



**SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Kia Reretahi Tātau

Annual Report

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Pūrongo-ā-Tau 2020-21

Prepared in compliance with Section 98 of the Local Government Act 2002

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Adopted by Council

15 December 2021

South Wairarapa District Council

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MARTINBOROUGH

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Directory

Te Pukapuka Taki

<u>COUNCIL</u>	<u>OFFICE LOCATIONS</u>	<u>SENIOR STAFF</u>
<p>HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR Alex Beijen</p> <p><u>COUNCILLORS</u> Cr Garrick Emms (Deputy Mayor) Cr Pam Colenso Cr Rebecca Fox Cr Leigh Hay Cr Brian Jephson Cr Pip Maynard Cr Alistair Plimmer Cr Ross Vickery Cr Brenda West</p> <p><u>COMMUNITY BOARDS</u></p> <p><u>FEATHERSTON</u> Mark Shepherd (Chair) Claire Bleakley (Deputy Chair) Sophronia Smith Jayson Tahinurua Cr Garrick Emms Cr Ross Vickery</p> <p><u>GREYTOWN</u> Ann Rainford (Chair) Shelley Symes (Deputy Chair) Simone Baker Graeme Gray Cr Rebecca Fox Cr Alistair Plimmer</p> <p><u>MARTINBOROUGH</u> Mel Maynard (Chair) Aidan Ellims (Deputy Chair) Nathan Fenwick Michael Honey Cr Pam Colenso Cr Pip Maynard</p>	<p><u>MARTINBOROUGH</u> 19 Kitchener Street P O Box 6 Martinborough Phone 306 9611 Fax 306 9373 e-mail enquiries@swdc.govt.nz</p> <p><u>FEATHERSTON SERVICE CENTRE</u> The Library Fitzherbert Street Featherston Phone 308 9030 e-mail featherston@swdc.govt.nz</p> <p><u>GREYTOWN SERVICE CENTRE</u> Greytown Town Centre Main Street Greytown Phone 304 9061 e-mail greytown@swdc.govt.nz</p> <p><u>WEBSITE</u> www.swdc.govt.nz</p>	<p>Chief Executive Officer Harry Wilson</p> <p>Group Manager Planning and Environment Russell O'Leary</p> <p>Group Manager Partnerships & Operations Euan Stitt</p> <p>Chief Financial Officer Katrina Neems</p> <p>Policy and Governance Manager Karen Yates</p> <p>Communications & Engagement Manager Sheil Priest</p> <p>Human Resources Manager Vacant</p> <p><u>AUDITORS</u> Audit New Zealand On behalf of the Auditor-General John Whittal</p> <p><u>BANKERS</u> Bank of New Zealand</p> <p><u>KEY LENDER</u> Local Government Funding Agency</p> <p><u>INSURANCE BROKERS</u> Marsh Limited, Wellington Darren Williamson</p> <p><u>SOLICITORS</u> Gawith Burrige Masterton Adam Parker - Partner</p>

Mayor and Chief Executive's Report

Te Pūrongo o te Mea me te Timuaki

Message from the Mayor

Ehara tāku toa I toa takitahi, engari he toa takitini

My strength is not as an individual, but as a collective

This last year has been one of change, small at times, yet essential to our democracy. When I became Mayor of this district in 2019, one of the key messages from our community was for the need for greater transparency. A makeup of nine committees meant fragmented decision-making. It had to change.

Working with my fellow councillors we reduced the nine different committees down to four and added an independent member to the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee. This addition has meant there was increased scrutiny across all financial, audit and risk matters. These changes have also meant that Councillors can now focus on operating as a true governance board, instead of focusing on operational matters.

Our journey to what should be fit-for-purpose infrastructure is a long one, one we have only just started. Future standards and government oversight might require even bigger discussions on rates.

Meanwhile, our human infrastructure was greatly enriched this year by the addition of three advisors in the areas of youth, elderly and climate change.

In 2019 the Council joined a Positive Ageing strategy which serves all three Wairarapa councils to identify the needs of our ageing community. Lisa Matthews was appointed as co-ordinator and in August 2020 the Council approved the strategy's implementation plan.

Her projects in the South Wairarapa this year have included working with Digital Seniors on their recently launched website, strengthening ties with Age Concern and health groups, and gathering data on where footpaths could be improved for older pedestrians.

Siv Fjærestad joined our team in January after assisting the Council on the Mayors' Taskforce for Jobs, an initiative to help unemployed or disadvantaged youth. As our community development co-ordinator Siv works with all three councils to join the dots between community groups, particularly in the youth space. Wairarapa has a problem with youth unemployment – 15 per cent of the population are aged between 12 and 24, but the region has lower than national average rates of education, employment and incomes. The large geographical area and small population mean many youth have difficulty accessing services and opportunities. As a result of the taskforce, a programme between the Council and the Wairarapa Whanau Trust found 56 full-time job placements in 2020/21. It is also building a network of local employers willing to provide training opportunities. Siv is also working closely with the DHB, Iwi and community groups to help publicise the rollout of Covid-19 vaccinations.

Our climate change advisor Mélanie Barthe has also been very busy. One of her key success stories this year has been a healthy home kit which helps homeowners assess the dryness and warmth of their home, available free through our libraries. She has also been reviewing the Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy, which aims to mitigate climate change and reduce greenhouse gases for our region. The strategy is ongoing, but will be reviewed every three years, with actions for both the Council and residents.

And the Council was pleased to contribute \$1 million towards Kuranui College's gymnasium project which will see the school sharing the facility with the community.

In July 2020, in response to Covid-19 the Government announced a fiscal stimulus package to maintain and improve water networks infrastructure, and to support a three-year programme of reform of local government water services delivery arrangements.

A key focus last year was on coordinating the Wairarapa's recovery from Covid-19. We have been guided by the Wairarapa Covid-19 Recovery Joint Committee, and the second Covid-19 lockdown was well managed as we had some experience from the previous lockdown. Everyone knew what to do, including the public, which reduced the impact.

Our Pandemic Plan kept essential services going, with staff also able to support the Emergency Operations Centre. Being well prepared also helped our businesses cope with the return to 'normal' as Wellingtonians rushed to escape their confines the moment alert levels allowed travel. Our economy fared better than most as accommodation got snapped up across the district. But the pandemic is far from over and we will need to draw on all our experience for the uncertainty ahead.

Our community boards play an important role in representing their community's needs. There was one change this year – Sophronia Smith from the Featherston Community Board resigned in June, and her eventual replacement was Mike Gray from Greytown. This Council has individuals from a variety of backgrounds with complementary strengths. They are passionate about their beliefs and their commitment to our community. This means robust discussions are held and decisions are made on a sound basis. I am proud to work with my Councillors and this Council. There are many challenges ahead, but I know the start we have made is effective and will continue to make good progress with time.



Alex Beijen

Mayor

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Alex Beijen', enclosed within a thin black rectangular border.

Message from the Chief Executive

He aha te mea nui o te ao?
He tāngata, he tāngata, he tāngata

What is the greatest thing in the world?
It is people, it is people, it is people.

In honour of these wise words, I want to firstly acknowledge the huge effort from all our staff in the last year, and the professionalism and valued skills they bring each day.

Resourcing issues and skill shortages have been a feature of the business and local government landscape in recent times, but the Council has been able to fill several key positions. Welcome to those who have joined us during the year and since.

The year has also seen considerable improvements to our services, some of which are very visible and others which were made out of sight.

Strategic Planning

There was considerable focus this year on our strategic planning function. While investments in water, roading and amenities increased, the demands placed on ageing assets continued to grow, along with our population.

The Council's long-term plan for 2021-2031 was adopted on June 30, and sets out our priorities, activities and budgets for the next decade.

After consulting the public, we made several decisions including more affordable options for water and wastewater renewals. We chose to stop funding rural road seal extensions, put more money into urban footpaths and a new Greytown play space, stop mowing town berms and to keep the Greytown recycling centre open. At the same time, we want to investigate other options for relocating a recycling station and a separate green waste facility.

Work is also ongoing on the existing combined district plan, which after 10 years was up for renewal. The region's three councils have resolved to have a Wairarapa Combined District Plan, which will influence land use and subdivision in the district.

The review process is expected to take about three years to complete, with a completion target of 2023.

A massive amount of work this year also went into South Wairarapa's own draft spatial plan, a strategic document which captures the district's key directions and drivers to 2050.

The draft plan was developed in conjunction with the Long Term Plan and includes residential growth forecasts as well as the development of outdoor lighting rules to support the development of an international Wairarapa Dark Sky reserve.

The spatial plan went out for consultation earlier this year and a review of this feedback with recommendations will go to the Council in late 2021. A final plan is expected either at the end of 2021 or early 2022.

Water

The management of our water services is delivered by Wellington Water Limited. Irrigation, sewage, drinking water quality and water conservation are major issues for our region, especially as climate change intensifies.

The Government also launched its Three Waters Reform Programme in July 2020 to consider how best to regulate and deliver the three water services – drinking water, wastewater and stormwater – across New Zealand.

Meeting rising standards for water provision will require considerable investment in many parts of the country thanks to ageing infrastructure and climate change-driven demands. Three Water reform which has been mandated by central government will also have implications for council ownership of water assets in the future.

Locally, big water wins this year included the commissioning of a permanent manganese removal plant at Martinborough in January 2021. Previously Martinborough was the only water supply in the Wairarapa that was not chlorinated, but positive E.coli tests led to boil water notices in 2019, and chlorination on a temporary basis.

This year a permanent manganese removal plant was commissioned and installed in January. The plant has been performing well, exceeding the required levels of manganese reduction and providing the Martinborough township clean and safe water.

Meanwhile, in Featherston, work continues on the future of its wastewater treatment plant to reduce its impact on the local environment. The ageing plant currently discharges treated wastewater into nearby Donald's Creek. Public consultation has been carried out by Wellington Water on the best treatment processes and destination for the discharge, and the conversation continues to find an affordable and consentable solution.

Other success stories included a fourth bore at the Waiohine water treatment plant. Its installation has significantly improved the supply resilience for Featherston and Greytown and outperforms the other three supply bores combined. It also provides some capacity in the system should one bore be turned off for maintenance. An upgrade of the wastewater pipes to Martinborough's growing Pinot Grove subdivision was also completed.



Water races were a particular focus for the Council this year. Users were surveyed as part of the development of a long-term strategy for the Moroa and Longwood water race systems near Greytown and Featherston. The races, which take water from the Waiohine and Tauherenikau rivers respectively, have been in existence since the 1890's.

The survey received a very high level of feedback (a near 40 per cent response rate) and found that the races were still well used for stormwater management or watering stock. Further, there was real

concern about any idea of the races being closed down. The Council continues to engage with the 3 Waters Reform Programme on water races as a national issue.

Roading and solid waste

Ruamāhanga Roads is a joint service with Carterton. This year the team met expectations and even underspent on approved budgets.

During this period, the team resealed 97,788 metres of road, replaced 128m of culvert renewals, replaced 164m of curbing channel and applied 5,163 cubic metres of metal to unsealed roads. Extra money was spent on footpath maintenance and a portion of Ruakokopatuna Road near Martinborough was sealed.

Over \$5m was spent in a roading programme subsidised by Waka Kotahi. Benefits included three cattle underpasses around the district and a large culvert extension down Lake Ferry Road.

Finally, work was progressed on a new bylaw for the three Wairarapa councils to improve solid waste management and minimisation. The new bylaw adds construction waste and unaddressed direct mail to existing rules and increases consistency between the districts.

Amenities

It's often the little things that make the biggest difference to our quality of life.

During the year, the council made a number of improvements to playgrounds, parks and other assets including more equipment at Considine Park in Martinborough, Collier Park in Greytown and Johnston St in Featherston. An upgrade of Pain Farm was completed, and work began on improving our senior housing units.

We continued to trial extended swimming hours at the three council pools and with the help of the Provincial Growth Fund, Featherston's Mesopotamia was quake strengthened, upgrades were made to the Kiwi Hall Toilets, Featherston Community Centre and Hau Ariki Marae were refurbished. Dark Sky-compliant lights were installed at Greytown's Stella Bull Park and funds were allocated in the Long Term Plan to purchase land for more open spaces in Greytown.



We also pay tribute to the multitude of ongoing tasks our staff quietly carry out such as noise and animal control, footpath and tree maintenance and monitoring the 669km of sealed and unsealed roads in our catchment. Ka pai!

Iwi consultation

The Council is keen to deepen its communication and relationship with local iwi. One way it does this is through the Māori Standing Committee, a group of iwi and Māori representatives who provide feedback on a variety of issues from wastewater treatment and Māori health to treaty settlements.

One issue the Council and the committee continue to liaise on is the protection of Cape Palliser Road from coastal erosion. Traditionally boulders have been used to reduce the impact of tides and storms, but they have become increasingly harder and more expensive to source. An "EcoReef" proposal would replace the boulders with hexagonal shaped concrete cells, helping to protect access to Ngawi and the south coast, as well as customary food harvesting and Māori tikanga (protocol). At this stage, consents have been granted for trials in three locations.

Health and safety

A key focus this year will be on Wairarapa's recovery from the impact of Covid-19. We are part of a regional joint recovery committee and joined forces with other councils, Ko Wairarapa Tenei and community groups to help publicise vaccination clinics, a work that is still ongoing.

Our joint climate change strategy with Carterton was also reviewed. There is a great deal that we can do to reduce the impact of hazards on our communities. Our approach to emergency management is based on the principles of reduction of risk and readiness.

Projects

An exciting project on the horizon is the Five Towns Trails Network, a \$32 million proposal to link the region's five main towns with cycleways, walking and running trails.

The Featherston to Greytown link is the most progressed, Government funding has been provided for a suspension bridge across the Tauherenikau river. Our staff have been working alongside the Greytown Trails Trust and will continue to do so.

Our libraries also began a major revamp of their computer services which has since resulted in the removal of overdue fees from October 2021. This was identified as a barrier to people's use of the libraries. Other changes mean readers will also be able to access many more libraries in the wider Wellington region.

The Council will also continue to work with Kuranui College and the Ministry of Education to help create a gym which will be used by both the school and the community.

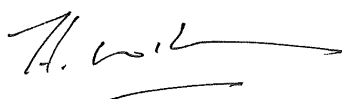
Innovating Streets is an urban beautification programme seeded by Waka Kotahi funding. Public consultation on a project for Martinborough Square was robust, and in response to feedback, the Council decided to discontinue the proposal. Any assets involved are being returned to the community.

The level of work done by Council staff this year has been heavy in trying times. I can only express my appreciation for their efforts and hope you will also.

Nga Mihi



Harry Wilson
Chief Executive

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'H. Wilson', with a horizontal line underneath.

Statement of Compliance and Responsibility

Te Pūrongo Tūtohu me te Takohanga

Compliance

The Council and management of the South Wairarapa District Council confirm that all statutory requirements of the Local Government Act 2002 and Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014, in relation to the Annual Report have been complied with.

Responsibility

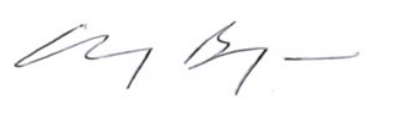
The Council and management of the South Wairarapa District Council accept responsibility for the preparation of the Annual Report and judgements used in it.

They also accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial and service performance reporting.

In the opinion of the Council and management of the South Wairarapa District Council, the Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2021 fairly reflect the financial position, operations and service performance of the South Wairarapa District Council.

Alex Beijen

Mayor



Date: 15 December 2021

Harry Wilson

Chief Executive Officer



Date: 15 December 2021

Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of South Wairarapa District Council's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021

The Auditor-General is the auditor of South Wairarapa District Council (the District Council). The Auditor-General has appointed me, John Whittal, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to report on the information in the District Council's annual report that we are required to audit under the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act). We refer to this information as "the audited information" in our report.

We are also required to report on:

- whether the District Council has complied with the requirements of Schedule 10 of the Act that apply to the annual report; and
- the completeness and accuracy of the District Council's disclosures about its performance against benchmarks that are required by the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

We refer to this information as "the disclosure requirements" in our report.

We completed our work on 15 December 2021. This is the date on which we give our report.

Opinion

Unmodified opinion on the audited information, excluding the statements of service performance

In our opinion:

- the financial statements on pages 14 to 16 and 18 to 47:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - the District Council's financial position as at 30 June 2021;
 - the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Reporting Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime;
- the funding impact statement on page 17, presents fairly, in all material respects, the amount of funds produced from each source of funding and how the funds were applied as compared to the information included in the District Council's annual plan;
- the statement about capital expenditure for each group of activities on pages 66 to 120, presents fairly, in all material respects, actual capital expenditure as compared to the budgeted capital expenditure included in the District Council's long-term plan; and
- the funding impact statement for each group of activities on pages 66 to 120, presents fairly, in all material respects, the amount of funds produced from each source of funding and how the funds were applied as compared to the information included in the District Council's long-term plan.

Qualified opinion on the statements of service performance

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the "Basis for our opinion" section of our report, the statements of service performance on pages 55 to 120:

- presents fairly, in all material respects, the District Council's levels of service for each group of activities for the year ended 30 June 2021, including:
 - the levels of service achieved compared with the intended levels of service and whether any intended changes to levels of service were achieved;
 - the reasons for any significant variation between the levels of service achieved and the intended levels of service; and
- complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.

Report on the disclosure requirements

We report that the District Council has:

- complied with the requirements of Schedule 10 of the Act that apply to the annual report; and
- made the disclosures about performance against benchmarks as required by the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence Regulations 2014) on pages 52 to 54, which represent a complete list of required disclosures and accurately reflects the information drawn from the District Council's audited information and, where applicable, the District Council's long-term plan and annual plans.

Basis for our opinion on the audited information

Wellington Water Limited (Wellington Water) manages the District Council's water supply, wastewater and stormwater assets and services. Wellington Water reports its performance in respect of these three water services to the District Council, which is required to report thereon in its statement of service provision.

We identified some significant issues with the performance measures in the prior year as described below.

Fault response times – Water supply, Wastewater and Stormwater

In the prior year, Wellington Water was unable to accurately report on fault response times for each of the three water services. The information produced by the system used to report on fault response times was not reliable because attendance and resolution times for service requests were not always recorded at the point in time they occurred.

Number of dry weather sewerage overflows – Wastewater

In the prior year, Wellington Water was unable to accurately report the number of dry weather sewerage overflows, as the system used for recording events included blockages in the wastewater network that did not necessarily result in an overflow.

As a result of these issues, our work was limited and there were no practicable audit procedures we could apply to obtain assurance that the reported results for the performance measures described above. In respect of the 30 June 2020 comparative information only, as explained on page 121, Wellington Water was unable to accurately report on these performance measures as the information produced from their system was unreliable. There were no satisfactory audit procedures that we could perform to independently confirm whether the reported information was materially correct and our audit opinion on these performance measures for the year ended 30 June 2020 was modified accordingly.

This issue has been resolved for the 30 June 2021 year. As the limitation on our work cannot be resolved for the 30 June 2020 year, the District Council's performance information reported for these performance measures for the 30 June 2021 year may not be directly comparable to the 30 June 2020 performance information.

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. We describe our responsibilities under those standards further in the "Responsibilities of the auditor for the audited information" section of this report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the audited information.

Emphasis of matter – The Government's three waters reform programme announcement

Without further modifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 25 on page 44, which outlines that subsequent to year-end, the Government announced it will introduce legislation to establish four publicly owned water services entities to take over responsibilities for service delivery and infrastructure from local authorities from 1 July 2024. The impact of these reforms, once legislated, will mean that the District Council will no longer deliver three waters services.

Responsibilities of the Council for the audited information

The Council is responsible for meeting all legal requirements that apply to its annual report.

The Council's responsibilities arise under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

The Council is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable it to prepare the information we audit that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the information we audit the Council is responsible for assessing its ability to continue as a going concern. The Council is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless there is an intention to amalgamate or cease all of the functions of the District Council or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audited information

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the audited information, as a whole, is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an audit report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers taken on the basis of this audited information.

For the budget information reported in the audited information, our procedures were limited to checking that the budget information agreed to the District Council's annual plan.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the audited information.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the audited information, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District Council's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Council.
- We determine the appropriateness of the reported intended levels of service in the statements of service performance, as a reasonable basis for assessing the levels of service achieved and reported by the District Council.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Council and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast a significant doubt on the District Council's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the related disclosures in the audited information or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the District Council to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the audited information, including the disclosures, and whether the audited information represents, where applicable, the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Council regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Other information

The Council is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the information included on pages 1 to 121 but does not include the audited information, the disclosure requirements, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the audited information and our report on the disclosure requirements do not cover the other information.

