choices mean for our community. It's about ensuring that our city's foundational services and structures are not only strong and dependable but also prepared to adapt to the ever-changing landscapes of growth, technology, and environment.

The infrastructure that it will focus on are:

- Water supply
- Wastewater – collection, treatment, and disposal
- Stormwater drainage, flood protection and control works
- Transport – roads, footpaths, active travel, public transport
- Facilities
- Parks
- Solid waste and recycling

The LTP then provides the detailed work programmes and budgets for the coming decade. It breaks down the broad visions of the Infrastructure Strategy into tangible projects, services, and investments that you can see and experience in our community.

Alongside this, we produce the Financial Strategy, which directs us on a financially sustainable path. It lays out how we'll manage funds, keep community services running, and how much we can invest in new developments. This strategy sets the financial boundaries within which we operate, making clear how much we can raise through rates and how much we can responsibly borrow. It's a crucial piece that ensures our Infrastructure Strategy and the LTP are not just aspirational but grounded in financial reality, ensuring that our plans are viable for the long haul.

Our strategic context

The infrastructure strategy is guided by the council's revised strategic framework

The Council's Strategic Framework is the cornerstone for our long-term vision, steering how we dedicate our energy and resources. As we looked forward to our Long-Term Plan (LTP), adjustments were made to the framework, refining our community outcomes, and setting the strategic priorities for this Council's term.

Central to our approach is our guiding vision: Ōtautahi being a place of opportunity for all...open to new ideas, new people, new investment, and new ways of doing things – a place where anything is possible.

From this vision springs our community outcomes. They paint a picture of the Christchurch we're aiming for. Achieving these long-term objectives is a team effort, involving partnerships with our communities, as well as collaborations with governmental and non-governmental entities.

These outcomes are:

- *A collaborative confident city:* Our residents can actively participate in community and city life, have a strong sense of belonging and identity, and feel safe.

- *A green, liveable city:* Our neighbourhoods and communities are accessible and well-connected, supporting our goals to reduce emissions, build climate resilience and protect and regenerate the environment, especially our biodiversity, water bodies and tree canopy.
- *A cultural powerhouse city:* Our diverse communities are supported to understand and protect their heritage, pursue their arts, cultural and sporting interests, and contribute to making our city a creative, cultural and events powerhouse.
- *A thriving prosperous city:* Our city is a great place for people, business, and investment where we can all grow our potential, where enterprises are innovative and smart, and where together we raise productivity and reduce emissions.

To make these community visions a reality, the Council anchors its actions in strategic priorities. These aren't just guidelines for us; they're commitments to the community, showcasing areas where our elected members aim to deepen their focus and bring transformative changes during their term. These priorities shape our approach, especially when it comes to the Infrastructure Strategy.

Our strategic priorities are:

- Be an inclusive and equitable city which puts people at the centre of developing our city and district, prioritising wellbeing, accessibility and connection.
- Champion Ōtautahi-Christchurch and collaborate to build our role as a leading New Zealand city.
- Build trust and confidence in the Council through meaningful partnerships and communication, listening to and working with residents.
- Reduce emissions as a Council and as a city, and invest in adaptation and resilience, leading a city-wide response to climate change while protecting our indigenous biodiversity, water bodies and tree canopy.

- Manage ratepayers' money wisely, delivering quality core services to the whole community and addressing the issues that are important to our residents.
- Actively balance the needs of today's residents with the needs of future generations, with the aim of leaving no one behind.

In laying out our Infrastructure Strategy, these priorities and community outcomes are paramount. They will serve as a beacon, ensuring that our infrastructure decisions align with the broader aspirations of Christchurch. Through the Infrastructure Strategy, we commit to uphold these guidelines, ensuring that every initiative, project, and effort resonates with our commitment to build a thriving, inclusive, and sustainable city for all.

The wider strategic environment

This Infrastructure Strategy builds on previous strategies to maintain consistency in long-term asset management and investment. It aligns with a variety of local and national plans and is mandated via the Local Government Act (LGA).

Notably, the recent [Government's National Infrastructure Strategy Action Plan](#) resonates with our approach, emphasising resilience against climate change, better infrastructure governance, and fostering partnerships with various sectors, including Māori, local government, and the private sector.

We are not strangers to collaboration. We've been a part of the [Greater Christchurch Partnership](#) since 2007, influencing urban planning and transport investments. In 2022, the Whakawhanake Kāinga Komiti prioritised the development of a Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan, a pivotal driver for infrastructure planning. This plan, which will be considered for adoption in March 2024, focuses on targeted intensification along public transport corridors and enabling prosperous development of kāinga on Māori land and within urban areas.

For Ōtautahi Christchurch, this Spatial Plan will shape our city's future, guiding investment and integrated land-use planning to accommodate expected growth, intensification, and economic uplift.

At the city level, ongoing spatial and transport initiatives reinforce the Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan by emphasising safe neighbourhoods and promoting active travel. Our planning is regenerative, aiming to rejuvenate natural processes, combat climate change, and fortify community resilience.

These plans collectively are vital for our city's trajectory, pushing towards a sustainable, low emission environment that values indigenous biodiversity and overall well-being. Given that the Banks Peninsula constitutes 70% of the Council's district land area, it's essential to acknowledge that a uniform approach across the district is impractical.

The earthquakes' legacy

The 2010-11 Canterbury earthquakes left an enduring mark on our city, including significant damage to our infrastructure. The cost of the earthquake rebuild has been estimated at an additional (to pre-event budgets) \$10 billion expenditure for the Council², including between \$2 billion and \$3.4 billion to repair infrastructure. Additionally, when the Global Settlement was signed in 2019, it was estimated that a further \$4 billion earthquake-related capital expenditure would be required over the next 30 years³. (The total economic loss and cost of the earthquakes including the Crown, insurers and other parties is estimated at \$40 billion)⁴.

Much of the Council's horizontal infrastructure was repaired by the SCIRT alliance (Stronger Christchurch Infrastructure Rebuild Team⁵). Its \$2.22 billion, five-and-a-half-year programme involved more than 740 individual projects across the city, repairing and rebuilding underground water and wastewater pipes, surface water and waterways, wastewater pump stations, and roads, bridges and retaining walls. Not all

damage to the Council's horizontal infrastructure was surveyed nor repaired by SCIRT and remaining earthquake repairs are part of the Council's renewal programme.

While recovery efforts were immense and the legacy will remain for some time, as with our previous Infrastructure Strategy, this strategy is focused on proactive planning for the future. We will continue to build upon the invaluable lessons learned during the rebuild phase and embrace the opportunity to create a more resilient and sustainable infrastructure network, one that anticipates and prepares for future challenges.

Considering the reality of climate change

Climate change is real, and its effects are becoming more evident each year. We're seeing it in the longer droughts, more intense storms, and higher temperatures. As a city, we understand just how critical this issue is. It's not just about the environment; it's about our homes, our health, and our future.

The way we build our city- from the pipes underground to the roads we travel on- needs to reflect this new reality. We're at a point where we must bring a sharper focus to investing with the climate in mind. This means choosing projects that lower our risk when bad weather hits and making sure our community has the green spaces, clean air, and strong buildings it needs to thrive in a changing climate.

This Infrastructure Strategy provides an opportunity to think long-term about how we can live and grow sustainably. As we plan our city's infrastructure, from water to transport to waste management, we need to consider how each decision helps us adapt to climate change or reduce its impact. It's not just about reacting to the

² Deloitte, Cost of the earthquake to the Council, December 2017, <https://ccc.govt.nz/assets/Documents/The-Council/Plans-Strategies-Policies-Bylaws/Strategies/Global-Settlement/Cost-of-the-earthquakes-Deloitte-Report-Final.pdf>

³ Crown and Christchurch City Council, Global Settlement Agreement, 23 September 2019, <https://ccc.govt.nz/assets/Documents/The-Council/Plans-Strategies-Policies-Bylaws/Strategies/Global-Settlement/Global-Settlement-Agreement-23-Septmeber-2019.pdf>

Bylaws/Strategies/Global-Settlement/CCC-Release-Global-Settlement-Agreement-23-Septmeber-2019.pdf

⁴ The Treasury's advice, reported variously following the earthquakes

⁵ A significant programme of assessment and rebuilding followed the Canterbury earthquakes, carried out by the SCIRT alliance. Alliance members included the Council, Christchurch Earthquake Recovery Authority, NZ Transport Agency, McConnell Dowell, Downer, Fletcher Construction, City Care, and Fulton Hogan.

problems we face today; it's about preparing our city to be resilient and resourceful for the future.

To support and guide our long-term planning for 2025-34 amidst evolving national legislation, the Council is implementing a 'climate framework'. This framework is designed to inform our infrastructure decisions, ensuring they not only adhere to legal requirements but also support the community be more resilient to the economic, social, and environmental impacts of climate change.

We utilise several tools to understand climate-related risks. The Christchurch District Risk Screening, for instance, points out significant risks in coastal and inland districts, helping prioritise areas that need urgent attention. Another instrument, BraveGen, helps monitor operational emissions, shedding light on our energy consumption patterns and prompting us to explore sustainable alternatives. To increase our resilience to the impacts of climate change, we're running numerous initiatives, like the Coastal Hazards Adaptation Planning, which involves community and Rūnanga collaboration to prepare for coastal climate impacts. We're also revising the Christchurch District Plan to factor in known climate risks, and ensuring urban resilience through strategies like the Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan.

All our service managers are proactively considering climate change impacts on their respective areas. They're analysing emission sources and seeking reduction strategies. An overarching message we're emphasising is the value of early and proactive planning in managing climate risks and reducing emissions effectively.

Social and demographic influences

The age distribution in Christchurch skews slightly older compared to the national median, though notable shifts are anticipated in the coming years. By 2048, we project a twofold increase in residents over 65, with the majority of our population growth centred on those aged 75 and above. Predictions indicate a surge in one and two-person households, accounting for over 80% of new housing demand. Additionally, around 2050, we anticipate 58,000 residents living solo, influencing housing patterns and infrastructure demands, such as those for water systems.

Furthermore, the cultural tapestry of Christchurch is undergoing transformation, marked by an increase in overseas-born residents. Consequently, as the city embraces a wider range of lifestyle and cultural choices, expectations for housing, community amenities, and other services will evolve, mirroring the richness and variety our diverse populace brings.

The Council's infrastructure planning supports the achievement of the urban form by planning for projected demand, both in greenfield areas and infill development. It is noted that the Greater Christchurch Spatial Plan reinforces direction in earlier strategies for growth and anticipates a compact urban form over the long term, focussed on intensification of the existing urban area. A component of intensification will be redevelopment of existing developed land and this is accounted for in the growth modelling.

National Policy Statement on Urban Development

The growth projections are derived from modelling undertaken by Council that informs and is the basis of estimating demand across the city in the Housing and Business Capacity Assessments prepared under the NPS-UD as well as the Long Term Plan. This includes a competitiveness margin over and above projected demand in accordance with 3.22 of the NPS-UD. The methodology behind the modelling is explained in [Appendix 2 of the Housing Capacity Assessment here](#) (greaterchristchurch.org.nz)

The LTP Activity Plan for Planning and Consents also expresses how we give effect to national direction including the National Policy Statement on Urban Development through preparation of Housing and Business Development Capacity Assessments (HBAs) and a spatial plan to define the urban form outcomes that infrastructure planning aligns with.

Ultimately, there is alignment in how Council is planning for growth to implement the NPS-UD and the capacity assessments prepared in 2021 and 2023 have informed the LTP as required by the NPS-UD.

Things that matter most to our community

People are the heart of our city, and the Infrastructure Strategy is intended to respond to their long-term aspirations.

Between July 6th and August 13th 2023, we collected community feedback on investment priorities for Council using a participatory budgeting exercise. With 4,000 participants, some common themes arose, but there were also varying priorities among different community groups.

The [full survey feedback can be found here](#), however the top five themes identified were:

- Climate Change: Important for all demographics. Fewer participants chose it, but they allocated higher points (67% participants / average 16.2 points).
- Drinking Water: Mainly due to dissatisfaction with chlorination (83% participants / average 14 points).
- Roads and Footpaths: A common concern (71% participants / average 12.8 points), with an interesting emphasis on travel choices (58% participants / average 11.7 points).
- Parks and Gardens: Highly valued (78% participants / average 11.1 points). Special importance was given to areas like Port Hills, Banks Peninsula reserves, Hagley Park, the Botanic Gardens, and local parks and playgrounds.

This feedback provides a critical perspective on the community's priorities and concerns and has been thoughtfully considered in developing the Infrastructure Strategy. While the feedback has played an influential role, we have also balanced it with other factors such as legislative requirements, strategic goals, and the broader context of community needs. The survey, therefore, has been one of several important components that inform our decision-making as we chart the future course for our infrastructure.

Partnering with mana whenua

In partnership with Ngā Papatipu Rūnanga, the Council acknowledges the intertwined histories, values, and aspirations that shape Ōtautahi Christchurch. We recognise the takiwā of Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke, Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata, Ōnuku Rūnanga, Wairewa Rūnanga, and Te Taumutu Rūnanga within our district. Since 2015, the relationship anchored by the Te Hononga Council – Papatipu Rūnanga Committee ensures both governance and ongoing kōrero between the Council and these Rūnanga.

Guided by the principles of partnership, the mana whenua values of Ngāi Tahu and Papatipu Rūnanga are woven into our infrastructure planning, aligning with our commitments under the LGA and the Resource Management Act 1991. The Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan and insights from the Rūnanga further inform our path.

In 2023, Ngā Papatipu Rūnanga shared their priorities during the early phases of the LTP, many of which are rooted in infrastructure. These insights reflect the shared desire to nurture the wellbeing of the land and its people. These included:

- Enabling and providing affordable housing
- Access to safe drinking water supply and sources, protection of water sources; water quality monitoring
- Management of stormwater systems to protect land and property, waterways and mahinga kai; sediment reduction.
- Protection and enhancement of reserves and native biodiversity
- Adaptation planning by and with local communities and marae at risk of coastal hazards
- Fit-for-purpose infrastructure, such as roads, footpaths and wharves, that enable access to local areas, sites of significance, waterways and coastal waters

Memos



- Exploration of potential transfer of Council-owned land of importance to mana whenua

These priorities, along with others, will be raised as part of the ongoing partnership commitment and korero between the Council and Ngā Papatipu Rūnanga and will help shape our investment in infrastructure for today and our future generations of guardians of our wai and whenua.

MANAGING OUR INFRASTRUCTURE

We invested \$431 million in 2022-23 to the maintenance, renewal, and development of various infrastructure assets. Due to this substantial expenditure, there's a need for solid methodologies to monitor and manage these assets throughout their life—from planning to disposal. Understanding an asset's performance and condition helps us prioritise investment towards maintaining infrastructure to required service levels and supporting efficient maintenance and adjustments for climate change.

Day to day, we do this via our Asset Management Plans and Activity Plans.

Asset Management Plans (11 in total), dive deep into the specifics of each infrastructure asset—where it's located, its current value, where it is in its lifecycle, and its condition, including how it might be affected by climate change. The focus of the Asset Management Plans is on optimising how we manage these assets. These plans also give us a picture of expected spending and the investment we'll likely make for each type of asset.

Activity Plans (40 in total), lay out the services the Council provides, and the assets required to deliver those services. Each plan articulates the Levels of Service we will provide, which helps us understand the investment needed to deliver on the commitments in the Long Term Plan (LTP). They also point out if there's any change in the quality of services and how that might affect the wellbeing of our community.

This Infrastructure Strategy pulls everything together. Using the information from both the Asset Management Plans and Activity Plans, this strategy summarises our big-picture approach to infrastructure investment for the next three decades.

Assessing condition

We use a range of tools to understand the condition of our assets, including the Asset Assessment Intervention Framework (AAIF) for understanding the condition of our water, wastewater and stormwater pipes and the RAMM database to capture data (including about condition), of transportation assets.

We are also undergoing an SAP Improvement Programme (which is our core enterprise software to manage business operations), which will lead to Council using best practice data standards, along with a mobile solution to support data capture by internal teams. We are also working with our maintenance partners to integrate their data into our SAP Asset Management System.

Renewing our assets

Key assets managed by the Council include water supply, wastewater, stormwater, roads and footpaths, parks and community facilities. It is critical that planning is in place to renew these assets at the right time in their lifespan before they fail or are no longer fit-for-purpose.

This renewal process is managed in several ways. For water, wastewater, and stormwater pipes we use the Asset Assessment Intervention Framework (AAIF) model. For other assets we manage renewals by balancing age and condition of the asset, but also taking account of criticality. This ensures that risk is managed through a prioritisation process, rather than simply renewing assets that are still fit for purpose, or less critical to the city than others.

The planned expenditure set aside for asset renewal over the life of this LTP is in the range of 40-96% of depreciation across the various infrastructure activities, which is common across local authorities. The Council is well-positioned to manage any issues arising from the gap between planned expenditure and depreciation by using two different approaches. The criticality processes mentioned above (use of performance and maintenance data, regular condition checks and prioritisation) will ensure that critical renewals occur.

Secondly, Council's strong balance sheet means that any renewals that may arise in the gap between expenditure and renewal can be funded through debt.

These two approaches mean that levels of service that rely upon these assets are expected to be maintained across the life of the LTP and their performance standards have been set accordingly.

It is worth noting that two activities are planned for a lower level of renewal during this LTP. Planned renewals expenditure as a % of depreciation over the LTP period for wastewater is at 60% and stormwater at 40%.

Context is crucial to this proposed approach. Both wastewater and stormwater have been the subject of intense focus from the Council and central government since the Canterbury earthquake sequence. Over the past nine years expenditure on wastewater has been at a far higher rate than normal (a total of 162% of depreciation) while stormwater has also been at double the normal rate over those years (203%). While this level of investment is unusually high, it reflects the post-quake needs of the city.

The strategy for managing the proposed renewals approach for wastewater and stormwater has three parts. Firstly, the very high rate of expenditure in the decade before this LTP, combined with a significant increase in renewals in later years of the proposed 2024 LTP, mean that these assets can be renewed at a reduced rate during the interim years without significant impact on levels of service.

Secondly, the criticality processes mentioned above around use of performance and maintenance data, as well as condition checks, ensure that critical renewals will occur.

A three waters example where we are working to re-balance our capital spending is the watermain renewal program. Over the LTP planned expenditure increases each year from \$30M in year one to \$43M in year ten (uninflated figures). The planned expenditure allows the program to increase the momentum in renewals, whilst remaining affordable.

Finally, Council's funding options mean that any critical renewals and repairs not planned for are able to be funded.

Transport Renewal Approach

In managing our transport infrastructure, we use a blend of data, including the age and condition of assets, to shape our renewal programs. This strategic approach ensures

we renew assets at the optimal point in their lifecycle, prioritising critical assets such as arterial roads over less critical ones like cul-de-sacs. This method aligns with both the One Network Framework from NZTA and the Department of Internal Affairs' service level requirements. Our goal is to renew 5% of the road network each year, ensuring 100% renewal occurs long before the 30 year life of the IS. The first few years of the Long-Term Plan (LTP) detail specific projects, while later years are planned at a more general program level, a common practice among metropolitan authorities.

Three Waters Renewal Approach

For Three Waters (drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater), our early LTP years (2024-27) outline specific renewal projects, transitioning to broader program-level planning in later years. Our renewal strategy is informed by assessing asset conditions and employing predictive models, such as AAIF. This ensures renewals are both achievable and financially sustainable. However, it's important to note that the funding allocated in the Long-term Plan does not aim to renew all assets before they fail. Such a comprehensive approach would be neither economically feasible nor practical. Instead, renewals are prioritised based on asset criticality, with more significant assets like major water mains along state highways being renewed proactively. Funding over the 30-year infrastructure strategy period is calibrated to meet these strategically determined renewals, ensuring a balanced and sustainable management of our infrastructure.

Our infrastructure assets at a glance

Water supply

The Council supplies potable drinking water to approximately 160,000 residential and business customer connections, through seven urban water supply schemes and six rural water supply schemes. Our drinking water infrastructure includes 1,700km each of mains and sub-mains, 108 reservoirs and tanks, 127 pump stations, 172 wells, seven stream intakes and water treatment plants.



Wastewater – collection, treatment, and disposal

The Council collects, treats, and disposes of wastewater from approximately 160,000 customers. This is achieved through 945km of laterals, nearly 2,000km of wastewater mains, 150 pump stations, 84 lift stations, and 34 odour control sites. We provide treatment at eight wastewater treatment plants and disposal through one outfall pump station, six ocean/harbour outfalls, and two land integration schemes. 98% of wastewater generated within Christchurch is serviced by the Christchurch wastewater network for treatment at the Christchurch wastewater treatment plant.

Stormwater drainage, flood protection and control works

Key physical assets include underground conveyance networks (915km of pipes, manholes, sumps, inlets and outlets), open channels and overland flow path (natural waterways such as rivers, streams, creeks, constructed drainage channels, in-channel structures, lining and retaining walls), 45 pump stations and water flow control devices and structures such as valve stations, 12km of stop banks, tide gates and basins, water quality treatment devices such as basins (710), wetlands, tree pits, raingardens, filtration devices, and hydrometric monitoring devices, measuring rainfall along with surface water, sea and groundwater levels.

Transport – roads, footpaths, active travel, public transport

We own, plan, and manage the 2,500km local roading network that supports all transport activities. Council will continue to operate and optimise the public road network to provide an efficient, safe, and sustainable network for all users to all parts of the city.

Facilities

We manage a wide range of facilities across Christchurch and Banks Peninsula, including our network of recreation and sports facilities, the art gallery, museums, our network of libraries, community centres, community housing, and early learning centres.

Council's newly adopted Strengthening Communities Together Strategy and its associated implementation plan guides our work and investment in this area as we align the strategy goals with levels of service, reporting and accountability processes across the organisation.

Parks

The Parks Unit manages around 1,250 sites, covering over 9,378 hectares of park land and improvements. Our Regional Parks continue to deliver biodiversity and recreation programmes and investment in these areas continues.

Solid waste and recycling

Assets covered under the Resource Recovery activity are mostly managed through operations and maintenance contracts, which include individual asset management processes and a return of assets at the end of the contract. These assets include transfer stations and community collection points, a material recovery facility, an organics processing plant, the Burwood landfill (gas collection and treatment plant), and 50 closed landfills owned by the Council (with a further 80 across the district).

TAKING A STRATEGIC VIEW OF OUR INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

This strategy has identified four significant strategic challenges that underpin all our infrastructure assets and outlines the actions Council will take to fix them.

Planning for our city's infrastructure goes beyond just building and maintaining. It's about making sure our community is set up for success now and in the future, by thinking ahead and tackling challenges as they come. This means using the latest data and technology to make smart choices that will keep our city going strong for many years. It's all about understanding what we need right now, and in the future, and being ready to make decisions to meet those needs. We're focused on keeping our city running well for everyone, making sure we spend wisely, and our plans match what our community wants.

Beyond the tangible assets lies a broader challenge – the impending impacts of climate change and the need for sustainable growth. We cannot ignore the ever-present risks posed by natural hazards, and it's critical that our infrastructure can stand resilient against such challenges. On the other hand, as our city grows, we must navigate this growth conscientiously. Urban growth needs to align with our commitment to a sustainable, low-emission future.

Identifying our significant strategic challenges

1: Understanding our infrastructure and its needs: There's a pressing need to refine our data collection methods and harness asset data effectively for evidence-based decisions, ensuring they align with community priorities.

The quality of our current systems for understanding asset condition varies across asset groups, some of which are well behind best practice standards. New technologies like the use of digital twins for planning, construction and maintenance are shown to significantly reduce whole of life costs of infrastructure by allowing us to model the impact of time and changes on our infrastructure. We need to be able to rely on accurate asset condition information so that we can forward plan our renewals

programme, and associated funding requirements. Data helps us decide our priorities, identify what is most critical, and directs us how and when to respond.

Challenge	Impact
Diversity of our portfolio and expectations around data collection	Maintenance of information on condition including costs and maintenance is inconsistent, this limits our ability to understand the big picture and respond to opportunities
Keeping up with technology advances in data collection and management	Reduced ability to collect and analyse information in a timely way
Incomplete data provides poor evidence for decision making	Reduced confidence when decision making and reliance on less rigorous methods

How can we improve data collection and the way we use it in evidence-based decision making for our communities?

2: Looking after what we've got, and delivering what we say we will: How to balance enhanced deliverability and affordability without compromising the attention and care our existing assets require.

We are working proactively to re-balance our capital and operational spending to address renewals that have not been occurring fast enough to meet the needs of the city's networks. For example, returning the city's roads to pre-quake condition would have taken many decades at the rate set by the 2018 LTP (2% renewal per annum.) That legacy of underspending has been addressing by doubling road renewals to 4% in years 1 and 2 of the proposed LTP, increasing to 5% thereafter.

In addition to this we apply a criticality overlay to ensure we are renewing our assets at the appropriate time (i.e. prioritising the renewal of our critical assets). We are also

working towards having processes across all assets that enable us to be responsive to the changing (and growing) needs of our community (prioritising the basics). Our challenge is to make the right decisions to prioritise and invest our limited resources based on a data-driven approach to decision making – to work smarter, more efficiently and effectively for our community.

Challenge	Impact
Increasing costs and regulatory changes reduce affordability and deliverability	Maintenance has been deferred resulting in a larger number of assets in poor condition and an increase in unplanned maintenance.
Reduced deliverability	Reduced community satisfaction, assets again beyond acceptable limits

How do we improve deliverability and affordability, whilst still prioritising our existing assets?

3: Ensuring resilience to the impacts of climate change and natural hazards: In the face of ever-changing environmental context, we must determine and act upon the immediate, and long-term, actions required to reinforce the resilience of our infrastructure and the communities they serve.

A lack of consistent data about greenhouse gas emissions and vulnerability to hazards and risks for some of our infrastructure compromises our ability to make well-informed decisions that will future-proof infrastructure and risks maladaptation. Strategic decisions need to be made about the location, maintenance, and renewal of infrastructure so that communities can live safely. By prioritising maintenance and renewals that are fit-for-purpose in the future we can contribute to Christchurch being a low emission city and making sure growth occurs in low-risk areas.

Challenge	Impact
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Limited understanding how climate change is impacting the condition of assets	Low rigour when planning maintenance, renewal, and new infrastructure investments.
Embedding prioritisation of investment decisions in a way that improves infrastructure resilience	Scarce \$ are spent without a clear understanding of realistic lifespan

What are the urgent actions we need to take to adapt and increase resilience of our infrastructure and community?

