

- 1. What are the key services Auckland Council provides to Rodney and Waiheke?**
- 2. How do they compare to services in wider Auckland?**
- 3. How have those services changed since 2010 and how are they forecast to change over the investment period?**

Volume 2, Part 2 of the Long-term Plan (LTP) provides an explanation of the broad scope of all of Auckland Council's activity, from providing services and amenities to residents and visitors, to managing our organisation and processes. This is separated into seven themes:

- Auckland Development
- Economic and Cultural Development
- Environmental Management and Regulation
- Governance and Support
- Parks, Community and Lifestyle
- Transport
- Water Supply and Wastewater

Figure 1 provides a high-level picture of the capital and operating spend for each of these themes and how the operating costs are funded.

Each theme and the activities relating to each theme as set out in the LTP will show what we anticipate to deliver, and how much it will cost at the aggregate level, over the next 10 years from 2015 to 2025.

The information request asks about how services in Rodney and Waiheke compare to wider Auckland. Following the amalgamation of the former seven territorial local authorities and the regional council in 2010, Auckland Council inherited a large number of assets. Prior to the amalgamation, there were different approaches to the provision of infrastructure and services between the territorial authorities, and this has resulted in comparative gaps of provision or in some cases in duplication across the region. In addition, some parts of the region are more rural and geographically remote, which will have an impact on the levels of service that are provided. This means that different parts of the region have different levels of service and differing access to some types of infrastructure and associated services.