Our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the audited information and the disclosure requirements, or our knowledge obtained during our work, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independence

We are independent of the District Council in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1: International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

In addition to our audit and our report on the disclosure requirements, we have audited the District Council's 2021-31 long-term plan and performed a limited assurance engagement related to the District Council's debenture trust deed.

Other than these engagements, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the District Council.



John Whittal

On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand

Financial Statements

Ngā Pūrongo Pūtea

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense for Year Ended 30 June 2021

The accompanying notes and accounting policies form part of these financial statements. Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 28.

Actual 2019/2020 \$000		Note	Actual 2020/2021 \$000	Budget 2020/2021 \$000
Operating Revenue				
15,074	Rates	2	15,650	15,494
389	Finance revenue	3	100	399
1,800	Fees, licences, charges		2,323	2,135
3,170	Waka Kotahi subsidy		3,041	2,742
316	Grants, subsidies, and donations	4	2,162	13
586	Rental income		665	646
1,579	Assets vesting in Council	4	1,538	-
1,116	Development, and financial contributions		2,109	1,355
334	Miscellaneous revenue	5	412	485
24,365	Total operating revenue		28,002	23,269
Operating Costs				
1,843	Public protection & health		2,144	2,218
505	Economic, cultural, & community development		2,293	1,624
843	Resource management		877	925
3,749	Amenities		4,232	4,029
6,379	Land transport		6,421	6,785
3,313	Water supply		3,876	3,657
1,788	Solid waste management		1,712	1,727
2,497	Wastewater		2,725	2,553
345	Stormwater drainage		529	305
1,352	Governance, leadership, & advocacy		1,353	1,187
19	Bad debts		72	30
-	Loss on share revaluation		-	-
767	Impairment of assets		-	-
58	Loss on disposal of assets		9	-
23,458	Total operating costs		26,244	25,040
907	Total Operating Surplus/(Deficit)		1,758	(1,771)
2,376	Other gains and losses	6	3,225	39
3,284	Total Surplus/(Deficit)		4,983	(1,732)
Comprehensive Revenue and Expense				
170	Increase/(decrease) in revaluation reserves	6	48,767	1
3,454	Total other comprehensive revenue and expense		53,750	(1,731)
Note: Operating costs include the following expenses:				
4,816	Depreciation	8	5,392	5,208
34	Amortisation	8	7	-
628	Finance costs	3	586	683

Note: Exchange revenue is Rentals, Finance revenue and Profit on sale, the other operating revenue is non-exchange.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets/Equity for Year Ended 30 June 2021

The accompanying notes and accounting policies form part of these financial statements. Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 28.

Actual 2019/2020 \$000	Note	Actual 2020/2021 \$000	Budget 2020/2021 \$000
450,070	Equity at 1 July	453,524	449,962
3,454	Total comprehensive revenue and expense	53,750	(1,754)
453,524	Balance at 30 June	507,273	448,208

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2021

The accompanying notes and accounting policies form part of these financial statements. Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 28.

Actual 2019/2020 \$000	Note	Actual 2020/2021 \$000	Budget 2020/2021 \$000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
2,203	Cash and cash equivalents	3,452	68
11,700	Investments	7,612	12,407
2,300	Debtors and other receivables	3,332	2,171
54	Inventories	46	52
-	Non-current assets held for sale	-	-
16,258	Total current assets	14,441	14,698
Non-current assets			
269	Investments	451	496
Other financial assets:			
131	Investments in CCOs and other similar entities	131	
1	Investments in other entities	120	
133	Total other financial assets	252	-
11,223	Investment properties	14,322	9,100
53	Intangible assets	73	57
452,025	Property, plant, and equipment	507,812	453,252
463,702	Total non-current assets	522,910	462,905
479,959	TOTAL ASSETS	537,352	477,603
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
3,655	Creditors and other payables	4,795	2,856
404	Employee entitlements	468	475
35	Provisions - current portion	34	35
5,700	Borrowings - current portion	5,900	5,000
9,793	Total current liabilities	11,197	8,366
Non-current liabilities			
443	Provisions - non-current portion	381	354
16,200	Borrowings - non-current portion	18,500	20,675
16,643	Total non-current liabilities	18,881	21,029
Equity			
153,237	Public equity	158,716	152,294
28,264	Restricted reserves and trust funds	27,768	24,418
272,022	Asset revaluation reserve	320,789	271,496
-	Other reserves	-	-
453,523	Total equity	507,273	448,208
479,959	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	537,352	477,603

Statement of Cash Flows for Year Ended 30 June 2021

The accompanying notes and accounting policies form part of these financial statements. Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in note 28.

Actual 2019/2020 \$000	Note	Actual 2020/2021 \$000	Budget 2020/2021 \$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash was received from:			
14,603	Receipts from rates revenue	15,473	15,494
3,386	Government grants & subsidies	5,907	2,755
91	Petrol tax	66	87
4,419	Other revenue	5,310	4,504
4,340	Regional Council rates	4,494	2,922
361	Interest on investments	304	399
27,200		31,555	26,162
Cash was applied to:			
16,538	Payments to suppliers & employees	20,850	19,155
4,340	Regional Council rates	4,494	2,922
625	Interest paid	466	683
21,503		25,810	22,760
5,697	Net cash flow from operating activities	5,744	3,401
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash was received from:			
1,726	Sale of property, plant, & equipment	-	-
18,512	Term investments, deposits, shares, & advances	18,580	-
20,238		18,580	-
Cash was applied to:			
8,948	Purchase of property, plant, & equipment	10,901	8,387
21,250	Term investments, deposits, shares, & advances	14,675	1,422
30,198		25,576	9,809
(9,959)	Net cash flow from investing activities	(6,996)	(9,809)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash was received from:			
7,000	Drawdown of public debt	8,200	3,775
7,000		8,200	3,775
Cash was applied to:			
5,000	Repayment of public debt	5,700	-
5,000		5,700	-
2,000	Net cash flow from financing activities	2,500	3,775
(2,262)	Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	1,248	(2,633)
4,466	Add cash at start of year (1 July)	2,203	15,108
2,203	Balance at end of year (30 June)	3,452	12,475
REPRESENTED BY:			
1,203	Cash and cash equivalents	2,452	67
1,000	Short-term investments	1,000	12,408
2,203		3,452	12,475

South Wairarapa District Council Funding Impact Statement for Year Ended 30 June 2021 (whole of council)

	30 June 2020 Annual Plan \$000	30 June 2020 Annual Report \$000	30 June 2021 Annual Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Actual \$000
Sources of operating funding				
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, rates penalties	10,286	9,686	10,638	8,104
Targeted rates	4,474	5,389	4,733	7,577
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2,412	2,102	2,755	3,683
Fees and charges	1,786	1,644	1,985	2,423
Interest and dividends from investments	476	389	399	100
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,268	1,039	1,763	977
Total operating funding (A)	20,703	20,248	22,273	22,864
Applications of operating funding				
Payments to staff and suppliers	13,844	16,424	17,207	20,177
Finance costs	1,129	916	1,081	586
Other operating funding applications	485	423	1,518	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	15,459	17,763	19,806	20,763
Surplus /(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	5,244	2,485	2,467	2,101
Sources of capital funding				
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	1,422	-	1,521
Development and financial contributions	842	649	1,035	1,413
Increase/(decrease) in debt	1,121	2,000	1,957	2,500
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	1,726	-	7
Lump sum contributions	494	468	319	697
Other dedicated funding	-	-	-	-
Total capital funding (C)	2,457	6,265	3,311	6,137
Applications of capital funding				
- to meet additional demand	397	1,200	-	932
- to improve the level of service	2,863	3,604	3,758	1,658
- to replace existing assets	4,381	3,844	4,473	8,200
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	60	102	(2,452)	(2,554)
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	7,701	8,749	5,778	8,237
Surplus/(deficit) of capital (C - D)	(5,244)	(2,485)	(2,467)	(2,101)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

He Kōrero mō ngā Pūrongo Pūtea

Note 1: Statement of Accounting Policies for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

Reporting Entity

South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC) is a territorial local body governed by the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002 and Local Government Rating Act 2002) and is domiciled in New Zealand.

The SWDC is a separate legal entity and does not have any subsidiaries.

The SWDC has designated itself as a public benefit entity for financial reporting purposes.

On 26 September 2019, South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC) became a shareholder of Wellington Water Limited (WWL). WWL issued 150 Class A Shares and 25 Class B Shares to SWDC for a total consideration of \$50,000.00, being a 12.50% shareholding. As this is a minority shareholding, the financial results of WWL are not consolidated into the accounts. Instead, the shareholding is held as an investment (included in Note 11). SWDC works with WWL to carry out the maintenance and development of the Three Waters infrastructure on its behalf.

The financial statements of the SWDC are for the year ended 30 June 2021. The financial statements were authorised for issue by Council on 15 December 2021.

Basis of Preparation

The financial reports have been prepared on a going concern basis and accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the SWDC have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, which includes the requirement to comply with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP) in New Zealand.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Public Benefit Standards with reduced disclosure requirements (Tier 2). The SWDC qualifies for Tier 2 reporting tier as the SWDC has less than \$30 million of expenditure.

These financial statements comply with PBE RDR Accounting Standards.

Measurement Base

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except where modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, certain infrastructure assets, investment property, playground assets, library books and certain financial instruments.

Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000) and this could result in rounding differences. The functional currency of the SWDC is New Zealand dollars.

Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies during the year.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

Rates Revenue

The following policies for rates have been applied:

General rates, targeted rates (excluding water-by-meter), and uniform annual general charges are set annually by a resolution from Council and relate to a financial year. All ratepayers are invoiced within the financial year to which the rates have been set. General rates, targeted rates (excluding water-by-meter), and uniform annual general charges are recognised when invoices are created.

Rates are a tax, as they are payable under the Local Government Ratings Act 2002, and therefore meet the definition of non-exchange transactions.

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

Revenue from water-by-meter rates is recognised on an accrual basis. Unbilled usage, as a result of unread meters at year end, is accrued on an average usage basis.

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

Rates collected on behalf of the Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) are not recognised in the financial statements, apart from the Statement of Cash flows, as SWDC is acting as an agent for the GWRC.

Other Revenue

SWDC receives government grants from the New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi, which subsidises part of SWDC's costs in maintaining the local roading infrastructure. The subsidies are recognised as revenue upon entitlement as conditions pertaining to eligible expenditure have been fulfilled.

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

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at balance date, based on the actual service provided as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration the fair value of the asset received is recognised as revenue. Assets vested in the SWDC are recognised as revenue when control over the asset is obtained.

Sales of goods are recognised when a product is sold to the customer. Sales are in cash. The recorded revenue is the gross amount of the sale.

Where revenue is derived by acting as an agent for another party, the revenue that is recognised is the commission or fee on the transaction.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Development Contributions

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

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Grant Expenditure

Non-discretionary grants are those grants that are awarded if the grant application meets the specified criteria and are recognised as expenditure when an application that meets the specified criteria for the grant has been received.

Discretionary grants are those grants where SWDC has no obligation to award on receipt of the grant application and are recognised as expenditure when a successful applicant has been notified of the SWDC's decision.

Leases

Finance Leases

A finance lease is a lease that transfers to the lessee substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset, whether or not title is eventually transferred.

At the commencement of the lease term, the SWDC recognises finance leases as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at the lower of the fair value of the leased item or the present value of the minimum lease payments.

The finance charge is charged to the statement of financial performance over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

The amount recognised as an asset is depreciated over its useful life. If there is no certainty as to whether the SWDC will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, the asset is fully depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

Operating Leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Debtors and Other Receivables

Debtors and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the SWDC will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the effective interest method.

Financial Assets

SWDC classifies its financial assets into the following categories: held-to-maturity investments and loans and receivables.

The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the SWDC commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the SWDC has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

The categories of financial assets are:

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance date, which are included in non-current assets. SWDC's loans and receivables comprise term deposits.

Held to maturity investments

Held to maturity investments are assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that SWDC has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance date, which are included in non-current assets.

Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense are those that are designated into the category at initial recognition or are not classified in any of the other categories above. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of, or realise, the investment within 12 months of balance date. The Council includes in this category:

- Investments that it intends to hold long-term but which may be realised before maturity; and
- Shareholdings that it holds for strategic purposes.

These investments are measured at their fair value, with gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense, except for impairment losses, which are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

On de-recognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified from equity to the surplus or deficit.

Fair Value

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used is the current bid price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. SWDC uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt instruments held. Other techniques, such as discounted expected cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets are assessed for objective evidence of impairment at each balance date. Impairment losses are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Loans and other receivables, and held to maturity investments

Impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the SWDC will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the debt. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, and default in payments are considered indicators that the asset is impaired. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate. For debtors and other receivables, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. When the receivable is uncollectible, it is written-off against the allowance account. Overdue receivables that have been renegotiated are reclassified as current (that is, not past due). Impairment in term deposits, local authority stock, government stock, and community loans, are recognised directly against the instruments carrying amount.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense

For equity investments, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost is considered objective evidence of impairment.

For debt investments, significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, and default in payments are considered objective indicators that the asset is impaired.

If impairment evidence exists for the investments at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense, the cumulative loss (measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in the surplus or deficit) recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified from equity to the surplus or deficit.

Equity instrument impairment losses recognised in the surplus or deficit are not reversed through the surplus or deficit.

If in a subsequent period the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the impairment loss is reversed in the surplus or deficit.

Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

Non-current Assets held for sale are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction, not through continuing use. Non-current Assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Any impairment losses for write-downs of Non-current Assets held for sale are recognised in the statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

Any increases in fair value (less costs to sell) are recognised up to the level of any impairment losses that have previously been recognised.

Assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of:

Operational Assets

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

Restricted Assets

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

Infrastructure Assets

Infrastructure assets are the fixed utility systems owned by the SWDC. Each asset class includes all items that are required for the network to function, for example, sewer reticulation includes reticulation piping and sewer pump stations.

Heritage Assets

Heritage assets are assets owned by the SWDC which are of cultural or historical significance to the community and cannot be replaced due to the nature of the assets. Buildings recorded under the Historic Places Act 1993 have been recorded as heritage assets.

Property, plant and equipment is shown at cost or valuation, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the SWDC and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated.

In most instances, an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised at cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are included in the statement of Comprehensive revenue and expense. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in asset revaluation reserves in respect of those assets are transferred to retained earnings.

Subsequent Costs

Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the SWDC and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant, and equipment are recognised in the surplus or deficit as they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant and equipment other than land (which also includes the landfill and water races), at rates which will write off the cost (or valuation) of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. The estimated useful economic lives of major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

Asset	Estimated Life	Percentage
Buildings and Improvements	20 to 100 years	1% to 5%
Heritage assets	70 to 120 years	0.80% to 1.4%
Furniture and equipment	5 to 22 years	4.5% to 20%
Motor vehicles	5 years	20%
Library collections	7 years	14.3%
Roading*	1 to 100 years	1% to 100%
Bridges*	30 to 100 years	1% to 3.3%
Water infrastructure*	15 to 103 years	0.97% to 6.7%
Sewer infrastructure*	14 to 123 years	0.81 to 7.1%
Stormwater infrastructure*	60 to 100 years	1% to 1.7%
Parks and reserves	25 to 32 years	3.1% to 4%
Playground equipment*	5 to 20 Years	5% to 20%

In relation to infrastructural assets marked * (above), depreciation has been calculated at a componentry level based on the estimated remaining useful lives as assessed by Council's engineers and independent registered valuers.

Land under roads and formation are not depreciated. A summary of these lives is detailed above.

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

Revaluation

Land, buildings (operational and restricted), heritage assets, library books, and infrastructural assets (except land under roads) are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure that their carrying amount does not differ materially from fair value and at least every three years. All other assets are carried at depreciated historical cost.

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

SWDC accounts for revaluations of property, plant and equipment on a class of asset basis.

The results of revaluing are credited or debited to an asset revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where this results in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is expensed in the statement of Comprehensive revenue and expense. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that off-sets a previous decrease in value recognised in the statement of financial performance will be recognised first in the statement of financial performance up to the amount previously expensed, and then credited to the revaluation reserve for that class of asset.

Those asset classes that are revalued are valued on a three-yearly cycle on the basis described below. All other asset classes are carried at depreciated historical cost. The carrying values of revalued items are reviewed at each balance date to ensure that those values are not materially different to fair value.

Land and Buildings

An independent valuation is carried out to ascertain fair value as determined from market-based evidence. The most recent valuation was performed by Angela Scott (BBS (VPM), MPINZ), Trent Bellingham (B.Com Ag (VFM)) of QV Asset & Advisory, and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2021.

Heritage assets are also included in this category. Additions are recorded at cost.

Infrastructure Assets

Infrastructure asset classes are roads, bridges & footpaths, water systems, wastewater (sewerage) systems, stormwater systems.

At fair value determined on a depreciated replacement cost basis by an independent valuer. At balance date the SWDC assesses the carrying values of its infrastructure assets to ensure that they do not differ materially from the assets' fair values. If there is a material difference, then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued. The most recent valuation was performed by John Vessey (BE (Civil), BA (Economics), FIPENZ (Civil), CPEng, and IntPE) of WSP on 30 June 2021. Additions are recorded at cost.

Playground Equipment

At fair value determined on a depreciated replacement cost basis by an independent valuer. At balance date the SWDC assesses the carrying values of its playground equipment to ensure that they do not differ materially from the assets' fair values. If there is a material difference, then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued. The most recent valuation was performed by John Vessey (BE (Civil), BA (Economics), FIPENZ (Civil), CPEng, and IntPE) of WSP on 30 June 2021. Additions are recorded at cost.

Vested Assets

At the actual cost or the current cost of providing identical services.

Library Collections

At depreciated replacement cost in accordance with the guidelines released by the New Zealand Library Association and the National Library of New Zealand in May 2002. Library valuations are performed by Brian Sherman (CMEngNZ, CPEng) of IAMC Consulting, and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2020.

Assets Held for Sale

Assets held for sale are valued annually at the lower of carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. As at 30 June 2021 there are no assets held for sale. Assets held for sale are valued at the agreed sale price.

Intangible Assets

Software Acquisition and Development

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Staff training costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Amortisation

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

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

TANGIBLE ASSET	ASSET LIFE	AMORTISATION RATE
Computer Software	5 years	20%

Investment Properties

Properties leased to third parties under operating leases are classified as investment property unless the property is held to meet service delivery objectives, rather than to earn rentals or for capital appreciation.

Investment property is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs.

After initial recognition, the SWDC measures all investment property at fair value as determined annually by an independent valuer.

Investment properties are valued annually at fair value as determined from market-based evidence by an independent valuer. The most recent valuation was performed by Jaime Benoit (B.App Sci (VFM, AG), MPINZ) of QV Asset & Advisory, and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2021.

Gains and losses arising from a change in the fair value of investment property are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Impairment of Property, Plant, Equipment and Intangible Assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life or not yet available for use, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment wherever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recovered. When there is an indicator of impairment, the asset recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Value in use is depreciated replacement cost for an asset where the future economic benefits or service potential of the asset are not primarily dependent on the assets ability to generate net cash flows and where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits or service potential.

The value in use for cash-generating assets is the present value of expected future cash flows.

Cash generating assets are those assets that are held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. For revalued assets the impairment loss is recognised against the revaluation reserve for that class of asset. Where that results in a debit balance in the revaluation reserve, the balance is recognised in the statement of Comprehensive revenue and expense.

For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the total impairment loss is recognised in the statement of Comprehensive revenue and expense.

The reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is credited to the revaluation reserve. However, to the extent that an impairment loss for that class of asset was previously recognised in the statement of financial performance, a reversal of the impairment loss is also recognised in the statement of Comprehensive revenue and expense.

For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of Comprehensive revenue and expense.

Creditors and Other Payables

Creditors and other payables are recorded at their face value.

Employee Entitlements

Short-term Employee Entitlements

Employee benefits that the SWDC expects to be settled within twelve months of balance date are measured at nominal values based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay.

These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to, but not yet taken at balance date, long service leave entitlements expected to be settled within twelve months, and sick leave.

The SWDC recognises a liability for sick leave to the extent that absences in the coming year are expected to be greater than the sick leave entitlements earning in the coming year. The amount is calculated based on the unused sick leave entitlement that can be carried forward at balance date, to the extent that the SWDC anticipates it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

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

Presentation of Employee Entitlements

Sick leave, annual leave, vested long service leave, and non-vested long service leave and retirement gratuities expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date, are classified as a current liability. All other employee entitlements are classified as a non-current liability.

Long-term Employee Entitlements

Superannuation Schemes

Obligations for contributions to Kiwi Saver are accounted for as defined contribution superannuation schemes and are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance as incurred.