4: Planning and investing for sustainable growth: Growth is inevitable, meaning there is a pressing need to identify and adopt optimal pathways to couple urban growth with a transition to a low-emission future.

Our city is on a trajectory of growth and we need to ensure that this growth does not come at the expense of our environment or the well-being of our residents. Traditional models of urban development have often prioritised short-term gains over long-term sustainability. This has led to increased emissions, strained resources, and imbalances in the quality of life offered to different parts of our community.

Challenge	Impact
Investment for growth needs to take into account a range of factors and interests	Increasing complexity and need for joined up planning and investment for growth
Changes in housing density requirements	Infrastructure capacity is outmatched by growth
Meeting our commitments re climate change while growing our infrastructure	Implementation and management of infrastructure not in step with emissions reduction activities

What are the best ways for us to respond to growth and simultaneously become a low-emission city?

OUR STRATEGIC RESPONSE TO OUR INFRASTRUCTURE CHALLENGES

Understanding and addressing our city's infrastructure needs is no small task. As we look ahead, it's essential that we make informed, forward-thinking choices that guide us over the next 30 years. This section delves into our chosen approach to tackle the key challenges and opportunities we've identified.

The actions outlined below have been developed through a lot of engagement, planning, and analysis of asset data. We've drawn from our strategic framework, especially focusing on the outcomes our community wants and our key strategic policies. Our city's representatives have weighed in with their perspectives, ensuring we're aligned with the community's aspirations. Furthermore, the valuable input we received during the development of the Long Term Plan has been crucial, giving us insight into services and their intricacies.

With this foundation, below are our primary action areas. These are essentially our strategic response — the core actions and principles we'll use to make sure we're taking the best care of what we have, while also investing smartly for Christchurch's future.

Options for responding to our strategic challenges

We propose to concentrate on four action areas, each of which includes the things we need to do when deciding how to manage our assets, prioritise investment and deliver programmes and projects. They will also be used to guide Council's consideration of infrastructure investment for the next 30 years.

Significant Challenge	Our Actions in Response
Understanding our infrastructure and its needs. How can we improve data collection and the way we use it in evidence-based decision making for our communities?	1. Build the framework for decisions, starting with improved consistency and quality of data
Looking after what we've got, and delivering what we say we will. How do we improve deliverability and affordability, whilst still prioritising our existing assets?	2. Embed long-term sustainability and affordability into planning
Ensuring resilience to the impacts of climate change and natural hazards. What are the urgent actions we need to take to adapt and increase resilience of our infrastructure and community?	3. Make well informed decisions about infrastructure in vulnerable areas and consider climate risks in all planning
Planning and Investing for Sustainable Growth. What are the best ways for us to respond to growth and simultaneously become a low-emission city?	4. Invest in and supporting sustainable growth



Action area 1: Build the framework for decisions starting with improved consistency and quality of data (years 1-3).

Across the organisation:

- Ensure Asset Management activity is effectively resourced.
- Deliver the 2023 Asset Management Maturity Assessment (AMMA)
- Deliver Asset Management Improvement programmes based on the AMMA assessment and the needs of the service units.
- Ensure that Asset Management is organisationally reinforced, and roles and responsibilities are clear at business unit level.
- Ensure a centralised Asset Management System (AMS) is available across the organisation and provides consistent information (through our SAP software Improvement programme).
- Develop and deliver consistent condition and performance assessment programmes organisational-wide.
- Prioritise optimal asset renewals within the capital and operational programmes using quality asset condition data.

Action area 2: Embed long-term sustainability and affordability into our planning.

- Right size the scale of our Capital Programme, to ensure it is deliverable and affordable while providing efficient and cost-effective infrastructure and services.
- Prioritise funding to the renewals programme.
- Support a more integrated system approach to the planning and delivery of capital projects.
- Budget for whole-of-life operating costs of assets in projects.

- Consider divestment of surplus and under-utilised land/facilities.

Action area 3: Make well informed decisions about infrastructure in areas vulnerable to climate and natural hazard risks and consider climate risks in all planning.

- Develop and apply guiding principles to investment decisions.
- Prioritise adaptation planning with climate-impacted communities.
- Increase climate risk and emission data quality, and strengthen our capability to use this data in our decision making.
- Prioritise options for lower emissions and enhanced resilience at project initiation stage.

Action area 4: Invest in and support sustainable growth.

- Support a more integrated system approach to the planning and delivery of capital projects.
- Partner and collaborate with central government, developers, mana whenua and communities to identify and take opportunities to invest in infrastructure.
- Prioritise investment in infrastructure that promotes active travel, public transport usage and road safety.



How will we know we are on the right path?

Moving forward with these action areas is a long-term programme, and tracking implementation and impact is critical. We need to make sure we're going in the right direction and adjust our approaches if something changes, or we aren't getting the results we expect.

We will develop a fit for purpose approach to help us manage implementation and track our progress. This approach, or "framework", will help us see how well we're doing and where we might need to make changes. It's like having signposts on our journey to make sure we're on track. And, it's not just for us – it's a way for everyone in the community to see how things are going, what's working and what might need a rethink.

We anticipate being able to report on progress in future iterations of the Infrastructure Strategy, and will seek ways to integrate progress reports within our current systems.

Timeline of how we will implement our strategic response over the lifecycle of the Infrastructure Strategy

For the first three years, at least, of this Strategy's implementation, our strategic response and asset investment decisions are shaped by:

- Improving our understanding of our infrastructure so we can make the best investment decisions for our community.
- Refining our capital programme delivery, emphasising sustainable asset maintenance.
- Enhancing planning and project delivery processes, ensuring comprehensive project cost analysis.
- Assessing asset utilisation for potential divestment.

- Developing and embedding guiding principles for climate-conscious investments, enhancing community planning for adaptation, improving Council's climate knowledge, and initiating low-emission and resilient infrastructure tools.
- Partnering with the community to identify and prioritise infrastructure investments so we can sustainably grow and meet changing demands.
- Developing and implementing a monitoring and reporting framework so we can track our progress towards our strategic goals.

This will set the foundation for us to make confident, long term infrastructure investment decisions that support sustainability, growth, and best value for money. More detail can be found in the timeline below.

\$

Look after what we've got, and deliver what we say

Short term (years 1 -3 of the LTP)	Medium term (years 4-10 of the LTP)	Long term (years 11-30 of the LTP)
\$ Scale the size of our capital programme to ensure it is deliverable		Continue to right-size the capital programme through subsequent LTPs
\$ Prioritise capital and operating funding to the renewals and maintenance programme so we can sustainably look after our existing assets		Continue to prioritise the renewals and maintenance programme long-term
\$ Investigate systemic process change to planning and delivery of capital projects	Implement systemic process change to planning and delivery of capital projects	Review and adjust processes if required, so they support smart project delivery
\$ Require whole-of-life operating costs be provided for consideration of all projects	Update budgets as required to account for whole-of-life operating costs in all projects	Ensure whole-of-life operating costs are consistently identified and budgeted in projects
\$ Consider opportunities for divestment of under-utilised land and facilities	Continually investigate opportunities for divestment, including exploring partnership and locally-driven initiatives, through Annual Plans and Long Term Plans	



Ensure our infrastructure is resilient to impacts of climate change and natural hazards

Short term (years 1 -3 of the LTP)	Medium term (years 4-10 of the LTP)	Long term (years 11-30 of the LTP)
 Apply guiding principles to investment decisions: continue to meet legal obligations; take a 'first do no harm' approach; consider deferring renewals/replacements of non-critical assets in medium-high risk areas; prioritise sustainable risk reduction approaches, and nature-based solutions	Apply national directives, relevant legislation and Council asset and adaptation response policies developed in the first three years of the LTP, to decisions relating to coastal and natural hazards' adaptation, that will increase community and infrastructure climate resilience	
 Increase planning with climate-impacted communities for local adaptation pathways	Prioritise engagement across the city on the challenges ahead in responding to climate change impacts, while continuing community-based adaptation planning	Allocate adequate funding in subsequent LTPs to address the findings of community engagement and local adaptation pathways, to avoid intergenerational inequity
 Increase Council knowledge, data and capability in understanding the effects of climate risks and emissions' reduction, particularly through piloting key projects	Use increased knowledge and data to make decisions based on the effects of climate risks and emissions' reduction	Expand pilot projects that show effectiveness and provide further funding for key systems and processes that embed knowledge, data and capability in Council
 Develop assessment tools and guidance material so that options for low emission impact and enhanced resilience for new and renewed infrastructure can be included at project initiation phase	Require information on/assessment of options for low emission impact and enhanced resilience for new and renewed infrastructure to be included at project initiation phase	Make decisions on infrastructure projects based on the potential for low emission impact and enhanced resilience



Plan and invest for growing and changing demand

Short term (years 1 -3 of the LTP)	Medium term (years 4-10 of the LTP)	Long term (years 11-30 of the LTP)
 Identify and prioritise integrated infrastructure planning that stimulates regeneration in prioritised local areas - supporting liveable neighbourhoods and business growth	Extend and continue local regeneration programmes	
 Partner and collaborate with central government, developers, mana whenua and communities to identify and take opportunities to deliver, adapt, enhance or divest infrastructure		
 Identify opportunities for investment in infrastructure that promote active travel, public transport usage and improved road safety, and to 'hub' facilities and services	Prioritise funding to projects that support our transition to a low emission city	
 Identify and prioritise projects that attract central government funding	Continue to prioritise external funding opportunities, while also exploring alternative funding models, such as user pays, as a means to deliver infrastructure	



Improve our understanding of our infrastructure so we can make the best investment decisions for our community

Short term (years 1 -3 of the LTP)	Medium term (years 4-10 of the LTP)	Long term (years 11-30 of the LTP)
 Identify and implement improvements for how we collect, collate and use data	Review and maintain process and systems improvements	Maintain consistent and integrated data across Council to inform decision-making
 Partner with other councils, central government and the private sector to share and improve data processes and systems; identify and trial forward-facing technologies; and maximise any external funding opportunities		
 Improve our capture and understanding of social and cultural data	Use improved social and cultural data to inform planning and decisions relating to climate change, city growth and demand on our infrastructure	

SIGNIFICANT DECISIONS WE NEED TO MAKE IN THE NEXT THREE YEARS

The Council will need to make some critical decisions regarding our future infrastructure investments, particularly over the next decade.

Implementing "Local Water Done Well" reforms

Decision required in years 1-3

The passing of the Water Services Acts Repeal Bill on 13 February 2024 marked a significant shift in the landscape of water service management in New Zealand. It directly affects how local governments, including ours, will approach water services moving forward.

This legislative change has repealed the previous government's framework for water services, which is to be replaced by the Local Water Done Well approach. This new direction will unfold through new legislation expected in the middle of 2024. This will

aim to enable councils to reconfigure their water service delivery in a financially sustainable way by mid-2024 and then to mandate the establishment of financially independent council-controlled organisations (CCOs) for water management by mid-2025.

The Council must now integrate these changes into our 2024–34 LTP and consider the impacts for future Infrastructure Strategies. Significantly, the shift away from central government providing direct financial assistance for water service delivery will require us to investigate collaborative models and partnerships, that will support efficient and cost-effectiveness water service management.

While there is still some uncertainty on how this will unfold, we are continuing to focus on protecting our water supply, and ensuring Christchurch's water is safe and secure. We are also continuing to invest in the infrastructure required for the collection and disposal of wastewater and stormwater.

SUMMARY OF OUR INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT OVER THE NEXT 30 YEARS

The next 30 years are going to be about making our infrastructure more resilient and prepared for changing conditions and growth. At the same time, we want to support the health and wellbeing of our communities by addressing things like climate change and reducing harmful emissions.

This is where our most likely 30-year infrastructure investment scenario helps us out – informed by the detailed planning and analysis within our Asset Management Plans, it provides an overarching view of where we intend to concentrate our activity and allocate resources over the next 30-years.

For the first 10 years, our plans are detailed in LTP 2025-34, which sets out specific projects we're aiming to complete, which is supported by the Council's Financial Strategy. This ensures we balance financial prudence and moving our city forward effectively. After that, for the next 20 years, our Asset Management Plans provide the longer term detail. These describe what we intend to build or improve and when – and signals what we need to consider in future planning cycles.

Basis of our most likely infrastructure investment scenario

Our four action areas, set in response to our significant strategic challenges, will set the framework for how we address our major infrastructure challenges ahead. We are also taking into account certain assumptions reflecting:

- Christchurch's progression over the forthcoming 30 years.
- Predicted surges or declines in service demands.

- Insights into the lifecycle of our assets and the ensuing implications on their condition and renewal strategies.
- Necessary initiatives for the improvement and replacement of assets to ensure they support our agreed service standards.
- Estimated costs for this infrastructure development and the Council's expected position over the next three decades.

This outlined scenario derives insights from the specific Asset Management Plans and Activity Plans. [The draft plans can be found here.](#)

Looking at the scenario across all assets

Based on our Asset Management Plans, our most likely infrastructure investment scenario anticipates that we'll need to invest \$24.65 billion⁶ (after inflation adjustments) across the upcoming 30 years. The first 10 years offers a confident budget breakdown, whereas the next two decades provide broader estimates so we can anticipate accordingly.

In the first decade, our projected spending is outlined in the LTP. Our main goals are to looking after the assets that we've got, ensuring resilience to the impacts of climate change and natural hazards, and planning and investing for sustainable growth. We do this by applying a criticality overlay across our assets to ensure we are renewing them at the appropriate time (i.e. prioritising the renewal of our critical assets).

We expect to spend between \$489 to \$627 million each year for the first three years, and \$565 to \$619 million for the following seven years. This budget includes replacing existing assets, meeting additional demand, and improving the level of service.

Internal Activities. This also applies to any subsequent breakdowns or asset specific projections.

⁶ Note: this figure is less than the overall Capital Programme, as it excludes Te Kaha, Corporate Capital, Regulatory and Compliance, Strategic Planning and Activities, and

Memos



From year 11 to 30, our financial predictions come from our Asset Management Plans. These numbers might change based on things like improved asset condition data, changes in growth, new rules and regulations, changes in how we fund projects, and as we get more details about specific projects. For these years, our predictions for day-to-day running costs are based on current prices adjusted for expected inflation and growth.

[Reconciling planning horizons: 30-year view of the Infrastructure Strategy versus the 10-year view of the Long Term Plan](#)

The Infrastructure Strategy considers the 30-year view taken in our Asset Management Plans, which detail our activity and the most likely investment required over the next 30 years. This is a bigger picture compared to the LTP and Financial Strategy, which focus on the budget for the next 10 years.

For the coming decade, our Financial Strategy expects rates to go up initially. This is to pay for important projects, but the plan is to bring these rate increases down and keep them steady as we get towards the end of the LTP period. On the other hand, our Infrastructure Strategy looks further ahead and expects we'll need to spend more on infrastructure after these 10 years. This difference means that when we start working on the next set of plans in 2027 – the next Infrastructure Strategy, Financial Strategy, and LTP – we'll have some big decisions to make. We'll need to figure out how to keep things affordable while making sure we meet the growing need for better and more infrastructure.

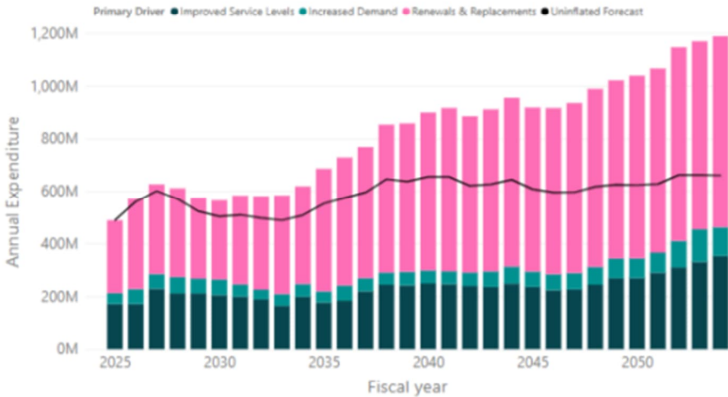
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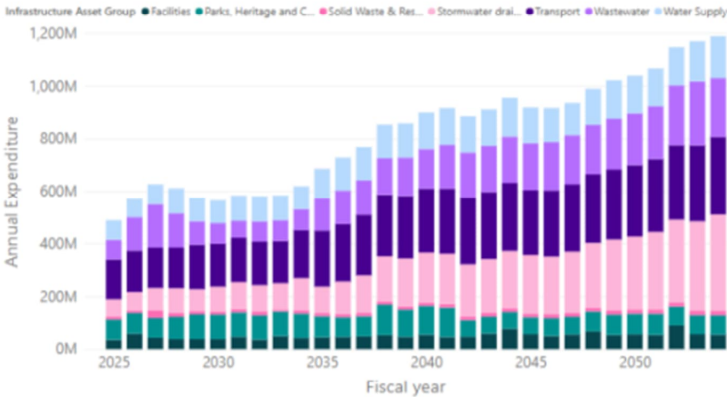
Projected capital investment over the next 30 years (Inflation adjusted, 2025-2054)

Primary Driver	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	Total
Improved Service Levels	171M	171M	228M	211M	211M	205M	199M	188M	164M	198M	177M	183M	219M	244M	242M	249M	246M	239M	235M	248M	235M	223M	226M	244M	268M	269M	289M	309M	331M	353M	6,976M
Increased Demand	41M	57M	56M	62M	56M	59M	47M	37M	45M	48M	42M	58M	50M	45M	51M	49M	49M	51M	59M	65M	58M	60M	62M	67M	75M	75M	76M	101M	123M	109M	1,834M
Renewals & Replacements	277M	343M	342M	339M	307M	301M	338M	356M	375M	372M	467M	488M	499M	564M	565M	601M	622M	595M	617M	642M	625M	633M	647M	678M	678M	695M	700M	736M	715M	726M	15,843M
Total	489M	571M	627M	612M	574M	565M	583M	581M	584M	619M	686M	729M	769M	853M	858M	899M	916M	885M	911M	955M	918M	916M	935M	989M	1,021M	1,039M	1,066M	1,146M	1,169M	1,188M	24,653M

Capital investment by primary driver (2025-2054)



Capital investment by asset group (2025-2054)



Projected Operating Expenditure (2025-2034)

Infrastructure Asset Group	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total
Facilities	162M	182M	188M	186M	195M	202M	205M	210M	214M	217M	1,962M
Parks, Heritage & Coastal Environment	89M	93M	98M	100M	104M	106M	109M	113M	116M	119M	1,046M
Solid Waste & Resource Recovery	55M	60M	61M	63M	67M	68M	71M	74M	77M	79M	675M
Stormwater drainage, flood protection and control works	67M	72M	76M	80M	83M	86M	90M	93M	96M	99M	841M
Transport	71M	75M	95M	117M	140M	147M	158M	170M	172M	185M	1,331M
Wastewater	152M	162M	170M	179M	187M	192M	198M	203M	207M	212M	1,863M
Water Supply	94M	100M	104M	110M	113M	117M	122M	126M	129M	132M	1,146M
Total	690M	743M	792M	835M	889M	919M	953M	988M	1,010M	1,043M	8,863M

Note: these figures are less than the overall Capital Programme, as it excludes Te Kaha, Corporate Capital, Regulatory and Compliance, Strategic Planning and Activities, and Internal Activities.

ASSET SPECIFIC EXPENDITURE PROJECTIONS

Water supply

Our commitment is to deliver a high-quality, clean, safe, and sustainable drinking water supply to approximately 160,000 homes, businesses, and industries. Our water supply assets, including water treatment plants, pump stations, reservoirs, and reticulation networks, hold a total replacement value of \$2.87 billion.

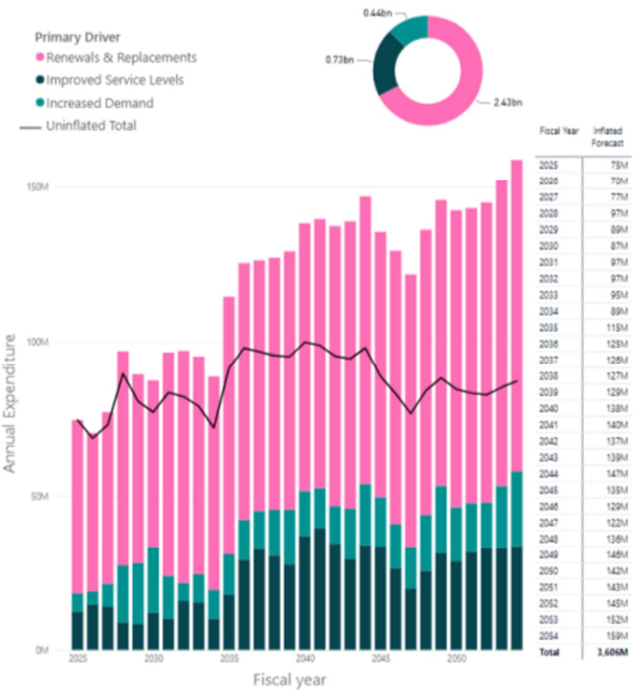
We own, plan, manage and operate three urban and four rural water supply schemes supplying water to Christchurch City and Lyttelton Harbour Basin, Akaroa and Takamatua, Duvauchelle, Wainui, Birdlings Flat, Little River and Pigeon Bay.

We aim to protect the community from water-borne diseases and ensure our water supplies meet rigorous safety and health risk standards. Our goals extend to contributing to safe and healthy communities, providing top-quality drinking water, using resources sustainably, and maintaining modern, robust infrastructure and facilities.

Snapshot of planned projects and programmes over the next 10-years ⁷	
Reticulation Renewal Programme	\$493m
New and Upgraded Pump Stations Programme	\$182m
New Chlorination Equipment	\$51m
Ferrymead Water Supply Zone Upgrade	\$22m
Averill Pump Station Replacement	\$18m
Kerrs Pump Station Replacement	\$17m
Koukourārata Drinking Water Scheme	\$11m

⁷For more detailed information (including assumptions), please refer the [Water Supply Activity Plans and Asset Management Plans](#).

Capital Expenditure Over 30 Years (Inflation Adjusted)



Stormwater drainage, flood protection, and control works

We own and are responsible for planning, constructing, and managing the city's stormwater disposal network and flood protection and control assets. The stormwater network is designed to collect and channel water during rainy periods, integrating secondary flow paths like roads. Our flood protection efforts focus on maintaining floodplains and related infrastructure to enhance surface water quality.

Notably, some Council-owned stormwater and flood protection assets fall under other asset groups: Transport oversees street drainage assets, including sumps and pipes, while Parks and Foreshore manage assets like sea walls.

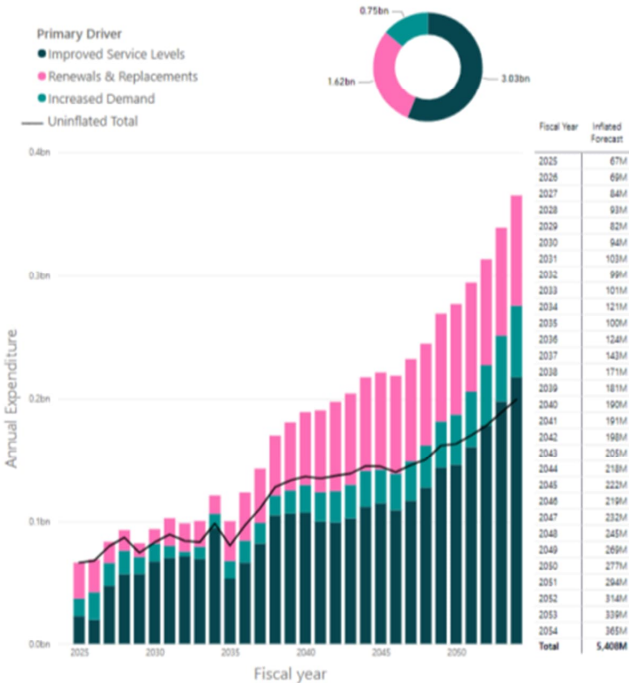
Our investment prioritises our ability to meet established service levels by maintaining and renewing our assets, investing capital to cater to growth demands (both in greenfield and infill developments), and improving stormwater discharge quality to mitigate waterway degradation. This ensures a resilient, efficient, and sustainable infrastructure system for Christchurch.

Snapshot of planned projects and programmes over the next 10-years ⁸	
Flood Protection: Surface Flooding Protection Programme	\$183m
Flood Protection: Pūharakekenui-Styx Detention and Treatment Programme	\$106m
Flood Protection: Ōtākaro- Avon Waterway Detention & Treatment	\$42m
Flood Protection: Addington Brook and Riccarton Drain Filtration	\$25m
Flood Protection: Opawaho-Heathcote Waterways Detention and Treatment	\$18m
Stormwater: Waterway Lining Renewal Programme	\$90m
Stormwater: Reticulation Renewal Programme	\$42m

⁸ For more detailed information (including assumptions), please refer the [Stormwater drainage, flood protection, and control works Activity Plans and Asset Management Plans](#).

Stormwater: Port Hills Revegetation and Sediment Control Stage 1	\$6m
Stormwater: Port Hills and Lyttelton Erosion and Sediment	\$3.5m

Capital Expenditure Over 30 Years (Inflation Adjusted)



Wastewater – collection, treatment, and disposal

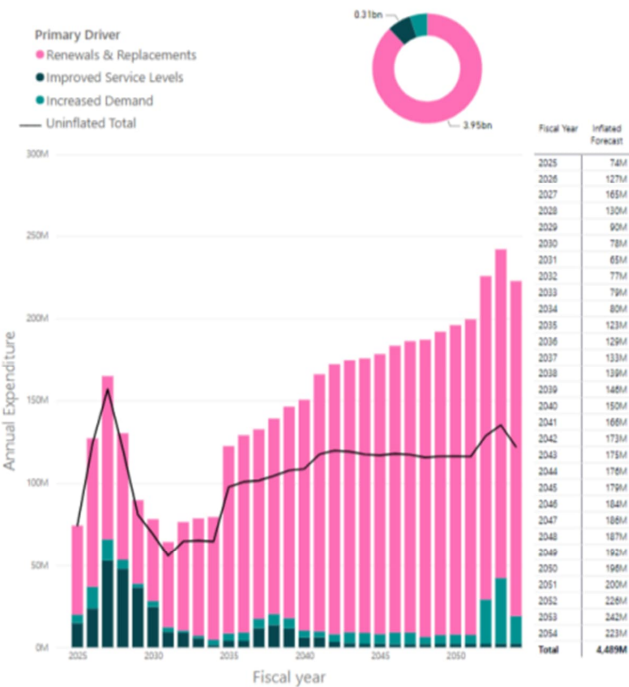
Wastewater collection, treatment and disposal is an essential service that protects public health and the environment. We collect wastewater from around 160,000 homes, businesses and industries. To do this we own, plan, manage and operate seven wastewater schemes collecting, treating and disposing of wastewater from Christchurch City, Lyttelton and Governors Bay, Diamond Harbour, Akaroa, Duvauchelle, Wainui and Tikao Bay.