10-year budget at a glance

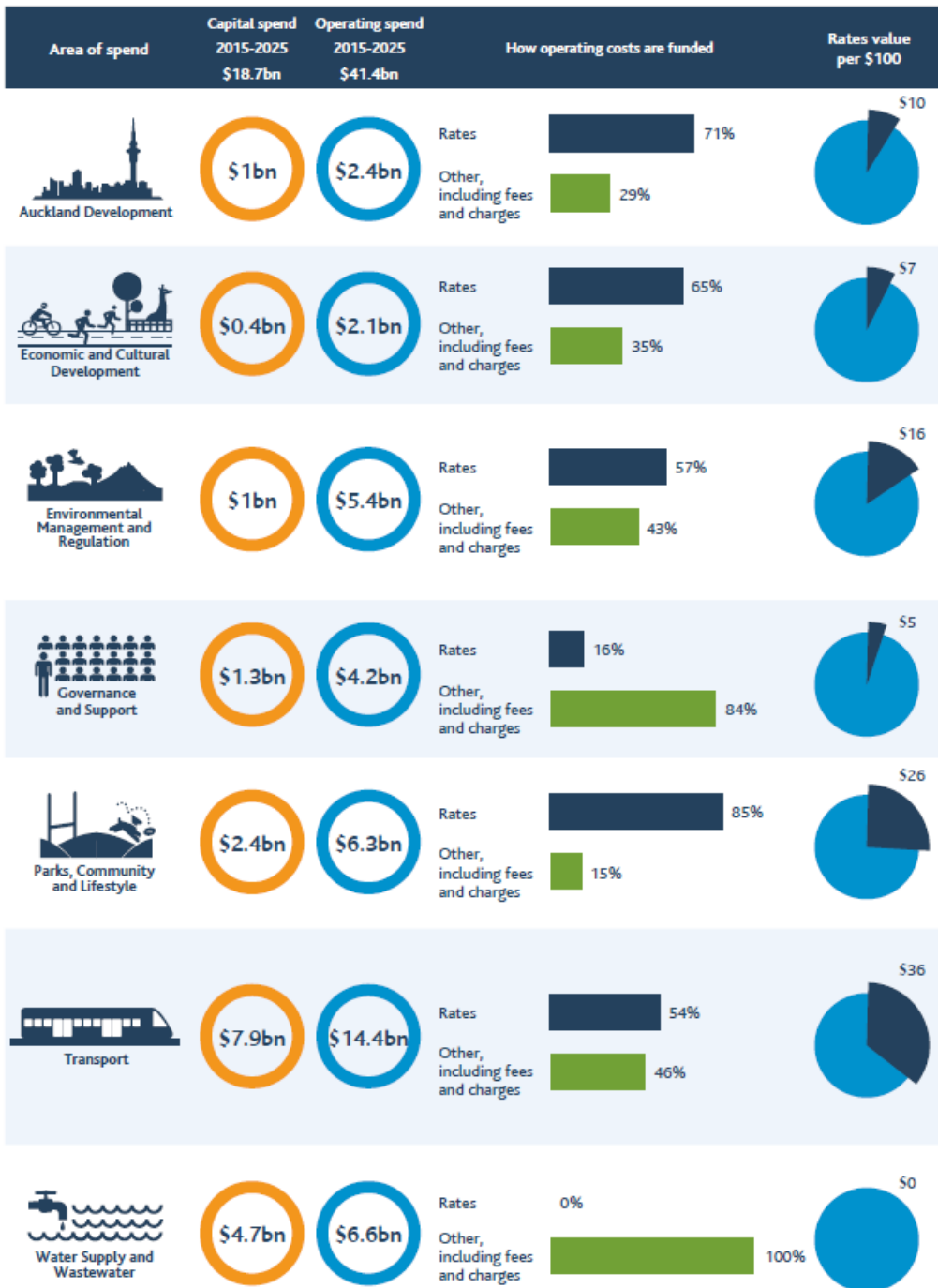


Figure 1: Auckland Council services

4. How does Auckland Council set expectations and priority levels with CCOs for Rodney, Waiheke and Auckland as a whole?

We have interpreted this answer to relate to Auckland's six substantive CCOs. These CCOs are defined in the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009 (LGACA) as being a CCO that is "responsible for delivery of a significant service or activity on behalf of Council, or owns or manages assets with a value of more than \$10 million". This means the CCOs are typically regional in their sphere of activity, and are concerned with regional network infrastructure or regional strategic activities. There are several non-substantive CCOs, which largely deliver very specific services, and are often a legacy of the pre-Auckland Council era. An example is the Mount Albert Grammar School Community Pool Trust.

Auckland Council sets formal expectations for its substantive CCOs primarily through the Statement of Intent (SOI) process prescribed in Schedule 8 of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). Each CCO drafts a SOI which is subsequently signed off by the governing body of Auckland Council. To supplement this process and guide CCOs on what it wants to see in the draft SOIs, the council has developed a 'Letters of Expectation' (LOE) process.

The LOEs are sent to CCOs in December each year. They set out general expectations which the council seeks from all CCOs (such as participation in group financial policies), as well as specific strategic priorities for each CCO (such as asking Auckland Transport to improve usage of public transport).

As noted above, Auckland's substantive CCOs are typically concerned with regional networks and regional strategic aims. However, the council recognises that the activities of CCOs do take place locally, and impact on local communities. As a result, the council places a high priority on ensuring that CCOs engage with local boards about proposals affecting their areas.

Furthermore, in the latest LOE/SOI process (which is still underway), there has been a renewed drive to ensure that CCOs engage with local boards (and hence local areas) in a more proactive way. Every three years, local boards must prepare local board plans, and the council expects that CCOs will engage with local boards to, wherever possible, align activities and priorities of local boards with regional priorities, and vice-versa. An example might be a local board wishing to redevelop a town centre, in response to which Auckland Transport might prioritise working with that board because it can advance region-wide priorities about promoting walking and cycling through the design.

In addition, the council expects that CCOs will maintain standards in regional infrastructure across the region.

What the council does not typically do is set specific local expectations with CCOs. In some cases, the council will work with a CCO to determine strategic development priorities (such as Panuku's urban redevelopment areas) or specific regionally important projects (such as the City Rail Link), but this is the exception rather than the rule.

5. What are the key cost drivers for Rodney and Waiheke? How do they compare to wider Auckland? How have they/will they change over the time frame from 2010-2027? Please provide a high-level quantitative breakdown of drivers to support this narrative.

The key cost drivers for Auckland Council are:

- a. The rate of investment in new and improved infrastructure
- b. Population and development growth
- c. Price inflation

The rate of investment in new and improved infrastructure

This is driven by the Auckland Transformational Shifts (set out in the Auckland Plan) and the Spatial Priorities. More detail on the Spatial Priorities is contained in Part 1.1.3 of the Long-term Plan.

