Christchurch City Council
ATTACHMENTS UNDER SEPARATE COVER

Date: Tuesday 11 February 2020
Time: 9.30am
Venue: Council Chambers, Civic Offices,
53 Hereford Street, Christchurch

TABLE OF CONTENTS

3 Draft Annual Plan 2020/21
L. Revised Draft Annual Plan 2020-21 Consultation Document.................................................. 3
DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 2020-21

PAGE HEADING: Mayor’s introduction

Every three years the Council develops a Long Term Plan (LTP), which has a financial strategy with a 10 year outlook, and an infrastructure strategy with a 30 year outlook. This is one of the most significant roles that a council plays in its term of office. In the ‘in-between’ years, we undertake an annual planning process that reviews the programme and budget for the year ahead in the context of what was planned and budgeted in the LTP. This Annual Plan highlights changes from year three of the 2018–2028 LTP.

You will see from this year’s Draft Annual Plan that we have made a few adjustments to what was proposed in that LTP as we continue to focus on rates affordability, along with our other strategic priorities.

The LTP had budgeted for an average increase of five per cent in this year – the Draft Annual Plan has come in below that with an overall average rates increase of 4.65 per cent across all ratepayers. The average proposed increase for the average household is down to 2.74 per cent.

There are a number of reasons for this, but it is still no reason for complacency, and we have asked the Chief Executive to keep looking for savings before we sign off the plan in June. In saying that, we are also acutely aware that a significant investment is still required in our roads, water infrastructure, recreation facilities and parks.

Last year the incoming Council updated our Strategic Framework, which we are including in this year’s Draft Annual Plan for your feedback. As you can see, as well as ensuring that rates are affordable and sustainable, we are focusing on enabling communities, climate change, the safety and sustainability of our water supply and accelerating momentum in the city. These are our priorities and we want to hear what you think.

‘Enabling active and connected communities’ means looking for chances for us to partner with communities in ways that enable them to fully engage in the decisions that matter to them and to take ownership. Building social capital helps to make our society open and accepting of all the diverse communities that call Christchurch and Banks Peninsula home.

In common with other New Zealand local authorities, climate change is a challenge for us. The Zero Carbon Act has been enacted and the Council will soon consider an updated climate change strategy. This is not something any government – central or local – can do on its own; it requires a real commitment right across the board to achieve the carbon reduction goals we have set. We will provide tools to enable people to take action, and we will invest in the offsets required to meet net carbon neutrality.
This year sees progress on working directly with those living in coastal communities around coastal hazards and the opportunity for planning how we adapt to what will become an increasingly dynamic set of environments.

Drinking water is and remains another top priority for this Council – from protecting the source of our water to ensuring that it is safe and good to drink when we deliver it to you.

We are still working to regain our secure drinking water status. This Annual Plan is focused on meeting the standards we have set in the Water Safety Plan (which we would expect to have signed off before this Annual Plan takes effect), so that we can continue to rely on our pristine water supply without chlorination being required by the government regulator.

Christchurch appears to have achieved the critical mass of economic activity necessary for residents to return to the central city for retail, entertainment and leisure purposes. In order to maintain this momentum, the whole of Christchurch (communities, private investors, the Council and central government) need to continue to focus on stimulating economic and community development of the central city.

Although the central city is vital to our status, the suburban centres are important as well. Many of the areas hardest hit by the earthquakes still struggle despite the huge investment in infrastructure that has occurred. Without the major intervention government applied to the central city, it is much harder to coordinate the investment opportunities that still exist in places like New Brighton, inner and outer Linwood and Woolston. Momentum includes a focus on the city as a whole and includes getting the basics done. The scale of the infrastructure investment in these areas has been massive, and we will be focused on how we accelerate the work that needs to be done.

Every year our residents send us a very clear message about getting the basics right. We have clearly articulated in our new strategic framework the importance of consistently ensuring we get the basics done. Maintenance is absolutely critical to our residents’ experience of living here and a focus on our parks, roads and footpaths remains a priority. We are New Zealand’s Garden City after all, and we are committed to ensuring we remain so, while expanding on the city of opportunity we have become.