Our seven wastewater schemes consist of reticulation networks, pump stations, odour control stations and treatment plants with a total replacement cost of \$5.11 billion.

Snapshot of planned projects and programmes over the next 10-years ⁹	
Reticulation Renewal Programme	\$346m
Akaroa Wastewater Reclaim and Reuse	\$94m
Selwyn Street Pump Station and Pressure Main	\$52m
Grassmere Wet weather Storage	\$31m
Fitzgerald Ave Brick Barrel Mains Renewal	\$21m
Duvauchelle Wastewater Treatment & Disposal Upgrade	\$18m

⁹ For more detailed information (including assumptions), please refer the [Wastewater Activity Plans and Asset Management Plans](#).

Capital Expenditure Over 30 Years (Inflation Adjusted)



Memos

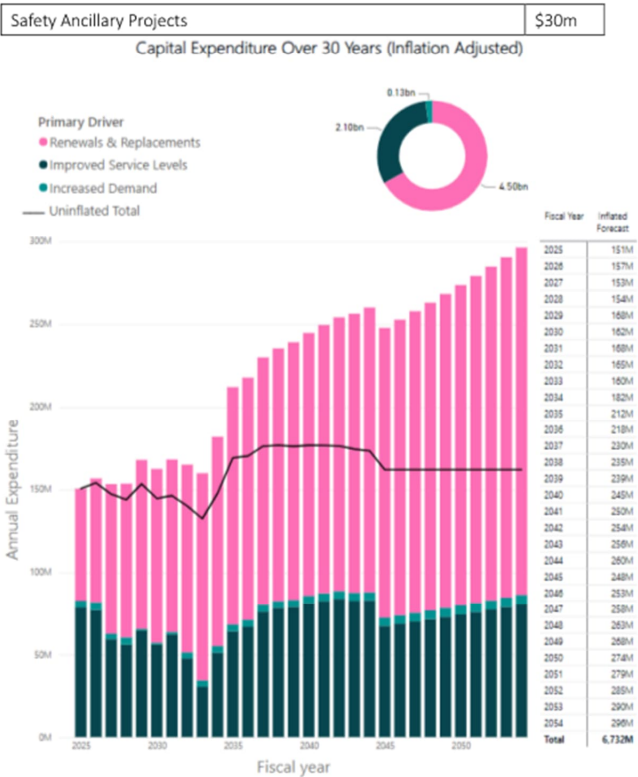
Transport

We are responsible for the day-to-day activities that plan for, fund, construct and then keep our transport systems functioning. We do this in close liaison with our Greater Christchurch local authority partners and neighbours – and directly alongside NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi, which manages the state highways and act as co-funders of many of our day-to-day transport network investments. We also work closely with Environment Canterbury, who are responsible for planning, procuring, and managing passenger transport services. Along with the Greater Christchurch Partnership, the Council views significant improvement of passenger transport services and supporting infrastructure as key goals for the transformation of our travel networks and choices for work, education, and leisure through this coming long term plan period.

While we deliver and manage these networks and services, we also work to build trust and confidence in our services through programmes such as our travel choice and road safety outreach programmes with schools, employers, and community groups.

Snapshot of planned projects and programmes over the next 10-years ¹⁰	
Carriageway Renewal Programme	\$591m
Major Cycleways	\$199m
Structure Renewal Programme (including Pages Road bridge)	\$168m
Signal Signs & Light Renewals Programme	\$119m
Public Transport	\$99m
Footpaths and Cycleways Renewals	\$58m
Street Asset Renewals	\$56m
Network Improvements	\$37m
Transport Subdivision Infrastructure	\$35m

¹⁰ For more detailed information (including assumptions), please refer the [Transport Activity Plans and Asset Management Plans](#).



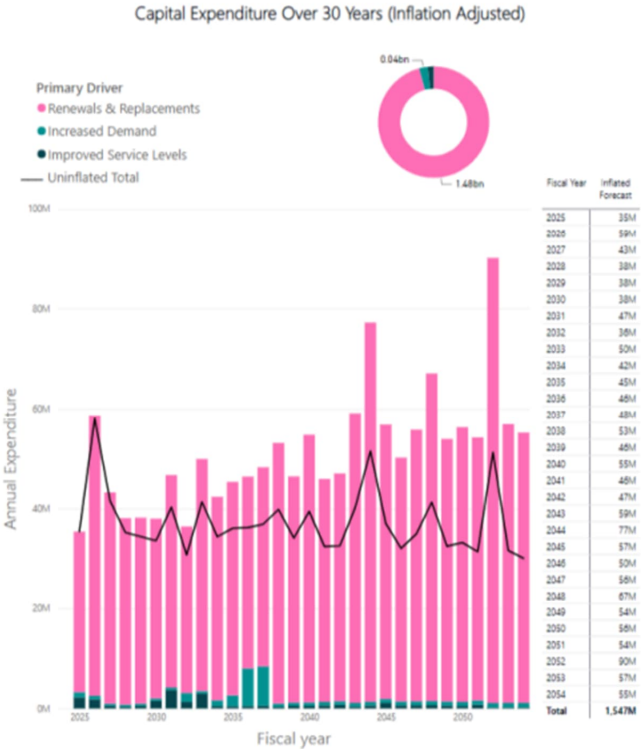
Facilities

We manage a wide range of facilities across the Christchurch and Banks Peninsula, including the art gallery, museums, our network of libraries, community centres, community housing, and early learning centres.

Council’s newly adopted Strengthening Communities Together Strategy and its associated implementation plan guides our work and investment in this area as we align the strategy goals with levels of service, reporting, and accountability processes across the organisation.

Snapshot of planned projects and programmes over the next 10-years ¹¹	
Art Gallery: Art Collection Storage & Fittings	\$8.3m
Art Gallery: Renewals & Replacements	\$7.5m
Community Centre Renewals and Replacements	\$23.8m
Multicultural Recreation and Community Centre Refurbishment - \$800k FY30	\$0.8m
Phillipstown Community Centre	\$3.7m
Shirley Community Centre	\$3.7m

¹¹ For more detailed information (including assumptions), please refer the [Facilities Activity Plans and Asset Management Plans](#).



Parks

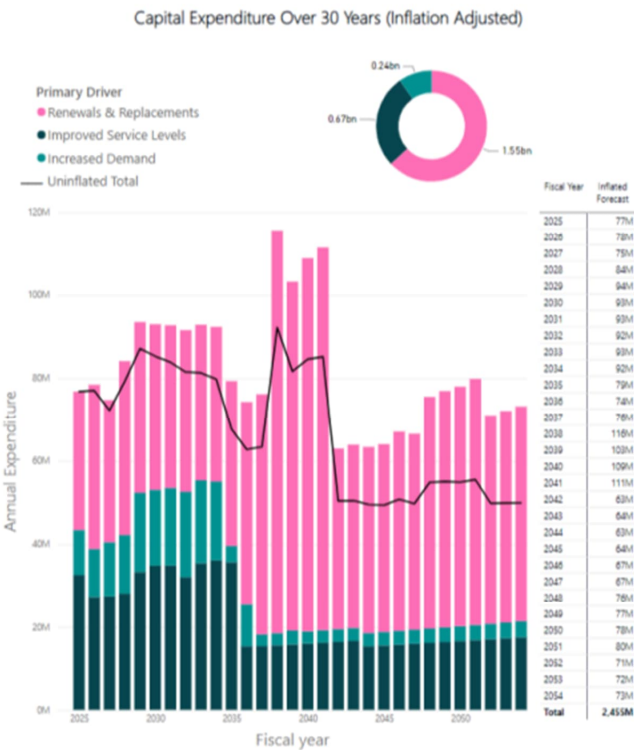
We oversee the city's expansive network of parks, reserves, and foreshore areas. These spaces, totalling over 1,279 sites and spanning more than 9,874 hectares, play a critical role in defining Christchurch's natural character and landscape.

These public spaces form an accessible network that significantly enhances the health, recreation, and liveability for both residents and visitors of Christchurch.

Our parks include community parks, the Botanic Gardens, heritage garden parks, regional parks, Hagley Park, Ngā Puna Wai, cemeteries, a plant nursery, residential red zone parks, and foreshore and marine access structures. This portfolio continues to grow, driven by subdivision processes, transfers of residential red zone land, and new developments, thus enriching our city's green infrastructure.

Snapshot of planned projects and programmes over the next 10-years ¹²	
Canterbury Provincial Chambers earthquake repair	\$19.5m
Robert McDougall Gallery Strengthening & Base Isolation	\$14.5m
Cunningham Glasshouse upgrade and repair	\$8.5m
Akaroa Wharf Renewal	\$23.2m
Botanic Gardens Gondwana Land and Childrens Garden	\$3.9m
Naval Point Development Plan	\$19.3m
Sports Field Network Plan	\$87m
Takapūneke Reserve Development	\$21m
Urban Forest Implementation	\$18m

¹² For more detailed information (including assumptions), please refer the [Parks Activity Plans and Asset Management Plans](#).

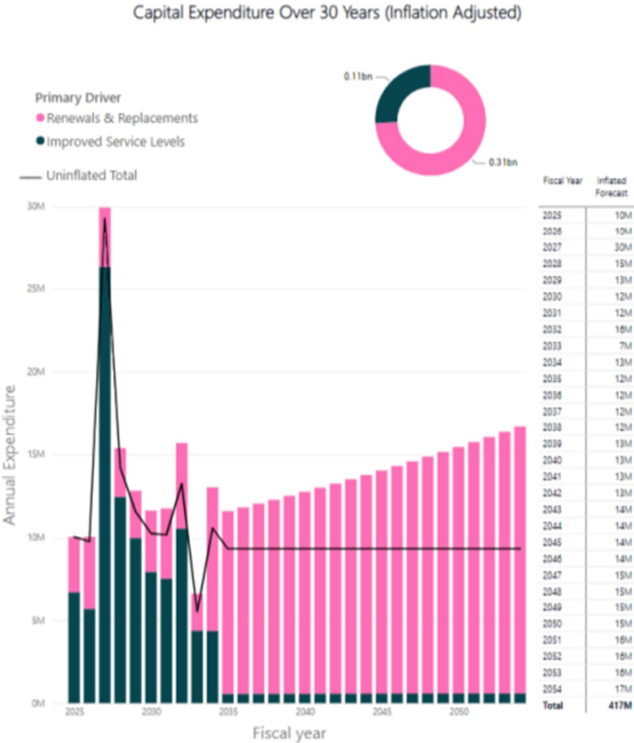


Solid Waste and Recycling

We are responsible for waste management and minimisation, with the aim of reducing the amount of waste that goes to landfill. Our work in this area includes: Education initiatives; Kerbside collection services; Used products reuse; Organics processing; Materials recycling; and, Transfer stations and community collection centres

Assets covered under the Resource Recovery portfolio are largely managed through operations contracts, which include asset management requirements and return of assets at the end of a contract. These include: Transfer stations and community collection points; The Material Recovery Facility; The Organics Processing Plant (until 2027); Burwood Landfill gas collection and treatment plant; and, Closed landfills.

Snapshot of planned projects and programmes over the next 10-years ¹³	
Recycling and Transfer Station Improvements Programme	\$63.7m
Organics processing Plant Redevelopment	\$18.4m
Recycling and Transfer Station Renewals	\$10m
Solid Waste Plant & Equipment Renewals	\$8.6m
Kerbside Monitoring Programme	\$6.6m



¹³¹³ For more detailed information (including assumptions), please refer the [Solid Waste and Recycling Activity Plans and Asset Management Plans](#).



CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

Summary

The Infrastructure Strategy provides a comprehensive 30-year view of our city's infrastructure development, supported by the Financial Strategy as part of the Long Term Plan (LTP). This strategy encompasses critical sectors including water supply, wastewater management, stormwater systems, transport, facilities, parks, and waste management, ensuring they are robust, sustainable, and adaptable to future challenges. Managed through the Asset Management Plans and Activity Plans, our infrastructure assets are set for efficient and sustainable operation, prioritizing climate resilience and demographic responsiveness.

Key challenges addressed include enhancing data-driven management, maintaining and renewing assets sustainably, bolstering infrastructure against climate change and natural hazards, and integrating sustainable practices in urban growth. The strategy outlines decisive action areas: upgrading data systems, balancing funding for asset maintenance, developing climate-conscious investment principles, and supporting sustainable urban infrastructure development.

Over the next 30 years, based on our Asset Management Plans, we anticipate a \$24.65 billion infrastructure investment (adjusted for inflation), focusing on asset maintenance, climate resilience, and sustainable growth. The first decade is supported within the budget of the 2025-34 LTP, with the longer term estimates being used to guide continual planning and budgeting in subsequent LTPs.

Next Steps

Data System Enhancement: Implement improvements in data collection and management systems to provide reliable and accurate information for asset management and decision-making.

Sustainable Asset Management: Develop a balanced approach for capital and operational spending on asset renewals and maintenance. This includes considering divestment options for underutilized assets and accounting for whole-of-life costs in budgeting.

Climate Resilience Planning: Establish guiding principles for climate-resilient investments and engage with communities in adaptation planning. Increase the Council's capacity to understand and respond to climate risks and emissions reduction.

Supporting Sustainable Growth: Foster integrated infrastructure planning aligned with sustainable growth objectives. Focus on infrastructure that promotes active travel, public transport, and road safety, collaborating with central government, developers, mana whenua, and communities.

Monitoring and Reporting: Develop and implement a framework to monitor and report on the implementation and impact of the strategic actions. This framework will help in tracking progress, identifying areas for adjustment, and ensuring transparency and accountability.

Community Engagement and Feedback: Continue to engage with the community, seeking feedback on implementation progress and adapting strategies based on evolving community needs and expectations.

Regular Strategy Review and Update: Periodically review and update the Infrastructure Strategy to reflect changing circumstances, new technologies, legislative changes, and emerging community needs.

By following these steps, we will ensure the dynamic and responsive development of our city's infrastructure, catering to both present and future needs, and fostering a sustainable, resilient, and thriving community.

Appendix One: Citywide Population & Household Projections

At a Glance

- From early 2021 to June 2022 migration loss (in part due to COVID-19) coupled with a lower natural increase resulted in lower actual and projected growth nationally.
- In October 2023 StatsNZ released subnational population estimates for the year to June 2023. These indicated that **growth in the past year (July 2022 – June 2023) has been higher than projected**, with the city's **population estimated to be 396,200 at June 2023**.
- This significant increase has been driven by high international migration gains.
- The latest projections produced by StatsNZ are population projections from December 2022. [Advice from StatsNZ](#) suggests that household projections released in March 2021 may now be a better indication of future growth, especially in the short-term and medium (through to the end of the 2020's). In the longer term (2030's onwards) they are suggesting that we use the December 2022 projections, which project a lower level of growth than the March 2021 projections.

Future Growth Scenarios

For this LTP we have prepared two growth scenarios, both based on StatsNZ medium projections:

1. Future growth scenario one for all activities excluding Transport and Three Waters
2. Future growth scenario two for Transport and Three Waters

There are two scenarios (one for Transport and Three Waters and one for all other activities) due to the need to meet our obligations under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development, which directs us to factor in feasible development capacity over and above projected demand, which may not be developed.

We must include the NPS-UD competitiveness margins in the projections we use for planning for transport and three waters.

Future Growth Scenario One
(All activities except for Transport and Three Waters)

Tables 1 sets out the high-level growth projections that should be used for all activities, with the exception of transport and three waters. **The projections used by transport and three waters are set out in Future Growth Scenario Two.**

Table 1: Future Growth Scenario One (All activities except for Transport and Three Waters)

Year	Population	Households	Household Growth
2024	400,360	156,120	
2034	432,920	167,471	+ 11,351 (2024 – 2034)
2054	474,880	183,776	+ 27,656 (2024 – 2054)



2024 – 2034

- Between **2024 and 2034** the population of the city is projected to grow by around 32,560 people (+8%) and 11,351 households (+6%), reaching a total population of around 432,920 in 2034.
- Throughout this period the average household size is expected to remain at 2.6 people per household in the metropolitan area of the city and 2.2 per household in Banks Peninsula.

2034 – 2054

- Between **2034 and 2054** the population of the city is expected to grow by around a further 41,960 people (+10%) and 16,305 (+10%) households.
- Throughout this period the average household size is expected to remain at 2.6 people per household in the metropolitan area of the city until around 2048 when it will decrease to 2.5 people per household. It is expected to remain at 2.2 people per household in Banks Peninsula.

2024 – 2054

- Between **2024 and 2054** the population of the city is projected to grow by around 74,500 people (+19%) and 27,600 households (+18%), reaching a total population of around 474,800 in 2054.
- Throughout this period the average household size is expected to remain at 2.6 people per household in the metropolitan area of the city until around 2048 when it will decrease to 2.5 people per household. It is expected to remain at 2.2 people per household in Banks Peninsula.

Future Growth Scenario Two
(Used by Transport and Three Waters only)

The NPD-UD is part of the urban planning focus of the Urban Growth Agenda. It directs councils to remove overly restrictive planning rules and plan for growth, both up and out.

We also have to respond to changes in demand by allowing denser housing in areas where people want to live, that are well-connected to jobs, transport and community facilities.

The NPS-UD directs us to factor in feasible development capacity over and above projected demand, which may not be developed, and is required in order to support choice and competitiveness in housing and business land markets.

This additional 'buffer' is set at 20% above projected growth in the short term (up to ten years ahead) and 15% in the long term (11- 30 years).

The development capacity must be:

- a) plan-enabled;
- b) and infrastructure-ready;
- c) and feasible and reasonably expected to be realised

This directive requires Transport and Three Waters to plan and provide infrastructure for over and above what StatsNZ is projecting.

The NPS-UD **competitiveness margin has been applied to the household projections only**, as these are the best indicator of future household demand. All **population projections** used throughout this document are the original projections received from StatsNZ in December 2022, no adjustments have been applied.

Table 2: Future Growth Scenario Two (To be used by Transport and Three Waters only)

Year	Population	Adjusted Household Projections	Projected Household Growth
2024	400,360	156,120	
2034	432,920	169,741	+ 13,621 (2024 – 2033)
2054	474,880	188,492	+ 32,372 (2024 – 2054)

2024 – 2034

- Between 2024 and 2034 the population of the city is projected to grow by around 32,560 people (+8%) and 11,621 households (+6%), reaching a total population of around 432,920 in 2034.
- To account for the NPS-UD competitiveness margins, we need to be planning for more growth than this across in our Three Waters and Transport activities (an additional 20% in the short term and 15% in the long term).
- Transport and Three Waters should be planning for household growth of around 13,600 (+9%) households between 2024 and 2034.
- Throughout this period the average household size is expected to remain at 2.6 people per household in the metropolitan area of the city and 2.2 per household in Banks Peninsula.

2034 – 2054

- Between 2034 and 2054 the population of the city is expected to grow by around a further 41,960 people (+10%) and 16,305 (+10%) households.

- Accounting for the competitiveness margins, Transport and Three Waters should be planning for household growth of around 18,700 households across this period.
- Throughout this period the average household size is expected to remain at 2.6 people per household in the metropolitan area of the city until around 2048 when it will decrease to 2.5 people per household. It is expected to remain at 2.2 people per household in Banks Peninsula.

2024 – 2054

- Between 2024 and 2054 the population of the city is projected to grow by around 74,500 people (+19%) and 27,600 households (+18%), reaching a total population of around 474,800 in 2054.
- To meet our obligations under the NPS-UD, Transport and Three Waters should be planning for household growth of around 32,400 households across the period between 2024 – 2054.
- Throughout this period the average household size is expected to remain at 2.6 people per household in the metropolitan area of the city until around 2048 when it will decrease to 2.5 people per household. It is expected to remain at 2.2 people per household in Banks Peninsula.

The demographic composition of our population in changing...

Over the thirty-year period between 2023 and 2053, the age composition of our population is expected to change significantly.

- Between 2023 and 2053, the number of people living in Christchurch City who will be over the age of 80 is expected to increase by around 109%, increasing from 4% of the total population to around 7% of the total population.

Memos



- The proportion of those over the age of 65 years is expected to increase by around 50%, from 16% of the total population to around 20%.
- The proportion of the population in the 0- 14, and 40- 64 year age groups is expected to remain relatively stable over the period between 2023 and 2053.
- The largest decrease is expected to be seen within the proportion of the population aged between 15 – 39 years. Falling from 37% of the population in 2023 to 32% by 2053.

Over the twenty-year period between 2023 and 2043, the ethnic composition of our population is also expected to change. Note: individuals may identify with more than one ethnicity, causing the ethnicity breakdown to exceed 100%.

- Between 2023 and 2043, the proportion of the population that identify as Māori, Asian and/or Pacific is expected to increase from 33% to 46%.
- The proportion of the population who identify as European or 'Other' is expected to decrease from 77% to 72%, over the same time period.
- The largest increase is expected to be seen within the proportion of the population who identify as Asian. Increasing by 62% over the 20-year period.
- Māori and/or Pacific populations are expected to increase 46% and 51%, respectively.

Appendix Two: General Assumptions

Assumption	Level of uncertainty and reason/s for this and implications/risks
Growth/population	
<i>The growth/population statistics are based on the 2018 Census and the Environmental Scan 2023. These statistics are a placeholder until the 2023</i>	
The population of Christchurch City will continue to grow: <ul style="list-style-type: none">2024: 400,3602034: 432,9202054: 474,880	There is a low level of uncertainty regarding this assumption for years 1-10, and a medium level of uncertainty regarding this assumption for years 11-30. Achieving these levels of population and household growth is reliant on cooperation between Christchurch City and neighbouring district councils (Waimakariri and Selwyn), to achieve the agreed policy direction for settlement. It is also reliant on other external factors, such as immigration policies and trends, and economic opportunities. The Council must plan for growth and provide the right infrastructure at the right time to service growth demand. Planning and delivery of infrastructure to service growth development is under constant review and adjusted through the LTP and Annual Plans where required.
The number of households in Christchurch City will continue to grow: <ul style="list-style-type: none">2024: 156,1202034: 167,4712054: 183,776	There is a low level of uncertainty regarding this assumption for years 1-10, and a medium level of uncertainty regarding this assumption for years 11-30. The Council must plan for growth and provide the right infrastructure at the right time to service growth demand. Planning and delivery of infrastructure to service growth development is under constant review and adjusted through the LTP and Annual Plans where required.
The average household size will slightly decrease over time. Throughout this period the average household size is expected to remain at 2.6 people per household in the metropolitan area of the city until around 2048 when it will decrease to 2.5 people per household. It is expected to remain at 2.2 people per household in Banks Peninsula.	There is a low level of uncertainty regarding this assumption; it is based on 2022 household projections (StatsNZ) and reflects trends that occur with an ageing population. This will result in changes in average household demand on infrastructure and for services. Planning and delivery of infrastructure to service growth development is under constant review and adjusted through the LTP and Annual Plans where required.

Memos



Assumption	Level of uncertainty and reason/s for this and implications/risks
<p>Over the thirty-year period between 2023 and 2053, the age composition of our population is expected to change significantly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Between 2023 and 2053, the number of people living in Christchurch City who will be over the age of 80 is expected to increase by around 109%, increasing from 4% of the total population to around 7% of the total population.The proportion of those over the age of 65 years is expected to increase by around 50%, from 16% of the total population to around 20%.The proportion of the population in the 0 - 14, and 40 - 64 year age groups is expected to remain relatively stable over the period between 2023 and 2053.The largest decrease is expected to be seen within the proportion of the population aged between 15 – 39 years. Falling from 37% of the population in 2023 to 32% by 2053.	<p>There is a low level of uncertainty regarding this assumption; it is based on StatsNZ December 2022 projections.</p> <p>An ageing population is likely to mean some levels of service will need to evolve to meet specific requirements of older residents. Levels of service are under constant review and can be adjusted through the LTP or Annual Plan as required.</p> <p>Older residents are more likely to be on fixed incomes and be more sensitive than other residents/ households to increased Council costs including rates.</p>

Appendix Three: Assumptions about asset life cycle

Water supply			
Asset type	Theoretical useful life	Where does the asset sit in its life cycle	Level of uncertainty (if applicable)
Reticulation	Cast iron – 120 years Steel – 100-120 years Asbestos cement – 60-80 years Blue PVC pipe – 30-60 years	13% < 5% TUL remaining (condition grade 5) All materials are heading towards a renewals peak at the same time.	Low level of uncertainty
Stations	Civil and structural – long asset life Mechanical, electrical and IAC – shorter asset life	Nearly 30% < 5% TUL 44% > 50% remaining TUL (condition grade 1)	There is a medium level of uncertainty associated with this assumption – a large number of start-up dates are missing
Treatment assets	Water supply treatment plants		There is a medium level of uncertainty associated with this assumption –the majority don't have start-up dates.

Wastewater			
Asset type	Theoretical useful life	Where does the asset sit in its life cycle	Level of uncertainty (if applicable)
Reticulation	Concrete – RCRR – PVC – 30-60 years Asbestos cement – 60-80 years EW/VC -	14% < 5% TUL A significant proportion of the network was renewed after the Earthquakes, so the renewal peak is less pronounced. RCRR (reinforced concrete with rubber ring joints) pipes make up a large proportion of the remaining poor condition pipes	
Stations	Civil and structural – long asset life Electrical and IAC assets – shorter asset life	13% < 5% TUL. High proportion, leading to renewals forecast spike in 2021	There is a medium level of uncertainty associated with this assumption, as the condition data is sparse
Treatment assets	Bromley WWTP Banks Peninsula WWTPs		There is a medium level of uncertainty associated with this assumption – many treatment assets don't have start-up dates.