Provisions

The SWDC recognises a provision for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that expenditures will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost expense.

Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at their fair value net of transaction costs incurred. After initial recognition, all borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless SWDC has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance date or if the borrowings are expected to be settled after 12 months of balance date.

Equity

Equity is the community's interest in the SWDC and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into a number of reserves.

The components of equity are:

- Public equity – accumulated funds
- Special reserves and trust funds
- Asset revaluation reserves

Restricted and Council Created Reserves

Restricted reserves are a component of equity generally representing a particular use to which various parts of equity have been assigned. Reserves may be legally restricted or created by the SWDC.

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

Also included in restricted reserves are reserves restricted by Council decision. The Council may alter them without references to any third party or the Courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of the Council.

The asset revaluation reserve relates to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment to fair value.

Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserves comprises the net cumulative change in the fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense instruments.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

The net GST paid to, or received from the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as an operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Budget Figures

The budget figures are those approved by SWDC in its 2020/21 Annual Plan. The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted by the SWDC for the preparation of the financial statements. Please refer to Note 28 for an explanation of significant variances to budget.

Cost Allocation

The SWDC has derived the cost of service for each significant activity of the SWDC using the cost allocation system outlined below.

Direct costs are those costs directly attributable to a significant activity. Indirect costs are those costs, which cannot be identified in an economically feasible manner, with a significant activity.

Direct costs are charged directly to significant activities. Indirect costs are charged to significant activities using appropriate cost drivers such as actual usage, staff numbers and floor area.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, the SWDC has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations or future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Landfill Aftercare Provision

Note 18 discloses an analysis of the exposure of the SWDC in relation to the estimates and uncertainties surrounding the landfill aftercare provision.

Infrastructural Assets

There are a number of assumptions and estimates used when performing DRC valuations over infrastructural assets.

These include:

- The physical deterioration and condition of an asset, for example the SWDC could be carrying an asset at an amount that does not reflect its actual condition. This is particularly so for those assets, which are not visible, for example stormwater, wastewater and water supply pipes that are underground. This risk is minimized by the SWDC performing a combination of physical inspections and condition modelling assessments of underground assets.
- Estimating any obsolescence or surplus capacity of an asset.
- Estimates are made when determining the remaining useful lives over which the assets will be depreciated. These estimates can be impacted by the local conditions, for example weather patterns and traffic growth. If useful lives do not reflect the actual consumption of the benefits of the asset, then the SWDC could be over and under estimating the annual depreciation charge recognised as an expense in the statement of Comprehensive revenue and expense.
- To minimise this risk, SWDC's infrastructural assets' useful lives have been determined with reference to the NZ Infrastructural Asset Valuation and Depreciation Guidelines published by the National Asset Management Steering Group, and have been adjusted for local conditions based on past experience. Asset inspections, deterioration and condition modelling are also carried out regularly as part of the SWDC asset management planning activities, which gives the SWDC further assurance over its useful life estimates.

Experienced independent valuers perform the Council's infrastructural asset revaluations.

Critical Judgments in Applying the SWDC's Accounting Policies

Management has exercised the following critical judgments in applying the SWDC's accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2021.

Classification of Property

SWDC owns a number of properties, which are maintained primarily to provide housing to pensioners. The receipt of market-based rental from these properties is incidental to holding these properties. These properties are held for service delivery objectives as part of the SWDC's social housing policy. These properties are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

Statement of Cash Flows

Cash means cash balances on hand, held in bank accounts, demand deposits and other highly liquid investments in which the SWDC invests as part of its day-to-day cash management. GST is disclosed net as disclosing gross amounts does not provide any further meaningful information.

Operating activities include cash received from all revenue sources and cash payments made for the supply of goods and services. Agency transactions (the collection of Regional Council rates) are recognised as receipts and payments in the statement of cash flows because they flow through the SWDC's main bank account.

Investing activities are those activities relating to the acquisition and disposal of non-current assets.

Financing activities comprise the change in equity and debt structure of the SWDC.

Standards Not Yet Adopted

PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments

- PBE IFRS 9 was issued as an interim standard by NZASB replacing PBE IPSAS 29 (Financial instruments: recognition and measurement) to address concerns relating to mixed groups. However, it will be superseded by PBE IPSAS 41 as the latter is more closely based on for-profit entities financial instruments standard compared to PBE IFRS 9.

This new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early adoption permitted. The Council plans to apply this standard in preparing its 30 June 2022 financial statements. The Council is yet to assess the effects of the new standard.

Performance Reporting

PBE FRS 48 *Service Performance Reporting* was issued by XRB in November 2017 and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021, with early application permitted. The Council plans to apply this standard in preparing its 30 June 2022 financial statements. The Council has not yet assessed the effects of the new standard.

Amendment to PBE IPSAS 2 Statement of Cash Flows

An amendment to PBE IPSAS 2 Statement of Cash Flows requires entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021, with early application permitted. Council does not intend to early adopt the amendment

Note 2: Rates Revenue

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
General Rates	8,007	7,822
Targeted Rates Attributable to Activities		
Water rates	135	138
Wastewater	2,323	2,199
Water	2,339	2,160
Refuse	722	719
Amenities	1,922	1,768
Total Targeted Rates	7,442	6,983
Total Rates, Excluding Targeted Rates for Water by Meter	15,449	14,806
Targeted Rates for Water by Meter	116	163
Rates penalties	85	106
Total Revenue from Rates and Penalties	15,650	15,074

Rates Remission

Revenue is shown net of rates remissions and non-rateable land. Under the Council's rate remission policies, the Council allowed remissions of \$31,105 (2020: \$20,267) for the purposes listed below:

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Rates Revenue Before Remissions	15,681	15,096
Council policy remissions:		
Total Remissions	31	20
Total Revenue from Rates and Penalties	15,650	15,076

In accordance with the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 certain properties cannot be rated for general rates. This includes schools, places of religious worship, public gardens and reserves. These non-rateable properties, where applicable, may be subject to targeted rates in respect of wastewater, water, refuse and sanitation. Non-rateable land does not constitute a remission under SWDC's rates remission policy.

Note 3: Finance Revenue and Costs

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
FINANCE REVENUE		
Interest revenue:		
Term deposits	101	389
Total finance revenue	101	389
FINANCE COSTS		
Interest expense:		
Interest on borrowings	586	628
Total finance costs	586	628

Note 4: Grants, Subsidies and Donations

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Grants and Subsidies		
Libraries	2	6
Community buildings	-	-
Waihinga Centre Project	140	30
Mayor's Task Force for Jobs	390	103
Provincial Growth Fund	716	-
Water Reform Stimulus	520	-
Miscellaneous	349	87
Donations		
Waihinga Centre Charitable Trust	45	90
Total grants, subsidies, and donations	2,162	316

There are no unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attached to subsidies and grants recognised \$Nil (2020: \$Nil).

Assets Vesting in Council

Vested Infrastructure from property development \$1,453,492 (2020: \$1,574,718). Other vested assets \$85,000 for driplines at Lake Ferry (2020: \$4,382 for tables & benches in Parks & Reserves).

Note 5: Miscellaneous Revenue

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Commissions	80	78
Other recoveries	225	170
Petrol tax	100	86
Profit on sale of assets	7	0
Total miscellaneous revenue	412	334

Note 6: Other Gains and Losses

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Gain/(loss) in fair value of investment property	3,099	2,376
Gain/(loss) in fair value of carbon credits	119	-
Gain/(loss) in asset disposal	7	-
Gain/(loss) in fair value of plant, property & equipment	48,767	170
Total gains/(losses)	51,992	2,456

Note 7: Personnel Costs

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Salaries and wages	5,022	4,377
Defined contribution plan employer contributions	124	108
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements/liabilities	63	80
Total personnel costs	5,210	4,566

Employer contributions to defined contribution plans are contributions to KiwiSaver and are recorded net of any rebate provided by the government.

Further detail on salaries and staff numbers is provided in Note 24.

Note 8: Other Expenses

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
EXPENDITURE		
Depreciation		
Roads	1,761	1,687
Bridges	661	660
Water systems	1,349	1,082
Wastewater systems	652	521
Stormwater systems	122	118
Buildings	191	172
Furniture & equipment	231	180
Library collections	135	167
Motor vehicles	49	34
Parks & reserves	89	47
Heritage assets	149	147
Total depreciation expense	5,392	4,816
Amortisation	7	34
Councillors' remuneration	334	319
Interest expense	586	628
Provision: discount unwinding	32	(19)
Rates remissions	31	20
Additional provision for doubtful debts	(1)	(9)
Superannuation contributions	124	108
Total other expenses	6,506	5,897

Note 9: Cash and Cash Equivalents

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Cash at bank and in hand	2,452	1,203
Term deposits with maturities of less than three months at acquisition	1,000	1,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,452	2,203

Cash and cash equivalents include the above for the purposes of the cash flow statement.

Maturity Analysis and Effective Interest Rates

The maturity analysis for all other financial assets with the exception of equity investments are as follows:

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
Short term deposits (\$000)	1,000	1,000
Weighted average effective interest rate (%)	0.45%	0.36%

Note 10: Debtors and Other Receivables

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Rates receivables	437	338
Other receivables	1,337	1,313
Goods and services tax	686	501
Prepayments	1,002	165
	3,463	2,316
Less provision for impairment of receivables	(131)	(108)
Total debtors & other receivables	3,332	2,300

The impairment provision has been calculated based on expected losses for the SWDC's pool of debtors. Expected losses have been determined based on an analysis of the SWDC's losses in previous periods, and review of specific debtors.

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Collective impairment	131	108
Total provision for impairment	131	108

Movements in the provision for the impairment of receivables and community loans are as follows:

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Balance at 1 July	108	117
Additional provisions made during the year	(22)	9
Provisions reversed during the year	1	-
Receivables written off during the year	45	(19)
Balance at 30 June	131	108

Note 11: Investments

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Current portion		
Term deposits	7,589	11,609
LGFA borrower notes	22	91
Total current portion	7,612	11,700
Non-current portion		
Held to maturity		
Term deposits	-	-
LGFA borrower notes	442	259
Other investments	9	9
Total non-current portion	451	269

There were no impairment provisions for other financial assets.

The weighted average interest rate of the investments is 1.08% (2020: 2.24%).

Other Financial Assets

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Investment in CCOs and other similar entities		
Civic Financial Services Limited (53,930 shares)	81	81
Wellington Water (25 shares)	50	50
Total investment in CCOs and other similar entities	131	131
Investment in other entities		
Airtel Ltd (4,900 shares)	-	-
Carbon Credits	119	-
Farmlands Trading Society Ltd (699 shares)	1	1
Total investment in other entities	120	1
Total other financial assets	252	133

Unlisted Shares – Valuation

The fair value of the unlisted shares of Farmlands Trading Society Limited and Wellington Water Limited have been revalued to market value based on advice supplied by the respective companies as there is no active market to determine the value of the shares.

The Civic Financial Services Limited (formerly New Zealand Local Government Insurance Corporation Limited) shares, and carbon credits have been revalued to market value on an annual basis using the net asset backing per share value as at 30 June 2021.

Impairment

There were no impairment provisions for other financial assets. None of the financial assets are either past due or impaired.

Note 12: Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

SWDC does not currently hold any properties with the intention of sale (2020: NIL).

Note 13: Investment Properties

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Balance at 1 July	11,223	9,100
Disposals	-	-
Transfers	-	(290)
Additions	3	36
Depreciation	(3)	-
Fair value gains/(losses) on valuation	3,099	2,376
Balance at 30 June	14,322	11,223

SWDC's investment properties are valued at fair value with the latest valuation effective 30 June 2021. All investment properties were based on open market evidence. The valuation was performed by Jaime Benoit (B.App Sci (VFM, AG), MPINZ) of QV Asset & Advisory.

Contractual obligations in relation to investment properties at balance date but not recognised in the financial statements are nil. There are no capital commitments as at 30 June 2021 (2020: Nil).

Note 14: Intangible Assets

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Cost		
Balance at 1 July	355	355
Additions	27	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance at 30 June	382	355
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		
Balance at 1 July	302	267
Amortisation charge	7	34
Disposals	-	-
Balance at 30 June	309	302
Carrying amount		
Balance at 30 June	73	53

There are no restrictions over the title of SWDC's intangible assets, nor are any intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities.

Note 15: Property, Plant and Equipment 2020-2021

30 June 2021	Cost/ Revaluation 30 June 2020 \$000	Accumulated Depreciation 30 June 2020 \$000	Carrying Amount 30 June 2020 \$000	Current Year Additions \$000	Current Year Disposals \$000	Current Year Transfers \$000	Current Year Gain/(Loss) on Sale \$000	Current Year Depreciation \$000	Revaluation, Impairment, Depreciation Recovered \$000	Cost Revaluation 30 June 2021 \$000	Accumulated Depreciation 30 June 2021 \$000	Carrying Amount 30 June 2021 \$000
Infrastructural assets												
Roads	320,738	3,278	317,460	3,207	-	-	-	1,761	(9,215)	314,730	-	314,729
Bridges	23,027	1,318	21,710	8	-	-	-	661	(3,806)	19,230	-	19,230
Water systems	27,490	2,102	25,388	3,252	-	2,213	-	1,349	7,487	40,442	-	40,442
Wastewater systems	21,834	1,018	20,816	2,771	-	-	-	652	(1,272)	23,333	-	23,333
Stormwater systems	4,703	235	4,468	173	-	-	-	122	15,465	20,341	-	20,341
Total infrastructural assets	397,793	7,951	389,842	9,410	-	2,213	-	4,546	8,659	418,075	-	418,074
Operational assets												
Land	35,375	-	35,375	254	-	-	-	1	27,329	62,956	-	62,956
Buildings	8,182	620	7,562	51	-	-	-	188	(405)	7,828	403	7,424
Furniture & equipment	2,644	1,751	892	491	-	29	(9)	231	(9)	3,146	1,974	1,172
Library collections	839	1	839	133	-	-	-	135	-	972	136	836
Motor vehicles	337	245	92	125	-	-	-	49	-	462	294	167
Parks & reserves	751	265	485	10	-	-	-	10	381	1,140	274	866
Playgrounds	898	75	823	61	-	-	-	77	(251)	708	-	708
Total operational assets	49,025	2,957	46,069	1,124	-	29	(9)	693	27,045	77,212	3,082	74,130
Other assets												
Heritage assets	12,701	381	12,319	329	-	-	-	149	(189)	12,841	342	12,499
Work in progress	3,795	-	3,795	1,556	-	(2,242)	-	(0)	-	3,109	-	3,109
Total other assets	16,496	381	16,114	1,885	-	(2,242)	-	149	(189)	15,950	342	15,608
Total assets	463,314	11,289	452,025	12,419	-	-	(9)	5,389	35,516	511,237	3,424	507,812

There are no restrictions over the title of SWDC's property, plant and equipment assets, nor are any of these assets pledged as security for liabilities.

Note 15: Property, Plant and Equipment 2019-2020

30 June 2020	Cost/ Revaluation 30 June 2019 \$000	Accumulated Depreciation 30 June 2019 \$000	Carrying Amount 30 June 2019 \$000	Current Year Additions \$000	Current Year Disposals \$000	Current Year Transfers \$000	Current Year Gain/(Loss) on Sale \$000	Current Year Depreciation \$000	Revaluation, Impairment, Depreciation Recovered \$000	Cost Revaluation 30 June 2020 \$000	Accumulated Depreciation 30 June 2020 \$000	Carrying Amount 30 June 2020 \$000
Infrastructural assets												
Roads	317,913	1,590	316,323	2,825	-	-	-	1,687	-	320,738	3,278	317,460
Bridges	22,977	658	22,319	50	-	-	-	660	-	23,027	1,318	21,710
Water systems	25,975	1,020	24,955	1,515	-	-	-	1,082	-	27,490	2,102	25,388
Wastewater systems	18,375	497	17,878	3,459	-	-	-	521	-	21,834	1,018	20,816
Stormwater systems	4,551	117	4,434	152	-	-	-	118	-	4,703	235	4,468
Total infrastructural assets	389,791	3,882	385,910	8,001	-	-	-	4,069	-	397,793	7,951	389,842
Operational assets												
Land	35,052	-	35,052	492	-	(170)	-	-	-	35,375	-	35,375
Buildings	7,779	447	7,332	402	-	-	-	172	-	8,182	620	7,562
Furniture & equipment	2,136	1,571	565	508	-	-	-	180	-	2,644	1,751	892.48795
Library collections	1,047	292	755	80	-	-	-	(291)	(288)	839	1	839
Motor vehicles	322	239	82	43	(28)	-	-	5	-	337	245	92
Parks & reserves	443	256	187	17	-	290	-	9	-	751	265	485
Playgrounds	465	37	427	434	-	-	-	37	-	898	75	823
Total operational assets	47,245	2,843	44,402	1,976	(28)	120	-	114	(288)	49,025	2,957	46,069
Other assets												
Heritage assets	12,537	235	12,302	164	-	-	-	147	-	12,701	381	12,319
Work in progress	4,460	-	4,460	103	-	-	-	-	(767)	3,795	-	3,795
Total other assets	16,997	235	16,762	266	-	-	-	147	(767)	16,496	381	16,114
Total assets	454,033	6,959	447,074	10,244	(28)	120	-	4,330	(1,055)	463,314	11,289	452,025

* \$767,377.46 of costs related to the Featherston Waste Water to Land project were determined to be related only to the consent application withdrawn in 2019-20. These were therefore sunk costs and have been impaired from the work in progress asset.

Depreciation and Amortisation Expense by Group of Activity

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Land transport	2,426	2,349
Water supply	1,351	1,084
Wastewater	673	542
Amenities	603	541
Stormwater drainage	122	118
Solid waste management	61	57
Public protection & health	-	42
Governance, leadership & advocacy	6	6
Resource management	4	4
Economic, cultural & community development	-	-
Total directly attributable depreciation and amortisation expense	5,245	4,741
Depreciation and amortisation not directly related to group of activities	153	108
Total other expenses	5,399	4,850

Note 16: Creditors and Other Payables

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Trade payables	3,225	3,158
Accrued expenses	500	227
Revenue in advance	815	-
Rates in advance	256	270
Total creditors and other payables	4,795	3,655

Except for rates in advance, all creditors and payables are assessed as exchange as these balances are from transactions carried at normal business terms.

Note 17: Employee Entitlements

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Accrued pay	113	91
Annual leave	354	314
Total employee entitlements	468	404
Comprising:		
Current portion	468	404
Non-current portion	-	-
Total employee entitlements	468	404

Note 18: Provisions

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Landfill aftercare provision		
Balance at 1 July	477	458
Provision expensed for the year	(35)	(35)
Adjustment to NPV	(27)	54
Total provisions	415	477
Comprising:		
Current portion	34	35
Non-current portion	381	443
Total provisions	415	477

Provision for Landfill Aftercare Costs

SWDC gained resource consent to operate the landfill. SWDC has responsibility under the resource consent to provide on-going maintenance and monitoring of the landfill after the site has closed until February 2035.

The cash outflows for landfill post-closure are not expected to occur until 2035. The long-term nature of the liability means that there are inherent uncertainties in estimating costs that will be incurred. The provision has been estimated taking into account existing technology and using a discount rate of 2.28% (2020: 1.22%).

Note 19: Borrowings

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Current		
Secured loans	5,900	5,700
Total current borrowings	5,900	5,700
Current		
Secured loans	18,500	16,200
Total non-current borrowings	18,500	16,200
Total borrowings	24,400	21,900

Fixed-rate Debt

SWDC's secured debt of \$24,400,000 (2020: \$21,900,000) is issued at fixed rates of interest.

Security

SWDC's loans are secured over either separate or general rates of the district, no assets have borrowings secured against them.

SWDC manages its borrowings in accordance with its funding and financial policies, which includes a Liability Management policy. These policies have been adopted as part of the SWDC's Long Term Plan.