Giving feedback on this Draft Annual Plan is your chance to have your say. Proposals that focus on community projects will be referred to the community boards in the first instance, so they can look at and provide advice on priorities for their areas.

With the city-wide projects and initiatives proposed, we would like to know your thoughts. That being said, it is the LTP next year that gives us the chance to get under the lid of the whole plan, with our Chief Executive proposing a ‘zero base’ approach to the budget itself. We look forward to hearing from you.

Lianne Dalziel
Mayor of Christchurch
Our new Chief Executive

Christchurch City Council Chief Executive Dawn Baxendale was drawn to a career in local government because of the opportunity to fundamentally affect people’s lives.

After a more than 30 year career in local government in Britain, Mrs Baxendale started working at the Council in October last year.

Her previous roles included Chief Executive of the Southampton City Council and, more recently, Chief Executive of the Birmingham City Council. She has a record of turning around Council performance. At both Councils she pursued a “one Council” ethos and worked hard to break down the silos that are characteristic of most organisations by building strong working partnerships.

“What I like to do is create an approach which says by working together, we will get a solution quicker and it will be better for the resident. That’s what I’m interested in. That’s the approach I am leading at Christchurch City Council.”

PAGE HEADING: What is this year’s Draft Annual Plan all about?

It’s simple – this year, Christchurch City Council is largely tracking as expected when it comes to our spending, revenue and borrowing.

Our proposal for 2020-21 has only a few major changes to what we’d planned to deliver in the third year of the Long Term Plan 2018–2028.

The average proposed increase for a typical household is 2.74 per cent. We’ve been able to hold the rate increase to all ratepayers, including businesses, remote rural and residential, to 4.65 per cent – less than the 5 per cent indicated in the 2018-28 LTP – without affecting services. Find out more about the LTP 2018–2028 at XXXXX [include link to LTP]

This is an overview of what those changes are, how they’ll affect our budget, and how you can have your say on balancing the books in the coming year.

[Page 3]

[Include large image of the city – people busy in town, etc]

HEADING: What you need to know

Read the Draft Annual Plan for 2020-21 at: [insert link]

We’ll go into more detail later, but here’s a summary of our main proposals:

- An average proposed rates increase for a typical household of 2.74 per cent.
- An overall average rates increase (including households, business, utilities and rural properties) of 4.65 per cent. We expect future rate increases to be in line with, or lower, than what’s in the LTP.
- Operational spend of $517.4 million – $20.9 million more than what’s in the LTP.
- Capital spend of $560.9 million invested into the city.
- Borrowing for the capital programme is $68.8 million less than planned.
- The rates’ increase will help to fund the increased spend.

**What is an Annual Plan?**

Like all local councils, we prepare a Long Term Plan (LTP), including a 30-year infrastructure plan, every three years outlining what we plan to achieve over the next 10 years, and how we’ll fund that. Our last LTP covers 2018–2028.

In the years between long term plans, we develop an Annual Plan that sets out what we want to achieve, and funding for the year ahead.

An Annual Plan has two main purposes:

1. It sets out our budget for the next financial year, providing information about how much our activities will cost and how they’ll be funded, including the setting of rates.
2. It highlights any key changes from the Long Term Plan for that year.

This Draft Annual Plan covers financial year 3 of the Long Term Plan (LTP), from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021.

**We want your feedback**

See our Have Your Say pages at the back of this document or visit [ccc.govt.nz/HaveYourSay](http://ccc.govt.nz/HaveYourSay).

**Next year’s Long Term Plan is your chance to make long term change**

Right now we’re asking you for feedback on the Draft Annual Plan 2020–21. Next year, we’ll be preparing our next Long Term Plan. This is our commitment to delivering the services and infrastructure our city needs to thrive, and an opportunity for everyone to shape our city, for the next 10 years. There’ll be lots of opportunity to have your say – watch for us out and about in your community later this year.

**Your rates**

Your rates and other funding help pay for things such as a safe and reliable water supply, wastewater, roads and footpaths, waste collection and management, a public transport network, sport and recreation facilities and community amenities.