Memos



Stormwater, flood protection, and control works			
Asset type	Theoretical useful life	Where does the asset sit in its life cycle	Level of uncertainty (if applicable)
Reticulation	Concrete – RCRR -	6.8% < 5% TUL. High proportion of these are RCRR pipes with EQ damage still, as well as brick and rock and earthenware	Low level of uncertainty
Waterway lining	Timber – 40 years Concrete – 100 years Rock -	Timber lining reaching the end of its useful life in peaks in 6-10 years, and 16-20 years 10% of network between < 5% and < 15% TUL	Low level of uncertainty (due to LDRP inspections)
Pump station assets	Pumps - 40 years Civil and structural – long asset life	Range from 1-51 years. Nearly 60% at condition grade 5. Remaining useful life of actual pump stations cannot be provided due to number of asset groups and components within a pump station	
Flood protection structures	Stopbanks - Valves – 100 years		Low level of uncertainty
Treatment and storage facilities	Lining Soakpit Basins	Approx 45% lining and 62% soakpits are condition grade 3-5	

Transport			
Asset type	Theoretical useful life	Where does the asset sit in its life cycle	Level of uncertainty (if applicable)
Carriageways	At least 80 years 'economic life'	23% of pavement layers (by number) beyond expected life	
Drainage (kerb and channel)	Concrete – 80 years	Approx 174 km (of total 3,512 km) beyond expected life – or 5%	
Footpaths	Asphaltic concrete – 25 years Concrete – 80 years	Approx 8 km (of total 2,682 km) of asphaltic concrete beyond expected life – or 0.3%	

Memos



Bridges	Concrete - 100 years Steel - 80-95 years Timber - 70-75 years	Approx 0.8 km (of total 55 km) of concrete beyond expected life – or 1.5%	Medium level of uncertainty around year of construction – especially for older, masonry culverts
Culverts	Concrete – 90 years Steel – 50 years	Bridges and culverts due for full replacement now or overdue for replacement – 1% Bridges and culverts due for full replacement in 1-25 years – 23%	
Retaining walls	Timber/earth - 50 years Concrete/steel/stone – 100 years	Walls due for full replacement now or overdue for replacement – 3% Walls due for full replacement in 1-25 years – 42%	Medium level of uncertainty around year of construction – especially for older, non-structural walls
Cycleways	80 years approx	Majority of off-road cycleways are less than 30 years old and in good condition	

Solid waste and recycling			
Asset type	Theoretical useful life	Where does the asset sit in its life cycle	Level of uncertainty (if applicable)
Transfer station – plants	Depends on future requirements and cost of refurbishment vs new options		
Transfer station – buildings	50-100 years, depending on future requirements and cost of refurbishment vs new	30-40 years old (Parkhouse, Styx Mill, Metro)	
Material Recovery Facility		Developed since 2000 (currently owned and operated by EcoCentral)	
Organics Processing Plant	Building - 50-100 years Aeration and biofiltration system – 25-30 years	Building commissioned in 2009	
Burwood Landfill; other closed landfills			

Parks			
Asset type	Theoretical useful life	Where does the asset sit in its life cycle	Level of uncertainty (if applicable)
Parks furniture	15-40 years	Varied Approximately 10,000 of 22,000 are unassessed or are due for assessment (less critical)	Low level of uncertainty as based on industry literature, performance observations and staff knowledge.

Memos



Sports equipment, Dog Exercise Equipment, Play Modular Unit, drinking fountains, play surfaces, exercise area, backflow	15-25 years	Majority in good condition	However, there is a high level of uncertainty regarding the age of many of the assets due to start up dates being largely unknown.
Hedge, tree planter, garden, turf	20-35 years	Varied	
Boat ramp, car park, stairs, track, shelter	35 years	20% average 70% good	
Boardwalk, gate, flagpole, bollard, viewing platform, cattle stop	40-80 years	Approximately 13,000 fences (less critical) are unassessed Varied	
Fence, bridge, jetty, retaining wall, water tower, terraces, culvert			
Buildings - toilets, information centres, depots, houses, sheds, pavilions	20-90 years	Varied	High level of uncertainty as age of many assets is unknown
Heritage assets	Scheduled heritage - perpetuity Artworks 10 years for murals, 20 - 50 years for sculptures Monuments - perpetuity	Varied	The standard renewals lifecycle approach is not applicable to scheduled heritage. Low level of uncertainty as creation dates are recorded

Facilities			
Asset type	<i>Theoretical useful life</i>	<i>Where does the asset sit in its life cycle</i>	<i>Level of uncertainty (if applicable)</i>
Libraries	60-70 years	A number were built in the mid-90s – will be nearing end of life by 2050	Low level of uncertainty
Community housing	90 years	Almost half of stock was developed during the 1970s; a quarter during 1960s; these are due for mid-life refurbishments in the next few years	Low level of uncertainty
Art Gallery		Opened 2003	Low level of uncertainty
Community facilities	70 years	60% > 50 years of age	Low level of uncertainty
Early learning centres	70 years	Acquired or developed in 1990s	Low level of uncertainty
Volunteer libraries	70 years		

Potential disposal of Council-owned properties

The Council has a small number of properties which are no longer being used for the purpose they were originally acquired for, or that have been transferred to us by the Government (former residential red zone properties in the Port Hills).

The properties we're putting up for consideration make up less than 1% of the Council's overall portfolio and won't affect current levels of service. The estimated total value of these properties is approximately \$20-\$23 million. The Council owns many types of properties of all different shapes and sizes, and as the city grows, land holdings also grow to maintain levels of service. Since 2011, it's grown by more than 12%. This includes all of the former residential red zone land that the Government handed over to the Council to own and manage.

Why we are proposing to dispose of some Council-owned properties

Because owning property has a cost, it's good financial practice to continually review the portfolio and decide whether to keep or dispose of properties that are no longer being used for their original purpose.

When doing this, our first step is to identify likely properties and assess them against the criteria for retention. These criteria include:

- whether the property is being used for the purpose it was originally acquired for
- its cultural, environmental or heritage value, and
- whether it can meet any of the Council's immediate or longer-term needs.

Properties that don't meet the retention criteria go onto the shortlist to be considered for disposal. The shortlist contains 46 properties set out in the Schedule below.

Five of these properties are either reserve or "parks" under section 138 of the Local Government Act 2002 because the land was acquired or used principally for community, recreational, environmental, cultural or spiritual purposes:

- three reserves are undeveloped, with
 - one held for a future road that is not proceeding
 - one held for recreation in an area where there are many other parks
 - one held for utility purposes and has a single buried cable on it.
- two parks
 - one is a block in a rural area that has been grazed for many years and is not required for community purposes
 - one is surplus land associated with a land drainage project.

Memos



One is residential land that the Council is considering selling to a community housing provider for new homes.

The other 40 properties identified are former residential red zone properties (which equates to less than 3% of the Port Hills red zone land). For these properties, we need to take an extra step to assess the hazards that led to the land being zoned red:

- If the hazard can be removed or reduced to an acceptable level, for example by land title reconfiguration or engineering works such as bunds or rock clearance, the property can be considered for disposal
- If not, the Council will retain ownership of the property.

How do we dispose of properties that are no longer required?

We follow the Council's policy and normal practices:

- Policy – publicly tendering properties for sale unless there is a clear reason for doing otherwise.
- Practice – in an open, transparent, well-advertised and public manner at market value. This may include methods other than tender, such as auction, deadline sale or general listing.

Where it's appropriate, the Council may consider departing from these practices to give effect to the Housing Policy we adopted in 2016. This could result in the land being used to deliver the outcomes of that policy, like selling land to other housing providers for them to develop and/or deliver social and affordable housing. The specific circumstances related to a property may also give rise to a departure e.g. where the adjoining owner is the only logical purchaser.

Before we can do this for the five properties that are either reserves or parks, we must undertake formal consultation. This involves a greater level of detail being provided about each property and why we are proposing to dispose of it, and the reasonably practicable options that have been considered. There are also additional process requirements for land which is reserve under the Reserves Act 1977.

Memos



List of Council owned properties that could potentially be disposed of:

Properties identified as either reserve or the land subject to section 138 of the Local Government Act 2002

Name	No	Street	Rating ID	Legal Description	Title Reference	Area (m²)	Proposed next steps	Note
Mataroa Reserve	5	Mataroa Place	142219	Lot 5 DP 348678	199837	413	Section 24 Reserves Act Consultation	A small undeveloped reserve that isn't needed as it is located in an area that is well serviced by other parks. This is a reserve so Section 24 of the Reserves Act 1977 applies.
Penruddock 3 Drainage Reserve	148R	Penruddock Rise	176058	Lot 93 482377	678511	1,010	Section 24 Reserves Act Consultation	This utility reserve serves no purpose for the Council. As it has reserve status, Section 24 of the Reserves Act 1977 applies.
Reserve	26	Waipara Street	106772	Lot 30 Deposited Plan 22421	CB11A/828	665	Section 24 Reserves Act Consultation	This land was originally acquired for a road that has never been built. As it has "reserve" status Section 24 of the Reserves Act 1977 applies.
Vacant Land	25	Kinloch Road	151360	Lot 1 DP 44849	CB23B/1211	14,310	Section 138 Local Government Act consultation	The reason why this property was acquired is not known, so a conservative approach has been adopted regarding compliance with Section 138 of the Local Government Act.
Vacant Section Balance of Te Kura not required	32	Sutherlands	121297	Lot 2 Deposited Plan 7106	CB407/30	15,000	Section 138 Local Government Act consultation	While this property has never been open to the public, it was acquired for a community use (land drainage) so Section 138 applies. It is not needed for the project and will need to be subdivided from Te Kura

Memos



Other Properties

Name	No	Street	Rating ID	Legal Description	Title Reference	Area (m²)	Proposed next steps	Note
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	10	Aratoro Place	102329	Flat 2 DP 40657 and Garage 2 DP 40657 on Lot 25 DP 39753	CB18F/1351	300	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles will be required to manage risk. Involves other Aratoro Place properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	10b	Aratoro Place	102328	Flat 1 DP 40657 on Lot 25 DP 39753 having share in 593 m2	CB18F/1350	260	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Aratoro Place properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	12	Aratoro Place	102327	Lot 24 Deposited Plan 39753	CB18/1030	716	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Aratoro Place properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	14	Aratoro Place	102326	Lot 23 Deposited Plan 39753	CB18/1029	699	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Aratoro Place properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	16	Aratoro Place	102325	Lot 22 Deposited Plan 39753	CB18F/1028	540	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Aratoro Place properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	8	Aratoro Place	102330	Lot 1 Deposited Plan 41711	CB20A/1316	875	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Aratoro Place properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	27a	Glendever Terrace	101248	Flat 1 DP 403875 Lot 65 Deposited Plan 51716	413055	450	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Glendever Terrace properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	27	Glendever Terrace	158819	Flat 2 DP 71478 Lot 65 Deposited Plan 51716	CB41B/1249	450	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Glendever Terrace properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	11	Hammerton Lane	127080	Lot 2 Deposited Plan 80767	CB46B/711	974	Council makes decision	Requires a feasibility study for a bund to assist managing risk
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	11a	Hammerton Lane	121876	Lot 1 Deposited Plan 80767	CB46B/710	1,010	Council makes decision	Requires a feasibility study for a bund to assist managing risk

Memos



Name	No	Street	Rating ID	Legal Description	Title Reference	Area (m²)	Proposed next steps	Note
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	7b	Hammerton Lane	121877	Lot 1 Deposited Plan 76781	CB44A/909	1,003	Council makes decision	Requires a feasibility study for a bund to assist managing risk
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	9	Hammerton Lane	141585	Lot 1 Deposited Plan 346509	191086	784	Council makes decision	Requires a feasibility study for a bund to assist managing risk
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	9a	Hammerton Lane	141586	Lot 2 Deposited Plan 346509	191087	1,320	Council makes decision	Requires a feasibility study for a bund to assist managing risk
Housing property associated with Andrews Cres	32	Hillier Place	81759	Lot 31 Deposited Plan 8335	CB7B/1478	911	Council makes decision	
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	1	Kinsey Terrace		Lot 1 DP 2493 & Lot 2 DP 43517	CB22K/782	1,140	Council makes decision	
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	334	Marine Drive	147929	Lot 30 DP 17345	CB41B/30	1,045	Council makes decision	
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	336	Marine Drive	147930	Lot 29 DP 17354	CB2C/182	1,105	Council makes decision	
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	342	Marine Drive	147935	Lot 26 DP 17345	CB3A/1159	1,009	Council makes decision	
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	22	McCormacks Bay Road	102335	Lot 1 DP29581	CB11K/1172	688	Council makes decision	
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	381	Port Hills Road	70132	Lot 4 DP18102	CB689/31	885	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Port Hills Road properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	387	Port Hills Road	70131	Lot 2 DP 52670 (898m²) and Lot 11 DP 304078 (404m²) and Lot 2 DP 70060 (751m²)	16376	2,053	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Port Hills Road properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	389	Port Hills Road	70130	Lot 1 DP52670	CB31K/651	616	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Port Hills Road properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	5	Reservoir Lane	152687	Lot 5 Deposited Plan 361157	250627	1,071	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Reservoir Lane properties

Memos



Name	No	Street	Rating ID	Legal Description	Title Reference	Area (m²)	Proposed next steps	Note
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	7	Reservoir Lane	152689	Lot 7 Deposited Plan 361157	250629	1,117	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Reservoir Lane properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	9	Reservoir Lane	152681	Lot 9 Deposited Plan 361157	250631	1,429	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Reservoir Lane properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	4	Searidge Lane	104788	Lots 1-5 Deposited Plan 55982 & each has a 1/8 share in Lot 9 DP 55982 in Searidge Lane	CB36D/131, CB36D/130, CB36D/129, CB36D/128, CB36D/127	TBD	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles required to manage risk. Involves other Searidge Lane and Taylors Mistake Road properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	6	Searidge Lane	104789	Lots 4 Deposited Plan 55982 & each has a 1/8 share in Lot 9 DP 55982 in Searidge Lane	CB36D/130	1023	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles required to manage risk. Involves other Searidge Lane and Taylors Mistake Road properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	7	Searidge Lane		Lots 3 Deposited Plan 55982 & each has a 1/8 share in Lot 9 DP 55982 in Searidge Lane	CB36D/129	1026	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles required to manage risk. Involves other Searidge Lane and Taylors Mistake Road properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	8	Searidge Lane	104791	Lots 2 Deposited Plan 55982 & each has a 1/8 share in Lot 9 DP 55982 in Searidge Lane	CB36D/128	1344	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles required to manage risk. Involves other Searidge Lane and Taylors Mistake Road properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	10	Searidge Lane	104792	Lots 1 Deposited Plan 55982 & each has a 1/8 share in Lot 9 DP 55982 in Searidge Lane	CB36D/127	1228	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles required to manage risk. Involves other Searidge Lane and Taylors Mistake Road properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	10	Stronsay Lane	131280	Lot 17 Deposited Plan 304078	16369	1,087	Council makes decision	
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	102	Sumnervale Drive	103376	Lot 40 Deposited Plan 54571	CB32L/404	2,186	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Sumnervale properties

Memos



Name	No	Street	Rating ID	Legal Description	Title Reference	Area (m²)	Proposed next steps	Note
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	106	Sumnervale Drive	103373	Lot 38 Deposited Plan 54571	CB32K/402	959	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Sumnervale properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	104A (not 2/104)	Sumnervale Drive	191460	Lot 2 Deposited Plan 547814	941008	217	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Sumnervale properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	98	Sumnervale Drive	103377	Lot 41 Deposited Plan 54571	CB32K/405	3,312	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Sumnervale properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	1/28	Taupata Street	101073	Lot 1 Deposited Plan 55525	CB33B/531, CB34B/396, CB34B/397 (Cross-lease format)	1,416	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Taupata Street properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	2/28	Taupata Street	101074				Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Taupata Street properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	22a	Taupata Street	101081	Lot 2 Deposited Plan 21022	CB1B/753	859	Council makes decision	
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	24	Taupata Street	101079	Lot 8 Deposited Plan 21022	CB24F/650	777	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Taupata Street properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	26	Taupata Street	101076	Part Lot 3 Deposited Plan 1895	CB23F/905	1,416	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles may be required to manage risk. Involves other Taupata Street properties
Vacant Section (Port Hills RRZ)	9	Taylor's Mistake Road	166111	Lots 2 Deposited Plan 59130	CB35A/854	TBD	Council makes decision	Reconfiguration of titles required to manage risk. Involves other Searidge Lane and Taylor's Mistake Road properties

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Corporate

Debt Collection

Where any fee or charge (or other amount payable) has not been paid by the due date, the Council may commence debt recovery action. The Council reserves the right to charge interest, payable from the date the debt became due, calculated using an interest rate that is broadly consistent with the Council's average cost of Ratepayer-funded borrowing for the relevant financial year. The Council also reserves its right to recover the costs incurred in pursuing recovery of the debt on a solicitor / client basis. Debt recovery action commences when the Council sends the debt to a debt collector or a lawyer to be recovered, whether or not any court proceedings are issued.

Online or Credit Card Payments

The Council is not obliged to accept any online or credit card payment. Where such payments are accepted, the Council reserves the right to add a surcharge to the amount being paid, to approximately meet the costs incurred by the Council as a result of this acceptance.

Payment Denominations

All payments to Council should be in reasonable denominations, including compliance with section 153 of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 2021 for cash payments. The Council reserves the right to refuse acceptance or to add an additional administration fee to the amount owed where the payer attempts to make multiple small-denomination payments (including multiple payments by electronic mechanisms) in a manner which Council staff at their sole discretion consider to be unreasonable or vexatious.

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Governance

Official Information requests

For requests for information under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987
Where the information request is covered by fees defined elsewhere, that fee shall prevail.
Examples include LIM, plan sales, cemetery and Library enquiries, copies of video, audio and film tapes.

Copy and Print Services (for information requests)

Cost of copy/photocopying

A4	\$0.20	\$0.20	\$0.00	0.0%
A3	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$0.00	0.0%
A2	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$0.00	0.0%
A1	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$0.00	0.0%
A0	\$10.50	\$10.50	\$0.00	0.0%

Cost of Scanning for hard copy application conversion

1 - 20 single sided A3 & A4 pages	\$27.40	\$27.40	\$0.00	0.0%
21 - 40 single sided A3 & A4 pages	\$29.50	\$29.50	\$0.00	0.0%
41 - 60 single sided A3 & A4 pages	\$33.50	\$33.50	\$0.00	0.0%
61 - 80 single sided A3 & A4 pages	\$37.90	\$37.90	\$0.00	0.0%
81 - 100 single sided A3 & A4 pages	\$42.00	\$42.00	\$0.00	0.0%
101 - 150 single sided A3 & A4 pages	\$49.50	\$49.50	\$0.00	0.0%
each 100 sheets or part thereof over 100	\$70.50	\$70.50	\$0.00	0.0%

Cost per sheet larger than A3

1 - 20 single sided	\$27.50	\$27.50	\$0.00	0.0%
21 - 40 single sided	\$37.90	\$37.90	\$0.00	0.0%
41 - 60 single sided	\$59.00	\$59.00	\$0.00	0.0%
61 - 80 single sided	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	0.0%
81 - 100 single sided	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	0.0%
101 - 150 single sided	\$138.00	\$138.00	\$0.00	0.0%
each 100 sheets or part thereof over 100	\$160.00	\$160.00	\$0.00	0.0%

Aerial Photographs

A4	\$18.50	\$18.50	\$0.00	0.0%
A3	\$26.00	\$26.00	\$0.00	0.0%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

	Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
	GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change
A2	\$37.00	\$37.00	\$0.00	0.0%
A1	\$47.00	\$47.00	\$0.00	0.0%
A0	\$84.00	\$84.00	\$0.00	0.0%

Staff time recovery

For time spent responding to the request in excess of one hour.

- for the first chargeable half hour or part thereof	\$38.00	\$38.00	\$0.00	0.0%
- for each half-hour thereafter	\$38.00	\$38.00	\$0.00	0.0%

All other costs to obtain or supply the information

The amount actually incurred in responding to the request.
General Manager's discretion to determine full cost recovery

Deposit may be required

A deposit may be required where the charge is likely to exceed \$100 or where some assurance of payment is required to avoid waste of resources.
General Manager's discretion to determine the deposit required.

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Christchurch Art Gallery

Curatorial

Photographic reproduction	Art Gallery director's discretion to set fees	Art Gallery director's discretion to set fees		
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Venue Hire - See Community Facilities fees and charges

Exhibition fees

Admission fees for special exhibitions	Art Gallery director's discretion to set fees	Art Gallery director's discretion to set fees		
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Gallery Tour charges

Pre-booked group tours - per student	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Pre-booked group tours - per adult	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$0.00	0.0%
School classes - 1.5 hr session - per person	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$0.00	0.0%

The above fees exclude pay per view exhibitions

Akaroa Museum

Admission charges no longer apply

Supply digital image from collection	\$21.00	\$22.50	\$1.50	7.1%
Family history, genealogical enquiry - initial enquiry	\$31.50	\$33.50	\$2.00	6.3%
Family history, genealogical enquiry - additional work per hour	\$63.00	\$65.50	\$2.50	4.0%

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Civic and International Relations
International Relations

Hosting visiting delegations

Standard visit briefing - one hour minimum fee	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Site visit to facilities - escorted - one hour minimum	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Technical visit - expert staff and written material - administration charge	\$375.00	\$375.00	\$0.00	0.0%

Programme administration fee

Base fee for 1 to 10 people	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Additional fee for 11 plus people - per extra person	\$5.50	\$5.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Catering	actual cost	actual cost		

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Libraries

Stock

Bestseller collection	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$0.00	0.0%
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Non-book Stock

Audio Visual Materials:

CD Single	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$0.00	0.0%
CD Set	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$0.00	0.0%
DVD Single	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$0.00	0.0%
DVD set	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$0.00	0.0%

Non-city Resident Charges

Annual subscription	\$148.00	\$154.00	\$6.00	4.1%
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Holds & interloans

Adults - per item	\$2.00	\$0.00	(\$2.00)	-100.0%
Interloan - per item	\$13.00	\$13.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Urgent interloan - full charge per item	\$43.00	\$43.00	\$0.00	0.0%

Replacements (General Revenue)

Membership cards: - Adults	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Membership cards: - Children	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Lost stock	Replacement cost plus \$21.00	Replacement cost plus \$21.00		
CD and DVD cases	General Manager's discretion to set fees	General Manager's discretion to set fees		

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Libraries

Other services

Information products	General Manager's discretion to set fees	General Manager's discretion to set fees		
Reprographics	General Manager's discretion to set fees	General Manager's discretion to set fees		
Consumables related to Creative Spaces	General Manager's discretion to set fees	General Manager's discretion to set fees		
Products	General Manager's discretion to set fees	General Manager's discretion to set fees		
Preservation	General Manager's discretion to set fees	General Manager's discretion to set fees		
Item delivery Service	General Manager's discretion to set fees	General Manager's discretion to set fees		
Gift voucher	General Manager's discretion to set fees	General Manager's discretion to set fees		

Hire of Meeting Rooms and Public Spaces - See Community Facilities fees and charges

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Recreation, Sports, Community Arts & Events: Note: fees now combine pool entry and hydroslides

Note: General Manager has discretion to modify in response to developing market and community conditions

Note: Effective dates may apply from the nearest business day

Recreation and Sport Centres

* Items identified with this symbol have a discount of 25% on the full costs (this discount is available to Community Services card, Super Gold card and Kiwiable/ Hapai card holders). Note, Super Gold Card discount only applies to the card holder

> Items identified by this symbol have a discount of 25% on the full costs for secondary student card holders

** terms and conditions apply

items identified with this symbol have a discount of 50% on full price for Kiwiable/ Hapai card holders

Multi Membership: GYM/POOLS Membership effective from 1 October

*> ** Gym & Pool membership weekly fee	\$19.95	\$19.95	\$0.00	0.0%
*> Gym & Pool membership 12 month prepaid	one month free (\$950.95)	one month free (\$950.95)		

Swim effective from 1 October

*# Adult	\$6.70	\$6.70	\$0.00	0.0%
*# Child	\$3.80	\$3.80	\$0.00	0.0%
Preschool Child with parent/caregiver	\$3.80	\$3.80	\$0.00	0.0%
School Group swims pre or post swimsafe/learn to swim	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Family of 5 (2 adults, 3 children or 1 adult, 4 children)	\$17.10	\$17.10	\$0.00	0.0%
Family of 2 (1 adult, 1 child)	\$8.60	\$8.60	\$0.00	0.0%
Additional child	\$3.30	\$3.30	\$0.00	0.0%

(includes all Recreation and Sport Centres, and the outdoor pools: Te Hapua, Lyttelton and Waltham)

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Recreation, Sports, Community Arts & Events: Note: fees now combine pool entry and hydroslides

Jellie Park & Taiora QEII - Hydroslides (includes pool entry) effective from 1 October

* # Slide pass adult	\$15.50	\$15.50	\$0.00	0.0%
* # Slide pass child	\$10.50	\$10.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Indoor & outdoor - Slide pass family (2 adults, 3 children or 1 adult, 4 children)	\$41.00	\$41.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Indoor & outdoor - Slide pass family (1 adult, 1 child)	\$20.50	\$20.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Slide pass - Additional child	\$8.50	\$8.50	\$0.00	0.0%

(Slide pass includes Jellie Park and Taiora Hydroslides)

*# Parakiore slide park pass adult	\$17.50	\$17.50	\$0.00	0.0%
*# Parakiore slide park pass child	\$12.50	\$12.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Parakiore slide park pass family (2 adults, 3 children or 1 adult, 4 children)	\$47.50	\$47.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Parakiore slide park pass family (1 adult, 1 child)	\$23.50	\$23.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Parakiore slide park pass - Additional child	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$0.00	0.0%

Hydroslides - Waltham & Te Hapua (pool entry additional) effective from 1 October

Adult entry fee	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Child entry fee	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$0.00	0.0%

SwimSmart Membership (weekly fees) increase effective 1st January

* Pre-school, school age and mini squads	\$13.80	\$13.80	\$0.00	0.0%
* Adult casual Learn to Swim	\$14.00	\$14.00	\$0.00	0.0%
* Individual lessons	\$27.00	\$27.00	\$0.00	0.0%
* Shared lessons	\$18.30	\$18.30	\$0.00	0.0%
* Parent and Child	\$10.80	\$10.80	\$0.00	0.0%
Specialist Programmes & Services	General Manager's discretion to set fees at cost recovery level	General Manager's discretion to set fees at cost recovery level		

Swimsafe/Learn to Swim - Schools increase effective 1st January

per group per 25-30 min lesson	\$34.50	\$34.50	\$0.00	0.0%
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General Manager has discretion to change fees in response to external funding/sponsorship opportunities

Pool Membership: all Recreation & Sport Centres effective from 1 October

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Recreation, Sports, Community Arts & Events: Note: fees now combine pool entry and hydrosides

*** Pool membership weekly fee	\$15.10	\$15.10	\$0.00	0.0%
* Pool membership 12 month prepaid	one month free (\$719.80)	one month free (\$719.80)		