Specific drivers in both of these local boards, which differ from many other areas of Auckland, are changes in economic makeup, increased urbanisation and the tourist economy. In its Local Board Plan, the Waiheke Local Board recognised the movement in their economy from farming and fishing to tourism, horticulture, viticulture, arts and culture, and home-based occupations. It also pointed out the need to manage the increased population over the summer so that it benefits Waiheke without compromising the local lifestyle or the environment.

For local activities the capital investment has been included in the financial information provided in the attached spreadsheets. For regional activities, capital investment history or plans are not identified by specific area.

Population and development growth

Population and development growth drives the need for increased services across the region, including in Waiheke and Rodney. The assumptions for growth in population and dwellings included in the Long-term Plan 2015-2025 are contained in the tables on the next page, on a regional basis and for Waiheke and Rodney local board areas. These population and growth projections are developed by the council based on Census data.

Population projections, while based on the best information available, are inherently uncertain, and reflect projections at that point in time. For example, the impact of Special Housing Areas, and higher than projected residential development in the

west of Rodney (in the Kumeu-Huapai-Riverhead area), and north in and around Warkworth are not reflected in the 2013 Census figures. These will be assessed during the development of the next Long-term Plan, and for the purpose of other statutory obligations (including national policy directives issued under the Resource Management Act 1991).

Price inflation

The inflation assumptions included in the Long-term Plan 2015-2025 are below (these were applied region-wide).

Table 1: Projected regional population

Regional										
Type of growth	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Population	1,573,864	1,597,660	1,621,456	1,645,251	1,669,047	1,692,843	1,716,008	1,739,173	1,762,338	1,785,503
Dwellings	553,561	564,422	575,284	586,145	597,007	607,868	618,355	628,842	639,309	649,815

Table 2: Projected population in Rodney

Rodney										
Type of growth	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Population	54,832	55,253	55,674	56,096	56,517	56,938	57,663	58,388	59,114	59,839
Dwellings	22,096	22,393	22,689	22,986	23,282	23,579	24,009	24,440	24,870	25,301

Table 3: Projected population in Waiheke

Waiheke										
Type of growth	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Population	8,817	8,921	9,025	9,128	9,232	9,336	9,410	9,483	9,557	9,631
Dwellings	3,967	4,009	4,052	4,094	4,137	4,179	4,203	4,226	4,250	4,274

Table 4: Projected price inflation applied in the LTP

Inflator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Capital expenditure										
Transport network	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	3.3%	3.4%	3.6%
Water supply and wastewater networks	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%	3.2%	3.3%	3.5%	3.6%	3.8%
Stormwater network	1.9%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%
Buildings and structures	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%

Other	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%
Operating expenditure										
Staff costs	1.3%	1.5%	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%
Other	2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	3.3%	3.4%	3.6%

6. How has Auckland Council and its CCOs performed in meeting their obligations to Rodney and Waiheke for:

- **enabling democratic decision-making;**
- **providing good quality infrastructure;**
- **providing good quality local public services; and**
- **performing good quality regulatory functions?**

Auckland Council establishes performance measures against which its performance in giving effect to the core elements of its role can be evaluated. Some of the performance measures are set regionally, and are therefore measured at a regional level, while others are set locally.

The council develops regional performance measures as part of its LTP for each of the seven themes in the LTP discussed above. Levels of service for core infrastructure are contained in the Infrastructure Strategy in the LTP.

Locally, each local board agrees with the governing body a local board agreement which includes local funding priorities, budgets and performance targets. The performance targets provide an objective set of targets against which performance can be measured.

The local board agreements for Waiheke and Rodney are contained in Volume 3 of the LTP. For your information, data on performance targets and results for Waiheke and Rodney from 2010 to the last financial year are provided in the attached spreadsheet. Some performance measures are discontinued if they prove to be no longer relevant or do not provide useful information.

7. How is performance forecast to change in Rodney and Waiheke over the 10 year investment period?

Performance measure targets for the 10-year period are included in Volume 2 of the Long-term Plan by activity (Part 2: Our activities). These are specified for the first three years of the plan and then a per annum target, or target range, is laid out for the remaining seven years. Targets are only specified by local board area for local activities.

8. What would be the impact on the following services in Auckland, if a demerger of Rodney and/or Waiheke Island went ahead?

Watercare has provided the following information regarding water and wastewater services.