We borrow to pay for the capital programme, and use rates to fund day-to-day operational spending – running the social infrastructure (neighbourhood parks and sports fields, swimming pools and community meeting places) that helps people connect and builds strong, resilient communities.
Many of our activities are a mix of capital and operational spending. For example, building a new footpath is capital spending, while repairing a pothole in a footpath is operational spending.

Rates are a tax on property, and most are collected in proportion to the property value – more valuable properties pay more.

What to keep in mind for 2020-21

The Council is focusing on a few priorities for Christchurch, and they’ll continue to shape decisions about our spending over the next year:

- **Climate change**
  From rising sea levels and more frequent storm surges, climate change is expected to affect Christchurch in a variety of ways. We’re adapting to a changing environment and making decisions in the face of uncertainty.

- **Water**
  We’re working to regain our secure drinking water status – by investing in protecting the source of our water and making sure it’s safe to drink, we hope to be able to stop treating our water with chlorine and bring back the clean drinking water that Christchurch is famous for.

- **Affordability**
  Our city is growing, with more demand for services and more people contributing to our economy. To benefit current and future generations, we need to strike a balance – you’ve told us to keep rates as low as we can while continuing to invest in our city. That means making decisions on the priority, timing and funding of all our projects.

- **Keeping our roads, footpaths, facilities and assets up to standard**
  Upgrading our aging infrastructure and earthquake-damaged assets is always a focus. We’re delivering $15.3 billion in capital projects over the next 30 years.

Changes to what’s expected of us

All councils are required to include performance standards, or ‘levels of service’ in their Long Term Plans. As part of this Draft Annual Plan, we proposed some minor changes to levels of service for:

- Satisfaction with the quality of service you receive at first point of contact, whether it be at our walk-in services, by email or by phone.
- How long it takes us to access property information files for you.
Changes to spending, revenue and borrowing

Present the following lists in a more graphic way than just bullet points

Spending
Operational spend for 2020–21 is $20.9 million more than what was forecast in the LTP. The major additional costs are below.

- Revaluation of the Council’s infrastructure networks has led to a $5 million increase in rates from this source.
- An annual $5 million EcoCentral Recycling Processing fee has been added through to 2024, giving us time to develop a long-term solution for dealing with recyclable materials that can no longer be shipped offshore.
- Holiday pay liability costs of $5.6 million have been added. Rules around Holiday pay have changed – like every employer in New Zealand, we’ve had to budget to cover it.
- Additional legal costs of $2.9 million.
- Heathcote River dredging costs of $1.6 million that wasn’t spent in 2018/19 and was carried forward to this year to reflect the current work programme.
- An electricity price increase of $1.5 million, based on new power prices.
- $0.8 million for additional temporary water supply treatment costs.

Other costs have been held within the inflation levels forecast by Business and Economic Research Limited in the LTP.

These increases are partially offset by the following reductions:

- A reduction in interest expenses from the LTP of $21.1 million, due to lower debt and falling interest rates. This is partially offset by a reduction in interest revenue of $10.2 million.
- The Museum Redevelopment grant of $7.4 million has been moved out by one year to reflect the updated timing of the proposed Canterbury Museum redevelopment.
- Information Technology savings of $0.9 million.

You can find more information about these proposed changes to our spending from page XXXX in the Draft Annual Plan: ccc.govt.nz/AnnualPlan

Revenue
Our biggest source of revenue is property-based rates. A brief explanation of each source is included in the LTP.

Significant changes to our other revenue streams in this year’s Draft Annual Plan are:
Additional revenue we will receive:

- **Crown funding for the Canterbury Multi Use Arena construction costs** ($54.4 million). The Crown’s contribution hadn’t been confirmed when the LTP was adopted.
- An additional $15.2 million in **NZ Transport Agency revenue**. This is a result of changing our work programme to take advantage of Government subsidies.