Child Pool Membership effective from 1 October

*** Child pool membership weekly fee	\$7.70	\$7.70	\$0.00	0.0%
* Child pool membership 12 month prepaid	one month free (\$367)	one month free (\$367)		

Pool multi-visit pass effective from 1 October

*# Child x 10	\$34.20	\$34.20	\$0.00	0.0%
*# Child x 20	\$64.60	\$64.60	\$0.00	0.0%
*# Adult x 10	\$60.30	\$60.30	\$0.00	0.0%
*# Adult x 20	\$120.60	\$120.60	\$0.00	0.0%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Recreation, Sports, Community Arts & Events: Note: fees now combine pool entry and hydrosides

Pool Hire: (per hour) effective from 1 January

Teach Pool lane - Community (12-20m pools)	\$6.50	\$6.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Hydrotherapy pool (full pool) - Community per 30 minutes	\$37.90	\$38.85	\$0.95	2.5%
Lane pool- 25m lane (includes Te Hapua outdoor 33m) - Community	\$12.95	\$12.95	\$0.00	0.0%
Lane pool - 50m lane - Community	\$25.90	\$25.90	\$0.00	0.0%
Parakiore Dive well - full pool Community	\$103.60	\$103.60	\$0.00	0.0%
Jellie Park Dive well - full pool Community	\$51.80	\$51.80	\$0.00	0.0%
Teach Pool lane - Commercial	\$13.00	\$13.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Hydrotherapy pool (full pool) - Commercial per 30 minutes	\$75.80	\$77.70	\$1.90	2.5%
Lane Pool - 25m (includes Te Hapua outdoor 33m) - Major event and Commercial 25m lane	\$25.90	\$25.90	\$0.00	0.0%
Lane pool - 50m lane - Major event and Commercial	\$51.80	\$51.80	\$0.00	0.0%
Parakiore Dive well - full pool - Major event and Commercial	\$207.20	\$207.20	\$0.00	0.0%
Jellie Park Dive well - full pool - Major event and Commercial	\$103.60	\$103.60	\$0.00	0.0%

Pool hire rates are charged relative to the 25m lane rate, depending on their size and capacity

Suburban Pools - Templeton effective from 1 October

Templeton Pool Membership	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	0.0%
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Suburban Pools - Lyttelton (Norman Kirk Memorial Pool) effective from 1 October

Summer Pool Membership (for access outside lifeguard hours)	\$140.00	\$140.00	\$0.00	0.0%
End of season membership (February to closing)	\$70.00	\$70.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Replacement Key	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	0.0%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Recreation, Sports, Community Arts & Events: Note: fees now combine pool entry and hydroslices

All Recreation & Sport Centres - GYM Membership effective from 1 October

*># Gym Membership weekly fee	\$17.30	\$17.30	\$0.00	0.0%
*> Gym Membership 12 month prepaid	one month free (\$825)	one month free (\$825)		
Replacement membership card	\$12.50	\$5.00	(\$7.50)	-60.0%

Fitness Centre Casual: effective from 1 October

*># Adult	\$18.50	\$18.50	\$0.00	0.0%
*># Gym multi visit pass x 10	\$166.50	\$166.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Assessment Programme preparation	General Manager's discretion to set fees at cost recovery level	General Manager's discretion to set fees at cost recovery level		
Specialist Programmes & Services	General Manager's discretion to set fees at cost recovery level	General Manager's discretion to set fees at cost recovery level		

Group Fitness Casual (includes Spin & Aqua) effective from 1 October

*># Adult	\$12.00	\$12.00	\$0.00	0.0%
*># Classes multi visit pass x 10	\$108.00	\$108.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Specialist Programmes & Services	General Manager's discretion to set fees at cost recovery level	General Manager's discretion to set fees at cost recovery level		

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Recreation, Sports, Community Arts & Events: Note: fees now combine pool entry and hydroslides

Recreation Programmes:

Specialist Programmes & Services	General Manager's discretion to set fees at cost recovery level	General Manager's discretion to set fees at cost recovery level		
Preschool Gym effective from 1 January	\$84.50	\$84.50	\$0.00	0.0%

Recreation Casual: effective from 1 October

* Under 5's activity	\$4.90	\$4.90	\$0.00	0.0%
* Under 5's activity - additional child	\$3.80	\$3.80	\$0.00	0.0%
* Under 5's activity multi visit pass x 10	\$44.10	\$44.10	\$0.00	0.0%
*# Pay to Play adult	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$0.00	0.0%
*# Pay to Play child	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$0.00	0.0%
*# Pay to Play adult multi visit pass x 10	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$0.00	0.0%
*# Pay to Play child multi visit pass x 10	\$31.50	\$31.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Specialist Programmes & Services	General Manager's discretion to set fees at cost recovery level	General Manager's discretion to set fees at cost recovery level		

Indoor Stadia Hire: effective from 1 January

Basketball court / hour:

-- Child (school students)	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$0.00	0.0%
-- Adult (based on activity and more than 50% of participants)	\$53.00	\$53.00	\$0.00	0.0%

Basketball 1/2 court hire / hour

Basketball 1/2 court hire - adult	\$26.50	\$26.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Basketball 1/2 court hire - child	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Volley Ball Court - per hour	\$26.50	\$26.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Volleyball court - child - per hour	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Badminton Court - per hour - adult	\$17.70	\$17.70	\$0.00	0.0%
Badminton court - per hour - child	\$13.50	\$13.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Futsal/Handball/korfball/floorball full sized court - adult	\$106.00	\$106.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Futsal/Handball/korfball/floorball full sized court - child	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$0.00	0.0%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25		Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002		GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change
Recreation, Sports, Community Arts & Events: Note: fees now combine pool entry and hydroslices					
Major Event and Commercial court hire per hour		\$86.00	\$86.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Commercial and/or major event hire					
Additional commercial and/or major event charges set at UM discretion and by negotiation		UM Discretion to set additional commercial event charges	UM Discretion to set additional commercial event charges		
Corporate Membership (discount is off the full membership fee) effective from 1 October					
Ten or more employees		20% discount	20% discount		
Other to employees of organisations or at UM discretion					
Southern Centre and Aquatic Sensory Experience - Multi-Sensory Facility effective from 1 October					
*# Individual 30 min		\$12.00	\$12.00	\$0.00	0.0%
*# Multi visit pass x 10		\$108.00	\$108.00	\$0.00	0.0%
* Birthday Party including up to 12 guests		\$130.00	\$130.00	\$0.00	0.0%
* Birthday Party including up to 12 guests and party room / lounge hire		\$165.00	\$165.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Specialist Programmes - based on costs		General Manager's discretion to set fees at cost recovery level	General Manager's discretion to set fees at cost recovery level		
Products and Equipments Hire					
Various products and equipment hire Fees & Charges		General Manager's discretion to set fees at cost recovery level	General Manager's discretion to set fees at cost recovery level		
Frontline staff charge out cost (per hour) effective from 1 October		\$50.00	\$50.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Recreation and Sport Staff Time - the time taken for additional staffing requirements for events or additional specialised programmes will be charged at the relevant hourly rate applicable at the time the work was carried out.		General Manager's discretion to set fees at cost recovery level	General Manager's discretion to set fees at cost recovery level		

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Recreation, Sports, Community Arts & Events: Note: fees now combine pool entry and hydroslides

Birthday Party Packages, effective from 1 January

Swim package (available at participating pools) - 90 mins room hire, kitchen hire (if applicable) and entry for up to ten swimmers	various	\$95.00		
Hydroslide package (Available at Taiora QEII) - 90 mins room hire and entry for up to ten swimmers/hydroslide	\$110.00	\$140.00	\$30.00	27.3%
Tumble & Play package (available at participating centres) - up to 2 hours including tumbletimes and room hire	various	\$140.00		
Swim package - additional swimmer	\$3.30	\$3.30	\$0.00	0.0%
hydroslide package - additional swim/slide	\$8.50	\$8.50	\$0.00	0.0%

RSE Meeting Rooms (effective 1 January) - fee per hour

Small Rooms - suitable as a meeting space only				
Community / Not for Profit	\$15.00	\$10.00	(\$5.00)	-33.3%
Commercial / Major event	\$38.00	\$20.00	(\$18.00)	-47.4%
Large Rooms - suitable as a multipurpose space such as meetings, training, programmes and activities				
Community / Not for Profit	\$17.00	\$15.00	(\$2.00)	-11.8%
Commercial / Major event	\$86.00	\$30.00	(\$56.00)	-65.1%
Kitchen Hire	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$2.00	25.0%

Ngā Puna Wai Sports Hub effective from 1 October

Any changes to fees and charges occur at the transition between winter and summer season each year (e.g. October)
Sports Lighting charges apply. Excess water costs will be on charged for artificial playing surfaces
UM discretion to approve event hire charges and activation initiatives within approved budgets

Athletics

(All Equipment is hired through Athletics Canterbury and not included in these prices)

Per hour	\$216.00	\$216.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Per hour for partner sports	\$195.00	\$195.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Per hour for school use	\$113.00	\$113.00	\$0.00	0.0%

Hockey

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Recreation, Sports, Community Arts & Events: Note: fees now combine pool entry and hydroslices

All training and playing lighting for the hockey turfs will be additional to the turf fees below.

Sport Partner Rate - includes 2 changing rooms per turf (per hour)	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Community Rate - includes 2 changing rooms per turf (per hour)	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%

Tennis

Sports Partner Rate - per court	\$2.80	\$2.80	\$0.00	0.0%
Casual Hire - per court	\$11.20	\$10.00	(\$1.20)	-10.7%

Rugby League and Community Fields

Rugby League Field - includes 2 change rooms per field

Sport partner rate- per hour, minimum charge of 2 hours	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Community rate - per hour, minimum charge of 2 hours	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$0.00	0.0%

Change Villages 1 & 2 - per hour, minimum charge of 2 hours

Sport partner rate - per change room, per hour, minimum charge of 2 hours	\$15.30	\$15.30	\$0.00	0.0%
Community rate - per change room, per hour, minimum charge of 2 hours	\$30.60	\$30.60	\$0.00	0.0%

He Puna Taimoana (New Brighton Hot Salt Water Pools) effective from 1 August

* Christchurch Resident Card - Available to Christchurch residents

* Family or Small Group - 2 adults and 2 children or 1 adult and 3 children

Off peak - daytime sessions on weekdays , peak - 5:30pm-7:30pm weekdays, weekends

Entry Fees

Single Entry

Adult	\$18.00 (off-peak) - \$21.00 (peak)	\$18.00 (off peak) - \$23.00 (peak)	off peak no change peak \$2	off peak (0%) peak (9.5%)
Concession & Child 4 - 15 years	\$13.00 (off peak) - \$16.00 (peak)	\$13.00 (off-peak) - \$18.00 (peak)	off peak no change peak \$2	off peak (0%) peak (12.5%)
Family or Small Group	\$49.00 (off-peak) - \$52.00 (peak)	\$49.00 (off peak) - \$54.00 (peak)	off peak no change peak \$2	off peak (0%) peak (3.8%)
Spectator	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$0.00	0.0%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Recreation, Sports, Community Arts & Events: Note: fees now combine pool entry and hydroslices

Child aged 3 and under	Free	Free		
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Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Recreation, Sports, Community Arts & Events: Note: fees now combine pool entry and hydroslides

Christchurch Resident Card

Single Entry

Adult	\$14.00 (off-peak) - \$17.00 (peak)	\$14.00 (off-peak) - \$18.00 (peak)	off peak no change peak \$1	off peak (0%) peak (5.8%)
Discount card holders and Child 4-15 years	\$10.00 (off-peak) - \$13.00 (peak)	\$10.00 (off-peak) - \$14.00 (peak)	off peak no change peak \$1	off peak (0%) peak (7.6%)
Family or Small Group	\$39.00 (off-peak) - \$42.00 (peak)	\$39.00 (off-peak) - \$43.00 (peak)	off peak no change peak \$1	off peak (0%) peak (2.4%)
Spectator	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$0.00	0%
Child aged 3 and under	Free	Free		

10 visit pass

Adult (off peak)	\$150.00	\$180.00	\$30.00	20%
Adult (peak)	\$180.00	\$230.00	\$50.00	28%
Discount card holders and Child 4-15 years (off peak)	\$108.00	\$140.00	\$32.00	30%
Discount card holders and Child 4-15 years (peak)	\$140.00	\$180.00	\$40.00	29%
Family or Small Group	\$351.00	\$430.00	\$79.00	23%

Monthly Pass

Adult off-peak (Sept-Mar)	\$77.00	\$84.00	\$7.00	9%
Discount card holders and Child 4-15 years - Off peak (Sept-Mar)	\$54.00	\$59.00	\$5.00	9%
New: adult peak (Apr-Aug)	\$85.00	\$97.00	\$12.00	14%
New: Discount card holders and child 4-15 years - Peak (Apr-Aug)	\$57.00	\$72.00	\$15.00	26%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Recreation, Sports, Community Arts & Events: Note: fees now combine pool entry and hydrosides

Annual Pass

Adult	\$594.00	\$756.00	\$162.00	27%
Discount card holders and Child 4-15 years	\$416.00	\$531.00	\$115.00	28%
Private Parties at He Puna Taimoana (minimum number of 50pax) - off peak, Mon-Wed: additional people \$13 p/p	\$650.00	\$750.00	\$100.00	15.4%
Private Parties at He Puna Taimoana (minimum number of 50pax) peak, thur-sun, additional people \$20 p/p	\$1,000.00	\$1,100.00	\$100.00	10.0%
Corporate booking standard hours	By arrangement	By arrangement		
Corporate booking after hours with Sunrise Soak add ons (, 10 pax, additional people \$79 p/p, available 7.30am-9.30am or 8-10pm, Mon-wed, Feb-Oct or Mon-Fri, Nov-Jan)	\$790.00	\$890.00	\$100.00	12.7%

Camp Grounds effective from 1 October

Pigeon Bay

Site Fee per night (includes up to 2 people)	\$15.00-\$22.00	\$15.00 - \$23.00	\$1.00	0% bottom of range 4.5% top of range
-- per extra adult	\$10.00-\$12.10	\$10.00 - \$13.00	\$0.90	0% bottom of range 7.4% top of range
-- per Child 3-15 years	\$5.00-\$6.05	\$5.00 - \$6.50	\$0.45	0% bottom of range 7.4% top of range
-- per Child under 3 years	No charge	No Charge		

Okains Bay

New dynamic (seasonal) pricing to be introduced in line with Spencer Beach Holiday Park and Duvauchelle Holiday Park

Non powered site, per night

-- Per adult	\$12-\$18.70	\$12.00 - \$20.00	\$1.30	0% bottom of range7% top of range
-- per Child 5-15 years	\$6.00-\$9.35	\$6.00 - \$10.00	\$0.65	0% bottom of range 7% top of range
-- per Child under 5 years	No Charge	No Charge		

Duvauchelle Holiday Park

New dynamic (seasonal) pricing to be introduced in line with Spencer Beach Holiday Park and Okains Bay Campground

Non-powered site, per night:

-- 1 Adult	\$25.00-\$31.90	\$25.00 - \$34.00	\$2.10	0% bottom of range 6.5% top of range
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Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Recreation, Sports, Community Arts & Events: Note: fees now combine pool entry and hydrosrides

-- 2 Adults	\$35.00-\$46.20	\$35.00 - \$49.00	\$2.80	0% bottom of range 6% top of range
-- per extra adult	\$17.00-\$23.10	\$17.00 - \$ 24.50	\$1.40	0% bottom of range 6% top of range
-- per Child 3-15 years	\$6.00-\$9.35	\$6.00 - \$10.00	\$0.65	0% bottom of range 7% top of range
-- per Child under 3 years	No Charge	No Charge	\$0.00	
-- Motor Caravan Association Rate	10% discount	10% discount	\$0.00	
Powered site, per night:				
-- 1 Adult	\$30.00-\$39.90	\$30.00 - \$42.50	\$1.60	0% bottom of range 6.5% top of range
-- 2 Adults	\$40.00-\$52.00	\$40.00 - \$55.00	\$3.00	0% bottom of range 5.7% top of range
-- per extra adult	\$20.00-\$26.00	\$20.00 - \$27.50	\$1.50	0% bottom of range 5.7% top of range
-- per Child 3-15 years	\$6.00-\$9.35	\$6.00 - \$10.00	\$0.65	0% bottom of range 7% top of range
-- per Child under 3 years	No Charge	No Charge	\$0.00	
-- Motor Caravan Association Rate	10% discount	10% discount	\$0.00	
Tourist Flat per night				
-- up to 2 guests	\$100.00-\$154.00	\$100.00 - \$164.00	\$10.00	0% bottom of range 6.5% top of range
-- per extra adult	\$30.00-\$42.90	\$30.00 - \$45.50	\$2.60	0% bottom of range 6% top of range
-- per extra Child 3-15 years	\$10.00-\$14.30	\$10.00 - \$15.00	\$0.70	0% bottom of range 4.8% top of range
-- per extra Child under 3 years	No Charge	No Charge	\$0.00	
-- Surcharge for 1 night hire only	\$25.00	\$26.50	\$1.50	6.0%
Deluxe Cabin per night				
-- up to 2 guests	\$80.00-\$110	\$80.00 - \$117.00	\$7.00	0% bottom of range 6.4% top of range
-- per extra adult	\$25.00-\$33.00	\$25.00 - \$35.00	\$2.00	0% bottom of range 6.5% top of range
-- per extra Child 3-15 years	\$10.00-\$14.30	\$10.00 - \$15.00	\$0.70	0% bottom of range 4.8% top of range
-- per extra Child under 3 years	No Charge	No Charge	\$0.00	
Standard Cabin per night				
-- up to 2 guests	\$65.00-\$93.50	\$65.00 - \$99.50	\$6.00	0% bottom of range 6.4% top of range
-- per extra adult	\$25.00-\$33.00	\$25.00 - \$35.00	\$2.00	0% bottom of range 6.5% top of range
-- per extra Child 3-15 years	\$10.00-\$14.30	\$10.00 - \$15.00	\$0.70	0% bottom of range 4.8% top of range

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Recreation, Sports, Community Arts & Events: Note: fees now combine pool entry and hydroslides

-- per extra Child under 3 years	No Charge	No Charge	\$0.00	
Basic Cabin per night				
-- up to 2 guests	\$55-\$82.50	\$55.00 - \$87.50	\$5.00	0% bottom of range 6% top of range
-- per extra adult	\$25-\$33	\$25.00 - \$35.00	\$2.00	0% bottom of range 6.5% top of range
-- per extra Child 3-15 years	\$10-\$14.30	\$10.00 - \$15.00	\$0.70	0% bottom of range 4.8% top of range
-- per extra Child under 3 years	No charge	No Charge	\$0.00	

Annual Site Fees

-- Solid	\$678.40	\$722.50	\$44.10	6.5%
-- Canvas	\$614.80	\$655.00	\$40.20	6.5%
Annual Site Holder Staynight - Individual Rate	\$26.50	\$28.50	\$2.00	7.5%
Annual Site Holder Staynight - 2 guests	\$45.00	\$48.00	\$3.00	6.7%
Temporary Caravan Storage - Weekly	\$17.00	\$18.10	\$1.10	6.5%

Boat Parking - 12 months

-- Annual Site Holder	\$265.00	\$282.50	\$17.50	6.6%
-- Non Site Holder	\$530.00	\$564.50	\$34.50	6.5%

Continuous Power Supply

-- 6 Months	\$135.00	\$144.00	\$9.00	6.7%
-- Daily Rate	\$3.50	\$3.80	\$0.30	8.6%

Spencer Beach Holiday Park

Continued use of dynamic (seasonal) pricing model.

Tourist Flat per night

-- up to 2 guests	\$90.00-\$154.00	\$90.00 - \$163.00	\$9.00	0% bottom of range 5.8% top of range
-- per extra adult	\$18.00-\$25.30	\$18.00 - \$27.00	\$1.70	0% bottom of range 6.7% top of range
-- per extra Child 3-15 years	\$12.00-\$16.50	\$12.00 - \$17.00	\$0.50	0% bottom of range 3% top of range
-- per extra Child under 3 years	No Charge	No Charge	\$0.00	
Standard Cabin per night				
-- up to 2 guests	\$55.00-\$96.25	\$55.00 - \$102.00	\$5.75	0% bottom of range 5.8% top of range

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Recreation, Sports, Community Arts & Events: Note: fees now combine pool entry and hydrosides

-- per extra adult	\$15.00-\$25.30	\$15.00 - \$26.00	\$0.70	0% bottom of range 2.7% top of range
-- per extra Child 3-15 years	\$8.00-\$14.30	\$8.00 - \$15.00	\$0.70	0% bottom of range 4.8% top of range
-- per extra Child under 3 years	No Charge	No Charge	\$0.00	
Kitchen Cabin per night				
-- up to 2 guests	\$60.00-\$99.00	\$60.00 - \$104.00	\$5.00	0% bottom of range 6% top of range
-- per extra adult	\$15.00-\$25.30	\$15.00 - \$26.00	\$0.70	0% bottom of range 2.7% top of range
-- per extra Child 3-15 years	\$8.00-\$14.30	\$8.00 - \$15.00	\$0.70	0% bottom of range 4.8% top of range
-- per extra Child under 3 years	No Charge	No Charge	\$0.00	
Ensuite Cabin per night				
-- up to 2 guests	\$100.00-\$165.00	\$100.00 - \$174.00	\$9.00	0% bottom of range 5.5% top of range
-- per extra Child under 3 years	No Charge	No Charge	\$0.00	
Non-powered site, per night:				
-- 1 Adult	\$16.00-\$33.00	\$16.00 - \$34.00	\$1.00	0% bottom of range 3% top of range
-- 2 Adults	\$32.00-\$48.40	\$32.00 - \$51.00	\$2.60	0% bottom of range 5.4% top of range
-- per extra adult	\$16.00-\$24.20	\$16.00 - \$25.00	\$0.80	0% bottom of range 3.3% top of range
-- per Child 3-15 years	\$8.00-\$14.30	\$8.00 - \$15.00	\$0.70	0% bottom of range 4.8% top of range
-- per Child under 3 years	No Charge	No Charge	\$0.00	
Powered site, per night:				
-- 1 Adult	\$17.00-\$37.40	\$17.00 - \$39.00	\$1.60	0% bottom of range 4.2% top of range
-- 2 Adults	\$34.00-\$51.15	\$34.00 - \$55.00	\$3.85	0% bottom of range 7.5% top of range
-- per extra adult	\$17.00-\$25.30	\$17.00 - \$26.00	\$0.70	0% bottom of range 2.7% top of range
-- per Child 3-15 years	\$8.00-\$14.30	\$8.00 - \$15.00	\$0.70	0% bottom of range 4.8% top of range
-- per Child under 3 years	No Charge	No Charge	\$0.00	
-- 1 Adult weekly rate (long stay guests)	\$163.00	\$163.00 - \$172.00		0.0%
-- 2 Adult weekly rate (long stay guests)	\$233.00	\$233.00 - \$246.00		0.0%
The Homestead (18-bed self-contained accommodation)				
-- up to 8 guests	\$180.00-\$281.60	\$180.00 - \$298.00	\$16.40	0% bottom of range 5.8% top of range

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Recreation, Sports, Community Arts & Events: Note: fees now combine pool entry and hydrosides

-- per additional person	\$22.00-\$35.20	\$22.00 - \$37.00	\$1.80	0% bottom of range 5.1% top of range
-- Child under 3 years	No Charge	No Charge	\$0.00	
The Lodge (36-bed self-contained accommodation)				
-- up to 15 guests	\$265.00-\$396.00	\$265.00 - \$419.00	\$23.00	0% bottom of range 5.8% top of range
-- per additional person	\$17.00-\$26.40	\$17.00 - \$27.00	\$0.60	0% bottom of range 2.2% top of range
-- Child under 3 years	No Charge	No Charge	\$0.00	
Caravan Storage - Per day	\$3.50	\$3.70	\$0.20	5.7%
Mini Golf				
-- Per Child	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$0.00	0.0%
-- Per Adult	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$0.00	0.0%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Community Facilities including community halls and community centres, Libraries other rooms and public spaces.

Definition and scope:

Larger community spaces - spaces with capacity for more than 70 people:

Community Halls and Spaces
Fendalton Community Centre (Auditorium)
Fendalton Community Centre (Hall)
Harvard Lounge
Hei Hei Community Centre
Matuku Takotako: Sumner Centre (Puoro-nuku Hall)
North New Brighton War Memorial & Community Centre (Upstairs)
Ōrauwhata: Bishopdale Community Centre (Main Hall)
Parklands Community Centre (Recreation Hall)
Rārākau: Riccarton Centre - Hall
South Brighton Community Centre
Te Hāpua: Halswell Centre (Hao Lounge)
Te Hāpua: Halswell Centre (Mohoao Auditorium)
Templeton Community Centre (Hall)
The Gaiety Akaroa (Main Hall)
The Gaiety Supper Room

Smaller community spaces - spaces with capacity for less than 70 people:

Community Halls and Spaces
Abberley Park Hall
Avice Hill Arts & Crafts Centre - Activities Room
Avice Hill Arts & Crafts Centre - Crafts Room
Fendalton Community Centre (Seminar Room)
Matuku Takotako: Sumner Centre (Puoro-raki Activity 1)
Matuku Takotako: Sumner Centre (Pariroa Activity 2)
North New Brighton War Memorial & Community Centre (Downstairs)
Ōrauwhata: Bishopdale Community Centre Meeting Room 1
Parkview Community Lounge
Rārākau: Riccarton Centre - all rooms except the Hall
Richmond Cottage
St Martins Community Centre Hall
Te Hāpua: Halswell Centre (Piharau Business Suite)
Te Hāpua: Halswell Centre (Aua, Inaka, Kōkopu and Kōaro - four small meeting rooms)
Templeton Community Centre (Supper Room)
Waimairi Road Community Centre (Large Room)
Waimairi Road Community Centre (Small Room)
Woolston Community Library Meeting Room
Woolston Community Library - Hall

Libraries
Upper Riccarton Library meeting room
Upper Riccarton Library learning room 2
Upper Riccarton Library learning room 3
Matatiki Hornby Room
South Library Sydenham Room

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Community Facilities including community halls and community centres, Libraries other rooms and public spaces, Recreation and Sport other rooms

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Community Halls and Specified rooms

Base charge - all Council managed Community Halls and specified rooms / spaces in Libraries and Recreation and Sport Facilities

Usage Type:

Not-for-profit community hires

For community groups, for community benefit, with no charge for attendees, including fundraising events

Larger community spaces (hourly rate)	\$17.00	\$18.00	\$1.00	5.9%
Smaller community spaces (hourly rate)	\$15.00	\$16.00	\$1.00	6.7%

Not-for-profit community hires

For community groups where attendees are charged a fee or payment.