Note 20: Equity

Note 20: Equity		
	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Public equity		
Balance at 1 July	153,238	151,444
Net transfer (to)/from reserves	496	(1,490)
Total surplus / (deficit) for the year	4,983	3,284
Balance at 30 June	158,716	153,238
Restricted reserves & trust funds		
Balance at 1 July	28,264	25,517
Transfers to fund	9,729	9,574
Transfers from fund	(10,225)	(6,827)
Balance at 30 June	27,768	28,264
Restricted reserves & trust funds consist of:		
Discretionary reserves	310	478
Community board reserves	135	96
Restricted reserves	1,894	1,373
Water race reserves	218	155
Council loan redemption reserves	6,259	4,778
Other reserves	18,829	21,219
Trusts	122	164
Total restricted reserves & trust funds	27,768	28,264
Asset revaluation reserve		
Balance at 1 July	272,022	273,109
Transfers to fund	48,767	170
Transfers from fund		(1,257)
Balance at 30 June	320,789	272,022
Asset revaluation reserve consists of:		
Land	49,499	21,790
Buildings	3,135	3,135
Heritage assets	3,565	3,565
Library collections	1,429	1,429
Bridges	15,352	17,179
Roading	184,396	188,572
Water	33,370	22,431
Wastewater	9,389	8,991
Stormwater	20,419	4,597
Playground equipment	229	328
Other equipment	8	8
Total asset revaluation reserve	320,789	272,022
Fair value through other comprehensive income reserve		
Balance at 1 July	-	-
Transfers to fund		
Transfers from fund	-	-
Balance at 30 June	-	-
Other reserves		
Balance at 1 July	-	-
Transfers to fund	-	-
Transfers from fund	-	-
Balance at 30 June	-	-

Note 21: Statement of Capital Commitments and Operating Leases

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Capital commitments		
Roading	3,603	4,804
Wastewater	-	-
Water Supply	-	-
Community Buildings & Housing	30	65
Solid Waste	-	-
Intangibles	-	10
Parks & Reserves	8	28
Total capital commitments	3,641	4,907

Refer to Note 13 for capital commitments for investments properties.

Operating Leases as Lessor

Investment property is leased under operating leases. The leases have non-cancellable terms ranging from 11 months to 76 months. The future aggregate minimum lease payments to be collected under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Operating leases as lessor		
Not later than one year	355	108
Later than one year and not later than five years	167	92
Later than five years	23	0
Total non-cancellable operating leases	545	200

Operating Leases as Lessee

Council leases buildings and plant and equipment in the normal course of its business. The leases have non-cancellable terms ranging from 8 months to 60 months. The future aggregate minimum lease payments payable under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Operating leases as lessee		
Not later than one year	67	48
Later than one year and not later than five years	207	67
Later than five years	-	-
Total non-cancellable operating leases	274	115

Note 22: Contingencies

Contingent liability for 2021 is \$Nil (2020: \$Nil).

There are no contingent assets for 2021 (2020: \$Nil).

No contingent rents have been recognised during the period.

There are no unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attached to New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi subsidies recognised.

Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA)

The Council is a guarantor of LGFA. The LGFA was incorporated in December 2011 with the purpose of providing debt funding to local authorities in New Zealand. It has a current credit rating from Standard and Poor's of AA+.

As at 30 June 2021, the Council is one of several local authority borrowers and guarantors of the LGFA. The LGFA's loans to local authorities are \$13.6 billion (2020: \$12.0 billion), of which the Council have borrowed \$0.025 billion (2020: \$0.022 billion). As a result, the Council's cross guarantee on LGFA's loans to other local authorities is \$13.6 billion (2020: \$12.0 billion).

Public Benefit Entity (PBE) Accounting Standards require the Council to recognise the guarantee liability at fair value. However, the Council have been unable to determine a sufficiently reliable fair value for the guarantee, and therefore has not recognised a liability. The Council consider the risk of the LGFA defaulting on repayment of interest or capital to be very low on the basis that:

- the Council is not aware of any local authority debt default events in New Zealand; and,
- Local government legislation would enable local authorities to levy a rate to recover sufficient funds to meet any debt obligations if further funds were required.

Note 23: Related Party Transactions

Key Management Personnel

During the year councillors and key management, as part of a normal customer relationship, were involved in minor transactions with Council (such as payment of rates and purchase of rubbish bags etc.). All payments were made on a cash basis and no payments were delayed. No interest was charged and there are no outstanding balances as at 30 June 2021. No provision has been required, nor any expense recognised for impairment of receivables for any loans or other receivables to related parties (2020: \$Nil).

Note 24: Remuneration

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
Councillors		
Remuneration	\$334,363	\$318,971
Number of members	10.0	10.0
Senior Management Team, including Chief Executive		
Remuneration	\$983,705	\$880,413
Full-time equivalent members	6.0	4.5
Total key management personnel compensation	\$1,318,068	\$1,199,384

Due to the difficulty in determining the full-time equivalent for Councillors, the full-time equivalent figure is taken as the number of councillors. Key management personnel include the Mayor, Councillors and senior management team, including Chief Executive.

Chief Executive

The Chief Executive of the SWDC appointed under section 42 of the Local Government Act 2002. Harry Wilson was the Chief Executive for the year ended 30 June 2021. He received a salary of \$250,000. (2020: Harry Wilson \$250,000).

Elected Representatives

Council	30 June 2021 \$	30 June 2020 \$
Councillors		
A Beijen***	92,000	66,617
V Napier**		24,360
MCraig**		5,798
G Emms***	34,754	24,502
R Fox***	27,943	19,700
L Hay	27,521	19,706
B Jephson	25,354	27,695
C Olds		5,799
A Plimmer***	27,254	19,215
M Gray*		5,798
P Colenso	26,032	24,033
L Carter*		5,799
C Wright*		5,799
P Maynard	24,776	23,148
R Vickery***	25,575	23,711
B West	23,154	17,289
Total councillors' remuneration	334,363	318,971

Community Boards	30 June 2021 \$	30 June 2020 \$
Featherston Community Board		
C Bleakley	3,253	2,987
R Ramsden (Chair)**	-	1,930
MShepherd (Chair)	6,507	5,552
I Freya*	-	938
S Smith****	3,253	-
T Tahinurua****	3,253	-
Greytown Community Board		
G Gray	3,253	2,293
L Hay (Chair)**	-	1,627
A Rainford (Chair)	6,507	5,552
C Stevenson**	-	965
S Symes	3,253	2,293
S Baker****	3,253	-
Martinborough Community Board		
A Ellims	3,253	2,293
N Fenwick	3,253	2,293
M Honey	3,253	2,293
M Maynard (Chair)	6,507	4,588
F Beattie**	-	965
L Cornelissen (Chair)**	-	1,930
V Read**	-	965
M Roy**	-	965
Total community board members' remuneration	48,798	40,430

* Resigned due to election January 2020

** Not re-elected October 2019

*** Changed role in 2019-20

**** Elected 2020-21 to fill vacancy

Council Employees	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
<\$60,000	32	38
\$60,000 to \$79,999	20	16
\$80,000 to \$119,999	8	10
\$120,000 to \$259,999	6	4
Total employees	66	68
Full-time employees	48	48
Full-time equivalent employees	11	7

Total remuneration includes non-financial benefits provided to employees.

A full-time employee is determined on the basis of a 40-hour working week.

At 30 June 2021 5 full-time and 1.5 full-time equivalent employees were on a fixed-term contract funded via the New Zealand Library Partnership Programme (2020: Nil).

Severance Payments

One severance payment was made in 2021 (2020: two) totalling \$3,875 (2020: \$69,266).

Note 25: Events after Balance Date

Three Waters Reform

In July 2020, the Government launched the Three Waters Reform Programme – a three-year programme to reform local government provision of three waters services. Currently councils own and operate the majority of the drinking water, wastewater and stormwater services across New Zealand.

On 27 October 2021 the Local Government Minister announced that the Three Waters Reform Programme will progress, with mandated participation for all councils. At the time of publishing this annual report there is increasing certainty that three-water delivery and infrastructure will transfer from the 67 councils to four Water Service Entities (WSEs) from 1 July 2024, subject to enactment of legislation. The proposed regional boundaries for each entity place South Wairarapa District Council as belonging to WSE 'C', along with 22 other Councils. Based upon the current proposals, the WSE would be independent with a separate Board of Directors and Councils would have no shareholding and no financial interest.

South Wairarapa District Council continues to recognise its three waters assets at 30 June 2021 in accordance our accounting policies. There has been no adjustment in these financial statements to reflect the expected future transfer of assets to the new water entity. It is expected that central government will develop details around the mechanism for the transfer of the water assets and this will be completed prior to 1 July 2024. As further details are established this may require adjustments to Council's three water assets either in respect of disclosure or measurement.

There have been no other significant events after balance date.

Note 26: Financial Instrument Categories

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

Financial Assets	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Fair value through profit and loss - held for trading		
Derivative financial instrument assets	-	-
Total	-	-
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,452	2,203
Debtors and other receivables	3,332	2,300
Other financial assets:		
- investments	7,589	11,700
Total loans and receivables	14,373	16,204
Held to maturity		
Other financial assets:		
- investments	464	269
Total held to maturity	464	269
Fair value through other comprehensive income		
Other financial assets:		
- unlisted shares	133	133
- carbon credits	119	-
Total fair value through other comprehensive income	252	133

Financial Liabilities	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Fair value through profit and loss - held for trading		
Derivative financial instrument liabilities	-	-
Total fair value through profit and loss - held for trading	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Creditors and other payables	4,795	3,655
Borrowings		
- secured loans	24,400	21,900
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	29,195	25,555

Note 27: Internal Borrowing

	Opening Balance \$000	Amount Borrowed \$000	Amount Repaid \$000	Interest Paid \$000	Closing Balance \$000
30 June 2021					
Roadings	110	-	-	9	110
Wastewater	180	-	-	14	180

	Opening Balance \$000	Amount Borrowed \$000	Amount Repaid \$000	Interest Paid \$000	Closing Balance \$000
30 June 2020					
Roadings	110	-	-	8	110
Wastewater	180	-	-	13	180

The roadings loan was internally funded as this was a cheaper option for ratepayers at the time. This internal loan was used to cover storm damage to the roadings network. The wastewater internal loan was internally funded as this was a cheaper option for ratepayers at the time. This internal loan was used to cover storm damage to the Martinborough wastewater treatment plant.

Note 28: Explanation of Major Variances against Budget

Explanations for major variations from South Wairarapa District Council's estimated figures in the 2020/21 Annual Plan are as follows.

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

The higher than planned operating surplus (\$3.5M higher than budget) was the result of greater than planned revenues (\$4.8M higher than budget), partly offset by greater than planned expenses (\$1.2M higher than budget).

The increase in revenue reflects continued high levels of developmental activity within the district, shown as income from vested assets (\$1.6M).

Revenue from grants for programmes funded by central government initiatives was offset by corresponding increases in expense in the relevant activities:

- Provincial Growth (\$0.7M), with the expense split across the Amenities and Economic, Cultural & Community Development activities,
- Water Stimulus (\$0.6M), across the three water activities,
- Mayor's Taskforce for Jobs (\$0.4M), in the Economic, Cultural & Community Development activity, and
- Innovating Streets (\$0.2M) in the Land Transport activity.

Investment properties, including property intended for sale was revalued this year to reflect market values resulting in a positive increase (\$2.9M) to total surplus.

Statement of Financial Position

The overall position shows Council can meet commitments having sufficient means to cover current liabilities. Assets held to support the delivery of Council services increased in value due to positive cyclical revaluations and increased capital expenditure and assets vested council. Public debt increased this financial year, in line with budget expectations. Overall, equity has increased. Transfers to special and restricted reserves balances reflect increasing development within the district and the accumulation of funds for repayment of loans.

Infrastructure, land, and playground equipment were also revalued this year to reflect market values resulting in a positive increase (\$49.0M) to reserves.

Statement of Cashflows

Net cashflow from operating activities are positive. Net cashflow from investing activities is unfavourable to budget reflecting increased costs to deliver the Three Waters programme and timing of previous years capital projects carried forward to this financial year. Net cashflow from financing activities reflects \$2.5m of new debt for smoothing of the 2020-21 increase in rates required (\$1.5M) and to fund the grant to Kuranui College for their gymnasium (\$1.0M).

Note 29: COVID-19 Impact

On 18th August 2021 New Zealand went into Alert Level 4 lockdown as a result of Covid-19 in the Auckland community. South Wairarapa District moved to Alert Level 3 lockdown on 1st September 2021, then Alert Level 2 on 8th September 2021. During Alert Level 3 and 4, Council provides essential services only. Under Alert Level 2 there are stronger social distancing practices and lowered patronage at community facilities such as libraries. Overall, the changes in Alert Levels did not significantly impact user charges collected.

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses

COVID-19 has not materially impacted the net financial result of the District Council.

Statement of Financial Position

The District Council has considered the impact of COVID-19 on the valuation of the assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2021. Based on the information available at the time of preparing these statements, COVID-19 has had no material impact on the Statement of Financial Position.

Other Legislative Disclosures

Local Government Act 2002 – Financial Disclosures

The Local Government Act 2002 sets out a number of disclosure requirements for Councils over and above the generally accepted accounting practice (GAPP) information. New disclosures were added in legislative changes and additions to the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

Insurance of Assets

	30 June 2021 \$000	30 June 2020 \$000
Total value of property, plant, and equipment (excluding land)	444,116	364,612
Value of assets covered by risk share arrangements	80,920	48,632
Value of assets covered by insurance contracts	91,531	56,340

The value of assets covered by insurance excludes land and land under roads.

In addition to Council's insurance, in the event of natural disaster it is assumed that Central Government will contribute 60% towards the restoration of Council owned underground drainage, waste and water assets and the New Zealand Transport Agency will contribute between 49-59% towards the restoration of Roadway assets.

Reporting format

These financial statements incorporate applicable amendments to legislation governing financial reporting requirements.

Rating Base Information

The Local Government Act (Amendment No. 3) includes a clause 30A in Schedule 10. The information below satisfies the disclosure requirements of that clause and adds comparative information for this current financial year.

	30 June 2021	30 June 2020
Rating Base Information		
Number of rating units	6,942	6,798
	\$Million	\$Million
Capital Value of rating units	4,732	4,636
Land value of rating units	2,745	2,711

Note: due to correction in calculation method, the figures reported in the Annual Report for the 30 June 2020 year have been updated.

Network Assets

	Acquisitions/ Constructed by SWDC \$000	Transferred to SWDC \$000	Closing Book Value \$000	Replacement Cost \$000
30 June 2021				
Water Supply				
Treatment plants and facilities	2,985	-	9,780	9,780
Land	-	-	2,125	2,125
Other Assets	267	260	28,537	28,537
Wastewater				
Treatment plants and facilities	267	-	3,924	3,924
Land	-	-	17,280	17,280
Other Assets	-	451	2,214	2,214
Stormwater Drainage				
Stormwater systems	173	178	20,341	20,341
Land Transport				
Roads & Footpaths	3,215	701	333,959	333,959

	Acquisitions/ Constructed by SWDC \$000	Transferred to SWDC \$000	Closing Book Value \$000	Replacement Cost \$000
30 June 2020				
Water Supply				
Treatment plants and facilities	961	-	6,414	6,414
Land	-	-	1,141	1,141
Other Assets	554	128	18,974	18,974
Wastewater				
Treatment plants and facilities	361	-	6,830	6,830
Land	492	-	11,150	11,150
Other Assets	3,098	450	13,986	13,986
Stormwater Drainage				
Stormwater systems	152	127	4,468	4,468
Land Transport				
Roads & Footpaths	2,875	869	339,170	339,170

Statement of Special and Separate Funds for Year Ended 30 June 2021

	Activities to which reserve relates	Opening Balance \$'000	Transfers In \$'000	Transfers Out \$'000	Closing Balance \$'000
District Property					
To be used for Town Centre Development	All activities	197	162	(264)	95
Asset Realisation					
Capital gains from the sale of Council Assets that have been realised over time.	All activities	298	-	-	298
Plantation Reserve					
For road protection schemes and seal extensions in the future.	All activities	(17)	-	(67)	(84)
Community Board Reserves					
Community Board funds Carried over:					
Featherston	Governance	6	4	(8)	3
Greytown	Governance	5	8	(4)	9
Martinborough	Governance	3	4	(5)	2
Māori Standing Committee	Governance	-	65	(23)	42
Featherston Beautification	Governance	17	11	(6)	22
Greytown Beautification	Governance	38	7	(9)	36
Martinborough Beautification	Governance	10	11	(17)	4
Martinborough Swimming Pool	Governance	18	-	-	18
Restricted Reserves					
To provide for the acquisition and development of reserves and open spaces in response to the needs arising from subdivision and development, to protect conservation values.	All activities	1,373	530	(9)	1,894
To provide opportunities for public access to and along water bodies, to provide recreational opportunities near water bodies					
Water Race Reserves					
Featherston/Longwood Water race	Water	(59)	61	(47)	(45)
Moroa	Water	214	73	(24)	263
Trusts					
Campground Memorial: Pain Farm	Amenities	7	-	-	7
Maintaining and improving the Borough's parks, sports grounds, camping ground, swimming baths, providing and maintaining sports facilities and a children's playground.	Amenities	157	116	(158)	115
Infrastructure Contributions					
To provide a potable water supply, to safeguard the health of inhabitants and protect the natural environment for inappropriate disposal of sewage, to prevent damage to property or amenity from the indiscriminate and uncontrolled runoff of Stormwater, to ensure sufficient water is available for fire fighting purposes.	All activities	2,673	1,579	(401)	3,851
To provide for the safe and convenient movement on roads of vehicular, bicycles and pedestrians within and through the Wairarapa.					
Combined District Plan Reserve					
To spread the costs of the District plan over the life of the plan	Resource Management	(4)	-	-	(4)
Loan Redemption Reserve					
To cover loan principal repayments	All activities	4,778	1,482	-	6,259
Depreciation Reserves					
To fund new capital projects	All activities	17,441	4,733	(8,504)	13,670
Martinborough Town Hall Reserve					
Waihinga Centre Project	Amenities	(230)	280	(18)	32
Rural Roading Reserve					
Rural Roading	Roading	1,190	300	-	1,490
Housing Reserve					
Housing	Amenities	(138)	270	(288)	(156)
Maintenance Reserve					
To cover maintenance to buildings	Amenities	(35)	33	(52)	(54)
Wastewater Reserve					
To spread the initial costs of the Wastewater project - Land	Wastewater	321	-	(321)	-
Total Special and Separate Funds		28,264	9,729	(10,225)	27,768

Statement of Special and Separate Funds for Year Ended 30 June 2020

	Activities to which reserve relates	Opening Balance \$'000	Transfers In \$'000	Transfers Out \$'000	Closing Balance \$'000
District Property					
To be used for Town Centre Development	All activities	(1,201)	1,532	(134)	197
Asset Realisation					
Capital gains from the sale of Council Assets that have been realised over time.	All activities	128	171	-	298
Plantation Reserve					
For road protection schemes and seal extensions in the future.	All activities	31	-	(48)	(17)
Community Board Reserves					
Community Board funds Carried over:					
Featherston	Governance	7	4	(5)	6
Greytown	Governance	9	4	(9)	5
Martinborough	Governance	7	4	(8)	3
Featherston Beautification	Governance	8	11	(1)	17
Greytown Beautification	Governance	31	11	(4)	38
Martinborough Beautification	Governance	53	11	(54)	10
Martinborough Swimming Pool	Governance	18	-	-	18
Restricted Reserves					
To provide for the acquisition and development of reserves and open spaces in response to the needs arising from subdivision and development, to protect conservation values.	All activities	996	377	-	1,373
To provide opportunities for public access to and along water bodies, to provide recreational opportunities near water bodies					
Water Race Reserves					
Featherston/Longwood Water race	Water	(53)	60	(65)	(59)
Moroa	Water	209	73	(68)	214
Trusts					
Campground Memorial: Pain Farm	Amenities	7	-	-	7
Maintaining and improving the Borough's parks, sports grounds, camping ground, swimming baths, providing and maintaining sports facilities and a children's playground.	Amenities	189	93	(125)	157
Infrastructure Contributions					
To provide a potable water supply, to safeguard the health of inhabitants and protect the natural environment for inappropriate disposal of sewage, to prevent damage to property or amenity from the indiscriminate and uncontrolled runoff of Stormwater, to ensure sufficient water is available for fire fighting purposes.	All activities	3,391	740	(1,457)	2,673
To provide for the safe and convenient movement on roads of vehicular, bicycles and pedestrians within and through the Wairarapa.					
Combined District Plan Reserve					
To spread the costs of the District plan over the life of the plan	Resource Management	(4)	-	-	(4)
Loan Redemption Reserve					
To cover loan principal repayments	All activities	2,911	1,866	-	4,778
Depreciation Reserves					
To fund new capital projects	All activities	17,772	3,889	(4,219)	17,441
Martinborough Town Hall Reserve					
Waihinga Centre Project	Amenities	(41)	164	(353)	(230)
Rural Roding Reserve					
Rural Roding	Roding	900	300	(10)	1,190
Housing Reserve					
Housing	Amenities	(125)	230	(243)	(138)
Maintenance Reserve					
To cover maintenance to buildings	Amenities	(43)	33	(24)	(35)
Wastewater Reserve					
To spread the initial costs of the Wastewater project - Land	Wastewater	321	-	-	321
Total Special and Separate Funds		25,517	9,574	(6,827)	28,264

Financial Prudence Benchmarks

Ngā Paerewa Pūtea

Financial Prudence Disclosure Statement

What is the purpose of this statement?