Revenue we will no longer receive:

- **Lower interest revenues from funds** ($10.2 million), reflecting the impact of falling interest rates.
- **Lower volumes of building consents** ($5.6 million) reflecting the drop in demand. These are largely offset by cost reductions of operating this service.
- A $2 million reduction in **trade waste revenue**, due to several large clients downsizing their business.

**Borrowing**

The Draft Annual Plan provides for $247.5 million of new borrowing to help us deliver our capital programme in 2020-21. This is $68.8 million lower than planned in the LTP, reflecting funds on hand due to lower capital delivery in 2018/19.

Gross debt in 2020-21 increases to $2.2 billion. This is $53.6 million lower than planned in the LTP largely as a result of the lower than planned capital delivery above.

**Changes to the capital programme**

[We will include graphics and icons to explain this more simply]

As signalled in the LTP, our priorities for the capital programme are to:

- Maintain and renew our water supply and stormwater infrastructure.
- Improve our roads.
- Maintain our parks and riverbanks.
- Complete the Major Cycle Routes so we can make the most of Government subsidies that may not be available later.
- Build new facilities.

The Draft Annual Plan shows our commitment to these priorities. $560.9 million will be invested in the capital programme in 2020-21. Aside from money that was set aside in previous years, the increased budget includes the following projects:

- **Canterbury Multi Use Arena ($17.2 million)**
  Now that the Government has confirmed its share of the funding for the arena over a three year period, we’re able to do the same. This funding had not been confirmed at the time the LTP was adopted. The project funding has also been re-timed slightly.

- **Christchurch Northern Corridor Downstream Delivery Package 1 & 2 ($16 million)**
  We’re bringing forward budgets to address consent conditions regarding the Northern Arterial and Cranford Street Upgrade ahead of the scheduled opening of the Christchurch Northern Corridor in mid-2020.
• **Cycleway projects ($12.5 million)**
  These have been brought forward to take advantage of the NZ Transport Agency’s Targeted Enhanced Funding Assistance Rates.

• **Strategic land offset programme ($9.4 million)**
  Some changes have been made to reflect changes in timing of related projects.

• **Performing Arts Precinct ($8 million)**
  Funding was planned for 2018/19–2019/20 in the LTP. The project will go ahead in earnest this year.

• **Te Pou Toetoe: Linwood Pool ($6.9 million)**
  Updated to reflect the current schedule, with funding through to 2021/2022.

• **Well heads improvement programme and water safety plan requirements ($5.6 million)**
  We’re bringing forward budgets for further well and well head replacements, along with more funding for backflow prevention, rezoning and smart meters to meet the changing safety standards.

• **Robert McDougall Art Gallery strengthening ($5.5 million)**
  This project will now be delivered earlier.

• **Wastewater reticulation renewals ($3.3 million)**
  The work programme for 2018–19 was not fully completed, so the budget has been pushed out, meaning we will spend more than originally planned in 2020–21.

• **Old Municipal Chambers ($4.9 million)**
  This project will be delivered earlier.

• **Neighbourhood reserve purchases ($2.6 million)**
  This is due to increasing demand for new reserves, and will be funded by development contributions.

• **Local cycleway: Northern Arterial Link Cranford to Rutland Reserve ($2.6 million)**
  This project will be delivered earlier.

• **QEII Park Master Plan ($2.4 million)**
  Proceeds from the sale of part of QEII Park land have been set aside for development and implementation of the Master Plan.

• **Birmingham to Wrights route upgrade ($2.2 million)**
  This project is being delivered earlier than planned for in the LTP to qualify for NZ Transport Agency Enhanced Targeted Assistance Rates.

• **Multicultural Recreation and Community Centre ($1.5 million)**
  Budgeted for 2020-21, this will support the development of this facility.

• **Thomas Edmonds Band Rotunda ($1.3 million)**
  This project will now be delivered later.

• **Okains Bay new water supply ($1.3 million)**
  This project was added in the 2019/20 Annual Plan.

Spending on the following projects has been reduced for the Draft Annual Plan 2020-21:

• **Water Supply Lyttelton Rail Tunnel pipeline ($10 million)**
  Timing of the project is driven by an external party.