Larger community spaces (hourly rate)	\$32.00	\$33.00	\$1.00	3.1%
Smaller community spaces (hourly rate)	\$24.00	\$25.00	\$1.00	4.2%

Commercial and private social event hires

For auctions, meetings, birthdays, weddings, funerals, private events, private tutor-paid classes, etc.

Larger community spaces (hourly rate)	\$86.00	\$90.00	\$4.00	4.7%
Smaller community spaces (hourly rate)	\$38.00	\$40.00	\$2.00	5.3%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Community Facilities including community halls and community centres, Libraries other rooms and public spaces, Recreation and Sport other rooms

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

	Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
	GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change
Weekend Event Hire Business / Private / Celebration event (Friday and Saturday night hireage from 6pm to midnight for the following venues)				
North New Brighton War Memorial & Community Centre (Upstairs)	\$467.00	\$487.00	\$20.00	4.3%
Templeton Community Centre	\$467.00	\$487.00	\$20.00	4.3%
Harvard Lounge	\$294.00	\$306.00	\$12.00	4.1%
Te Hāpua: Halswell Centre (Mohao / Hao function rooms)	\$467.00	\$487.00	\$20.00	4.3%
Extended Event Hire Private / Celebration event (available from Friday night 6 pm to midnight, all day hireage on Saturday and Sunday morning hireage from 8 am to 2 pm)				
The Gaiety - Weekend Rate	\$578.00	\$602.00	\$24.00	4.2%
Extended Event Hire Commercial Business event (available from 8 am to midnight) weekdays not including public holidays				
The Gaiety - Daily Rate	\$578.00	\$602.00	\$24.00	4.2%
Additional charges for halls (where required)				
Bond for events - refund subject to condition of the facility after the event	\$557.00	\$580.00	\$23.00	4.1%
Security charge for social events including birthdays, weddings, celebrations	\$80.00	Cost recovery up to \$150		
Additional costs for materials & services associated with a facility hire				
Replacement keys and access cards	\$55.00	\$60.00	\$5.00	9.1%
Cleaning Charge - to ensure the facility has been left fit for purpose	Cost Recovery up \$189	Cost Recovery up \$189		
Head of Department has discretion to change fees in response to external funding/sponsorship/opportunities				
Any changes to fees and charges for Community Halls and Specified Rooms occur at the start of Council's 2024 Financial Year, ie. From 1 July 2023.				
Libraries Hire of Other Bookable Rooms and Public Spaces				
Community Not for Profit Groups hires - booking party is a community group for community benefit and does not charge attendees (hourly rates)				
Tūranga - TSB Space	\$32.00	\$33.00	\$1.00	3.1%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Community Facilities including community halls and community centres, Libraries other rooms and public spaces, Recreation and Sport other rooms

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

	Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
	GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change
Tūranga - Activity Room	\$15.50	\$16.00	\$0.50	3.2%
Tūranga - TSB Space plus Activity room	\$47.00	\$49.00	\$2.00	4.3%
Tūranga - Spark Place	\$15.50	\$16.00	\$0.50	3.2%
Computer Rooms at Te Hāpua, Tūranga, and Upper Riccarton	\$15.32	\$16.00	\$0.68	4.4%
Computer Room block bookings, negotiated on time and set up	\$15.32	\$16.00	\$0.68	4.4%

Additional Charges

Resource Production	Cost recovery	Cost recovery		
Admin Support indicative hourly rate for tasks e.g. Marketing and Communications	Cost recovery	Cost recovery		
Staffing Hourly charge - as requested	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Tūranga - after hours host hourly charge	Cost recovery	Cost recovery		
Tūranga - after hours security guard hourly charge per guard	Cost recovery	Cost recovery		

Community Not for Profit Groups hires - booking party is a community group/tutor. Attendees are charged a fee to attend (hourly rates)

Tūranga - TSB Space	\$111.49	\$116.00	\$4.51	4.0%
Tūranga - Activity Room	\$55.74	\$58.00	\$2.26	4.1%
Tūranga - TSB Space plus Activity room	\$134.01	\$140.00	\$5.99	4.5%
Tūranga - Spark Place	\$55.74	\$58.00	\$2.26	4.1%
Computer Rooms at Te Hāpua, Tūranga, and Upper Riccarton	\$60.04	\$63.00	\$2.96	4.9%

Additional Charges

Resource production	Cost plus \$26.25	Cost plus \$26.25		
Staffing Hourly charge - as requested	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Tūranga - after hours host hourly charge	Cost recovery	Cost recovery		
Tūranga - after hours security guard hourly charge per guard	Cost recovery	Cost recovery		

Commercial Business, corporate, government and private social functions hires

Tūranga - TSB Space - hourly rate	\$150.09	\$156.00	\$5.91	3.9%
Tūranga - TSB Space - daily rate	\$964.85	\$1,005.00	\$40.15	4.2%
Tūranga - Activity Room - hourly rate	\$107.21	\$112.00	\$4.79	4.5%
Tūranga - Activity Room - daily rate	\$643.23	\$670.00	\$26.77	4.2%
Tūranga - TSB Space plus Activity room - hourly rate	\$214.41	\$223.00	\$8.59	4.0%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Community Facilities including community halls and community centres, Libraries other rooms and public spaces, Recreation and Sport other rooms

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002	Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
	GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change
Tūranga - TSB Space plus Activity room - daily rate	\$1,286.46	\$1,340.00	\$53.54	4.2%
Tūranga - Spark Place - hourly rate	\$107.21	\$112.00	\$4.79	4.5%
Tūranga - Spark Place - daily rate	\$643.23	\$670.00	\$26.77	4.2%
Computer Rooms at Te Hāpua, Tūranga, and Upper Riccarton, one-off booking	\$60.04	\$63.00	\$2.96	4.9%

Additional Charges

Resource production	Costs plus 10%	Costs plus 10%		
Admin Support indicative hourly rate for tasks e.g. Marketing and Communications	Costs plus \$52.50	Costs plus \$52.50		
Staffing Hourly charge - as requested	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Tūranga - after hours host hourly charge	Cost recovery	Cost recovery		
Tūranga - after hours security guard hourly charge per guard	Cost recovery	Cost recovery		

Head of Department has discretion to change fees in response to external funding/sponsorship/ opportunities

Any changes to fees and charges for Libraries Hire and Other Bookable Rooms occur at the start of Council's 2024 Financial Year, ie. From 1 July 2023.

Art Gallery - Venue hire

Hire of Auditorium - hourly	\$250.00	\$275.00	\$25.00	10.0%
Hire of Auditorium - up to 4 hours	\$500.00	\$550.00	\$50.00	10.0%
Hire of Auditorium - up to 8 hours	\$900.00	\$975.00	\$75.00	8.3%
Hire of Auditorium Friday and Saturday evenings from 5pm - flat fee in place of hourly charge	\$1,000.00	\$1,100.00	\$100.00	10.0%
Auditorium function surcharge applies outside business hours, Sundays and public holidays. One-off fee.	\$300.00	\$330.00	\$30.00	10.0%
Gallery Tours associated with a venue hire	Art Gallery director's	Art Gallery director's		
Hire of Foyer (includes wedding & reception events)	Art Gallery director's discretion to set fees for all users.	Art Gallery director's discretion to set fees for all users.		
Forecourt Hire	Art Gallery director's discretion to set fees	Art Gallery director's discretion to set fees		

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Parks and Foreshore

Garden Parks

Public Education

Talks & tours per person	up to \$60.00	up to \$66.00	\$6.00	
Group talks or tours	up to \$400.00	up to \$440	\$40.00	

Botanic Gardens

Miscellaneous

Parking infringements	\$60.00	\$66.00	\$6.00	10.0%
Car Parking		\$4.60 per three hours		
Botanic Gardens sale of plants	market rates	market rates		
Timber & firewood sales - per truck load	Fee determined by City Arborist based on market rates	Fee determined by City Arborist based on market rates		
Tree pruning	Cost recovery as determined by Community Board	Cost recovery as determined by Community Board		
Tree replacement	Recovery of actual cost	Recovery of actual cost		
Tree removal	Recovery of actual cost	Recovery of actual cost		
Tree removal / replacement relating to personal health-related issues	50% of actual cost	50% of actual cost		
Commemorative tree planting	Recovery of actual cost	Recovery of actual cost		

Venue Hire

Botanics Function Centre (Community, non-commercial, and not for profit) - other users managed via Visitor Centre lessee.

Full day rate	\$112.00	\$123.00	\$11.00	9.8%
Half day rate	\$55.00	\$61.00	\$6.00	10.9%
Evening rate	\$219.50	\$241.00	\$21.50	9.8%

Parks Indoor Venues (base charge per hour)

Not for profit community programmes - with or without nominal entrance fee	\$11.40	\$12.50	\$1.10	9.6%
Private social events - family functions	\$40.00	\$44.00	\$4.00	10.0%

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Parks and Foreshore

Community Events - with door charges or prepaid tickets including organisation run dances, social events & concerts	\$34.70	\$38.00	\$3.30	9.5%
Commercial events - hires by corporates, government, and seminars	\$75.00	\$83.00	\$8.00	10.7%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Parks and Foreshore

All Parks City Wide

Miscellaneous

Brochures & publications	up to \$112.00	up to \$123	\$11.00	9.8%
Photocopying	\$0.20 per copy	\$0.20 per copy		
Horse grazing - specific charge at the Unit Manager's discretion	\$10.4 - \$26.06 per week	\$11.4 - \$28.7 per week		10.0%
Hagley Parks Car Parking		\$4.60 per three hours		
Mountain Bike Track Maintenance Fee - Unit Manager's discretion to set fees	\$1.10 - \$5.50 per bike	\$1.20 - \$6per bike		10.0%
Recreation Concessions	General Manager's discretion to set fees	General Manager's discretion to set fees		
Consents - Commercial applications	Based on actual costs	Based on actual costs		

Sports Grounds - Association & Clubs

Ground Remarkings	\$136.60	\$150.00	\$13.40	9.8%
New Ground Markings	\$202.00	\$222.00	\$20.00	9.9%

Hockey, Rugby, Rugby League, Soccer, Softball

Tournaments - daily charge per ground	\$53.00	\$58.00	\$5.00	9.4%
<i>(Outside normal season competition)</i>				

Cricket

Grass Prepared - Senior	\$1,631.00	\$1,794.00	\$163.00	10.0%
Grass Prepared - Other Grades	\$815.00	\$897.00	\$82.00	10.1%
<i>(50% of preparation cost only)</i>				
Daily Hire - Club prepared/artificial	\$53.00	\$58.00	\$5.00	9.4%
<i>(Outside normal season competition)</i>				
Artificial - Council Owned - season	\$692.00	\$761.00	\$69.00	10.0%
Practice nets per time	\$18.80	\$21.00	\$2.20	11.7%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Parks and Foreshore

Hagley Park Wickets - Council Prepared Representative Matches

Level 1 - club cricket / small rep matches - cost per day	\$320.00	\$352.00	\$32.00	10.0%
Level 2 - first class domestic 1 day match	\$1,401.10	\$1,541.00	\$139.90	10.0%
Level 3 - first class domestic 3 or 4 day or 5 day international - cost per day	\$958.60	\$1,054.00	\$95.40	10.0%
Non Canterbury Cricket Association (CCA) Events/Charity Match	\$1,515.00	\$1,667.00	\$152.00	10.0%

Casual Hires - Not Affiliated Clubs

Casual Hires and Miscellaneous Events - Application Fee	\$42.80	\$47.00	\$4.20	9.8%
Small field (e.g. touch, junior & intermediate sport, korfbal, Samoan cricket, artificial wicket) - daily fee per ground	\$56.00	\$62.00	\$6.00	10.7%
Large field (e.g. senior sport, softball, prepared cricket wicket) - daily fee per ground	\$125.00	\$138.00	\$13.00	10.4%

Athletics

Training Track Season	\$522.00	\$574.00	\$52.00	10.0%
Athletic Meetings (Hansen's Park)	\$75.00	\$83.00	\$8.00	10.7%

Regional Parks

Mobile shops - per day	\$104.20	\$115.00	\$10.80	10.4%
Mobile shops - per half-day	\$52.10	\$57.00	\$4.90	9.4%
Parking infringements	\$61.30	\$67.00	\$5.70	9.3%

Spencer Park

Beach Permits	\$41.70	\$46.00	\$4.30	10.3%
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Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Parks and Foreshore

Park Bookings

Park bookings including picnics and weddings (excluding Botanic Gardens and Garden & Heritage Parks)

Note: no charge is made for groups who visit Christchurch City Council's parks and gardens without making a booking

Fund Raiser / Not For Profit (with no sponsorship): No charge

0-300 people	\$80.70	\$89.00	\$8.30	10.3%
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If over 300 people, the increase in price is relevant to park and organisation and at Unit Manager's discretion

Botanic Gardens Indoor Wedding Ceremonies

Townend House, Cunningham House, and other Garden Buildings Venue Hire	\$1,158 - \$2,897 (depending on time)	\$1,274 - \$3,187 (depending on time)		10.0%
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Wedding Ceremonies

Botanic Gardens & Mona Vale	\$200.00	\$220.00	\$20.00	10.0%
Garden & Heritage Parks	\$130.00	\$143.00	\$13.00	10.0%

Commercial Photography

Low-impact	\$65.00	\$72.00	\$7.00	10.8%
Low-impact - seasonal fee	\$300.00	\$330.00	\$30.00	10.0%
High-impact	\$650.00	\$715.00	\$65.00	10.0%

General Manager has discretion to change fees in response to external funding / sponsorship opportunities

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Parks and Foreshore

Miscellaneous

Banks Peninsula Recreation Grounds - Akaroa, Diamond Harbour & Lyttelton

Seasonal users pavilion - for season	\$435.10	\$479.00	\$43.90	10.1%
Akaroa netball / tennis courts	Unit Manager's discretion to set fees	Unit Manager's discretion to set fees		
Akaroa Croquet Club	Unit Manager's discretion to set fees	Unit Manager's discretion to set fees		

Banks Peninsula Casual Users with exclusive use of the Ground only

Commercial use - half day	\$90.00	\$99.00	\$9.00	10.0%
Commercial use - full day	\$180.00	\$198.00	\$18.00	10.0%
Community / charitable use - half day	\$21.40	\$24.00	\$2.60	12.1%
Community / charitable use - full day	\$45.90	\$50.00	\$4.10	8.9%

Banks Peninsula Casual Users with exclusive use of the Ground and Building Areas

Commercial use - half day	\$220.00	\$242.00	\$22.00	10.0%
Commercial use - full day	\$430.00	\$473.00	\$43.00	10.0%
Community / charitable use - half day	\$45.90	\$50.00	\$4.10	8.9%
Community / charitable use - full day	\$79.60	\$88.00	\$8.40	10.6%

NOTE: additional charges will be made for cleaning, materials, supplies, etc.

Bonds - seasonal users key bond

at General Manager's discretion

Occasional user's Bond (dependent on event) - minimum	\$35.00	\$39.00	\$4.00	11.4%
Occasional user's Bond (dependent on event) - maximum	\$380.00	\$418.00	\$38.00	10.0%
Private hire of Akaroa Sports Pavilion	\$400.00	\$440.00	\$40.00	10.0%

Marine Facilities

All Wharfs

Casual Charter Operators

Rate per surveyed passenger head per vessel per day (Seasonal) - per person	\$2.50	\$2.80	\$0.30	12.0%
With a minimum charge per vessel (Seasonal)	\$600.00	\$660.00	\$60.00	10.0%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Parks and Foreshore

Regular Charter Operators

Rate per surveyed passenger head per vessel (Annual); or	\$200.00	\$220.00	\$20.00	10.0%
Minimum charge per vessel (Annual)	\$950.00	\$1,045.00	\$95.00	10.0%

Casual charter operator rate applies for up to 8 weeks. Longer than 8 weeks then operator is considered regular.
Rate excludes berthage. Maximum time alongside wharf is 1 hour.
Operators who do not have alternative overnight berthage will be charged an additional overnight berthage rate
Casual charter operators who wish to use the wharf landing must give priority to the regular operator and the scheduled timetable.

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

**Parks and Foreshore
Commercial Operators**

Boat Length less than 10m - Seasonal	\$600.00	\$660.00	\$60.00	10.0%
Boat Length less than 10m - Annual	\$900.00	\$990.00	\$90.00	10.0%
Boat Length greater than 10m - Seasonal	\$950.00	\$1,045.00	\$95.00	10.0%
Boat Length greater than 10m - Annual	\$1,300.00	\$1,430.00	\$130.00	10.0%

Includes fishing, passenger, service vessels. Rate applies to those vessels with access to a swing mooring.

Rate provides for set down of catches. Maximum time alongside wharf of 1 hour, apart from maintenance periods.

Seasonal rate applies for up to 6 months consecutive usage.

Council reserves the right to negotiate rate depending on the size of the vessel and/or the number of passenger visits or length of use.

Passenger Cruise Vessels

Minimum charge per vessel for each visit to Akaroa Harbour

0 – 50 (passenger capacity)	\$450.00	\$495.00	\$45.00	10.0%
51–150 (passenger capacity)	\$1,340.00	\$1,474.00	\$134.00	10.0%
151–350 (passenger capacity)	\$3,131.00	\$3,444.00	\$313.00	10.0%
351–750 (passenger capacity)	\$6,703.00	\$7,373.00	\$670.00	10.0%
751–1500 (passenger capacity)	\$13,411.00	\$14,752.00	\$1,341.00	10.0%
1501–2000 (passenger capacity)	\$15,255.00	\$16,781.00	\$1,526.00	10.0%
2001–2500 (passenger capacity)	\$16,971.00	\$18,668.00	\$1,697.00	10.0%
2501–3000 (passenger capacity)	\$20,363.00	\$22,399.00	\$2,036.00	10.0%
3001–3500 (passenger capacity)	\$23,755.00	\$26,131.00	\$2,376.00	10.0%
3501–4000 (passenger capacity)	\$27,150.00	\$29,865.00	\$2,715.00	10.0%
4001–4500 (passenger capacity)	\$30,529.00	\$33,582.00	\$3,053.00	10.0%
4501–5000 (passenger capacity)	\$33,938.00	\$37,332.00	\$3,394.00	10.0%

Council reserves the right to negotiate a higher rate depending on the size of the passenger cruise vessel or the number of annual visits or length of stay.

Charges include additional amenity contribution to reflect increased services provided to meet additional usage of amenities during vessel visits.

Commercial/Charter Operator - overnight or temporary berthage

Boat Length less than 10m - per night	\$55.00	\$60.50	\$5.50	10.0%
Boat Length greater than 10m - per night	\$80.00	\$88.00	\$8.00	10.0%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Parks and Foreshore

Rates to apply for a maximum period of 7 consecutive days. For periods greater than 7 days, rates are by arrangement with an authorised officer of the Council

Recreation Boats

Per Night	\$50.00	\$55.00	\$5.00	10.0%
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Private vessels, not used commercially, requiring temporary overnight berthage. Maximum stay of 7 nights. During daylight hours, vessels are only permitted to lay alongside the wharf for a maximum of 1 hour, unless undertaking maintenance.

Service Vehicles

Per annum fee	\$940.00	\$1,034.00	\$94.00	10.0%
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Vehicles over 4 tonnes will be required to pay an annual access charge to use the Akaroa wharf due to the size and wear and tear on the wharf

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Parks and Foreshore

Slipway Fees

Boat ramps subject to fees set by the Council; e.g. Lyttelton, Purau, Wainui, Duvachelle and Akaroa

Commercial Users

Per month	\$118.00	\$130.00	\$12.00	10.2%
Per annum (non ratepayer)	\$265.90	\$292.00	\$26.10	9.8%
Per annum (ratepayer)	\$178.40	\$196.00	\$17.60	9.9%

Private/Recreational Users

Per day	\$8.00	\$8.80	\$0.80	10.0%
Per month	\$80.00	\$88.00	\$8.00	10.0%
Per annum (non ratepayer)	\$175.00	\$193.00	\$18.00	10.3%
Per annum (ratepayer)	\$65.00	\$72.00	\$7.00	10.8%
In certain areas where day charge is not economic or practical, as set by Unit Manager	Requested contribution	Requested contribution		

Diamond Harbour

Mooring (with dinghy shelter)	\$750.00	\$825.00	\$75.00	10.0%
Mooring (without dinghy shelter)	\$550.00	\$605.00	\$55.00	10.0%

Cass Bay Dinghy Shelter

12 months per dinghy	\$180.00	\$198.00	\$18.00	10.0%
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Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Parks and Foreshore
Akaroa Boat Compound

12 months per vessel site	\$990.00	\$1,089.00	\$99.00	10.0%
6 months	\$620.00	\$682.00	\$62.00	10.0%
3 months	\$400.00	\$440.00	\$40.00	10.0%
Per week	\$70.00	\$77.00	\$7.00	10.0%
Per day	\$15.00	\$16.50	\$1.50	10.0%

In addition there is an initial licence preparation fee of \$25.00 incl. GST and a \$50 refundable key bond.

Lyttelton - Magazine Bay
Mooring Fee

Per day (7 days or less)	\$21.00	\$23.00	\$2.00	9.5%
Casual (3 Months or less) - per month	\$350.00	\$385.00	\$35.00	10.0%
Per Annum - annual fee invoiced monthly	\$4,153.70	\$4,569.00	\$415.30	10.0%

Live Aboard in addition to Mooring Fee

Per Day (3 days or more)	\$15.00	\$16.50	\$1.50	10.0%
Per Month	\$200.00	\$220.00	\$20.00	10.0%
Per Annum - annual fee invoiced monthly	\$1,850.00	\$2,035.00	\$185.00	10.0%

Fixed Berth Licence - Permanent Berth (pre-existing Licences)

Per Annum - invoiced monthly	General Manager's discretion to set fees	General Manager's discretion to set fees		
Sub-Licence Surcharge (Council rents berth out on Licensee's behalf) per month	General Manager's discretion to set fees	General Manager's discretion to set fees		

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Parks and Foreshore

Administration Fee

Note: An administration fee will be charged on any fee or charge not paid on its due date to compensate the Council for its costs in recovering or enforcing payments due.

\$70.00	\$77.00	\$7.00	10.0%
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Other Facilities	General Manager's discretion to set fees	General Manager's discretion to set fees		
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Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Cemeteries

Plot purchases

	Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
	GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change
Full size plot	\$1,826.30	\$2,009.00	\$182.70	10.0%
Ashes beam	\$526.90	\$580.00	\$53.10	10.1%
Child's plot	\$862.50	\$949.00	\$86.50	10.0%

Burial Fees

Stillborn (up to 20 weeks old)	\$202.30	\$223.00	\$20.70	10.2%
21 weeks to 12 months old	\$463.20	\$510.00	\$46.80	10.1%
13 months to 6 years old	\$761.30	\$837.00	\$75.70	9.9%
7 years old and over	\$1,224.90	\$1,347.00	\$122.10	10.0%
Ashes Interment	\$244.90	\$269.00	\$24.10	9.8%

Additional

Additional Burial Fees - Saturday & Public Holidays	\$746.00	\$821.00	\$75.00	10.1%
Ashes Interment on Saturday - attended by Sexton	\$223.80	\$246.00	\$22.20	9.9%
Burials after 4.00pm Mon- Fri & Sat after 1pm.	\$319.00	\$351.00	\$32.00	10.0%
Less than 8 hours notice	\$303.50	\$334.00	\$30.50	10.0%
Use of lowering device	\$122.40	\$135.00	\$12.60	10.3%
Muslim Boards	\$351.50	\$387.00	\$35.50	10.1%
Green Burials	Greater of \$2,579 or actual costs	Greater of \$2,837 or actual costs		10.0%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

	Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
	GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change
Disinterment				
Adult Casket	Greater of \$1,650 or actual costs	Greater of \$1,815 or actual costs		10.0%
Child Casket	Greater of \$1,234 or actual costs	Greater of \$1,357 or actual costs		10.0%
Ashes	Greater of \$404 or actual costs	Greater of \$444 or actual costs		10.0%
Memorial Work				
New headstone/plaque/plot	\$76.60	\$84.30	\$7.70	10.1%
Additions	\$32.90	\$36.20	\$3.30	10.0%
Renovating work	\$43.50	\$48.00	\$4.50	10.3%
Administration				
Written Information (per hour)	\$71.30	\$78.40	\$7.10	10.0%
Transfer of Right of Burial	\$71.30	\$78.40	\$7.10	10.0%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Events and Park Hire

1. Events - All Parks except Hagley Park - Daily Fee
Includes fairs, carnivals, and sporting events

Community & Not for Profit

(1 - 5,000 people)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%
(5,001+ people)	\$215.00	\$237.00	\$22.00	10.2%

Commercial and Private Event

(50 - 299 people)	\$120.00	\$132.00	\$12.00	10.0%
(300 - 500 people)	\$175.00	\$193.00	\$18.00	10.3%
(500 - 4,999 people)	\$300.00	\$330.00	\$30.00	10.0%
(5,000+ people)	\$600.00	\$660.00	\$60.00	10.0%
Admin Fee	\$70.00	\$77.00	\$7.00	10.0%

Other event booking type

Dependent on event type & organisation	Unit Manager's discretion to set fees	Unit Manager's discretion to set fees		
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Set-up / dismantle fee	100% of daily fee	100% of daily fee		
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Bond (refundable if no damage occurs)

Event (dependent on the nature of the Activity - Park Manager's discretion to set bond)	\$231 - \$3,480	\$254 - \$3,828		10.0%
Key hire	\$60.00	\$66.00	\$6.00	10.0%

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25		Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002		GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change
Power Fee					
Dependent on event type, organisation, and power used		Actual or Park Manager's discretion to set fees	Actual or Park Manager's discretion to set fees		
Restoration to Land Fees					
Dependent on Event and Park - Park Manager's discretion to set fees		Park Manager's discretion to set fees	Park Manager's discretion to set fees		
Parking Fees					
Car parking fee paid to CCC (based on car counter)		\$2.10	\$2.30	\$0.20	9.5%
Maximum car park fee by Event Organiser		\$5.10	\$5.60	\$0.50	9.8%
<i>A maximum of \$5.10 per car in Park (\$2.10 of which must go to the Park)</i>					
Any Events or Activities solely for children under 18 (sports-related)		Free	Free		