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

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

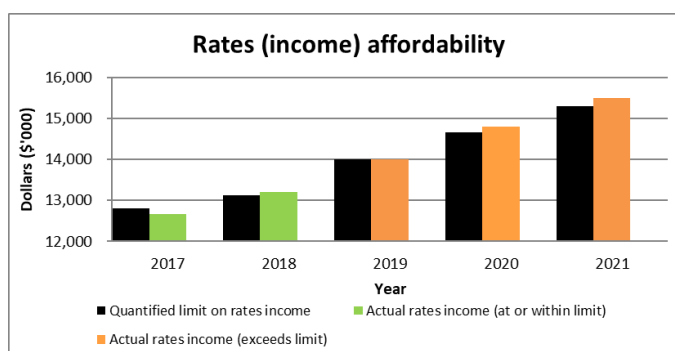
Rates affordability benchmark

The Council meets the rates affordability benchmark if:

- Its actual rates income equals or is less than each quantified limit on rates; and
- Its actual rates increases equal or are less than each quantified limit on rates increases.

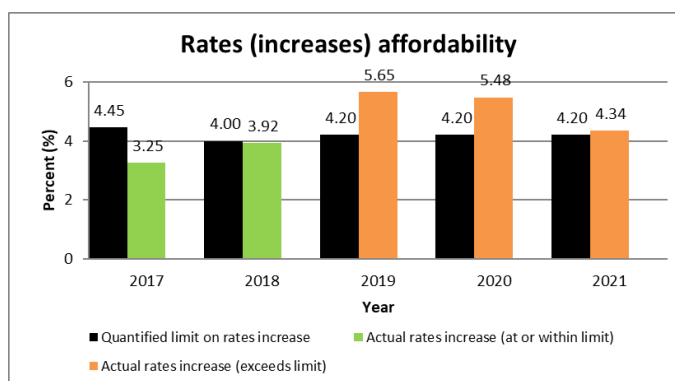
Rates (income) affordability

This graph compares the Council's actual rates income with the quantified limit on rates set in the financial strategy included in the Council's long-term plan. Actual rates increases were slightly above the quantified limits set.



Rates (increases) affordability

This graph compares the Council's actual rates increases with a quantified limit on rates increases included in the financial strategy of the Council's long-term plan. The quantified limit is the percentage change in average rates and should not exceed the increase in the opening BERL local government cost index plus 2 percent. Quantified limits on rates increases were first set for the year ended 30 June 2013.

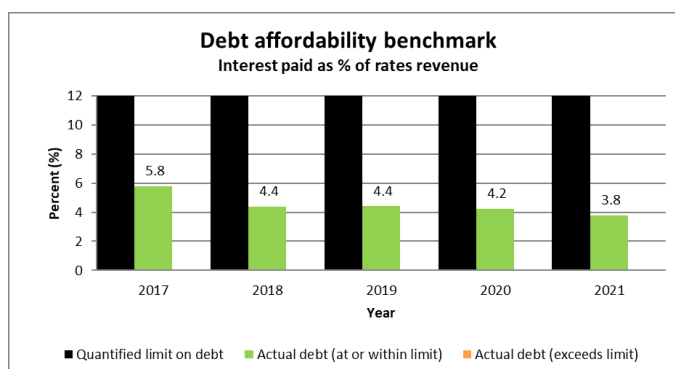


Note – As part of the Annual Plan 2020-21 process Council undertook a one-off borrowing of \$1.5 million in order to continue with its proposed programme of work whilst reducing the amount required to be collected from ratepayers during the period of economic difficulty resulting from Covid-19. Without this borrowing the rates increase for 2020-21 would have been 14.3%.

Debt affordability benchmark

The Council meets the debt affordability benchmark if its actual borrowing is within each quantified limit on borrowing.

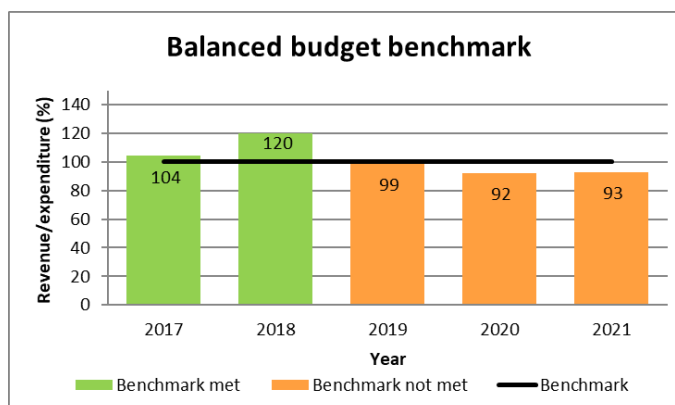
The following graph compares the Council's actual borrowing with a quantified limit on borrowing stated in the financial strategy included in the Council's long-term plan. The quantified limit is that gross interest paid on term debt must not exceed 12 percent of rates revenue.



Balanced budget benchmark

This graph displays the Council's revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment) as a proportion of operating expenses (excluding losses on derivative financial instruments and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment).

The Council meets this benchmark if its revenue equals or is greater than its operating expenses.

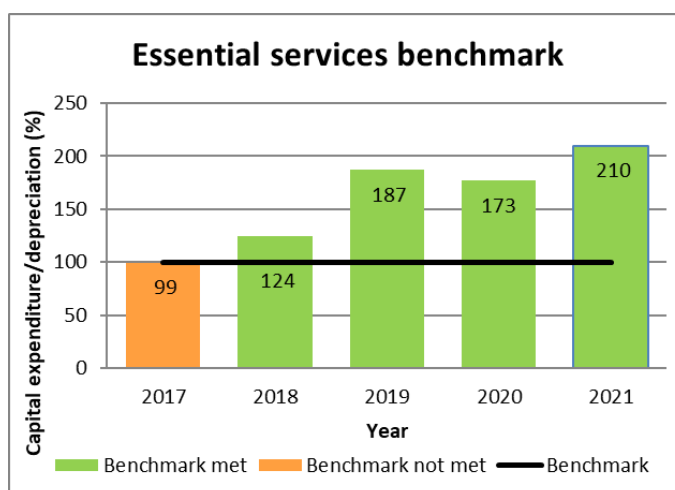


Essential services benchmark

This graph displays the Council's capital expenditure on network services as a proportion of depreciation on network services.

The Council meets this benchmark if its capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than depreciation on network services.

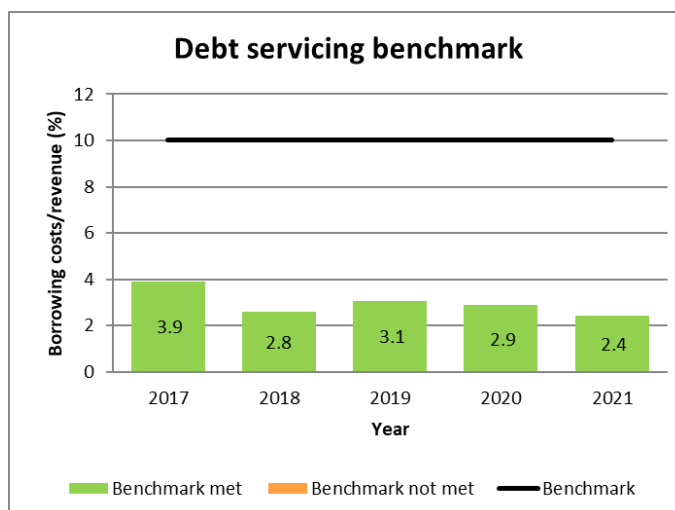
Council plans its network expenditure to ensure assets are maintained for the very long term, and on an as needed basis. Expenditure is based on maintenance need. Unspent funds are held in reserve until required.



Debt servicing benchmark

This graph displays the Council's borrowing costs as a proportion of revenue (excluding development contributions, financial contributions, vested assets, gains on derivative financial instruments, and revaluations of property, plant, or equipment).

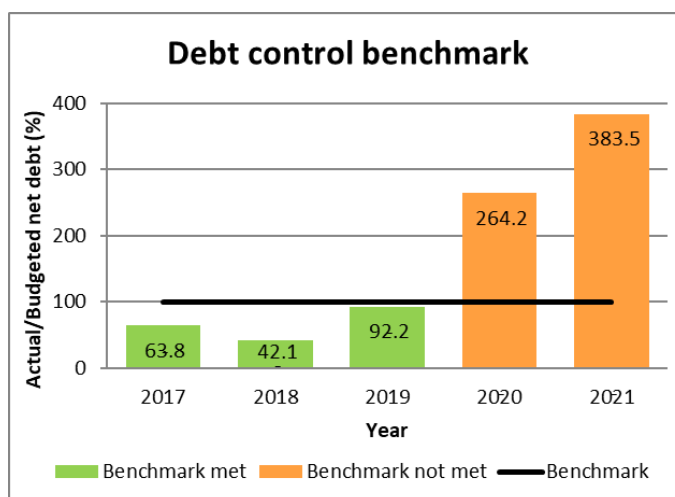
Because Statistics New Zealand projects the Council's population will grow more slowly than the national population growth rate, it meets the debt servicing benchmark if its borrowing costs equal or are less than 10% of its revenue.



Debt control benchmark

The following graph displays the Council's actual net debt as a proportion of planned net debt. In this statement, net debt means financial liabilities less financial assets (excluding trade and other receivables).

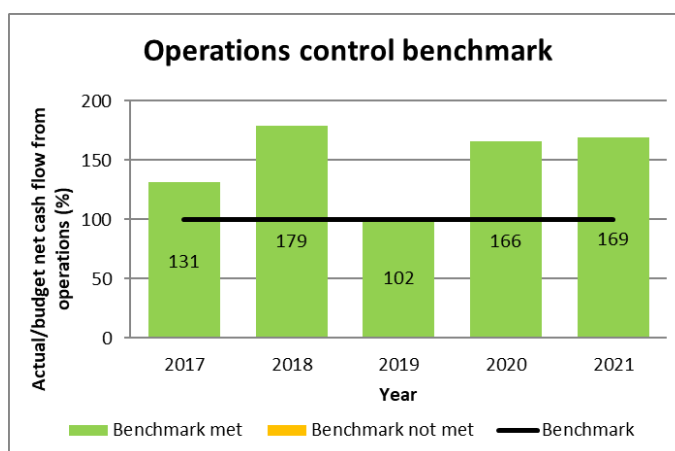
Council meets the debt control benchmark if its actual net debt equals or is less than its planned net debt.



Operations control benchmark

The following graph displays the Council's actual net cash flow from operations as a proportion of its planned net cash flow from operations.

The Council meets the operations control benchmark if its actual net cash flow from operations equals or is greater than its planned net cash flow from operations.



Council's Significant Activities

Ngā Mahi Whakahirahira o te Kaunihera

Community Outcomes

The 2020-21 Community Outcomes were reconfirmed in the 2020-21 Annual Plan and are used in this year's Annual Report to provide a broader community context to Council's role in the district. The community outcomes have guided Council's strategic direction, and Council has set priorities in response to these outcomes. In this way, Community Outcomes assist in maintaining and enhancing the services that Council provide to you.

The Community Outcomes agreed for the South Wairarapa district in 2006 were:

- Healthy & economically secure people.
- Educated and knowledgeable people.
- Vibrant and strong communities.
- A place that's accessible and easy to get around.
- Sustainable South Wairarapa.

Community Outcomes, Vision, Mission and Strategy

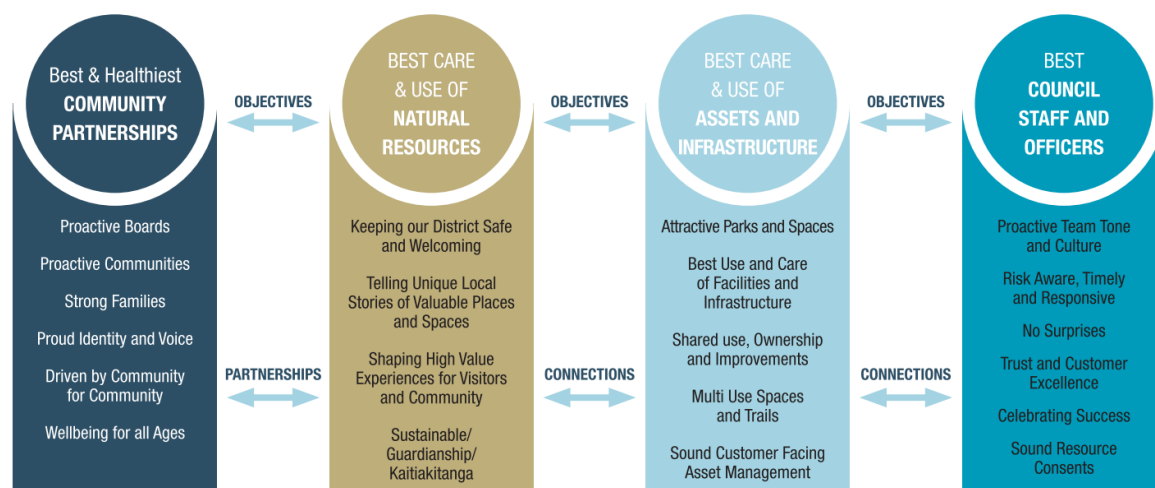
Our Vision is *'for the South Wairarapa to be an open, energetic and unified community'*

Our Mission is to be *'future focused, growth oriented, and to exercise sound judgement'*

Our Internal Values are:

- *Rigorous*
- *Listening*
- *Learning & Respecting Teamwork*
- *Community Focussed*
- *Valuing Mana*
- *Uara of People and Land*
- *Manaakitanga /Caring Society*
- *Freedom & Liberty*

The Council elected in 2016 developed the following outline of the strategic plan for the three years ahead. These four pillars formed the basis for decisions on what to include and what to exclude from the Long Term Plan and Annual Plan.



The 2020-21 financial year is the third year of the 2018-28 Long Term Plan. Throughout the financial year our activities have contributed to achieving the Community Outcomes in many ways. A summary of some of the accomplishments and successes for this financial year follows. In many cases the projects listed contribute to more than one outcome. Whilst this section focuses on ‘highlights’, more information about Council activities and how they have performed during the 2020-21 year can be found in the Activity section of this Annual Report. Council is required to report on how its own activities have contributed to the Community Outcomes.

Healthy and economically secure people

Continued focus on solid waste management and minimisation, and enhancements to the wastewater system contribute to the health of the wider community. Significant planning and investigation has been undertaken in these areas, particularly wastewater. Work has been completed on the new wastewater treatment plants for Greytown and Martinborough and we continue to work with Wellington Regional Council with regard to the Featherston wastewater resource consent. This will form one of the key challenges in the years ahead. Provision of potable water supplies are also a focus, with significant work completed and still required in the next few years to maintain and enhance these systems, both to secure supply, and meet the ever increasing health requirements. Council retained Building Consent Authority accreditation, providing assurance our building control work, and ultimately the buildings themselves, are to a high standard.

Educated and knowledgeable people

Council is actively involved in the provision of information, which contributes to the education of the community. Council archival material covers many generations, and its’ library services are an important educational asset for the wider community. Access to relevant legislation, district planning material and other regulatory material provides an important component in ensuring the community is aware of the parameters within which we all need to operate.

Vibrant and strong communities

Key aspects of this outcome include ensuring residents and visitors feel safe within the community. Governance and Public Protection activities ensure aspects such as alcohol licensing and building code requirements are applied and monitored. Provision of safe roading, and the provision of amenities are important to meet the needs of the mobile, active members of our communities. Building resilience in our communities to respond to emergencies and Covid-19 is an increasing focus for Council as is supporting the community to meet its own needs through community led development.

A place that's accessible and easy to get around

One of the key outputs of Council is the transportation network. Our urban and rural roads continue to achieve a high "smooth travel exposure" as assessed by independent agencies. As a mainly rural economy, maintenance of the roading network is a priority; our planned cyclical maintenance regime has helped achieve this standard. Council can facilitate this outcome through comprehensive spatial planning to ensure the community's needs continue to be met as the district grows.

Sustainable South Wairarapa

Sustainability is principally managed by the "district plan" process. The Wairarapa Combined District Plan achieves a consistent outcome on resource management and planning issues across the wider community. Council's Spatial Plan provides the blueprint for how we want the district to look and grow over the next 30 years. Council plays an important part in supporting the transition to a low carbon economy and reduces its own carbon footprint through implementation of its Climate Change Strategy.

Opportunities for Māori to Contribute

South Wairarapa District Council established the Māori Standing Committee in 1996, and each triennium after. The Committee advocates on behalf of, and in the best interests of tāngata whenua in the district. Members represent the Wairarapa iwi Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa, the three local marae Pāpāwai, Hau Ariki and Kohunui and the hapouri Māori community group Pae tū Mōkai o Taurira.

Council continues to work to strengthen our relationship with whānau, hapū, and marae in pursuance of the partnership envisaged with mana whenua and iwi under the Treaty of Waitangi. Council's focus over the last year has been on supporting the Māori Standing Committee to develop its terms of reference and strategic planning. We have worked with Committee members and local marae through the development of the 2021-31 LTP and the Spatial Plan to better understand the aspirations of our Māori community and to develop the 30-year strategic framework for our district. Council has also allocated operating funding to the Committee in a similar way to the Community Boards which represent each town and the Committee allocates funding in accordance with the priorities in its strategic planning framework.




Update on Key Issues from the Long Term Plan

The following comments report back on progress during the past year with the key issues that were identified in the Council's Long Term Plan (LTP) which was adopted in June 2018.

Activity	Key Issue	Progress
Land Transport 	<p>Roading in the district is vital, not only for car traffic which is the predominant means of transport for most residents and visitors, but also commercial traffic which is essential to service major industrial enterprises, particularly farming, horticulture and the wine industry.</p>	<p>The roading programme was completed as planned. This programme is agreed with NZTA and is subject to significant oversight. NZTA need to be assured that their contribution is being well spent. The reseals programme is managed to ensure that only those sections of road that require sealing are sealed. This targeted approach is the most efficient method of ensuring the network is maintained to the highest standard affordable. A significant amount of work was carried out on the Cape Palliser "Special Purpose Road". As this section of our network abuts the sea, it is important to carry out as much preventative maintenance as possible.</p>
Wastewater 	<p>Council continues to work towards alternative wastewater disposal systems such as discharge to land for the wastewater systems in the three towns. Discharges need to meet GWRC's discharge standards.</p>	<p>Cleaning up the district's waterways continues to be a Council priority, with the upgrade of wastewater treatment in all three towns being one of Council's largest projects. So far, 35-year consents have been granted for wastewater irrigation to land in both Greytown and Martinborough.</p> <p>During the financial year Council have worked with Wellington Water to agree a project framework to identify the preferred option for managing Featherston's wastewater. This framework has been designed to develop an unconstrained long list of ideas which through feedback from our community and key stakeholders will be reduced to a short list of options before a preferred option can be identified.</p> <p>Community engagement was undertaken in September 2020 to update the community on the project and seek suggestions for the longlist of ideas. In November 2020 the longlist was shared with the community and we sought feedback on the ideas, the criteria they would be assessed against and asked if there was anything we had missed.</p> <p>With community and key stakeholders feedback a provisional shortlist of options was identified and we have been working with Wellington Water to gain further understanding of these before we share them with the community. Council has indicated it wants any options presented to the community to be consentable and affordable.</p>

Significant Acquisitions or Replacements of Assets

The following comments cover significant acquisitions or replacements of assets.

Project		Comment	2020-21 Budget \$'000	2020-21 Actual \$'000	2019-20 Actual \$'000
Wastewater 	Alternative disposal to land	<p>Local Authorities are required to manage the treatment and disposal of wastewater to ensure the conditions of the resource consents are met.</p> <p>During the financial year Council have worked with Wellington Water to agree a project framework to identify the preferred option for managing Featherston's wastewater. This framework has been designed to develop an unconstrained long list of ideas which through feedback from our community and key stakeholders will be reduced to a short list of options before a preferred option can be identified.</p> <p>Community engagement was undertaken in September 2020 to update the community on the project and seek suggestions for the longlist of ideas. In November 2020 the longlist was shared with the community and we sought feedback on the ideas, the criteria they would be assessed against and asked if there was anything we had missed.</p> <p>In the interim, Council budgeted \$16M in the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan, however the final solution is expected to cost significantly more.</p> <p>With community and key stakeholders feedback a provisional shortlist of options was identified and we have been working with Wellington Water to gain further understanding of these before we share them with the community. Council has indicated it wants any options presented to the community to be consentable and affordable.</p>	\$445	\$530	\$516
Water Supply 	Martinborough Manganese Reduction Plant	<p>Installation of a manganese reduction plant is complete. Work continues to install telemetry equipment. The project is on track to be fully functional in time for summer 2021/22.</p>	\$0	\$364	\$2,213
Land Transport 		<p>Land transport capital expenditure includes road resealing, seal extensions, footpaths and other rehabilitations and renewals. Most of the land transport capital expenditure attracts a subsidy from NZTA. The total subsidy received to fund this Capital expenditure was \$1,224k for this financial year.</p>	\$1,981	\$2,507	\$2,005

Statements of Service Performance

Te Pūrongo o ngā Whakahaere Ratonga

COVID-19 Impact on Key Performance Indicators

COVID-19 did not have any significant impact on the achievement and reporting against key performance indicators, further details regarding interruptions due to COVID-19 are disclosed on pages 70 to 73.