• **Parking replacement ($5 million)**
  The budget has been moved out to 2020-21, and further discussions and decisions about off-street parking facilities north of Cathedral Square are required.
• **Strategic land acquisitions ($4.3 million)**
  Change reflects changes in timing of related projects.

• **Metro Sports Facility equipment ($3.2 million)**
  This money will now be spent later to fit with the opening of the facility.

• **Route improvement: Barbadoes and Madras streets (Bealey to Warrington) ($3.1 million)**
  Now combined into Christchurch Northern Corridor Downstream Delivery Package 1 & 2 being delivered this year.

• **Somerfield wastewater pump station and pressure main ($3 million)**
  Deferred to allow for further investigation in 2022 and 2023.

• **Akaroa wastewater scheme ($3 million)**
  This money will now be spent the following year to allow for further consultation and consenting.

• **Cranford Street downstream intersection improvements ($2.5 million)**
  Now combined into Christchurch Northern Corridor Downstream Delivery Package 1 & 2 this year.

• **Road lighting renewals ($2 million)**
  This will now be delivered later. Work continues this year through 2021 and will be completed in 2022.

• **Pages Road bridge ($1.8 million)**
  This project will now be delivered in 2022 and 2023 due to NZ Transport Agency funding changes.

• **Library rolling package resources ($1.5 million)**
  This budget was to stock a new library at Belfast, which is no longer planned.

[New section]

**Key changes to fees and charges**

We are proposing to change some Council fees and charges in the Draft Annual Plan. In most cases they add less than a dollar or two to the amount paid, and reflect increased costs or inflation. In some cases fees are going up to cover the full cost of an individual service, or are for a new service.

**No increases are proposed for existing building consenting fees.**

Key changes from the 2020–21 fees include:

• Increase in on-street parking meter costs from $3.10 to $4 per hour, and increases in some other on-street parking fees.

• Increases to room hire costs for the Art Gallery foyer, community support halls (hire deposit), and some library rooms and recreation and leisure facility rooms.

• Increases to library charges for lending from another library.

• Increases to garden parks public education talks/tours fees.

• Increase to the fee when a noise contractor seizes equipment (a licencing and registration service charge).

• Lower charges for a number of licencing and registration services to reflect consistent labour rates and to come into line with other regional authorities.
Changes to rates

The average proposed rates increase for a typical household is 2.74 per cent.

The proposed average rates increase for 2020–21 across all ratepayers (including households, business, utilities and rural properties) is 4.65 per cent.

These increases relate to Christchurch City Council’s rates, not to Environment Canterbury’s (ECan) rates. You will see ECan’s rates on your rates invoices. We collect these on their behalf. All rates amounts quoted below include GST.

Rates increases for an individual property will depend on:

[Present the following in graphic form]

- The property’s classification (whether it’s a standard, business or remote rural property).
- Which rates the property pays (for example, a property only pays the sewer rate if it’s within the sewer serviced area).
- The capital value of the property, and the extent to which that has changed as a result of the 2019 rating revaluation.
- How many ‘separately used or inhabited parts’ (SUIPs) the property has. Fixed rates are paid based on the number of SUIPs. For example, a property with two flats will pay two fixed charges. Most residential properties have only one SUIP.

Every three years, the Council is required to carry out a city-wide revaluation of every property for rating purposes. We have just completed one of these revaluations, and 2020–21 will be the first rating year to which the new valuations apply. Some properties have increased in value while others have stayed the same or decreased. The rates increase that a particular property experiences will depend on what has happened to their valuation. If a property’s capital value has fallen substantially, it may experience a decrease in rates.
Council plans to change the rates paid by a typical house as shown here:

### Rates for a typical house that are based on the capital value of the property

*Cents per dollar of capital value*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate name</th>
<th>2020/21 New rate</th>
<th>2019/20 Old rate</th>
<th>Increase (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard General</td>
<td>0.302746</td>
<td>0.307431</td>
<td>-1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Connected</td>
<td>0.065318</td>
<td>0.060783</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Drainage</td>
<td>0.041689</td>
<td>0.040430</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewerage</td>
<td>0.085885</td>
<td>0.080000</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>0.495638</td>
<td>0.488644</td>
<td><strong>1.4%</strong></td>
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</table>