Water and wastewater

The demerger of North Rodney would likely be a costly exercise requiring the transfer of key assets and the rework of maintenance and other contracts. Additionally, any separate Rodney water and wastewater entity would face a significant shortfall between revenue and the required operating and capital expenditure. In particular there would be significant financial pressure on a Rodney water and wastewater entity to provide the required infrastructure to cope with the growth in the region.

For example, Warkworth's growth has been constrained by the difficulties of increasing water supply services. At amalgamation, the water and wastewater assets of the former Rodney District Council were transferred to Watercare Services Limited. Many of the assets transferred were in a poor condition and had limited capacity to service future demand. Watercare has undertaken a significant upgrading programme to bring these assets up to an acceptable standard to meet current day demand and is planning future upgrades to cater for planned growth with an expected future capital investment of \$100 million.

Watercare has approximately 6000 customers in North Rodney – some receive both water and wastewater services, whilst others only receive one of these services. Revenue received by Watercare from these customers is approximately \$4.0 million annually. Watercare's direct costs of running the networks and treatment plants is \$4 million annually and indirect costs of the networks and treatment plants (depreciation, overheads and interest on borrowings) is \$11 million annually. In total, the asset value to provide water and wastewater services to the North Rodney area is \$121 million. These assets comprise discrete networks and plants serving specific communities in the North Rodney area.

Since amalgamation northern Rodney residents have experienced a significant reduction in the price of water. At amalgamation, pricing for domestic water and wastewater services based on water consumption was set at a level which reflected the economy of scale cost savings achieved from integration. This resulted in a significant reduction to the price of water and wastewater services charged to the customers in Rodney District.

By way of example, Rodney District's retail price of water to the rural areas pre integration was \$3.50 per 1000 litres (including GST of 15 per cent but excluding

fixed charges). Watercare's current retail price of water is \$1.444 (including GST of 15 per cent).

Storm water

Rodney

As a predominantly rural area, there are fewer stormwater assets in North Rodney than the rest of Auckland; stormwater largely infiltrates into the ground. However, in areas where there is increasing urbanisation, more investment is being made in stormwater management. For example, in Matakana base infrastructure to provide for future service level improvements is currently at the concept design phase. This is predominantly developer-funded.

The budget for stormwater capital expenditure is not broken down geographically beyond the current financial year, and therefore we are unable to separate out the costs for North Rodney. There is no capital expenditure budgeted for growth infrastructure, as it is council's policy that this is funded by the developer.

Waiheke

Maintenance on the Waiheke Island stormwater network is currently carried out and funded by Auckland Transport, and there is no intention at this stage to change this arrangement.

In summary, assuming that there is no ongoing requirement to support assets in North Rodney or Waiheke, it is likely that the impacts on the provision of stormwater services for Auckland would be very minor.

Transport (including Harbourmaster functions)

This is contained in the separate response prepared by Auckland Transport, Attachment A.

Regional coastal planning

In terms of the Rodney area, the impact would be the removal of this area from the Auckland Unitary Plan (including the Coastal Marine Area surrounding Rodney). A transitional arrangement would need to be put in place to ensure the new council meets its statutory requirements under the Resource Management Act. This could be achieved by confirming that the Auckland Unitary Plan applies to Rodney (and the Coastal Marine Area surrounding Rodney) until the new council has prepared the necessary plans under the Resource Management Act. Given the considerable effort that has gone into planning for the current Auckland region, and the role places such as Warkworth play in managing Auckland's growth, there is a strong argument that the core elements of the Auckland Unitary Plan should remain in place in Rodney for at least five, if not 10 years. Given the national importance of carefully managing

Auckland’s growth, any land use plans prepared by a new council should be required to consider the impact on managing Auckland’s growth.

In terms of Waiheke Island, the impact would be the removal of this area from the Auckland Unitary Plan (in the case of regional coastal and other regional plan provisions). Waiheke Island is not subject to the district plan provisions in the Auckland Unitary Plan, however, as with Rodney, a transitional arrangement would need to be put in place to ensure that the new council meets its statutory requirements under the Resource Management Act. It is intended that Waiheke Island (and other Hauraki Gulf Islands within the Auckland region) will be included in the Auckland Unitary Plan through a future plan change under the Resource Management Act. The timeframe for this work has not yet been confirmed. Managing growth on Waiheke Island is important, but of more local rather than regional significance. As a result, the need for some form of legislative directive in terms of managing Auckland’s growth is less than in the case of Rodney.