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

2. Events - Hagley Park - Daily Fee
Includes fairs, carnivals, and sporting events

Community & Not-For-Profit

(50 - 299 people)	\$55.00	\$61.00	\$6.00	10.9%
(300 - 1,000 people)	\$170.00	\$187.00	\$17.00	10.0%
(1,000 - 10,000 people)	\$340.00	\$374.00	\$34.00	10.0%
(10,001+ people)	\$560.00	\$616.00	\$56.00	10.0%
Admin Fee	\$70.00	\$77.00	\$7.00	10.0%

Commercial and Private Event

(50 - 299 people)	\$360.00	\$396.00	\$36.00	10.0%
(300 - 1,000 people)	\$500.00	\$550.00	\$50.00	10.0%
(1,000 - 10,000 people)	\$750.00	\$825.00	\$75.00	10.0%
(10,001+ people)	\$1,700.00	\$1,870.00	\$170.00	10.0%
Admin Fee	\$150.00	\$165.00	\$15.00	10.0%

Other event booking types
Dependent on Event

Set-up / dismantle fee	100% of daily fee	100% of daily fee		
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Bond (refundable if no damage occurs)

Event (dependent on the nature of the Activity - Park Manager's discretion to set)	\$231 - \$5,800	\$254 - \$6,380		10.0%
Key hire	\$60.00	\$66.00	\$6.00	10.0%

Power Fee

Dependent on event type, organisation, and power used	Actual or Park Manager's discretion to set fees	Actual or Park Manager's discretion to set fees		
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Restoration of Land Fees

Dependent on Event and Park - Park Manager's discretion to set fees	Park Manager's discretion to set fees	Park Manager's discretion to set fees		
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Parking Fees

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

	Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
	GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change
Car parking fee paid to Council (based on car counter)	\$2.10	\$2.30	\$0.20	9.5%
Maximum car park fee by Event Organiser	\$5.10	\$5.60	\$0.50	9.8%
<i>A maximum of \$5.10 per car in Park (\$2.10 of which must go to the Park)</i>				
Any Events or Activities solely for children under 18 (sports-related)	Free	Free		

Hagley Park Banner Frame Hire (for use by Hagley Park Events only)

Weekly hire per frame	\$50.00	\$55.00	\$5.00	10.0%
Bond (per hire)	\$350.00	\$385.00	\$35.00	10.0%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-Law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Transport - Streets and Transport

Off Street Parking

Lichfield Street Car Park

Rate per hour or part thereof (6am-6pm Monday - Sunday)	\$4.10	\$4.30	\$0.20	4.9%
Night rate per hour or part thereof up to a max of \$10 (6pm - 10am Monday - Sunday)	\$3.60	\$3.80	\$0.20	5.6%
All day rate	\$15.30	\$16.00	\$0.70	4.6%
Lost ticket charge (per 24 hr period)	Up to \$15.30	Up to \$16		

Art Gallery Car Park

Rate per half hour or part thereof (maximum daily fee \$25)	\$2.10	\$2.20	\$0.10	4.8%
Lost ticket charge (per 24 hr period)	\$40.80	\$42.50	\$1.70	4.2%

On street Parking

(a) Parking Meters				
(i) 1 hour meters	\$4.60 per hour	\$4.80 per hour		
(ii) 2 hour meters	\$4.60 per hour	\$4.80 per hour		
(b) Coupon Parking	\$4.60	\$4.80	\$0.20	4.3%
(c) Meter Hoods - per day	\$30.60	\$32.00	\$1.40	4.6%
(c) Meter Hoods - per month	\$460.00	\$480.00	\$20.00	4.3%
(d) Waiver of Time limit restriction	\$215.00	\$225.00	\$10.00	4.7%
(e) Residential Parking and Residents Exemption Permits	\$102.00	\$106.00	\$4.00	3.9%

Activities On Street

Normal road opening	\$520.00	\$540.00	\$20.00	3.8%
High grade pavement opening	\$836.00	\$870.00	\$34.00	4.1%
Footpath and minor openings - sewer	\$278.00	\$290.00	\$12.00	4.3%
Footpath and minor openings - stormwater	\$147.00	\$150.00	\$3.00	2.0%
Water discharge	\$347.00	\$360.00	\$13.00	3.7%
Real Time Operations professional services	\$283.00	\$300.00	\$17.00	6.0%

Corridor Access Requests

Corridor Access Request - Construction activity on sites adjacent to the road corridor	\$220 plus \$2,650 bond	\$230 plus \$3,000 bond		
Small Excavation - Footpath/Berm/Vehicle Crossing (up to 3 lineal metres in any direction)	\$127.00	\$130.00	\$3.00	2.4%
Small Excavation - Carriageway (up to 3 lineal metres in any direction)	\$254.00	\$265.00	\$11.00	4.3%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-Law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Transport - Streets and Transport

Medium Excavation - Footpath/Berm/Carriageway/Vehicle Crossing (3 to 20 lineal metres in any direction)	\$466.00	\$485.00	\$19.00	4.1%
Large Excavation - Footpath/Berm/Carriageway (over 20 lineal metres in any direction)	\$678.00	\$700.00	\$22.00	3.2%
Non-Excavation CAR / Non-Excavation Global Permit	\$42.00	\$45.00	\$3.00	7.1%
Excavation Global Permit - Footpath/Berm/Carriageway (small excavations only, includes up to 30 inspections)	\$3,979.00	\$4,150.00	\$171.00	4.3%

Corridor Manager Additional Activities

Standard review of application or revision (including incomplete applications)	\$84.00	\$90.00	\$6.00	7.1%
Detailed review of application or revision (including incomplete applications). Includes up to 1 hour	\$169.00	\$175.00	\$6.00	3.6%
Desktop audit / inspection. Includes up to 30 minutes	\$84.00	\$90.00	\$6.00	7.1%
Walk-out / Site audit. Includes up to 45 minutes on-site	\$212.00	\$220.00	\$8.00	3.8%
Follow up on overdue start/end notice	\$84.00	\$90.00	\$6.00	7.1%
Light investigation (e.g. a ticket is raised in relation to the work, discussion from Corridor manager required with public and/or contractor). Includes up to 1 hour	\$169.00	\$175.00	\$6.00	3.6%
Detailed Investigation (H&S breach, breach of Code/WAP/TMP conditions). Includes up to 2 hours	\$339.00	\$350.00	\$11.00	3.2%
New Surface Investigation (Excavation on surface laid within 24 months)	\$423.00	\$440.00	\$17.00	4.0%
Other Costs - Including loss of warranty on new surface	At cost	At cost		

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-Law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Transport - Streets and Transport
Traffic Management Plan Application

Low volume roads - charge includes 0.5 hours of work. Additional time required will be charged at a rate of \$161/hour	\$87.00	\$90.00	\$3.00	3.4%
Level 1 roads - charge includes 1 hour of work. Additional time required will be charged at a rate of \$161/hour	\$173.00	\$180.00	\$7.00	4.0%
Level 2 roads - charge includes 1.5 hours of work. Additional time required will be charged at a rate of \$161/hour	\$260.00	\$270.00	\$10.00	3.8%

Service Agreement Application - non intrusive generic works

Low volume, level 1 and 2 generic TMP - charge includes 2 hours of work. Additional time required will be charged at a rate of \$161/hour	\$346.00	\$360.00	\$14.00	4.0%
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Generic Traffic Management Plan Applications

Low volume, level 1 and 2 generic TMP - charge includes 2 hours of work. Additional time required will be charged at a rate of \$161/hour	\$346.00	\$360.00	\$14.00	4.0%
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Events - Traffic Management Plan Applications

Level 1 roads - charge includes 1 hour of work. Additional time required will be charged at a rate of \$161/hour	\$173.00	\$180.00	\$7.00	4.0%
Level 2 roads - charge includes 2 hours of work. Additional time required will be charged at a rate of \$161/hour	\$346.00	\$360.00	\$14.00	4.0%
Events requiring temporary road closure - for advertising of proposed and confirmed road closures	Actual costs	Actual costs		

Roading Controlling Authority Inspections

Inspection of unapproved work (activities being undertaken without an approved TMP)	\$742.00	\$775.00	\$33.00	4.4%
Inspection of non-approved Traffic Management methodology	\$725.00	\$755.00	\$30.00	4.1%
Inspection of non conformance - minimum charge. Additional time required will be charged at a rate of \$161/hour	\$346.00	\$360.00	\$14.00	4.0%

Other Traffic Management Plan Charges

Application for a revision to an approved Traffic Management Plan - charge includes 0.5 hours of work. Additional time required will be charged at a rate of \$161/hour	\$87.00	\$90.00	\$3.00	3.4%
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Vehicle Crossing Pre-approval	\$164.00	\$170.00	\$6.00	3.7%
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Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-Law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Transport - Streets and Transport

Structures on Streets & Application Fees

Landscape Features (retaining walls for landscaping / private land only)	\$526.00	\$550.00	\$24.00	4.6%
Retaining walls for driveways (Board approval not required)	\$526.00	\$550.00	\$24.00	4.6%
Retaining walls for driveways, parking platforms etc. (Board approval required)	\$1,052.00	\$1,100.00	\$48.00	4.6%
Preparation/Transfer of lease Document	\$526.00	\$550.00	\$24.00	4.6%
Temporary use of legal road - rate per square metre per month	\$53.00	\$55.00	\$2.00	3.8%
- minimum charge per month	\$210.00	\$220.00	\$10.00	4.8%
New street name plate & post	\$1,052.00	\$1,100.00	\$48.00	4.6%
Akaroa sign frames - Annual fee per name blade	\$315.00	\$330.00	\$15.00	4.8%

Road Stopping

When any person applies to stop a road, then the applicant shall be responsible for meeting the costs and expenses associated with the road stopping process as determined by Council.

Application fee (provides for an evaluation of the application by Council)	\$1,052.00	\$1,100.00	\$48.00	4.6%
Processing fee (following evaluation by Council, if the applicant wishes to proceed a non-refundable minimum fee will apply)	\$1,578.00	\$1,650.00	\$72.00	4.6%

Other Costs

Other costs and expenses that an applicant will be liable to meet include, but are not limited to:

- survey costs
- cost of consents
- public advertising
- accredited agent fees
- Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) fees
- legal fees
- valuation costs
- cost of Court and hearing proceedings
- staff time
- market value of the road

Street Site Rentals

Garage Sites - Single (per annum)	\$248.00	\$260.00	\$12.00	4.8%
Garage Sites - Double (per annum)	\$505.00	\$525.00	\$20.00	4.0%
Air Space	\$505.00	\$525.00	\$20.00	4.0%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-Law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Transport - Streets and Transport

Temporary site rental - development purposes - per sqm per month	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$0.00	0.0%
- minimum charge per month	\$80.00 minimum charge per month	\$85.00 minimum charge per month		
- Miscellaneous Sites (per annum)	\$3,145.00	\$3,280.00	\$135.00	4.3%

Application Fee for Discharging

Ground Water to Road	\$357.00	\$370.00	\$13.00	3.6%
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Licences (Other):

Stall Licence	\$112.00	\$115.00	\$3.00	2.7%
Buskers Licence - outside designated areas (preparation of Licence and Issuing)	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$5.00	11.1%
Hawkers	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$5.00	11.1%
Mobile Shops	\$168.00	\$175.00	\$7.00	4.2%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Transport - Parking Enforcement

Abandoned Vehicle Charges	Full cost recovery including administration charges	Full cost recovery including administration charges		
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Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-Law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Solid Waste and Resource Recovery
Waste Charges (Refuse Minimisation & Disposal)

Council rubbish bags - pack of 5 - CBD collection only	\$16.50	\$17.50	\$1.00	6.1%
Recycling bags for the CBD recycling collection user pays service - pack of 5	\$6.65	\$7.25	\$0.60	9.0%

Change the size of Wheelie Bins (larger or smaller)

-- one bin only	\$97.65	\$97.65	\$0.00	0.0%
-- two bins at the same time	\$110.25	\$110.25	\$0.00	0.0%
-- three bins at the same time	\$122.85	\$122.85	\$0.00	0.0%

NOTE: This is a one-off fee charged by Council to cover the cost of physical delivery and collection of the bins. Where a standard-size bin has been replaced by a larger bin, this represents an enhanced service which our contractor will charge for on an annual basis for as long as the enhanced service is provided. Invoicing and payment will be between the contractor and the customer, without Council's involvement.

Reinstatement of a removed Wheelie Bin(s)

-- one bin only	\$97.65	\$97.65	\$0.00	0.0%
-- two bins at the same time	\$110.25	\$110.25	\$0.00	0.0%
-- three bins at the same time	\$122.85	\$122.85	\$0.00	0.0%

Opt-in for non-rateable or similar properties

	\$356.00	\$374.00	\$18.00	5.1%
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NOTE: Some properties do not receive a wheelie bin service because they do not pay Council's Waste Minimisation Rate. These properties may elect to pay for these services separately - properties opting in will be invoiced by the Council annually.

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-Law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Regulatory Compliance and Licensing
Waste Charges (Cleanfill & Waste Handling)

Cleanfills & Waste Handling Operation Licence Application Fee	\$724.00	\$754.00	\$30.00	4.1%
Cleanfills Annual Licence Fee (based on 4 monitoring inspections during the year).	\$2,550.00	\$2,657.00	\$107.00	4.2%
Waste Handling Operation, Annual Licence Fee	\$365.00	\$380.00	\$15.00	4.1%
Cleanfills & Waste Handling Operation, Additional Monitoring Fee (during financial year) for Cleanfills (per hour)	\$167.00	\$174.00	\$7.00	4.2%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Water & Trade Waste Charges
See also Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

Trade Waste Conditional Quarterly Charges

Volume - peak periods	\$1.10	\$1.15	\$0.05	4.5%
Volume - off peak	\$0.557	\$0.58	\$0.02	4.1%
Suspended Solids - per Kg	\$0.53	\$0.55	\$0.02	4.6%
Biological Oxygen Demand - per Kg	\$0.74	\$0.77	\$0.04	4.8%
Metals - Cadmium	\$16,147.09	\$16,147.09	\$0.00	0.0%
Metals - Chromium	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Metals - Copper	\$92.42	\$92.42	\$0.00	0.0%
Metals - Zinc	\$64.56	\$64.56	\$0.00	0.0%
Metals - Mercury	\$26,016.87	\$26,016.87	(\$0.00)	0.0%

Treatment and disposal fees

Tankered Waste Fee (\$/m3)	\$57.88	\$61.00	\$3.12	5.4%
Trade Waste Consent Application Fee	\$735.00	\$765.00	\$30.00	4.1%
Trade Waste Annual Fee (permitted) - less than 1,245 m3/yr and complies with Schedule 1A of the Trade Waste Bylaw 2015	\$235.00	\$245.00	\$10.00	4.3%
Trade Waste Annual Consent Fee >1,245 m3/yr	\$400.00	\$420.00	\$20.00	5.0%
Trade Waste Discharge Analysis	Actual Costs	Actual Costs		
Laboratory Services	General Manager's discretion to set fees	General Manager's discretion to set fees		

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-Law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Network fees

Acceptance of Selwyn District Sewage (\$/m3)	\$1.15	\$1.20	\$0.05	4.3%
Sewer Lateral Recoveries - actual costs recovered	General Manager's discretion to set fees	General Manager's discretion to set fees		

Water Supply

Water rates

Included within Rating Policy

Supply of water

NOTE: For excess water supply rates to ratepayers, refer to our rating information

Residential excess water (per m3)	\$1.35	\$1.41	\$0.06	4.4%
Commercial excess water (per m3)	\$1.35	\$1.41	\$0.06	4.4%
Water Supply Unit (1000l/day)	\$390.00	\$390.00	\$0.00	0.0%

Network cost recovery

New Water Connection - 15mm standard or restricted connection	\$1,200.00	\$1,300.00	\$100.00	8.3%
Standard 15mm Water Supply Connection Relocation (new fittings)	\$1,020.00	\$1,100.00	\$80.00	7.8%
Disconnection of Water Meter/Supply (in carriage way) - per connection	\$1,680.00	\$1,800.00	\$120.00	7.1%
Disconnection of Water Meter/Supply (in footpath) - per connection	\$410.00	\$440.00	\$30.00	7.3%
Site Block (due to safety or access issues)	\$420.00	\$420.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Commercial & Industrial Connection - actual costs recovered	General Manager's discretion to set fees	General Manager's discretion to set fees		
Commercial & Industrial Application Fee	\$500.00	\$520.00	\$20.00	4.0%
New Sub Mains/Connections Cost Share	General Manager's discretion to set fees	General Manager's discretion to set fees		
Damage Recoveries	General Manager's discretion to set fees	General Manager's discretion to set fees		
Annual Backflow Prevention Device testing (per device, per visit) - Business Hours	\$150.00	\$155.00	\$5.00	3.3%
Annual Backflow Prevention Device testing (per device, per visit) - After Hours	\$250.00	\$260.00	\$10.00	4.0%
General Site Inspections, Auditing and Surveying - Engineering Officer per hour	\$140.00	\$145.00	\$5.00	3.6%
Repair of Backflow Prevention Device	General Manager's discretion to set fees	General Manager's discretion to set fees		

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

	Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25	\$ change	% change
	GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)		
Installation of Backflow Prevention Device	General Manager's discretion to set fees	General Manager's discretion to set fees		
Water Meter Read out of Normal Cycle/Settlement Read (Christchurch City) - per property	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Water Meter Read out of Normal Cycle/Settlement Read (Lyttelton to Diamond Harbour) - per property	\$85.00	\$85.00	\$0.00	New Fee
Water Meter Read out of Normal Cycle/Settlement Read (Akaroa & Surrounding Bays, inc. Little River) - per property	\$180.00	\$180.00	\$0.00	New Fee
Stormwater				
Industrial Stormwater Discharge Licence Fee - High Risk	\$4,550.00	\$4,750.00	\$200.00	4.4%
Industrial Stormwater Discharge Licence Fee - Medium Risk	\$560.00	\$590.00	\$30.00	5.4%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Registration to undertake Authorised Work for Council

Drainlayer				
Application for approval as Christchurch City Council authorised drainlayer	\$700.00	\$700.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Water Supply				
Application for approval as Christchurch City Council authorised water supply installer	\$700.00	\$700.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Drainlayer				
Application for approval as Christchurch City Council authorised PE Welder	\$700.00	\$700.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Water Supply				
Application for approval as Christchurch City Council authorised PE Welder	\$700.00	\$700.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Drainlayer				
Application for approval as Christchurch City Council authorised vacuum installer	\$700.00	\$700.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Yearly administration fee (per individual)	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$0.00	0.0%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 12 Local Government Act 2002

City Water and Waste

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change
Sales of Plans levied per A4 Sheet	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$0.00 0.0%

City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-Law

Regulatory Compliance and Licensing

Sale and Supply of Alcohol and Gambling

1. Alcohol Licensing Fees

These fees are not set by Council, but by the Sale & Supply of Alcohol (Fees) Regulations 2013

(i) Application for Premises

cost/risk rating category - Very Low	\$368.00	\$368.00	\$0.00	0.0%
cost/risk rating category - Low	\$609.50	\$609.50	\$0.00	0.0%
cost/risk rating category - Medium	\$816.50	\$816.50	\$0.00	0.0%
cost/risk rating category - High	\$1,023.50	\$1,023.50	\$0.00	0.0%
cost/risk rating category - Very High	\$1,207.50	\$1,207.50	\$0.00	0.0%

(ii) Annual Fee for Premises

cost/risk rating category - Very Low	\$161.00	\$161.00	\$0.00	0.0%
cost/risk rating category - Low	\$391.00	\$391.00	\$0.00	0.0%
cost/risk rating category - Medium	\$632.50	\$632.50	\$0.00	0.0%
cost/risk rating category - High	\$1,035.00	\$1,035.00	\$0.00	0.0%
cost/risk rating category - Very High	\$1,437.50	\$1,437.50	\$0.00	0.0%

(iii) Special Licence

Class 1	\$575.00	\$575.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Class 2	\$207.00	\$207.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Class 3	\$63.25	\$63.25	\$0.00	0.0%

(iv) Managers Certificates (application and renewals)

	\$316.25	\$316.25	\$0.00	0.0%
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(v) Other fees payable

Temporary Authorities	\$296.70	\$296.70	\$0.00	0.0%
Temporary Licence	\$296.70	\$296.70	\$0.00	0.0%
Permanent Club Charters	\$632.50	\$632.50	\$0.00	0.0%
Extract from register	\$57.50	\$57.50	\$0.00	0.0%

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-Law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Regulatory Compliance and Licensing

2. Other Alcohol Licensing related fees not set by Regulations

(these processes are required by the Act and Regulations but the fees are set by Council)

Public notice of applications for new alcohol licences administration fee	\$97.00	\$101.00	\$4.00	4.1%
Premises Certificate of Compliance (Alcohol) A – Change of ownership (same conditions)	\$180.00	\$187.00	\$7.00	3.9%
Premises Certificate of Compliance (Alcohol) B – Never been licenced or changes to licence conditions	\$300.00	\$312.00	\$12.00	4.0%

3. Gambling

Application fee under the Gambling & TAB Venue Policy	\$164.00	\$164.00	\$0.00	0.0%
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Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-Law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Regulatory Compliance and Licensing
Environmental Health

1. Environmental Health Recoveries

(i) Noise surveys	Actual costs recovered	Actual costs recovered		
(ii) Court/Legal Recoveries	Actual costs recovered	Actual costs recovered		
(iii) Contaminated Land / P Lab / P House Testing	Actual costs recovered	Actual costs recovered		
(iv) Noisy Alarm Deactivations	Actual costs recovered	Actual costs recovered		

2. Offensive Trades Licences

(i) Annual Premise Registration - New or Renewed Registration	\$285.00	\$295.00	\$10.00	3.5%
(ii) Change of ownership	\$97.00	\$100.00	\$3.00	3.1%

3. Noise making Equipment Seizure & Storage

(i) Staff time associated with managing equipment seizure	\$97.00	\$100.00	\$3.00	3.1%
(ii) Storage of seized equipment	\$77.00	\$80.00	\$3.00	3.9%
(iii) Noise contractor attendance (per Unit) related to equipment seizure	\$54.00	\$56.00	\$2.00	3.7%

Compliance and Investigations

Response to the Natural Built and Environmental Act (s781 (2)(a)) Cost Recovery associated with Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement activities.		\$167.00	\$167.00	
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Seizure of Signage

Impounding of non-complaint signage (made up of officer times, storage and administration)	\$97.00	\$101.00	\$4.00	4.1%
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Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

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Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Regulatory Compliance and Licensing

Licences (Other):

Amusement Devices	\$11.50	\$11.50	\$0.00	0.0%
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Food Safety and Health Licensing

Food Act 2014 Fees and Charges

Food Control Plans / National Programmes - New Application	\$430.00	\$430.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Registration renewal Template Food Control Plan Food Act 2014 single or multi site	\$367.00	\$350.00	(\$17.00)	-4.6%

All Administration time spent on Food Control Plans/National Programmes will be charged at the following 30 minute or hourly rate increments.

Administration Officer - 30 minutes	\$0.00	\$48.50	\$48.50	
Administration Officer - 60 minutes	\$0.00	\$97.00	\$97.00	
MPI system access levy - applied for registrations or renewals annually	\$0.00	\$2.70	\$2.70	

Inspection / Audit / Verification and compliance investigation fees

Re-visit for compliance actions / Corrective action check or a simple low risk verification	\$320.00	\$350.00	\$30.00	9.4%
Standard verification for template food control plan or Compliance investigation	\$525.00	\$612.50	\$87.50	16.7%
Additional charge for officer time beyond standard verification hourly rate	\$175.00	\$175.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Copies of printed information and specialist service provision	Actual costs recovered	Actual costs recovered		
Penalty for late payment of Fees (Section 215 Food Act 2014)	10%	10%	\$0.00	0.0%
Cancelling an audit within 24 hours of the scheduled date and time of the audit / no person available for the audit	\$96.60	\$175.00	\$78.40	81.2%

Compliance / Enforcement

Issue of Improvement Notice including development of the notice or Direction by a Food Safety Officer Per Notice	\$175.00	\$175.00	\$0.00	0.0%
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Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

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Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Regulatory Compliance and Licensing

Additional charge if Issue of Improvement Notice or Direction if exceeds 1st hour	\$175.00	\$175.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Application for Review of Issue of Improvement Notice	\$175.00	\$175.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Additional charge if Application for Review of Issue of Improvement Notice exceeds 1st hour per hour	\$175.00	\$175.00	\$0.00	0.0%
HAR (Hairdressers)	\$240.00	\$240.00	\$0.00	0.0%
FND (Funeral Directors)	\$396.00	\$396.00	\$0.00	0.0%
FND (Funeral Directors - no mortuary, registration only)	\$229.00	\$229.00	\$0.00	0.0%
CMP (Camping Grounds)	\$417.00	\$417.00	\$0.00	0.0%

2. General Fees

- Additional Inspections of premises other than food premises (includes request and additional registration/compliance visits from third visit each registration year)	\$229.00	\$229.00	\$0.00	0.0%
- Change of Ownership of Hairdresser, Funeral Director, Campground or Food Act 2014 registered premises	\$115.00	\$115.00	\$0.00	0.0%
- Late Payment of Food Premises Registration and FCP Verification Fees	additional 10%	additional 10%		

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

Strategic Planning, future Development & Regeneration

District Plan

Privately requested Plan changes

Minimum Application fee payable at time of lodging a formal request for a change to the plan	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Any additional time and cost incurred beyond that covered by the Minimum Application Fee (invoiced separately)	Actual Costs Recovered	Actual Costs Recovered		

All time spent on private plan change requests will be charged at the following hourly rates.

Senior Council Officer (administration)	\$155.00	\$160.00	\$5.00	3.2%
Planner & specialist input (junior and intermediate level)	\$195.00	\$200.00	\$5.00	2.6%
Senior Planner, Principal Advisor, Team Leader, Programme Manager & specialist input (senior level)	\$210.00	\$225.00	\$15.00	7.1%

Additional costs

Council Hearings Panel attending hearing and making a recommendation to the Council	As set by Remuneration Authority	As set by Remuneration Authority		
Commissioner appointed to conduct hearing and make recommendation to the Council	Actual Cost	Actual Cost		
Fees charged by any consultant engaged by Council	Actual Cost	Actual Cost		
Disbursement costs such as advertising, photocopying and postage	Actual Cost	Actual Cost		
Pre-application Meetings	Actual Costs Recovered	Actual Costs Recovered		

Officer time and Administration costs pre and post meeting will be incorporated into total cost of service.