Governance, Leadership, Advocacy

Description

The Local Government Act 2002 defines the purpose of local government which is to:

- Enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and
- Promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of communities, in the present and for the future.

While Council provides a limited range of services compared with the larger local authorities, its leadership and advocacy on behalf of the community is a major role for Council. Such leadership and advocacy can cover a very wide range of issues important to the community.

Governance is the means for collective action in society, responding to and guiding change that is beyond the capacity of private action. Council believes it has carried this out appropriately and will continue to do so.

The governance model under the Act is representative democracy. The community elects individuals to make judgements on behalf of the community about what will promote well-being. Although the model is one of representative democracy there are strong elements of citizen participation.

There are three elements to governance under the Act, these are:

- Representing the community.
- Strategic planning and policy development.
- Monitoring performance.

Representation

This involves the provision of leadership and governance of the district through the Mayor's office, the Council/committee structure and the three community boards at Greytown, Featherston and Martinborough. The Mayor is elected "at large" by the district as a whole, irrespective of the existence of wards, and chairs the meetings of full Council. The Mayor is usually appointed to be the spokesperson on behalf of the Council on decisions and policies made by the Council.

Elections for the 2019-2022 triennium were held in October 2019. By-elections were also subsequently held for the Greytown and Featherston Community Boards as not all vacancies had been filled by election and two further by-elections were held for Featherston as a result of the resignation of Board members. The new Council and Community Board members participated in a comprehensive induction programme spanning their various roles, legislative framework and operations of council.

In the interests of efficiency, and to provide separation between the Council's regulatory and non-regulatory roles, the Council may choose to establish committees. Representation on, and delegations to, committees are

on the Mayor's recommendation, usually after each triennial election. A committee chairperson is responsible for presiding over meetings of a committee and ensuring that the committee acts within its terms of reference and powers delegated by Council.

The chairs of Council committees and the three community boards are elected from within by each of the respective committees/community boards.

At the beginning of the new triennium, the Mayor reviewed the committee structure from the 2016-2019 triennium and recommended a new open and flat structure with new delegations to empower the community boards.

The South Wairarapa District Council now operates five publicly notified committees, and one sub-committee as follows:

- The Māori Standing Committee.
- The Assets and Services Committee.
 - The Water Race Sub-Committee.
- The Planning and Regulatory Committee.
- The Finance, Audit and Risk Committee.
- The CEO Review Committee.

The Māori Standing Committee is comprised of three councillors, two representatives appointed from each of the South Wairarapa Marae and Pae tū Mokai o Tauira, and one representative appointed from each of the two Wairarapa Iwi. A Hearings Committee is still to be established this triennium, as needed. The Council agreed to review the revised structure and terms of reference for the committees in the next financial year 2020/21.

The Council has also appointed the following publicly notified joint committees with other councils:

- The Wairarapa Library Service Joint Committee (with Carterton District Council).
- The Wairarapa COVID-19 Recovery Joint Committee (with Carterton and Masterton District Councils).
- The Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan Committee (with all councils in the Wellington region).
- Wellington Water Committee (with the joint shareholders of Wellington Water: Hutt, Porirua and Wellington City Councils and Greater Wellington Regional Council).

A fundamental role of the Council is to represent the views of its electors. It differs from the governance role in that the latter is about decision-making on matters before the Council, whereas representation encompasses being accessible to the community to receive and understand their views, and if appropriate explain Council reasoning behind a particular decision or policy to those who might be interested. Representation also includes representation of Council through membership of various Council and community organisations.

For this, the Mayor, Councillors and community board members are set remuneration independently by the Remuneration Authority.

Strategic Planning and Policy Development

This involves carrying out long term and annual planning for the district and producing plans which reflect the Council's role and level of involvement in helping to achieve the community outcomes. The Long Term Plan (LTP) is produced on a three yearly cycle.

Communicating and consulting with the community is fundamental to the Council's strategic planning role. Formal consultation is required before certain decisions can be made. The trigger for the extent of consultation is determined by Council based on the extent to which the Council is already aware of the issues, the interests of those affected by a particular proposal, and the regard to the circumstances in which a decision is being made. This is outlined in the Significance and Engagement Policy.

This also involves planning and strategy development for urban and district growth to ensure growth is sustainable and infrastructural planning for the future can be carried out with certainty within clearly defined boundaries. Reviews of the District Plan and development of a Spatial Plan are included in this activity. Policy development arising from this activity provides the framework for the community's strategic direction.

Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring of community outcomes takes place independently on a three-yearly cycle. The objective is to measure the impact of Council's role and programmes on achieving the outcomes, and to report on the progress made.

After each financial year the Council is required to prepare an Annual Report setting out information on the level of achievement against the key financial and performance targets for the year ended 30 June. The Annual Plan identifies what the Council plans to do over the next 12 months. The Annual Report explains what actually took place and the financial position at year end.

This Report summarises progress toward achieving the Council's strategic and long term approach to governance, leadership and advocacy.

Community Outcomes to Which the Activity Contributes

The community outcomes to which the Governance/Leadership/Advocacy activity contributes are described below:

Healthy, economically secure people	Educated and knowledgeable people	Vibrant and strong communities	Sustainable South Wairarapa	A place that's accessible and easy to get around
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• By demonstrating leadership and advocacy for the community with regard to health services, social services etc.• By continuing the provision of housing for disadvantaged older people• By encouraging people to be active	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• By demonstrating leadership and advocacy for the community with regard to education and by the provision of good information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• By demonstrating leadership and advocacy for the community with regard to policing and community safety• By demonstrating pride in the District and a sense of belonging• By demonstrating sound and considered governance by Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• By demonstrating leadership and advocacy to ensure economic development and environmental management go hand in hand	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• By demonstrating leadership and advocacy in all forms of land transport that will assist the community• By continuing to provide and improve the District's roading network

Community Wellbeing to Which the Activity Contributes

Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
✓	✓	✓	✓

The Activity Goal and Principal Objectives

The governance/leadership/advocacy activity goal is:

- To provide for the governance, leadership, advocacy and policy making activities in the South Wairarapa district.

Council's principal objectives are:



- To be a vigorous advocate for issues of concern to the community and demonstrate leadership in carrying out its work.
- To demonstrate sound and considered governance.
- To develop good policies in order to guide its work in a consistent manner.
- To assist in co-ordinating the many different actions of central government, education providers and businesses to make Council's vision a reality.
- To have strategies and planning which will be keys to success, as will new and innovative ways of doing things.
- To encourage and facilitate public consultation and opportunities for effective public partnership in Council's decision-making process.
- To keep people informed and hold a sound database of information.
- To use best practice to achieve measurable results and to continue to make South Wairarapa a great place in which to live and to work.
- To work with others (councils included) in partnerships to achieve best results for South Wairarapa and also Wairarapa as a whole.
- To foster iwi and hapū relationships and meet treaty obligations.

Assets we Look After

There are no assets under this activity.

Projects for 2020-21 – Governance, Leadership and Advocacy

Following are the projects undertaken for the 2020-21 year and progress made.

Project	Progress
Governance 	<p>Development of the Long-Term Plan 2021-31 and Spatial Plan.</p> <p>The Council developed a new strategic direction and management framework to guide Council's focus for the next 30 years.</p> <p>The Long-Term Plan 2021-31 sets out the priorities, activities and budgets for the first 10 years and was adopted on 30th June 2021.</p> <p>The draft Spatial Plan - Mapping Our Future To 2050 Residential Growth Options was released for consultation in early 2021. From submissions and deliberation, further review will involve consideration of potential areas and investigation work. The revision and recommendations will be reported to Council in late 2021, with the final Spatial Plan proposed by the end of 2021 or early 2022.</p>
Governance 	<p>The Crown has reached Treaty settlements with Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa.</p> <p>The Council continues to prepare for transition and will work with iwi to implement Treaty settlement arrangements and towards achieving settlement outcomes.</p>

Significant Negative Effects

There are no identified significant negative effects this activity will have on social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the local community.

Statement of Service Performance - Governance, Leadership and Advocacy

A Residents' Perception Survey was carried out by Key Research in 2021 to inform this Annual Report. In previous years Council had used the National Research Bureau to conduct this survey.

In addition to the results in the table of "measuring service delivery performance" on the next page, the survey also found:

- Satisfaction with Council's overall performance
 - 43% of residents are satisfied with SWDC overall performance, with Māori residents significantly less likely to be satisfied with Council's performance compared with non-Māori residents.
 - 51% of Residents from Greytown are satisfied with Council's overall performance, with 48% of Martinborough residents satisfied, and 29% of Featherston residents satisfied.
 - Residents who identify as Māori are least likely to be satisfied with the way Council address partnership relationship with Māori and mana whenua.
- Reputation – identifies communities that are least/most supportive of Council
 - The reputation profile shows that there is a considerably higher proportion of residents who have doubts in Council decision-making and show a lack of trust towards the leadership.
 - 28% of the residents are 'Champions' of the Council, while over six in ten (62%) are 'Sceptics'.
 - Greytown Ward has the strongest reputation profile with 35% of 'Champions' and just 54% of 'Sceptics'.
 - Residents from Featherston Ward and Martinborough Ward tend to have a lack of trust and not value Council as much as residents in the Greytown Ward. There are 72% of 'Sceptics' in Featherston and 60% in Martinborough with 54% in Greytown.

Statement of Service Performance – Governance, Leadership, Advocacy

GOVERNANCE, LEADERSHIP AND ADVOCACY: MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE

SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2019-20	2020-21	2020-21	COMMENT
		ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	
Opportunities are provided for the community to have its views heard	Ratepayers and residents feel they can contact a Council member to raise an issue or problem	No Result	80%	54%	A Residents' Perception Survey was carried out by Key Research in 2021. FTN: 44% GTN: 59% MBA: 60%
	Ratepayers and residents feel that the Mayor and Councillors give a fair hearing to their views	No Result	80%	35%	A Residents' Perception Survey was carried out by Key Research in 2021. FTN: 26% GTN: 36% MBA: 42%
Council determines what activities it should engage in through consultation and regulatory requirements then sets clear direction	Ratepayers and residents are satisfied with Council's decisions and actions	No Result	80%	31%	A Residents' Perception Survey was carried out by Key Research in 2021. FTN: 23% GTN: 37% MBA: 31% Residents who identify as Māori have significantly lower perceptions. (16%)
	Ratepayers and residents are satisfied with how Council allocates rates/funds to be spent on the services and facilities provided (target peer group age)	No Result	80%	28%	A Residents' Perception Survey was carried out by Key Research in 2021.
Community Boards make decisions that consider local issues	Community Board decision - making reports on local issues	GTN 82% FTN 74% MBA 89%	90%	GTN 96% FTN 94% MBA 94%	This measure reports on the percentage of decisions made that relate solely to local issues. "Decision-making reports" and associated resolutions includes actions and recommendations to Council that relate to local issues. The resolutions that do not meet this criteria mainly relate to initiatives which benefitted the whole district, not just the ward of the relevant community board.
	% of ratepayers and residents who know how to contact a community board member	No Result	75%	60%	A Residents' Perception Survey was carried out by Key Research in 2021. FTN: 51% GTN: 60% MBA: 70% Awareness is lowest among the youngest residents (18-34) (38%)
Opportunities are available to raise local issues and understand what will happen as a result	Ratepayers and residents satisfied with the way Council involves the public in the decisions it makes	No Result	75%	31%	A Residents' Perception Survey was carried out by Key Research in 2021. FTN: 22% GTN: 35% MBA: 34% Residents who identify as Māori have significantly lower perceptions. (22%)
Opportunities are available to raise issues relating to Māori through the Māori Standing Committee	The Māori Standing Committee makes recommendations to Council in relation to policy and plan development and resource management applications	100%	100%	100%	The Māori Standing Committee met on 7 occasions. The Committee considered 6 policy/plan reports and made 5 recommendations to Council. The Committee was involved in decisions surrounding 7 grant applications for community funding. The Committee also made a submission on the Council's 2021-2031 LTP. The Committee were advised of 13 rural subdivision applications between July and November 2020. The Committee has since revised its Terms of Reference to refer on resource management applications to the responsible Marae.

South Wairarapa District Council Funding Impact Statement for the Year Ended 30 June 2021 for Governance, Leadership and Advocacy Funding

30 June 2020 Annual Report \$000		30 June 2020 Long Term Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Long Term Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Actual \$000
Sources of operating funding				
1,120	General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, rates penalties	1,010	988	1,138
-	- Targeted rates	-	-	-
-	- Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
-	- Fees and charges	-	-	-
-	- Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	6
-	- Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
24	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	26	28	10
1,144	Total operating funding (A)	1,035	1,016	1,154
Applications of operating funding				
576	Payments to staff and suppliers	544	512	582
1	Finance costs	2	2	-
666	Internal charges and overheads	482	493	765
-	- Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
1,243	Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,027	1,007	1,347
(98)	Surplus /(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	8	8	(193)
Sources of capital funding				
-	- Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
-	- Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
-	- Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	-	93
-	- Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	0
-	- Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
-	- Other dedicated funding	-	-	-
-	Total capital funding (C)	-	-	93
Applications of capital funding				
-	- to meet additional demand	-	-	6
11	- to improve the level of service	-	-	9
-	- to replace existing assets	40	-	27
(109)	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(32)	8	(142)
-	- Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
(98)	Total applications of capital funding (D)	8	8	(100)
98	Surplus/(deficit) of capital (C - D)	(8)	(8)	193
-	Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Public Protection

Description

The Long Term Plan summarises the Council's strategic and management long term approach to Public Protection.

Public protection activities entail numerous responsibilities in the regulatory field under a range of central government legislation. These responsibilities include:

- Public nuisances and health
- Noise
- Safe and sanitary buildings
- Management of dogs and animals
- Alcohol licensing and safe food
- Camping and camping grounds, hairdressers, offensive trades, amusement devices and beauty therapy operators
- Safe drinking water supplies
- Emergency management and civil defence
- Gaming machine numbers and venues
- Location of brothels
- Psychoactive substances
- Hazardous substances
- Trade waste

Public Nuisance and Health

Council aims to ensure the environmental health of the district and its citizens through enforcement and licensing under relevant statutes, regulations and bylaws, together with educational activities.

Noise

The Combined Wairarapa District Plan sets noise limits and Council aims to enforce these for the benefit of residents and those operating any business or activity that has a noise component. In addition, Council enforces noise control through the Resource Management Act 1991.

Safe and Sanitary Buildings

Council's role is to ensure that all new building works and building activities in the district comply with legislative requirements for safety and sanitary conditions. Council provides services to ensure all:

- Building works subject to consent meet the appropriate design and construction standards.
- non-compliance with the Building Act 2004 is addressed; and
- adjustments made to the building fees and charges schedule recognise increased costs in processing building consent applications.

Dogs and Animals

Council provides a response service to address issues with dogs and other animals to prevent nuisances and ensure public safety.

The service enforces the requirements of the:

- Dog Control Act 1996
- Dog Control Bylaw 2013
- Policy for Control of Dogs Policy 2013
- Impounding Act 1955
- Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaws

Alcohol

Council administers the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 with the aim of encouraging the responsible and safe sale, supply and consumption of alcohol while minimising alcohol-related harm in the South Wairarapa. Council does this through the development and implementation of the Local Alcohol Policy (LAP), licensing of alcohol services, provision of enforcement activities and educational information for licensees and the public. Council also supports the operation of the District Licencing Committee (DLC) in carrying out its decision-making responsibilities under the Act.

Safe Food

On 1 March 2019, the Food Act 2014 became fully operational, requiring all food businesses to be registered.

Council retains a role as a registration authority and is the first point of contact for a significant proportion of businesses. Council is also required to monitor performance of premises and undertake compliance, enforcement, and prosecution activities.

Emergency Management and Civil Defence

Based on recent experience with the Covid-19 global pandemic, and the real threat of community transmission in our own region, Council is acutely aware of the need to build resilience and continuity into its own operations and within the community.

The Wellington region is exposed to a wide range of natural and man-made hazards (earthquake, flooding, landslide, tsunami, storm, biological, chemical, terrorism, etc.). However, there is a great deal that we can do to reduce the impact of these hazards on our communities. Our approach to emergency management is based on the principles of reduction of risk, readiness, response, and recovery.

Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) has joined with the city and district councils in the region to form Wellington Region Emergency Management Office (WREMO), a semi-autonomous civil defence and emergency management organisation. All the councils' emergency management staff and resources are pooled together. Improved effectiveness from increased scale and co-ordination, as well as efficiencies from the centralised provision of services such as training and public education has occurred. Local emergency management offices have been retained to enable effective local responses to emergencies. This was seen with the activation of the Wairarapa Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) from 22 March to 29 May 2020 during the Covid-19 response, which received positive feedback from the community.

The team has:

- Prepared the Wellington Region Civil Defence and Emergency Management (CDEM) Group Plan and associated plans;
- Led further development of the community response plans for Martinborough, Featherston and Greytown;
- Educated people about the risks they face and how to prepare for emergency events, through attending public events, running training courses and attending community group meetings;
- Maintained the Wairarapa EOC so that it can be quickly activated to manage an emergency event (the centre has information management systems, robust communication systems and trained volunteer staff); and worked with central government, emergency services, welfare groups, lifeline utilities and a wide range of interested and affected organisations on emergency management issues.

The Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 requires each region to have a CDEM Group and prepare a CDEM Group Plan. The Act also requires GWRC to be the administering authority for the Wellington region CDEM Group. While all staff of the team are GWRC employees, the work of the team is overseen by the CDEM Group (a joint committee of all the mayors in the region along with the Chair of Greater Wellington) and the Co-ordinating Executive Group¹.

Wairarapa has two staff (1.9 full time equivalent) dedicated to the area.

A civil defence response, while coordinated by the regional body, relies heavily on small local groups within the community.

Community Outcomes to Which the Activity Contributes

The community outcomes to which the public protection activity primarily contributes are described below.

Healthy, economically secure people	Educated and knowledgeable people	Vibrant and strong communities	Sustainable South Wairarapa
•By providing services which help to protect the community	•By contributing to Council's database of public information	•By providing services which help to protect the community	•By providing services in a sustainably managed way

Community Wellbeing to Which the Activity Contributes

Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
✓	✓	✓	✓

¹ The Co-ordinating Executive Group is a requirement of the Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act 2002 and is made up of the Chief Executives of GWRC, the district and city councils and district health boards in the region, along with senior representatives from NZ Policy, NZ Fire Service, Wellington Lifelines Group and the Regional Commissioner for the Ministry of Social Development.

The Activity Goal and Principal Objectives

The public protection activity goal is:

- To ensure adequate levels of protection of public health, welfare and safety.

The Council's principal objectives are:




- To ensure that services are provided to meet legislative requirements and reasonable community expectations.
- To ensure that the required services are provided in a cost-effective manner to the community.
- To put in place appropriate operational regimes for all matters relating to public protection.

Assets we Look After

The only assets under this activity are two motor vehicles, a personal safety locator device and a noise measurement device.

Projects for 2020-21 – Public Protection

Following are the projects undertaken for the 2020-21 year and progress made.

Project	Progress
Safe and Sanitary Buildings 	Continue scanning existing building consent files. The scanning of any new applications that come into Council.
Safe Food 	Continue process to scan environmental services files (applications, consents, permits). This project has not been started. However, we have been in discussions with Carterton and Masterton District Councils to investigate the implementation of a standardised electronic application and verification for Safe food.
Dogs and Animals 	Construct a new dog pound in conjunction with Carterton District Council. Council officers have produced various reports establishing options for SWDC Council to consider. A report was commissioned, and three options identified. These were a stand-alone pound in South Wairarapa, a joint venture with Carterton District Council and a contract for service agreement between all three Wairarapa councils. Initial costings have been scoped and discussions are continuing with officers and councils.