Building and resource consenting

We have carried out an analysis of the number of consent applications completed for the calendar years of 2015 and 2016 within North Rodney and Waiheke, and calculated the proportion of full-time equivalents (FTE).

Table 5: Simple analysis of the impact on building and resource consent staff

Department		North Rodney	Waiheke	Total impact
Building consents	% of total applications	3.84%	1.57%	5.41%
	FTE proportion (based on 633 total)	24	10	34
Resource consents	% of total applications	4.64%	2.58%	7.22%
	FTE proportion (based on 614 total)	28	16	44
Total FTE impact on consenting		53	26	79

These percentages are simply an indication of the bulk impact, rather than an in-depth analysis of the impact. An in-depth analysis of the impacts would need to consider how the number of support staff, front line, mid and senior management roles might be affected by the change, as well as the impacts on area offices and service centres, including those at Warkworth and Ostend on Waiheke.

In addition, a de-merger would have a significant impact on NewCore, the consolidated system for the hundreds of applications and systems used to deliver services for Auckland Council customers inherited from the legacy councils. It includes a service facility to support the following activities:

- Customer requests for services
- Alcohol management
- Animal management
- Environmental health
- Resource consents
- Building consents
- Compliance and enforcement
- Property management
- Rates

NewCore was rolled out in Rodney in mid-2016, and is scheduled to be rolled out in the former Auckland City Council area (including Waiheke Island) in mid-2017. This is a complex, multi-million dollar ICT project which has required substantial time and organisational resource to design and implement. If a de-merger went ahead, further transitional arrangements would need to be put in place while the systems were separated; this would involve significant cost. More information on the impacts on NewCore if there were to be a de-merger was provided in the response to the Commission's previous information request in December 2015, which was based on the possible impacts at that time.

Tourism and events and economic development

This information is provided in the separate response prepared by ATEED, Attachment A.

9. What delegations do Rodney and Waiheke Local Boards have to make decisions that impact them and the communities they represent? Have any special considerations been made to support their local needs including rural and island contexts?

Under the LGACA, local boards are able to make decisions based on three sources:

- Legislation – local boards are responsible for activities such as community engagement, preparing local board plans, agreeing and monitoring local board agreements, proposing local bylaws and communicating local views to the governing body on regional strategies, policies, plans and bylaws.
- Allocation of decision-making for non-regulatory activities – local boards make decisions on, and have oversight of, a broad range of local activities such as local parks, libraries, events, recreational facilities and community activities

- Delegation of decision-making responsibilities – the governing body may delegate responsibility for some regulatory activities to local boards and Auckland Transport may delegate some decision-making responsibilities to local boards.

To date the governing body has delegated the following decision-making responsibilities to all local boards:

- Exemptions under the Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987
- Input into notification decisions for resource consent applications
- Amendments to the Policy on Dogs in relation to any dog access rules in local parks, local beaches or local foreshore areas in their local board area
- The power to name streets and allocate numbers through the Auckland Council Public Safety and Nuisance Bylaws 2013
- Making objections to liquor licensing applications under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012
- Making, amending or revoking alcohol bans, except in areas of regional significance.

The governing body has made specific delegations to the Rodney Local Board in relation District Drainage Boards (Okahukura, Te Arai and Glorit) but there are no locally specific delegations to Waiheke Local Board.

The allocation of non-regulatory decision-making between the governing body and local boards is set out in the allocation table in the LTP. This was originally developed by the Auckland Transition Agency as the council was established. Auckland Transport has not made any delegations to local boards to date.

Additionally, local boards have been delegated authority to input into resource consents within their local board areas through a defined process. Local boards can provide input into the decision of whether or not to notify consents and receive applications for their input based on agreed triggers (or matters that are of interest to the local boards in a planning context). Local boards are also able to provide local views and preferences in relation to notified resource consents and speak to these views at a hearing. Local board members can also be considered as commissioners (subject to completion of the 'making good decisions' training) on a range of resource management matters within the local board area and across Auckland.