### Fixed charges for typical house

*Dollars*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate name</th>
<th>2020/21 New rate</th>
<th>2019/20 Old rate</th>
<th>Increase (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uniform Annual General Charge</td>
<td>$ 132.00</td>
<td>$ 130.00</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Minimisation</td>
<td>$ 181.11</td>
<td>$ 168.85</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Travel</td>
<td>$ 20.00</td>
<td>$ 20.00</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heritage(Cathedral)</td>
<td>$ 6.52</td>
<td>$ 6.52</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 339.63</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 325.37</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.4%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The Waste Minimisation rate increase is due to the EcoCentral processing fee because other countries are no longer taking our recyclable waste.

Typical houses with different capital values will experience slightly different rates increases. The following table illustrates this, assuming in each case that the capital value of the property has increased by 1.07 per cent in the recent rating revaluation. We emphasise again that the rates increase experienced by a particular property will depend on how its capital value changed (if at all) in the recent rating revaluation; we are using a 1.07 per cent capital value increase here for illustrative purposes.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CV</th>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>CV</th>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>Rates Change (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>$1,330.91</td>
<td>197,876</td>
<td>$1,292.28</td>
<td>2.99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>$1,826.54</td>
<td>296,814</td>
<td>$1,775.73</td>
<td>2.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>$2,322.18</td>
<td>395,752</td>
<td>$2,259.19</td>
<td>2.79%</td>
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<tr>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>$2,817.82</td>
<td>494,689</td>
<td>$2,742.64</td>
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<tr>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>$3,313.46</td>
<td>593,627</td>
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<td>2.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700,000</td>
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<td>692,565</td>
<td>$3,709.55</td>
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<td>800,000</td>
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<td>1,500,000</td>
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<td>2,968,137</td>
<td>$14,828.99</td>
<td>2.56%</td>
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</table>

**Average House**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CV</th>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>CV</th>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>Rates Change (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>508,608</td>
<td>$2,860.48</td>
<td>503,206</td>
<td>$2,784.26</td>
<td>2.74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Your invoice will be different because it includes ECAN rates.

**A typical average house that increased in capital value by 1.07 per cent would see a rates increase of 2.74 per cent**
Business property

Council plans to change the rates paid by a typical business as shown here:

Rates for a business that are based on the capital value of the property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate name</th>
<th>2020/21 New rate</th>
<th>2019/20 Old rate</th>
<th>Increase (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business General</td>
<td>0.513759</td>
<td>0.521710</td>
<td>-1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Connected</td>
<td>0.065318</td>
<td>0.060783</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Drainage</td>
<td>0.041689</td>
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<td>3.1%</td>
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<td>Sewerage</td>
<td>0.085885</td>
<td>0.080000</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.706651</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.702923</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.5%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fixed charges for typical business

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate name</th>
<th>2020/21 New rate</th>
<th>2019/20 Old rate</th>
<th>Increase (%)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>$132.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Travel</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage (Cathedral)</td>
<td>$6.52</td>
<td>$6.52</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$339.63</strong></td>
<td><strong>$325.37</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.4%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that businesses pay a higher general rate than households.

Typical businesses with different capital values will experience slightly different rates increases. The following table illustrates this, assuming in each case that the capital value of the property has increased by 4.19 per cent in the recent rating revaluation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CV</th>
<th>2020/21 Rates</th>
<th>2019/20 Rates</th>
<th>Rates Change (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>$1,752.93</td>
<td>$1,674.66</td>
<td>4.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>$3,166.23</td>
<td>$3,023.95</td>
<td>4.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>$4,579.54</td>
<td>$4,373.24</td>
<td>4.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>$5,992.84</td>
<td>$5,722.53</td>
<td>4.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>$7,406.14</td>
<td>$7,071.82</td>
<td>4.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>$10,939.40</td>
<td>$10,445.04</td>
<td>4.73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>$14,472.65</td>
<td>$13,818.27</td>
<td>4.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>$21,539.16</td>
<td>$20,564.72</td>
<td>4.74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>$35,672.18</td>
<td>$34,057.61</td>
<td>4.74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Average Business**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CV Average</th>
<th>2020/21 Rates</th>
<th>2019/20 Rates</th>
<th>Rates Change (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,858,572</td>
<td>$13,473.25</td>
<td>$12,864.13</td>
<td>4.74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Your invoice will be different because it includes ECAn rates.