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Development Contributions

1. Estimates (set under section 12 of Local Government Act)

Requests for estimates of development contributions where no building consent, resource consent, subdivision consent or service connection has been applied for.

Estimate of development contributions (Fixed fee)	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	0.0%
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2. Objections

Objections under section 199C of the Local Government Act 2002 to development contribution assessments.
The time taken to process an objection will be charged at the relevant scheduled hourly rate, plus the actual cost of the commissioner(s) and disbursements. Time will be charged at the hourly rate applicable at the time the work was carried out.
If the cost of processing exceeds the Deposit an invoice will be sent for the additional processing fees. Alternatively, the balance of the deposit will be refunded if it is not required for processing.

Deposit required before processing of the objection will commence	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Development Contributions Commissioners	Actual cost	Actual cost		
Secretarial costs (hourly rate)	\$105.00	\$105.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Administrative costs - Development Contributions Assessors (hourly rate)	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Administrative costs - Team Leader/Manager level (hourly rate)	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Disbursements	Actual cost	Actual cost		

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Resource Consents

All fees are deposits unless listed as a total fee. Note: Deposits and Total fees are fixed charges under Section 36(1) of the Resource Management Act 1991.
Please note that deposits do not always cover all of the costs in processing an application. Where processing costs exceed the specified deposit the additional costs will be invoiced separately.
The required fee/deposit must be paid before any processing of the application will commence (excluding on account customers).
If an application falls into more than one fee category then the higher fee applies.

1. Land Use Applications - Non Notified

Resource Consents

Additions, alterations, accessory buildings and home occupations (all zones)	\$1,800.00	\$2,000.00	\$200.00	11.1%
One or two new residential units (incl Older Person's Housing Units) - all zones	\$2,000.00	\$2,500.00	\$500.00	25.0%
3 or more units (total on site, including any existing units) - all zones	\$3,500.00	\$4,000.00	\$500.00	14.3%
Short-term visitor accommodation in a residential unit (e.g. Airbnb, holiday home)	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Signage	\$1,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$1,000.00	66.7%
Earthworks and retaining walls (where this is the only activity applied for)	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Telecommunications	\$1,800.00	\$2,500.00	\$700.00	38.9%
All other non-residential	\$4,000.00	\$4,500.00	\$500.00	12.5%

· Applications for the following works to protected trees

- Felling a diseased, unhealthy or hazardous tree	No Charge	No Charge		
- Pruning where necessary to remove a hazard or for tree health	No Charge	No Charge		
· All other non-notified applications for works to protected trees	\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00	\$0.00	0.0%

Other Land Use Applications.

s 87BA Permitted boundary activity	\$800.00	\$800.00	\$0.00	0.0%
s 125 Extension of consent lapse period	\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00	\$0.00	0.0%
s 127 Application to change or cancel any condition	\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00	\$0.00	0.0%
s 139 Certificate of Compliance	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00	\$0.00	0.0%
s 139A Existing Use Certificate	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	0.0%
s 176A Application for Outline Plan	\$2,000.00	\$4,500.00	\$2,500.00	125.0%
s 176A(2)(c) Waiver of Outline Plan	\$500.00	\$800.00	\$300.00	60.0%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Resource Consents

s 138 Surrender of resource consent (Total Fee)				
- Partial surrender	\$475.00	\$475.00	\$0.00	0.0%
- Full surrender	\$475.00	\$325.00	(\$150.00)	-31.6%
Amendments to consented application and plans (i.e. immaterial changes which do not warrant a s127 application)	\$300.00	\$350.00	\$50.00	16.7%
s 128 Review of conditions	Actual Cost	Actual Cost		
s 87BB Marginal or temporary non-compliance	\$1,000.00	Actual cost	-	-
s 357A(1)(f) and (g) Objections - cost of commissioner, where commissioner has been requested by the objector	Actual Cost	Actual Cost		
Road / private way naming unrelated to a current subdivision consent (e.g. retirement village)	Actual Cost	Actual Cost		

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Resource Consents

2. Subdivisions - Applications - Non-Notified

Subdivision Consents

Fee simple subdivisions (including boundary adjustments and change of tenure)				
- Up to 3 lots	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$0.00	0.0%
- More than 3 lots - Per Lot fee (Deposit capped at \$20,000)	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Cross lease subdivisions (including cross lease updates)	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Unit Title subdivisions	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	0.0%

Other Subdivision Applications

s 348 Right of Way approval	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	0.0%
s 127 RMA Cancellation/Variation of Consent Condition	\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00	\$0.00	0.0%
s 221(3) RMA Variation/Cancellation of Consent Notice	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	0.0%
- where this relates to a diseased, unhealthy or hazardous tree protected by a condition of subdivision consent	No Charge	No Charge		
s 138 Surrender of resource consent (Total Fee)				
- Partial surrender	\$475.00	\$475.00	\$0.00	0.0%
- Full surrender	\$475.00	\$325.00	(\$150.00)	-31.6%
s 125 Extension of lapse period	\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00	\$0.00	0.0%
s 226 RMA Certification	\$530.00	\$530.00	\$0.00	0.0%
s 241 RMA Cancellation of Amalgamation	\$530.00	\$530.00	\$0.00	0.0%
s 243 RMA Surrender of Easements	\$530.00	\$530.00	\$0.00	0.0%
s 348 LGA Certification of Documents	\$530.00	\$530.00	\$0.00	0.0%
s 223 and/or 224 re-certification (after payment of final invoice)	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$0.00	0.0%

3. Notified Land Use and Subdivision Consent Applications (Deposits)

Limited notified	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Publicly notified	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	0.0%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Resource Consents

4. Notices of Requirement

Notice of requirement for a new designation under Section 168	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Notice of requirement for alteration of a designation, other than a notice under Section 181(3)	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Notice of requirement for alteration of a designation under section 181(3)	\$1,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$1,000.00	66.7%
Notice to withdraw requirement under section 168 (4)	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Notice to remove a designation (in whole or in part) under section 182	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	0.0%

5. District Plan Certificates

Minimum Floor Level Certificate (Total Fee)	\$105.00	\$130.00	\$25.00	23.8%
Infrastructure Capacity Certificate (Total Fee)	\$105.00	\$130.00	\$25.00	23.8%
Rockfall AIFR Certificate (Deposit)	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00	0.0%
Tree Removal Certificate	No Charge	No Charge		
Quarry Site Rehabilitation Plan (Certification & Reviews)	Actual Cost	Actual Cost		
Other District Plan Certificates (Deposit)	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$0.00	0.0%

6. Bonds, Covenants and Encumbrances

Preparation, registration or cancellation of bond,- covenant, or other legal instrument.	Actual Cost	Actual Cost		
Preparation and registration of encumbrance for family flat or older person's housing (Total Fee)	\$560.00	\$560.00	\$75.00	13.4%
Discharge of encumbrance - conversion of family flat or older person's housing unit	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0%
- Discharge (Total fee)	\$600.00	\$600.00	\$100.00	16.7%
- Additional approval required (e.g. s127 change of conditions)	Actual Cost	Actual Cost		

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Resource Consents
7. Pre Application Advice

Pre-application Advice	Actual cost	Actual cost		
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Staff time will be charged at the applicable hourly rate. Includes time spent on administration, research and assessment, meeting attendance (as applicable) and advice.

8. Additional Processing Fees for ALL applications subject to a deposit:

If the actual cost of processing exceeds the deposit paid an invoice will be sent for the additional processing fees. Alternatively, the balance of the deposit will be refunded if it is not required for processing. Interim invoices may be issued.

The time taken to process an application (including any pre-application time) and undertake associated post-consent work, including road naming and property addressing/GIS will be charged at the relevant scheduled hourly rate, plus the actual cost of any external specialists/consultants/commissioner and disbursements. Time will be charged at the hourly rate applicable at the time the work was carried out.

From July 2023, processing time and costs (including consultants) will be charged for the processing of applications involving heritage related protections in the Christchurch District Plan.

The subdivision consent fees include consent processing, engineering design acceptance, construction audits and clearances, and certification. Additional fees are required to be paid before the s.224 certificate will be released. Bond and maintenance/defect liability clearance fees will be invoiced at the relevant time.

Hourly rates

- Administration	\$110.00	\$130.00	\$20.00	18.2%
- Planners; Level 2 and Planning Technician	\$195.00	\$200.00	\$5.00	2.6%
- Planner Level 3, Subdivisions Engineer, and specialist input (non-senior level)		\$215.00	New	New
- Senior Planner, Senior Subdivisions Engineer, Principal Advisor, Team Leader, Manager, and specialist input (senior level)	\$210.00	\$245.00	\$35.00	16.7%
- External specialist and consultant	Actual Cost	Actual Cost		
Where a Commissioner is required to make a decision on an application	Actual Cost	Actual Cost		
Cost of Councillors/Community Board Members sitting on Hearings Panels.	Actual Cost	Actual Cost		
Reports commissioned by the Council	Actual Cost	Actual Cost		
Disbursements (including advertising and service of documents)	Actual Cost	Actual Cost		

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Resource Consents

Certificate of Title documents (if not provided with application)	\$6.00 per document	\$6.00 per document	\$1.00	20.0%
Consent management fee (fixed fee included in the total processing fees for every resource consent application)	\$85.00	\$100.00	\$15.00	17.6%
Consultant management fee (fixed fee for applications processed by external consultants)		\$100.00		
Consenting technology (e.g. assessment software)		Actual Cost	New	New

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25		
GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	\$ change	% change

Resource Consents

9. Fees for Monitoring and Non Compliance of Resource Consent Conditions

These fees are additional to the processing fees for every resource consent that requires monitoring of conditions.

Monitoring programme administration fee (standard fee charged at the time of consent and applicable to variations and amendments)	\$107.00	\$112.00	\$5.00	4.7%
Residential consent monitoring fee (standard fee for verification of documentation submitted to confirm compliance with conditions, charged at time of consent).	\$64.00	\$67.00	\$3.00	4.7%
Residential consent monitoring fee (standard fee for first monitoring inspection charged at the time of consent, multiple fees may apply where more than one monitoring inspection is required).	\$123.00	\$128.00	\$5.00	4.1%
Commercial consent monitoring fee (standard fee for first monitoring inspection charged at the time of consent, multiple fees may apply where more than one monitoring inspection is required).	\$185.00	\$193.00	\$8.00	4.3%
Hourly rate for additional monitoring (including travel, monitoring assessment, specialist input, and associated file management / administration).	\$167.00	\$180.00	\$13.00	7.8%

Monitoring of Permitted Activities under a National Environmental Standard

Monitoring Programme Administration Fee (charged on acceptance of the permitted activity notice and applicable to any amendments).	\$107.00	\$112.00	\$5.00	4.7%
Permitted Activity Monitoring Fee. Standard fee per monitoring inspection charged at the time of acceptance of the permitted activity notice. Multiple fees may be applied where more than one monitoring inspection is required.	\$185.00	\$193.00	\$8.00	4.3%
Hourly rate for additional monitoring (including travel, monitoring assessment, specialist input, and associated file management / administration).	\$167.00	\$180.00	\$13.00	7.8%

Monitoring of Permitted Activities under the District Plan

Hourly rate for monitoring (including travel, monitoring assessment, specialist input, and associated file management / administration).		\$180.00	New	New
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10. Land valuations

Land valuation for tree canopy cover financial contribution		Actual Cost	New	New
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City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

minor

Building Regulation

1. Building Consents

All deposits and fixed fees will be invoiced at the time of lodgement with the Council.

Payment to be as soon as practicable.

Applications that are not accepted at the time they are submitted will incur administration costs.

Other services not specifically detailed in this schedule will be charged at the relevant officer charge out rate.

Any reference to Residential, Commercial 1, 2 or 3 or Industrial is based on National BCA Competency Assessment System Levels.

1.1 Solid or Liquid Fuel Heaters

Solid or liquid fuel heaters per single household unit.

Fixed fee includes processing, one inspection and a code compliance certificate.

Additional Fees may apply if further services requested.

Solid liquid fuel heater that changes location and/or make and/or model.

Type of Charge	Other Charges Possible	Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25	% change
		GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	

1.2 Back Flow Preventor

Back flow preventor per single site.

Fixed fee includes processing, compliance schedule and a code compliance certificate.

Additional Fees may apply if further services requested.

Fee	Yes	\$430.00	\$430.00	0.0%
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1.3 Building Consent Applications

This deposit is payable for all residential and commercial consent applications.

Actual costs will be calculated at the time of the processing decision.

1.3.1 Residential Applications

Value of work:

\$0 to \$19,999	Deposit	Yes	\$1,200.00	\$2,000.00	66.7%
\$20,000 to \$100,000	Deposit	Yes	\$1,400.00	\$2,400.00	71.4%
Over \$100,000 to \$300,000	Deposit	Yes	\$2,000.00	\$3,400.00	70.0%
Over \$300,000 to \$500,000	Deposit	Yes	\$2,800.00	\$4,700.00	67.9%
Over \$500,000	Deposit	Yes	\$3,800.00	\$6,500.00	71.1%

Excluding multi-storey apartment buildings.

New buildings, additions and alterations

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

minor

Building Regulation

1.3.2 Commercial Applications

Value of work:

\$0 to \$19,999	Deposit	Yes	\$1,550.00	\$2,550.00	64.5%
\$20,000 to \$100,000	Deposit	Yes	\$2,670.00	\$4,500.00	68.5%
Over \$100,000 to \$500,000	Deposit	Yes	\$4,000.00	\$6,800.00	70.0%
Over \$500,000 to \$1m	Deposit	Yes	\$5,850.00	\$9,500.00	62.4%
Over \$1m	Deposit	Yes	\$7,990.00	\$13,500.00	69.0%

Including multi-storey apartment buildings.

New buildings, additions and alterations

1.3.3 Amendment of a Building Consent

- Minor Variation	Fee	Yes	\$185.00	\$210.00	13.5%
- Residential Amendment	Deposit	Yes	\$495.00	\$495.00	0.0%
- Commercial/Industrial Amendment	Deposit	Yes	\$740.00	\$740.00	0.0%
- Amendment to modify building code clause B2 - Durability	Deposit	Yes	\$162.50	\$162.50	0.0%

1.3.4 Miscellaneous fees associated with granting of a Building Consent and other requests.

Registration of section 73 certificates under the Building Act 2004.	Fee	Yes	\$420.00	\$420.00	0.0%
Registration of section 75 certificates under the Building Act 2004.	Fee	Yes	\$420.00	\$420.00	0.0%
Preparation of legal instrument associated with Building Control function	Fee	Yes	Actual Cost	Actual Cost	
Discharge of: Land Covenant in Gross, Memorandum of Encumbrance, Section 73, and Section 77.	Fee	Yes	Actual Cost	Actual Cost	
Fire Engineering Brief (FEB)	Fee	Yes	Actual Cost	Actual Cost	
Temporary Venue Approval	Fee	Yes	Actual Cost	Actual Cost	
Building Control Technical Advice	Fee	Yes	Actual Cost	Actual Cost	

City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

minor

Building Regulation

1.4 Building Consents - Fixed Fees

1.4.1 Streamline Residential Dwellings

Up to \$300,000	Fee	Yes	\$1,750.00	\$1,750.00	0.0%
Over \$300,000 to \$500,000	Fee	Yes	\$1,900.00	\$1,900.00	0.0%
Over \$500,000	Fee	Yes	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	0.0%

Fixed processing fee from participants in the Streamline consenting process.

Covers the processing costs for the consent only.

Excludes inspections or any other Council/Government fees and levies

Additional categories of work may be added to the Streamline Building Consent process.

Appropriate fees are set at the discretion of the General Manager.

1.4.2. Building Inspection Fees

-- Residential (excluding multi-storey apartment buildings)	Hourly Rate	Yes	\$200.00	\$200.00	0.0%
-- Commercial (including multi-storey apartment buildings and industrial)	Hourly Rate	Yes	\$255.00	\$255.00	0.0%

Per inspection not exceeding one hour.

Any time over an hour will be charged in 15 minute increments.

Not all chargeable time is on site.

Also applies for virtual inspections.

Offsite tasks may include assessment, communications and decisions made.

1.4.3 Notice to Fix

Notice to fix	Deposit	Yes	\$370.00	\$370.00	0.0%
Extension of time to start work on an issued building consent	Deposit	Yes	\$150.00	\$150.00	0.0%

Costs exceeding the scheduled fee will be recovered at the relevant officer hourly rate.

1.4.4 Certificate for Public Use.

-- Commercial 1 & 2	Deposit	Yes	\$430.00	\$430.00	0.0%
-- Commercial 3	Deposit	Yes	\$850.00	\$850.00	0.0%

Scheduled cost includes deposit, assessment and inspection

Costs exceeding the scheduled fee will be recovered at the relevant office hourly rate.

1.4.5. Code Compliance Certificates

Residential minor building work.	Deposit	Yes	\$126.00	\$126.00	0.0%
Residential accessory buildings and residential alterations.	Deposit	Yes	\$220.00	\$220.00	0.0%
Residential new dwellings (excluding multi-storey apartment buildings).	Deposit	Yes	\$360.00	\$360.00	0.0%
Commercial 1 & 2 and Residential multi storey apartment buildings.	Deposit	Yes	\$550.00	\$550.00	0.0%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

minor

Building Regulation

Alterations to a Commercial 3 building less than or equal to \$500,000	Deposit	Yes	\$550.00	\$550.00	0.0%
Commercial 3 over \$500,000	Deposit	Yes	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00	0.0%

Costs exceeding the scheduled fee will be recovered at the relevant officer hourly rate.

1.5 Other Building Act Applications

1.5.1 Schedule 1 Exemption Application

Residential Exemptions [Costs exceeding the scheduled fee will be recovered at the relevant officer hourly rate]	Fixed Fee		\$649.00	\$649.00	0.0%
Commercial Exemptions [Costs exceeding the scheduled fee will be recovered at the relevant officer hourly rate]	Fixed Fee		\$880.00	\$880.00	0.0%
Marquees Exemptions [Costs exceeding the scheduled fee will be recovered at the relevant officer hourly rate]	Fixed Fee	Yes	\$490.00	\$490.00	0.0%

Note: Sometimes, building work to be done under an exemption application would trigger the requirement for a development contribution to be paid, if the work had been part of a building consent application. Instead of exercising its discretion to decline the exemption application the Council may seek agreement to the payment of a Development Impact fee as a condition of granting the exemption (also see clause 2.9.3 of the Development Contribution Policy).



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

minor

Building Regulation

1.5.2 Certificate of Acceptance

1.5.2.1 Application for Certificate of Acceptance.

Type of Charge	Other Charges Possible	Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25	% change
		GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	

Case by Case		Calculated at application	Calculated at application	
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Equivalent fees, charges or levies that would have been applied if a Building Consent had been obtained.
The authority to recover these fees is enabled under Section 97 (e) of the Building Act 2004.

1.5.2.2 Residential Certificate of Acceptance Applications.

Value of work:

\$0 to \$19,999	Deposit	Yes	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00	0.0%
\$20,000 to \$100,000	Deposit	Yes	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00	0.0%
Over \$100,000 to \$300,000	Deposit	Yes	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	0.0%
Over \$300,000 to \$500,000	Deposit	Yes	\$2,800.00	\$2,800.00	0.0%
Over \$500,000	Deposit	Yes	\$3,800.00	\$3,800.00	0.0%

Second element of charge recovered under Section 96(1) (a) of the Building Act.

Costs exceeding the scheduled fee will be recovered at the relevant officer hourly rate.

Excluding multi-storey apartment buildings

1.5.2.3 Commercial Certificate of Acceptance Applications.

Value of work:

\$0 to \$19,999	Deposit	Yes	\$1,550.00	\$1,550.00	0.0%
\$20,000 to \$100,000	Deposit	Yes	\$2,670.00	\$2,670.00	0.0%
Over \$100,000 to \$500,000	Deposit	Yes	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	0.0%
Over \$500,000 to \$1m	Deposit	Yes	\$5,850.00	\$5,850.00	0.0%
Over \$1m	Deposit	Yes	\$7,990.00	\$7,990.00	0.0%

Second element of charge recovered under Section 96(1) (a).

Costs exceeding the scheduled fee will be recovered at the relevant officer hourly rate.

Including multi-storey apartment buildings and industrial.

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

minor

Building Regulation

1.5.3 Change of Use Application

Application Fee

Primary purpose where use of building changes.

Fee based on 2 hour technical review and administration.

1.5.4 Project Information Memoranda (PIM)

Costs exceeding the scheduled fee will be recovered at the relevant officer hourly rate.

- Residential

- Commercial/Industrial

1.5.5 Building Warrant of Fitness

Application for amendment to compliance schedule

Annual Base Fee for administering a Building Warrant of Fitness (BWOF)

Annual Variable Fee for administering a Building Warrant of Fitness (BWOF) per system

Issue compliance schedule or amended compliance schedule with code compliance certificate

BWOF Audit Fee

Costs exceeding the scheduled fee will be recovered at the relevant officer hourly rate.

Type of Charge	Other Charges Possible	Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25	% change
		GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	
Deposit	Yes	\$540.00	\$540.00	0.0%
Deposit	Yes	\$360.00	\$360.00	0.0%
Deposit	Yes	\$485.00	\$485.00	0.0%
Deposit	Yes	\$125.00 + \$40.00 per system	\$125.00 + \$40.00 per system	
Fee		\$125.00	\$125.00	0.0%
Fee		\$40.00	\$40.00	0.0%
Deposit	Yes	\$200.00	\$200.00	0.0%
Deposit	Yes	\$250.00	\$250.00	0.0%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

minor

Building Regulation

1.5.6. Miscellaneous Fees

Type of Charge	Other Charges Possible	Fees for 2023/24 GST Inclusive (15%)	Fees for 2024/25 GST Inclusive (15%)	% change
Admin/Management Fee (applicable to all building consents without fixed fees and to certificates of acceptance).	Fee	\$175.00	\$175.00	0.0%
Building Levy as per The Building Act 2004 for work valued over \$20,444	Fee	\$1.75 per \$1,000 value	\$1.75 per \$1,000 value	
Building Research Levy as per The Building Research Levy Act 1969 for work valued over \$20,000 (BRANZ Levy).	Fee	\$1.00 per \$1,000 value	\$1.00 per \$1,000 value	
Residential Accreditation Levy (Payable on all Building Consents to recover appropriate Council costs).	Fee	\$0.40 per \$1,000 value	\$0.40 per \$1,000 value	
Commercial Accreditation Levy (Payable on all Building Consents to recover appropriate Council costs).	Fee	\$0.60 per \$1,000 value	\$0.60 per \$1,000 value	

Costs recovered under the Building (Accreditation of Building Consent Authorities) Regulations 2006.

Application for Exemption for an Earthquake Prone Building.	Deposit	Yes	\$610.00	\$610.00	0.0%
Application for an Extension of time for a Heritage Earthquake Prone Building.	Deposit	Yes	\$610.00	\$610.00	0.0%
Assessment of information related to a Building's EQP status.	Deposit	Yes	\$610.00	\$610.00	0.0%
Notification of works to be placed on property file	Fee		\$65.00	\$65.00	0.0%
Document storage fee for consents issued by other Building Consent Authorities	Deposit		Actual Cost	Actual Cost	
Electronic file management charge	Fee		\$52.00	\$52.00	0.0%

1.6 Relevant Officer Charge Out Hourly Rates

Rate 1: Building Administrator, Inspections Administration Officer			\$120.00	\$120.00	0.0%
Rate 2: Code Compliance Auditors, Vetting Officers,			\$180.00	\$180.00	0.0%
Rate 3: Building Consent/Control Officer, Case Managers, External Contractor (insp. & processing)			\$210.00	\$210.00	0.0%
Rate 4: Specialist, Senior Building Consent/Control Officer, Senior Building Inspector			\$245.00	\$245.00	0.0%
Rate 5: Specialist Engineer, Principal Building Official, External Specialist			\$275.00	\$275.00	0.0%
Rate 6: Senior Engineer, Team Manager, Senior External Specialist			\$294.00	\$294.00	0.0%

Any new roles will be matched with the closest role that exists on the schedule.

1.7 Partnership Approvals Service

Case Manager hourly charge out rate			\$210.00	\$210.00	0.0%
Individual agreements for service may be available to customers			By negotiation	By negotiation	

Available for projects where a case management approach will assist with the rebuild of the City.

Examples are projects of high profile, either in terms of site/dollar value/complexity or multiple project customers.

1.8 Swimming Pool Compliance

Compliance Inspection Fee (Subsequent Inspections after initial inspection)			\$140.00	\$140.00	0.0%
Compliance Inspection Administration Fee			\$48.00	\$48.00	0.0%
Periodic Inspection Fee (s.222A, Building Act 2004)			\$140.00	\$140.00	0.0%

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law
minor
Building Regulation

Type of Charge	Other Charges Possible	Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25	% change
		GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	

1.9 Pre Application Advice

Pre-application Advice			Actual costs recovered.	Actual costs recovered.	
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Staff time will be charged at the applicable hourly rate. Includes time spent on administration, research and assessment, meeting attendance (as applicable) and advice.

Memos



City Council Fees & Charges for 2024/25

Fees and charges set under section 150 of the Local Government Act 2002 or other relevant legislation (e.g. Dog Control Act 1996, Building Act 2004, Food Act 2014, etc.) or By-law

Type of Charge	Other Charges Possible	Fees for 2023/24	Fees for 2024/25	% change
		GST Inclusive (15%)	GST Inclusive (15%)	

Land and Property Information Services

Land Information Memoranda

Residential Land Information Memoranda	Fee	No	\$290.00	\$290.00	0.0%
Fast track Residential Land Information Memoranda (5 days)	Fee	No	\$390.00	\$390.00	0.0%
Commercial Land Information Memoranda	Fee	No	\$435.00	\$435.00	0.0%
Fast track Commercial Land Information Memoranda (5 days)	Fee	No	\$535.00	\$535.00	0.0%
Land Information Memoranda cancellation fee	Fee	No	\$50.00	\$50.00	0.0%

Property File Services

Digitised Residential Property file (hard copy conversion only)			\$65.00	\$65.00	0.0%
Digitised Commercial Property file (all electronic files)			\$65.00	\$65.00	0.0%
Digitised Residential Property file (all electronic files)			\$30.00	\$30.00	0.0%
Commercial Property File Service (First Hour)			\$64.50	\$64.50	0.0%
Commercial Property File Service (Subsequent to 1st hour)			\$36.00	\$36.00	0.0%
Barcode queries (More then 3)			\$9.00	\$9.00	0.0%
Optional electronic scan of Commercial Property Files (to be offset by the viewing fee)			Actual costs recovered	Actual costs recovered	