Significant Negative Effects

There are no identified significant negative effects this activity will have on social, environmental, or cultural well-being of the local community. The activity may restrain some economic activity by limiting how people wish to undertake business.

Statement of Service Performance - Public Protection

PUBLIC PROTECTION: MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE

SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2019-20 ACTUAL	2020-21 TARGET	2020-21 ACTUAL	COMMENT
Food services used by the public are safe	Premises have appropriate Food Control Plan (FCP) in place and meet the risk based standards set out in the Plan.	100%	100%	100%	<p>The changes to the Food Act 2014 required that businesses had an appropriate Risk Based Measure in place by the end of the transition period (Feb 2019). The total number of premises is subject to change month by month as new businesses open and existing ones close. The number of businesses operating different types of food plans at 30 June 2021 are listed below:</p> <p>Food Control Plan (Food Act) – 96</p> <p>National Programme - 65</p> <p>This represents 161 registered businesses in total compared with 169 businesses last year. It was anticipated that the Food Act 2014 would increase the number of registered businesses as it requires the registration of more food businesses than previous legislation.</p> <p>The National Programme premises are broken down as follows:</p> <p>24 National Programme 1 (2019-20: 23)</p> <p>9 National Programme 2 (2019-20: 7)</p> <p>32 National Programme 3 (2019/20: 33)</p>
	Premises are inspected in accord with regulatory requirements.	48.1%	100%	100%	<p>96 premises out of 96 inspected at new or renewal application stage. (2019-20: 51)</p> <p>96 Food Control Plan Verifications (2019-20: 51)</p> <p>The total number of premises is subject to change month by month as new businesses open and existing ones close. COVID-19 pandemic meant that some verifications were able to be done pursuant to Ministry of Primary Industries guidelines.</p>
The sale and supply of alcohol is controlled and responsible drinking is promoted	Premises are inspected as part of licence renewals or applications for new licences.	100%	100%	100%	<p>There were 71 licences due for renewal of which 71 were inspected. (2019-20: 61/61)</p> <p>121 Licences in total at 30 June 2021. The total number of licences is subject to change month by month as new businesses open and existing premises close</p> <p>36 on licence inspections (2019-20: 26)</p> <p>30 off licence inspections (2019-20: 29)</p> <p>5 club licences (2019-20: 6)</p>
	Premises that are high or medium risk are inspected annually, while low risk premises are audited no less than once every three years.	100%	100%	100%	<p>There are no high risk premises in the district. There are 40 premises that are low or medium risk. Of these, 40 have been inspected. (2018/19: 21/29)</p>
	Compliance activities are undertaken generally in accord with the Combined Licencing Enforcement Agencies agreement.(CLEG).	100%	100%	100%	<p>1 x Controlled purchase operation completed. Controlled purchase operations (CPOs) are where minors are directed by Police to attempt to purchase alcohol. There were no sales to minors during the CPOs. During the year the Inspector undertook compliance visits to licenced premises to ensure licensees were maintaining their licence conditions</p>
The Council will respond when I need some help with noise control	% of calls received by Council that have been responded to within 1.5 hours.	98.9%	100%	97.3%	<p>149 noise issues were reported to Council, 145 of which were followed up on either by our after-hours contractor, or by Council Officers. (2019-20: 182/184) four complaints were not responded to in the required timeframe.</p>

PUBLIC PROTECTION: MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2019-20 ACTUAL	2020-21 TARGET	2020-21 ACTUAL	COMMENT
Dogs don't wander freely in the street or cause menace to or harm humans or stock	Undertake public education, school and community visits to promote safe behaviour around dogs and/or responsible dog ownership.	Dog Newsletter sent to all dog owners June 2020	3 Visits	3 Visits	1 dog event in Featherston (Dogs in Togs), 1 national event (Red Cross), 1 internal (meter readers).
	Complaints about roaming and nuisance dogs are responded to within 4 hours.	99%	100%	100%	There were 234 complaints received during the year, 234 of which were responded to within the 4-hour target response time. (2019-20: 148/150)
	Complaints about dog attacks on persons or stock are responded to within 1 hour.	100%	100%	100%	There were 23 dog attacks, all of which were responded to in 1 hour. (2019: 20/20)).
Stock don't wander on roads; farmers are aware of their responsibilities	Stock causing a traffic hazard is responded to within 1 hour.	100%	100%	100%	There were 30 incidents of wandering stock. All responded to within timeframe. (2019-20: 28/28)
People are prepared for a civil defence emergency	Ratepayers and residents prepared for an emergency	No Result	80%	82%	An external residents survey was carried out in July 2021 by Key Research. Over four in five (82%) consider themselves as being 'Very' or 'Fairly' self reliant, two thirds (66%) have an emergency kit to last three days and almost three in five (58%) have an Emergency preparedness plan.
	Regional Civil Defence Emergency Annual Plan achieved.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Council worked with other councils in the region and WREMO as part of Chief Executives Group (CEG) Subcommittee.
Council's BCA certifies all consented work complies with the building code – ensuring our communities are safe	Code Compliance Certificate applications are processed within 20 working days.	99%	100%	98.6%	422 of 428 CCC's were issued within 20 working days. (2019-20: 350/353).
	Building consent applications are processed within 20 working days.	100%	100%	97.46%	629 consents were issued within 20 working days. 16 consents exceeded the 20 day target due to resourcing constraints.
The Council's BCA processes, inspects and certifies building work in my district	Council maintains its processes so that it meets BCA accreditation every 2 years.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Accreditation has been maintained. The IANZ audit in January 2020 confirmed Council accreditation until 2022. The next review is scheduled for late January 2022.
	Council inspects new building works to ensure compliance with the BC issued for the work, BWOF's and Swimming Pools	Yes	Yes	Yes (BC) No (BWOF) No (Swimming Pools)	<u>BC</u> 467 building consent inspections were carried out 2020-21. Inspections were not carried out during Level 4 lockdown. <u>BWOF</u> 0/189 audits carried out in 2020-21 due to resourcing constraints. <u>Swimming Pools</u> 0/309 audits were carried out in 2020-21 due to resourcing constraints.
	Earthquake prone buildings (EPB) reports received and actioned.	80%	100%	76.1%	Under the new legislation 46 buildings are identified as EPB. Of the remaining buildings: 25 buildings identified as EPB , 9 require engineer assessment from owners, 2 requested an extension to provide an engineer's report.

South Wairarapa District Council Funding Impact Statement for Year Ended 30 June 2021 for Public Protection

30 June 2020 Annual Report \$000		30 June 2020 Long Term Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Long Term Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Actual \$000
Sources of operating funding				
652	General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, rates penalties	562	576	850
-	- Targeted rates	-	-	-
-	- Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
1,068	Fees and charges	1,075	1,097	1,545
-	- Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	6
-	- Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
-	- Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	-	-	-
61	receipts	28	31	38
1,781	Total operating funding (A)	1,664	1,704	2,439
Applications of operating funding				
1,506	Payments to staff and suppliers	1,337	1,360	1,749
3	Finance costs	12	12	-
293	Internal charges and overheads	250	260	350
-	- Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
1,801	Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,599	1,632	2,099
(20)	Surplus /(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	65	72	340
Sources of capital funding				
-	- Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
-	- Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
-	- Increase/(decrease) in debt	(12)	(12)	86
-	- Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	0
-	- Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
-	- Other dedicated funding	-	-	-
-	Total capital funding (C)	(12)	(12)	86
Applications of capital funding				
-	- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
-	- to improve the level of service	-	-	1
-	- to replace existing assets	1	1	36
(20)	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	52	59	389
-	Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
(20)	Total applications of capital funding (D)	53	60	427
20	Surplus/(deficit) of capital (C - D)	(65)	(72)	(340)
-	Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Economic, Cultural and Community Development

Description

The Long-Term Plan summarises the Council's strategic and management long term approach to economic, cultural and community development.

Council's role to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community involves working collaboratively with organisations and community groups. Moving forward Council aims to be creative and innovative in its thinking and action.

South Wairarapa District Council is a small rural council with a small ratepayer base. By necessity it must use its resources carefully and where practicable, work with other Wairarapa councils and other organisations to achieve results. Other organisations in the community undertake social, environmental, and cultural work and where appropriate Council provides grants to these organisations as part of the annual planning process.

This Report summarises progress toward achieving the Council's strategic and long term approach to economic, cultural and community development.

Community Outcomes to Which the Activity Contributes

The community outcomes to which the economic, cultural and community development activity primarily contributes are described below:

Healthy, economically secure people	Educated and knowledgeable people	Vibrant and strong communities	Sustainable South Wairarapa
•By contributing to the economic development of the district	•By contributing to the cultural development of the district	•By contributing to the social and community development of the district	•By contributing to the environmental well-being of the district

Community Wellbeing to Which the Activity Contributes

Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
✓	✓	✓	✓

The Activity Goal & Principal Objectives

The economic, cultural and community development activity goals are:

- To assist in the stimulation of appropriate and sustainable economic, tourism and cultural growth and the development of employment opportunities throughout the district.
- To actively develop a safe, inclusive, and cohesive community.






The Council's principal objectives are:

- To create a climate for and give encouragement to organisations and individuals to take initiatives in the stimulation of economic growth, tourism, and employment opportunities in the district.
- To encourage interest in the social development of the district with the aim of assisting individuals and community groups to help themselves.
- To encourage cultural development for the benefit of the district and Wairarapa as a whole.
- To provide community leadership, facilitation, advocacy and contribute to funding where it can by way of grants.
- To actively develop a safe, inclusive, and cohesive community by:
 1. Making South Wairarapa a safe place for its residents.
 2. Promoting South Wairarapa as a good place in which to live.
 3. Fostering a sense of community pride.
 4. Consulting widely to ensure representative and inclusive policies.
 5. Respecting obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi.
- To provide community leadership, facilitation, advocacy and contribute to funding where it can by way of grants.

Assets we Look After

There are no assets that this activity manages.

Projects for 2020-21 – Economic, Cultural and Community Development

Project		Progress
Community Development 	<p>Work with the other Wairarapa councils, Ko Wairarapa Tenei and community organisations to coordinate the Wairarapa's recovery from the impact of Covid-19.</p>	<p>Council's contribution to Covid-19 response and recovery continues as Council joined again with others in the region as we moved through alert levels during the year. The Community Development Coordinator continues to work together with other Wairarapa Community Development teams on the Health & Wellbeing Steering Group to support collaboration between local government and the health sector in the Wairarapa with the intent to identify, develop and deliver a unified approach to wellbeing and health for our Wairarapa community. Staff have participated in response and recovery work directly with the community including social outreach and vaccination drives. Covid-19 recovery is also supported through the development of Council's Community Development Framework.</p>
Positive Ageing Strategy 	<p>Continue to implement the Wairarapa Region Positive Ageing Strategy.</p>	<p>The Regional Positive Ageing Strategy Coordinator has been progressing the SWDC Implementation Plan, growing staff knowledge and understanding of issues that face older persons and the role of the Strategy in their everyday work. Key areas include prioritising footpath renewals for high use areas, providing an accessible website and building older persons' resilience in an emergency. We continue to build partnerships with stakeholders including Age Concern, Wairarapa DHB, St John's and Nuku Ora Sports Wellington.</p>
Economic Development 	<p>Continue work on Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy</p>	<p>The Wairarapa wide strategy was prepared in conjunction with MDC, CDC, and WREDA and launched in December 2018. The three Councils in collaboration with WellingtonNZ commissioned a review of the economic development function and will commence a refresh of the economic development plan next financial year.</p>
Community Development 	<p>Continue grant funding specifically targeted at the district's youth.</p>	<p>Council continues to support youth training, development and recreational activities via annual grant funding of \$75,000. Council awarded \$77,334 toward youth initiatives in 2020-21.</p>
Climate Change 	<p>Continue to implement the Climate Change Strategy.</p>	<p>Council continues our efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change. We have taken action to reduce our carbon footprint by improving efficiency through improved fleet vehicles, an internal carbon reduction policy, e-bike scheme for employees, guidance to help employees consider climate change in their activities and the publication of our greenhouse gas inventory. Council has also supported our community in its transition towards a low carbon future through Conservation Week activities, Healthy Home Kits available in the libraries, and monthly dashboards of emissions. Council responded to the Climate Change Commission consultation (advice for a low carbon future) and is an active voice in the Wellington Region to ensure our district's specifications are well considered.</p>

Significant Negative Effects

There are no identified significant negative effects this activity will have on social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the local community.

Statement of Service Performance – Economic, Cultural and Community Development

ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE

SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2019-20 ACTUAL	2020-21 TARGET	2020-21 ACTUAL	COMMENT
Programmes that aim to improve the health and safety of our communities can be accessed	Support, and where appropriate, funding is provided to organisations and agencies to help them deliver their programmes and services to their communities	Yes 32 grants made	Yes	Yes 30 grants made	Two funding rounds were held this year. 51 grant applications received including both community and youth. Applications were considered by Council on a case by case basis with 30 applicants receiving funding. (2019-20: 32/38)
Organisations that support art, heritage and cultural activities are supported	Support, and where appropriate, funding is provided to organisations and agencies to help them deliver their programmes and services to their communities	Yes 7 grants made	Yes	Yes 6 grants made	Two funding rounds were held this year. 8 grant applications received during the year. Applications were considered by Council on a case by case basis with 6 applicants receiving funding. (2019-20: 7/7)

South Wairarapa District Council Funding Impact Statement for Year Ended 30 June 2021 for Economic, Cultural & Community Development

30 June 2020 Annual Report \$000		30 June 2020 Long Term Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Long Term Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Actual \$000
Sources of operating funding				
571	General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, rates penalties	477	486	624
-	Targeted rates	-	-	-
100	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	817
-	Fees and charges	-	-	-
-	Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-
-	Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
-	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
671	Total operating funding (A)	477	486	1,441
Applications of operating funding				
105	Payments to staff and suppliers	1	1	2,201
1	Finance costs	6	6	-
79	Internal charges and overheads	59	62	92
423	Other operating funding applications	411	417	-
609	Total applications of operating funding (B)	477	486	2,293
63	Surplus /(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	-	-	(852)
Sources of capital funding				
-	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
-	Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
-	Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	-	1,000
-	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
-	Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
-	Other dedicated funding	-	-	-
-	Total capital funding (C)	-	-	1,000
Applications of capital funding				
-	to meet additional demand	-	-	-
-	to improve the level of service	-	-	-
-	to replace existing assets	-	-	-
63	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	-	-	148
-	Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
63	Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	-	148
(63)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital (C - D)	-	-	852
-	Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Resource Management

Description

The Long-Term Plan summarises the Council's strategic long term approach to resource management, and controls on the day to day activities of people in the district through the Plan.

Council, together with Carterton and Masterton District Councils, has a Combined District Plan under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Under the Act, Council's district plan should be monitored and reviewed to ensure the plans, objectives, policies and rules continue to achieve integrated management of the effects of activities on the environment; that mitigation or avoidance of natural hazards is achieved, that hazardous substances are managed, that land uses, subdivision of land or use of contaminated land is appropriately controlled, that noise emissions are controlled or mitigated and, activities on the surface of water are appropriately regulated.

The District Plan represents the Council's policy and regulatory long-term approach to resource management, and environmental controls on the day to day activities of people in the district through the Plan.

This Report summarises progress toward achieving the Council's strategic and long term approach to Resource Management.

Community Outcomes to Which the Activity Contributes

The community outcomes to which resource management contributes are described in the table below.

Educated and knowledgeable people	Vibrant and strong communities	Sustainable South Wairarapa
•By contributing to people's confidence that they can achieve their aspirations	•By contributing to people feeling safe, are proud to live and have a sense of belonging	•By ensuring that the District is sustainably managed where economic development and responsible environmental management go hand in hand

Community Wellbeing to Which the Activity Contributes

Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
	✓	✓	

The Activity Goal and Principal Objectives

The resource management activity goals are:

- To promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources of the district
- To maintain an effective District Plan that meets all statutory requirements.
- To administer the District Plan in a consistent, fair and expeditious manner, providing certainty to residents and meeting legal requirements.
- To undertake monitoring to enable State of the Environment (SoE) reports and plan effectiveness reviews to be completed.





The Council's principal objectives are:

- To assess all land use and subdivision applications in accordance with the requirements of the Act, Regional policy Statement and the District Plan.
- Seek compliance with and if required enforce the rules of the District Plan, and take appropriate action where breaches have been identified.
- Prepare and implement changes to the District Plan where a change of policy is promoted by Council or deficiencies in the plan's provisions have become apparent through practice or monitoring.
- To advise the public on the provisions of the District Plan and on planning matters of whatever nature.

Assets we Look After

There are no assets that this activity manages.

Projects for 2020-21 – Resource Management

Project	Progress	
Resource Management 	<p>Intended changes to the Resource Management Act by Government will impact significantly on future planning activity and service delivery. While these changes are not quantifiable at this time, within the life of this LTP an allowance will need to be made for any new requirements imposed upon Council by Government.</p>	<p>Changes that came into effect from RMA amendments have been reflected in our resource consent processes and application forms.</p> <p>In terms of proposed legislative change, Council and staff are aware of the three new Acts being advanced by central government, the Natural and Built Environments Act, Strategic Planning Act, Climate Change Adaptation Act. Future planning will align with the purpose of the respective Acts.</p>
District Plan 	<p>In addition, State of Environment (SoE) and Plan Effectiveness Monitoring (PEM) will require establishment funding to enable necessary data to be acquired and reported. The review of the Wairarapa Combined District Plan (WCDP) will also involve substantial commitments of time and resources to carry out the work.</p>	<p>Plan Effectiveness Monitoring will be undertaken as part of the review work for the Wairarapa Combined District Plan. The review of the Wairarapa Combined District Plan has progressed steadily during 2021.</p> <p>The District Plan Review Committee is undertaking a partial review approach for the current District Plan to update the document on key chapters, topics as needed for issues within the district. The review will progress through 2021-2023, covering scoping, drafting, consultation, notification, and hearings.</p>
Spatial Plan 	<p>Continue work on the Spatial Plan.</p>	<p>The draft Spatial Plan - Mapping Our Future To 2050 Residential Growth Options was released for consultation in early 2021. From submissions and deliberation, further review will involve consideration of potential areas and investigation work. The revision and recommendations will be reported to Council in late 2021, with the final Spatial Plan proposed by the end of 2021 or early 2022.</p>
Outdoor Lighting 	<p>Developing outdoor lighting rules in the WCDP to support the proposed establishment of an international Wairarapa Dark Sky Reserve.</p>	<p>The Council initiated Wairarapa International Dark Sky Outdoor Artificial Lighting plan change was progressed during 2020 and 2021. The Plan Change modernised rules in the District Plan controlling outdoor lighting to reduce light pollution to our quality night sky. This supported the Wairarapa Dark Sky Society's proposed accreditation to establish an internationally recognised dark sky reserve within Wairarapa. The plan change was recommended for approval by an independent Commissioner and confirmed by Council in June, followed by recent public notification of the decision.</p>

Significant Negative Effects

There are no identified significant negative effects this activity will have on social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the local community.

Statement of Service Performance – Resource Management

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE

SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2019-20	2020-21	2020-21	COMMENT
		ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL	
All resource consents will be processed efficiently	Consent applications completed within statutory timeframes	92%	100%	100%	211 resource consent applications were processed this year including deemed permitted boundary activities. All were completed within statutory timeframes (2019-20: 161/211)
	s.223* certificates issued within 10 working days	84%	100%	100%	63 Section 223 applications were received. All were processed within statutory timeframes (2019-20: 54/63)
	s.224* certificates issued within 15 working days of receiving all required information (note no statutory requirement)	96%	95%	100%	62 Section 224 applications were received. All were processed within statutory timeframes (2019-20: 60/62)
Council has a Combined District Plan that provides certainty of land-use/environmental outcomes at the local and District levels.	Ratepayers and residents satisfied with the image of the closest town centre shown as "satisfied"	No Result	80%	51%	An external residents survey was carried out in July 2021 by Key Research. Overall 51% of residents were either "very satisfied" or "satisfied" with the image of their closest town centre. Satisfaction with the Image of the closest town centre is quite high for Greytown (78%) and Martinborough (79%). However, residents from Featherston have a significantly lower perception of their area with just 30% being satisfied.
	The District Plan has a monitoring programme that provides information on the achievement of its outcomes (Anticipated Environmental Results) (AER's)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Consultants have been working with the 3 councils to establish which data is recorded and how it is stored so as to enable effective reporting against AER's in WCDP. A final strategy is yet to be completed.
<i>Land Information Memoranda</i> It is easy to purchase information on any property in the district	LIMs contained all relevant/ accurate information	100%	100%	92.6%	313 LIM applications were received. 299 of these were processed within statutory timelines. (2019-20: 251/251)
	Non-urgent LIMs processed within 10 days	99%	100%	93.6%	218 non-urgent LIM applications were received and 204 were processed within 10 working days

NOTES:

* s.223's and s.224's refer to sections 223 and 224 of Resource Management Act.