A typical average business property that increased in capital value by 4.19 per cent would see a rates increase of 4.74 per cent.
Remote rural property

Council plans to change the rates paid by a typical farm as shown here:

Rates for a farm that are based on the capital value of the property

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate name</th>
<th>2020/21 New rate</th>
<th>2019/20 Old rate</th>
<th>Increase (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remote Rural General</td>
<td>0.227059</td>
<td>0.230573</td>
<td>-1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Drainage</td>
<td>0.041689</td>
<td>0.040430</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.268748</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.271003</strong></td>
<td><strong>-0.8%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fixed charges for typical farm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate name</th>
<th>2020/21 New rate</th>
<th>2019/20 Old rate</th>
<th>Increase (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uniform Annual General Charge</td>
<td>$ 132.00</td>
<td>$ 130.00</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Minimisation (Part)</td>
<td>$ 135.83</td>
<td>$ 126.63</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Travel</td>
<td>$ 20.00</td>
<td>$ 20.00</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage(Cathedral)</td>
<td>$ 6.52</td>
<td>$ 6.52</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 294.35</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 283.15</strong></td>
<td><strong>4.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that remote rural properties pay a lower general rate than households.

Typical farms with different capital values will experience slightly different rates increases. The following table illustrates this, assuming in each case that the capital value of the property has increased by 6.88 per cent in the recent rating revaluation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CV</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Rates</th>
<th>Rates Change (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>$ 831.85</td>
<td>$ 187,131</td>
<td>$ 790.28</td>
<td>5.26%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>$ 1,369.34</td>
<td>$ 374,262</td>
<td>$ 1,297.41</td>
<td>5.54%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>$ 1,906.84</td>
<td>$ 561,393</td>
<td>$ 1,804.54</td>
<td>5.67%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>$ 2,444.33</td>
<td>$ 748,524</td>
<td>$ 2,311.67</td>
<td>5.74%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>$ 2,981.83</td>
<td>$ 935,655</td>
<td>$ 2,818.80</td>
<td>5.78%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>$ 4,325.57</td>
<td>$ 1,403,483</td>
<td>$ 4,086.63</td>
<td>5.85%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>$ 5,669.31</td>
<td>$ 1,871,310</td>
<td>$ 5,354.46</td>
<td>5.88%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>$ 8,356.79</td>
<td>$ 2,806,965</td>
<td>$ 7,890.11</td>
<td>5.91%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>$ 13,731.75</td>
<td>$ 4,678,276</td>
<td>$ 12,961.42</td>
<td>5.94%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Farm</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 3,088.20</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 972,688</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 2,919.16</strong></td>
<td><strong>5.79%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Your invoice will be different because it includes ECAn rates.

A typical average farm property that increased in capital value by 6.88 per cent would see a rates increase of 5.79 per cent.
Where our funding will come from

[Diagram showing sources of funding for 2020/21]

Rates are the Council’s main source of funding for providing the services and activities that keep Christchurch running.

In the 2020-21 financial year we propose collecting $558.6 million (excluding GST) in rates to help pay for essential services as well as capital renewal and replacement projects, events and festivals. This income is topped up with funding from fees and charges, government subsidies, development contributions, and interest and dividends from subsidiaries. We borrow to fund a significant portion of the capital programme.

As indicated in the LTP, we intend for rates increases to get smaller over the next 10 years, and settle at a level in line with local government inflation. In the LTP we proposed an average rates increase of 5 per cent for 2020-21. We’re now proposing an average rates increase of 4.65 per cent.