Other ways of supporting local needs

Waiheke

Some operational and customer service functions are based on Waiheke to ensure that residents receive a good level of service. For example, some parks rangers are

based on Waiheke, and there is a council service centre at Ostend which allows residents to access council services.

Furthermore, the current contracts for the maintenance and delivery of facilities and services on Waiheke Island are based on region-wide procurement. There are some local perceptions that the current model excludes smaller, local providers, that the council is paying more than it should for these contracts, and that services are unresponsive and do not reflect local character. In response to these concerns, the next round of procurement for all facilities maintenance in the Hauraki Gulf Islands, which will take effect from 1 July 2017, has been carried out separately to provide a better process from the local perspective, while still making sure that any resulting contracts provide value for money. The contract is currently out to tender.

Rodney

Service centres are located across Rodney; Warkworth is the northern-most service centre at present. Orewa is the largest service centre in the north and services the wider Rodney and Hibiscus and Bays local board areas. The Rodney Local Board uses the Orewa Service Centre as their main office and holds the majority of their business meetings at Orewa. Annually the local board holds two business meeting in the Rodney local board area and has in recent years held business and other meetings in Te Hana, Wellsford and Warkworth. In addition, the local board will engage widely across its local board area and in particular will use key stakeholders and community organisations to maintain a connection on what is important in the area.

10. What rates exemptions or other considerations are provided in Rodney or Waiheke (e.g. for rural properties)? Please explain.

No specific rates exemptions or considerations apply in the Rodney or Waiheke areas that do not apply to other parts of the Auckland region. The key mechanisms that influence the share of rates incurred by these areas include:

- Rating on the basis of capital value rather than land value
- Rating differentials
 - Rural residential – 90% of the urban residential rate
 - Rural business – 90% of the urban business rate
 - Farm and Lifestyle – 80% of the urban residential rate
 - No road access (includes islands such as Kawau) – 25% of the urban residential rate

Details of Auckland Council's rates remissions policies are available on the [website](#). There are no remissions that specifically apply to the Rodney Local Board or the Waiheke Local Board.

11. How is the public consulted on service levels and performance in Rodney, Waiheke, and Auckland as a whole?

Public consultation on service levels and performance is largely carried out through the development of the LTP, the Annual Plan and the Waiheke and Rodney Local Board Plans. All of these plans are statutory documents under the LGA and therefore a 'special consultative procedure' must be used. In addition to the statutory submission process, a number of different engagement and consultation methods have been used.

For example, during the development of the current Waiheke Local Board Plan a series of public engagement forums were held in March 2014 for all Waiheke Local Board area residents. The forums focused on six areas: community, Matiatia, events, parks, transport, and places and people, and included a youth forum. A survey asking residents for their thoughts on the draft outcomes was posted to all residents in March 2014, and submissions were received through the Facebook page and these surveys.

The Rodney Local Board ran similar engagement processes as part of the development of the 2014 Local Board Plan. The Rodney Local Board partnered with key community groups and stakeholders across the local board area in its engagement approach. This was an important process to raise the business and profile of the local board and to clearly articulate and understand the future priorities of the area.

How does the Rural Advisory Panel work? Who does it advise and what does it advise on? What impact has it had on council policies/actions?

The Rural Advisory Panel (RAP) is a panel that has been set up to provide a semi-formal platform for members to provide input on council plans, policies and strategies that affect rural communities. It is chaired by the Deputy Mayor Bill Cashmore. For example, it has made contributions during the development of the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (PAUP) on the Rural Urban Boundary, rural zoning and subdivision, water takes and discharges, earthworks and forestry activities, significant ecological areas, farm dairy effluent management, stormwater, riparian management, quarry and aggregate management, and rural landscapes. It has also provided comments on rural roading funding and priorities, and a review of rural rating strategy.

The membership in the last term captured representatives from the following groups:

- Federated Farmers
- NZ Forest Owners Association
- Federated Farmers
- Horticulture NZ
- Rural Contractors NZ
- Federated Farmers
- Fonterra
- Beef and Lamb NZ
- Dairy NZ
- Aggregate & Quarry Association
- Western Rural Property Owners
- Pukekohe Vegetable Growers Association
- Independent Māori Statutory Board

Members of the Rural Advisory Panel have also disseminated information to their parent organisations and to rural communities and acted as a conduit for promoting the activities of the council in a rural context. Feedback provided from the panel at the end of the last term was that the panel should be brought into the policy development process earlier, and a forward work programme may be useful. Auckland Council will take this feedback into account in the current term.