Where our funding will go in 2020–21
We propose to spend $1.2 billion on operational services and capital works across a range of activities. “Other” comprises unallocated interest costs, and capital expenditure largely relating to the Canterbury Multi Use Arena, IT projects and the Performing Arts Precinct project.

PAGE HEADING: Our Strategic Framework

Our Strategic Framework commits us to building a resilient city, which is ready for the challenges of the 21st century. It’s a document that we use to guide our decision-making to ensure we have our community’s best interests at the heart of everything we do. You can find the full Framework below.

[insert Framework graphic here]

Late last year we revised our Strategic Priorities:

- Enabling active and connected communities to own their future.
- Meeting the challenge of climate change through every means available.
- Ensuring a high quality drinking water supply that is safe and sustainable.
- Accelerating the momentum the city needs.
- Ensuring rates are affordable and sustainable.

[New page]
Our Community Outcomes

Changes have also been made to the Community Outcomes, which set out what we aim to achieve to promote the wellbeing of our communities. The changes are below, with new wording in bold text.

| Item 3 |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Celebration of our identify through arts, culture, heritage, sport and recreation | This change captures activity that is not formal or for competitive purposes but nonetheless important for supporting individual and community wellbeing. |
| Valuing the voices of all cultures and ages (including children) | This Outcome highlights the Council’s commitment to inclusion, recognising that diversity is a strength, and retains a clear commitment to valuing the voices of children. |
| Vibrant and thriving city centre | This is now a stand-alone outcome, emphasising the Council’s commitment to the central city and recognising the distinct programmes of work underway to ensure the city moves forward. |
| Sustainable suburban and rural centres | Also now a stand-alone outcome, emphasising the importance of suburban and rural centres that can continue to offer facilities and services to the local community. |
| A well connected and accessible city promoting active and public transport | This outcome now includes a specific reference to active and public transport, following the amendment of the Strategic Priorities, to retain a clear commitment to supporting these travel choices. |
| Healthy water bodies | This change emphasises the Council’s commitment to healthy water in our lakes, wetlands, estuaries and coastal lagoons as well as springs, streams and rivers. |
| Unique landscapes and indigenous biodiversity are valued and stewardship exercised | Stewardship draws on the concept of kaitiakitanga, recognising the responsibility to act together as custodians of our natural environment, ensuring a positive legacy for future generations. |
| Sustainable use of resources and minimising waste | This change responds to increasing community concerns about waste, particularly plastics, highlighting this area of the Council’s work. |

How to have your say

We’d like your feedback on our plans for the next 12 months, and the matters we have raised in this consultation document. There are several ways you can give feedback:

Written feedback

Written submissions can be made from Monday 2 March 2020 until 5pm Thursday 2 April 2020.

- Fill out our online submission form at ccc.govt.nz/xxxx (preferred)
- Fill out a submission form (available from libraries and service centres).
• Email your feedback to ccc-plan@ccc.govt.nz
• Post a letter to:
  
  Freepost 178 (no stamp required)
  
  Annual Plan Submissions
  
  Christchurch City Council
  
  PO Box 73017
  
  Christchurch 8154

• Or deliver to the Civic Offices at 53 Hereford Street. (To ensure we receive last-minute submissions on time, please hand deliver them to the Civic Offices).

You need to include your full name, postal address, postcode and email address on your submission. If you wish to speak to your submission at the public hearings, please also provide a daytime phone number.

If you are completing your submission on behalf of a group or organisation, you need to 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

Be heard in person

Your local community board members are going to be out and about at events in your area during the time we’re consulting on the Draft Annual Plan. If you’d like to talk directly with a councillor or community board member about the Draft Annual Plan, get in touch: ccc.govt.nz/the-council/how-the-council-works/elected-members/community-boards/

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 and oral submissions will be held between 28 April and 22 May 2020 (specific hearings dates to be confirmed).
Submissions are public information

Subject to the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, we will make all submissions publicly available, including all contact details you provide on your submission. If you consider there are reasons why your contact details and/or submission should be kept confidential, please contact us by phoning (03) 941 8999 or 0800 800 169.