12. What are the obligations on Auckland Council in Treaty settlements legislation that includes areas in Rodney or Waiheke, including how they are operationalised?

Rodney Local Board area

Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara Claims Settlement Act 2013

The settlement legislation places the following direct obligations on Auckland Council:

- Establishes Parakai Recreation Reserve Board – a co-owned (as tenants in common) and co-managed reserve involving Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara and Auckland Council
- 6 areas of land over which statutory acknowledgements apply, and a coastal-area statutory acknowledgement across the Kaipara Harbour, which place notification requirements on the council.

Other redress provided to Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara indirectly involves Auckland Council in a range of matters, such as resource consenting relating to Woodhill Forest and part of Riverhead Forest, and potential working relationships around 5 reserves / conservation covenant areas, the 'Ten Acre Block' recreation reserve, and 2 local purpose reserves.

Auckland Council anticipates Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara will be party to a future co-governance arrangement between local body authorities and Ngāti Whātua over the Kaipara Harbour – negotiations on this are underway (although currently paused by the Crown).

Te Uri o Hau Claims Settlement Act 2002

The settlement legislation places the following direct obligations on Auckland Council:

- 1 land area over which a statutory acknowledgment is provided, and statutory acknowledgements over the Kaipara Harbour and the Mangawhai Harbour, which place notification requirements on the council.

Other redress provided to Te Uri o Hau both directly and indirectly involves Auckland Council. In particular, commercial redress over the North Mangawhai Crown Forest Licence area has led to an ongoing relationship between Te Uri o Hau and Auckland Council, including the gift of 196 hectares by Te Uri o Hau to contribute to the Te Arai Regional Park (totalling 283 hectares).

Auckland Council anticipates Te Uri o Hau will be party to a future co-governance arrangement between local body authorities and Ngāti Whātua over the Kaipara Harbour – negotiations on this are underway (although currently paused by the Crown).

Ngāti Manuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012

The settlement legislation places the following direct obligations on Auckland Council:

- 7 areas of land over which a statutory acknowledgment is provided, and statutory acknowledgements over a coastal area and 6 river catchments, which place notification requirements on the council.

Commercial redress over the South Mangawhai Crown Forest Licence land area, and cultural redress transfers of Crown land at Pakiri Block Conservation Area, has resulted in an ongoing relationship with Auckland Council on a range of matters.

Waiheke Local Board area

Presently there is no Treaty settlement legislation directly applying to Waiheke Island. However, settlement negotiations are either completed, or close to completion, and legislation is anticipated with three groups. These settlements will both directly and indirectly involve Auckland Council:

- Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki (statutory acknowledgements and some vesting of land)

- Ngāti Paoa (statutory acknowledgements, vesting of land, and an obligation for council and Ngāti Paoa to jointly prepare a reserve management plan for one site)
- Ngāti Maru (statutory acknowledgements and some vesting of land)

13. How are wharf taxes raised from Waiheke ferry services spent? Are there subsidies on Waiheke ferry services? Please explain.

The ferry services that operate to Waiheke are exempt services. AT does not contract these services; they are run by commercial operators, although AT does provide subsidy for Super Gold card travel (which is funded by central government) up to specific annual caps as part of the National Super Gold scheme. AT also provides some subsidy towards the off peak senior concessionary fares scheme specific to the Auckland region.

AT charges commercial operators access charges and touch down fees which are collected at the Waiheke wharves (these are listed in the attached spreadsheet on financial information). These revenues are used to cover the costs of maintaining and operating the wharves. AT operates the Waiheke wharves as part of the wider Hauraki Gulf island wharf network. AT also gets some rental income from tenants on the Waiheke wharves.

List of financial information and attachments

Attachment A - Auckland Transport response

Attachment B - ATEED LGC response

Attachment C - Auckland Council financial information

Attachment D - explanatory note for Attachment C

Attachment E - Auckland Council Key Performance Indicator data

Attachment F - Auckland Transport financial information (spreadsheet)

Attachment G - Auckland Transport additional cover note

Attachment H - Watercare Services Limited financial information (spreadsheet)