South Wairarapa District Council Funding Impact Statement for Year Ended 30 June 2021 for Resource Management

30 June 2020 Annual Report \$000		30 June 2020 Long Term Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Long Term Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Actual \$000
Sources of operating funding				
488	General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, rates penalties	471	475	597
-	- Targeted rates	-	-	-
-	- Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-
237	Fees and charges	177	181	260
-	- Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	1
-	- Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
13	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	2	2	8
738	Total operating funding (A)	650	658	868
Applications of operating funding				
708	Payments to staff and suppliers	540	549	756
-	- Finance costs	-	-	-
131	Internal charges and overheads	103	106	117
-	- Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
839	Total applications of operating funding (B)	642	655	874
(101)	Surplus /(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	8	3	(6)
Sources of capital funding				
-	- Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
377	Development and financial contributions	380	389	530
-	- Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	-	22
-	- Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	0
-	- Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
-	- Other dedicated funding	-	-	-
377	Total capital funding (C)	380	389	553
Applications of capital funding				
-	- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
-	- to improve the level of service	-	-	-
-	- to replace existing assets	-	-	-
275	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	388	392	547
-	- Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
275	Total applications of capital funding (D)	388	392	547
101	Surplus/(deficit) of capital (C - D)	(8)	(3)	6
-	Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Amenities

Description

The Long-Term Plan summarises the Council's strategic and management long term approach to amenity development.

Council owns a number of properties and amenities in the district. Some are held to assist Council to achieve its objectives (e.g. Council offices), some are held for social reasons and others are held for historic reasons.

The Local Government Act 2002 provides the statutory authority for Council to own and manage properties.

Council provides the management, planning, administration and maintenance of outdoor sports and recreational areas, children's playgrounds, passive parks, reserves and open spaces for casual and spontaneous leisure needs.

Council is a key member of the Joint Wairarapa Moana Conservation Project for Lake Wairarapa in partnership with Iwi, GWRC and Department of Conservation.

Council is responsible for the provision and maintenance of Council's cemeteries, public swimming pools, and management of Council's forestry plantations and for the administration of Council's policies relating to amenities.

Coastal plans have been completed and a prioritised programme of work has been allowed for in the Long Term Plan.

The libraries in the district are operated as part of the Wairarapa Library Service, a combined operation with the Carterton District Council.

This Report summarises progress toward achieving the Council's strategic and long-term approach to amenities.

Community Outcomes to Which the Activity Contributes

The community outcomes to which the amenities activity primarily contributes are described below.

Healthy, economically secure people	Educated and knowledgeable people	Vibrant and strong communities	Sustainable South Wairarapa
•By providing amenities to assist active communities	•By providing amenities to assist people achieve their aspirations	•By providing amenities for outside communities to feel safe, so that they are proud to live here and have a sense of belonging	•By providing amenities which are sustainably managed

Community Wellbeing to Which the Activity Contributes

Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
✓	✓	✓	✓

The Activity Goal and Principal Objectives

The amenities activity goals are:

- To provide facilities for recreational and social enhancement.
- To provide facilities that encourage the safe and sustainable use of the natural environment while protecting that natural environment.

The Council's objectives are:

- To maintain its assets enabling the public to safely enjoy the recreational and social services provided.
- To achieve defined standards of customer service.
- To comply with legal requirements.
- To achieve defined technical standards.
- To achieve defined environmental standards.
- To achieve defined management standards.

Assets we Look After

This activity maintains the following assets:

Featherston

The following Featherston public amenities are owned and maintained by Council:

- Card Reserve, Barr Brown Reserve, Featherston Cemetery, Featherston Information Centre, Clifford Square library, playground, toilet, Dorset Square, Anzac Hall, War Memorial, Walkway Kereru Grove to Titoki Grove, Walkway Hardie Grove to Brandon Street, Walkway Kenward Street to Harrison Street West, Walkway Watt Street, Walkway Brandon Street to Ludlum Street (SH2), Garden One Tree Hill Walkway Revans Street, Garden One Tree Hill Walkway Bell Street, housing for seniors (Burling and Mathews), Featherston Swimming Pool, dog park and skateboard park; and Daniell Street adjacent to Railway, Johnson Street adjacent to railway, traffic islands and berms

Greytown

The following Greytown public amenities are owned and maintained by Council:

- Greytown Cemetery, SH2 berm Greytown Southern Gateway, Dog Park, Arbor Reserve, housing for seniors in West Street, Collier Reserve, Kowhai Reserve, Stella Bull Park and old library building, public toilets, Soldiers Memorial Park (includes playground, carpark, bushwalk and sports fields), Greytown Campground, Greytown Swimming Pool, Greytown Town Centre building; and Greytown cycle trail, and the walkway between Udy and Kuratawhiti Streets



Photo credit: C Moore

Martinborough

The following Martinborough public amenities are owned and maintained by Council:

- Dublin Street Cemetery and Puruatanga Road Cemetery, Centennial Park, Considine Park, Martinborough Motor Camp, Martinborough Swimming Pool, Huangarua Park, Coronation Park and Puruatanga Park, Memorial Square, Martinborough Town Hall, Te Waiinga Centre, Martinborough Playground, Martinborough Public Toilet, Martinborough Museum, the housing for seniors on Naples Street, the dog park, the grassed area adjacent to the fire station, Council offices, old Council chambers on Cork Street, and Pain Farm.

Rural

The following rural public amenities are owned and maintained by Council:





Camp Memorial and Peace Garden SH2, Otairua Reserve, Lake Reserve off Lake Domain Road south of Featherston, Diversion Reserve off East West Access Road near the Barrage Bridge, Te Hopi camp site off East West Access Road, Lake Ferry two large grassed areas one either side of the Motor Camp (includes toilets and playground), Lake Ferry car park, Ngawi surf break toilet, coastal camping area with pit toilet, Te Awaiti and Tora Farm Road toilets and sites for camping, Cape Palliser Road litter bin sites and pit toilet.






The following amenities are owned or maintained by Council and/or Council's lessees:

- *Featherston:* Daniell Street adjacent to Railway, Johnston Street adjacent to railway, traffic islands and berms.

- *Martinborough:* Grassed area adjacent to the fire station, council offices, old council chambers in Cork Street, and Pain Farm.
- *Greytown:* Historic railway goods shed, Greytown cycle trail, and the walkway between Udy and Kuratawhiti Streets.

Projects for 2020-21 – Amenities

Project		Progress
Swimming Pool 	Increase swimming pool hours	As a result of consultation, Council agreed to a two year pilot increasing swimming pool hours for the 2019/20 and 2020/21 seasons.
Community Buildings 	Complete maintenance upgrades on Council-owned buildings and housing for seniors.	Work continues to upgrade the senior housing units. Air conditioning units have been installed in all units. Upgrades are completed when tenants vacate. Repainted Martinborough museum, upgraded Anzac Hall toilets via PGF funding, earthquake strengthened Featherston Mesopotamia via PGF funding.
Parks and Reserves 	Install exercise equipment in parks and reserves.	Project completed with equipment installed in Considine park in Martinborough, Collier Park in Greytown, and Johnson St in Featherston.
Community Buildings 	Complete maintenance upgrades at Pain Farm	This work has been completed.

Parks and Reserves 	Improvements to Greytown playground	Upgrades scheduled for completion December 2021.
Parks and Reserves 	Install lights in Stella Bull Park, Greytown.	Dark Sky compliant lights have been installed.
Swimming Pool 	Improvements to Greytown swimming pool.	Upgrades to the spectator stand and painting exterior of buildings at the Greytown swimming pool have been completed. Featherston swimming pool exterior buildings painted.
Sports Facility 	Work with Greytown community stakeholders to consider options for providing sport and recreation space in the town.	Funds have been allocated in the 2021-31 Long-Term Plan to purchase land for open spaces in Greytown.
Sports Facility 	Work with the Ministry of Education, Kuranui College, and community stakeholders to replace the college gymnasium and manage community access.	Council agreed to support Kuranui College gymnasium. A management contract for the facility has been negotiated with the school and Ministry of Education.

Significant Negative Effects

There are no identified significant negative effects this activity will have on social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the local community.

Statement of Service Performance – Amenities

AMENITIES: MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE

SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2019-20 ACTUAL	2020-21 TARGET	2020-21 ACTUAL	COMMENT
Parks and reserves enhance the quality of life in our communities	Users satisfied with parks and reserves	No Result	90%	84%	An external residents survey was carried out in July 2021 by Key Research.
Our playgrounds in parks and reserves are safe and enjoyed by the community	Ratepayers and residents are satisfied with Council playgrounds	No Result	85%	82%	An external residents survey was carried out in July 2021 by Key Research.
	Council playground equipment that meets national standards	100%	100%	100%	Some pieces of equipment do not comply with NZS 5828:2015 and were installed prior to the introduction of that standard and are not required to comply with it. Playground equipment is checked weekly for safety.
Clean safe public swimming pools can be accessed in the district	Council pools comply with NZ swimming pool water testing standards	88%	100%	94%	The pool testing regime in the NZ Standard includes eight tests for water quality and four tests for microbiological contaminants, with test frequencies ranging from three-hourly to monthly. Out of 2304 tests conducted, 2164 met the required standard. (2019-20: 88%) The failed tests were for microbiological tests in the toddler pools, and this is explained by the very low volume of water in each pool, along with the high risk of contamination by bathers.
	Ratepayers and residents satisfaction with Council swimming pools	No Result	70%	73%	An external residents survey was carried out in July 2021 by Key Research.
Provision of some low cost housing for the elderly (or in line with Council policy) in each town	Occupancy of pensioner housing	94%	94%	98%	Council provides 12 bedsits and 18 one bedroom units and 2 double bed sit units. From the total of 11,680 accommodation available days, 11,459 were used (2019-20: 94%). The vacant days were used for an upgrade of units that had become vacant.
Well maintained hall facilities that are available for the public to book	Ratepayers and residents satisfied with town halls use	No Result	80%	78%	An external residents survey was carried out in July 2021 by Key Research.
Public toilets are convenient, clean and safe	Ratepayers and residents satisfied with public toilet facilities	No Result	90%	69%	An external residents survey was carried out in July 2021 by Key Research. Public toilets is the area that is perceived the lowest among residents (69% are satisfied). They were evaluated especially low by those aged 18 to 49 and by those residing in Featherston.
There is a wide range of library stock including up-to-date material	Taking programmes out into the community and providing a wide variety of programmes in the library	49	>3 per library	52	WLS libraries implemented a programme framework in 2020/21 and began planning and implementing the delivery of programmes from a whole-of-service perspective. This has meant programmes are planned for delivery in all sites regularly. A move toward ensuring programmes are available for all ages and across a wider range of topics has also been underway. WLS delivered multiple one off, weekly, school term, school holiday programmes at each site throughout the year. Over 8 multi-week programmes consisting of numerous activities were delivered at each site (e.g., school holidays, Summer Reading, iRead, Maths is Fun), 30 weekly sessions (e.g., Wa Korero), and 22 one off events were delivered. Additionally programmes with external partners deliver regular weekly or monthly session (e.g., Digital Seniors and JPs).
	% of ratepayers and residents satisfied with libraries	No Result	90%	90%	An external residents survey was carried out in July 2021 by Key Research. Residents evaluate all areas of the Libraries quite high. However, Māori residents have a lower perception of providing relevant and up to date books and services (74%), compared with 84% overall.

South Wairarapa District Council Funding Impact Statement

for Year Ended 30 June 2021 for Amenities

30 June 2020 Annual Report \$000		30 June 2020 Long Term Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Long Term Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Actual \$000
Sources of operating funding				
2,765	General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, rates penalties	2,722	2,765	1,138
-	- Targeted rates	-	-	1,947
43	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	349
50	Fees and charges	-	-	76
-	- Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	19
-	- Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
460	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	510	534	651
3,318	Total operating funding (A)	3,232	3,299	4,179
Applications of operating funding				
2,132	Payments to staff and suppliers	2,114	2,141	2,802
188	Finance costs	198	203	66
888	Internal charges and overheads	652	674	762
-	- Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
3,208	Total applications of operating funding (B)	2,965	3,019	3,629
110	Surplus /(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	267	280	550
Sources of capital funding				
170	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	185
-	- Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
-	- Increase/(decrease) in debt	(51)	(51)	284
1,726	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	1
-	- Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
-	- Other dedicated funding	-	-	-
1,896	Total capital funding (C)	(51)	(51)	470
Applications of capital funding				
24	to meet additional demand	50	51	13
627	to improve the level of service	-	-	373
340	to replace existing assets	605	695	420
1,015	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(439)	(517)	214
-	- Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
2,006	Total applications of capital funding (D)	215	229	1,020
(110)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital (C - D)	(267)	(280)	(550)
-	Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Land Transport (Roothing and Footpaths)

Description

The Long Term Plan summarises the Council's strategic and management long-term approach for the provision and maintenance of roading throughout the district. This covers the provision of roading network services to the residents of South Wairarapa District. This includes roads, bridges and culverts, footpaths, street lighting, street cleaning, vegetation control, kerb and channel, and structures such as retaining walls, bus shelters and carparks including railway station carparks.

The provision and management of roads is a function of local authorities in the terms of the Local Government Act 2002 including the relevant provisions of the Local Government Act 1974 and the Land Transport Management Act 2003. These acts stipulate that South Wairarapa District Council is the owner and road controlling authority of all roads other than state highways in the district.

The section of State Highways 2 and 53 within the South Wairarapa district boundary are controlled and operated by Waka Kotahi NZTA. Footpaths within the 7.281km of state highway corridors in urban areas are included in this plan as they are maintained by Council.

The operation and maintenance of the roading components of the network are eligible for financial assistance from NZTA Waka Kotahi at the new subsidy rate of 53%. For the Special Purpose Road (Cape Palliser Road) subsidy rates are 100% for the year transitioning to 51% by 2024.

The Ruamāhanga Roads contract commenced in July 2019. The contract is a joint approach between the Council and Carterton District to roading maintenance and aims to maximise efficiency, achieve increased regional consistency, and optimise the use of internal resources.

This Report summarises progress toward achieving the Council's strategic and long term approach to Land Transport.

Community Outcomes to Which the Activity Contributes

The community outcomes to which the roading activity primarily contributes are described below.

Healthy, economically secure people	Educated and knowledgeable people	Sustainable South Wairarapa	A place that is accessible and easy to get around
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•By advocating for better transport systems for the community with regard to health services, employment opportunities and social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•By ensuring land transport, in all its forms, is safe for the community and that it encourages a sense of pride and belonging	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•By ensuring all transport options and telecommunications add to the sustainability of the South Wairarapa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•By demonstrating advocacy and commitment to achieving improved land transport options and services and telecommunications

Community Wellbeing to Which the Activity Contributes

Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
✓	✓	✓	

The Activity Goal and Principal Objectives

The land transport goal is:



- To improve transport options.
- To plan, provide and maintain a roading network for the safe, comfortable and convenient movement of people and goods.




The Council's principal objectives are:

- To achieve defined standards of customer service.
- To protect the health and safety of the community.
- To minimise adverse effects on the environment.
- To comply with legal requirements.
- To achieve defined technical standards including NZTA agreement.
- To implement policies of South Wairarapa District Council.
- To achieve defined standards of system management.

Assets we Look After

This activity maintains the following assets:

Bridges			Street Lights		
	Rural			Urban	
	Timber	9		Featherston	389
	Concrete	76		Greytown	315
	Armco/Pipes	15		Martinborough	304
	Box Culverts	37		Rural	30

Pavement (roads)	Kerb & Channel	Footpaths (concrete, asphalt, metal)
		
Urban	Urban	Urban
Sealed 63.1km	Featherston 29.0km	Featherston 22.1km
Unsealed 1.1km	Greytown 25.0km	Greytown 22.5km
Rural	Martinborough 32.2km	Martinborough 25.1km
Sealed 340.5km		
Unsealed 261.6km		

NOTE

Asset information as at 1 July 2021.

Kerb and channel and street lights includes SH2 through Featherston and Greytown, and SH53 through Featherston and Martinborough.

Pavements (Roads)

Roadways smoothed to provide users with a safe and comfortable ride.

Road surfaces resealed to maintain pavement integrity.

Drainage

Roads drained to protect the pavement structure and to control surface water.

Berms and Embankments

Berms installed to provide space for utility services and for aesthetics and beautification.

Vegetation

Vegetation controlled to provide a safe and tidy environment and to minimise maintenance. Weed spraying is done where appropriate and where adjoining neighbours do not want weed spraying, they are required to do vegetation control at their own cost.

Footpaths

Footpaths separate pedestrians from other road users, providing foot access to properties and all major destinations e.g. schools, medical centres and retirement homes.

Central business district areas in the three towns have footpaths on both sides of the street.

Other urban streets generally have a footpath on one side.

Footpaths are kept in a safe and useable condition free of:

- Tripping hazards > 10mm
- Pot holes > 70mm
- Service works repairs
- Service covers 10mm above or 20mm below the footpath
- Obstructions
- Scabbing
- Failed path (vehicle weight).

Aesthetically foot paths are free from:

- Cracks 2m long or more than 2 within 2m
- Excessive patching.

Footpath surveys and physical inspections are carried out to assess condition and prioritise work against budget.

Kerb and Channel

Kerb and channel including sumps are cleaned regularly as part of street cleaning contract to prevent flooding.

Structures

Bridges, and cattle stops maintained to ensure continuity of roading network.

Retaining walls and seawalls provided to maintain roadway stability.

Street cleaning

Street cleaning in urban areas is carried out on a programmed basis to minimise inconvenience to road users resulting from flooding and to maintain a clean and tidy environment.

Vehicle access

Provide vehicle access to properties (conforming to District Plan provisions) to ensure traffic safety and adequate drainage.

Car parking

On- and off-street car parking areas are provided in business and shopping areas to meet commuter and residential parking needs, and District Plan and Building Act requirements.

Bus passenger shelters

Bus passenger shelters in urban areas are provided and maintained at the more heavily patronised stops for the convenience of public transport by Greater Wellington Regional Council in consultation with South Wairarapa District Council.







Street lighting

Street lighting is maintained to provide road user and pedestrian safety and security (Powerco is responsible for maintaining the current lines). Residential streets in urban areas are lit to the National Standard (NZS:6701) therefore providing sufficient light to show the way and illuminate any hazards for both vehicle users and pedestrians.

Forestry

Management of Council's forestry plantations (largely for road stability) is via a memorandum of understanding with FOREST360, formally Woodnet.

Projects for 2020-21 – Land Transport

Project		Progress
Pavements (Roads) 	Complete an annual reseals programme and re-metaling programme.	Works completed in C1241-01/2019 Ruamahānga Roads network maintenance 2019/2024
Structures 	Develop bridges works programme for 2020/21	WSP carried out General inspection on 50% of the bridges and Principal Inspections on 16% to identify condition and remedial works required
Footpaths 	Increase footpath maintenance as a result of consultation with ratepayers, using the infrastructure reserve to fund the additional expenditure.	An additional \$375k was allocated to footpath maintenance. A programme of work is continuing however not all budget was spent.
Pavements (Roads) 	Increase maintenance and renewal for roads	Additional funding was spent as required and as resource permitted
Trees 	Maintain and plant urban trees	Tree works was completed as safety issues arose.
Cycling 	Implement a walking and cycling plan in conjunction with the Council's Spatial Plan.	Master planning is almost complete. External funding options will be investigated 2021-22.

Significant Negative Effects

An unsafe roading network could endanger users. In order to ensure the safety of road users, the roading network needs to be maintained to a standard that allows safe passage. The roading network is maintained using contemporary techniques and the roading programme is audited by NZTA.

Statement of Service Performance – Land Transport

LAND TRANSPORT: MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE

SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2019-20 ACTUAL	2020-21 TARGET	2020-21 ACTUAL	COMMENT
The roads are maintained to ensure that they are safe and comfortable to travel on	Using the RAMM measurement system, average smooth travel exposure on urban roads to be 85% and rural roads 95% with maximum variation of 5%	94% urban 99% rural	95%	94% urban 99% rural	While there has been a slight variation in results, they are still within target and there are a number of variables that can influence a single year's result. The land transport programme is designed to ensure no deterioration in the roading network over the long term. Roughness survey completed every 2 years. The last survey was completed in November 2019. The next survey will be completed in November 2021
	Ratepayers and residents satisfied/very satisfied with the roads	No Result	85%	35%	A Residents' Perception Survey was carried out by Key Research in 2021. Urban: 48% Rural: 36% FTN: 43% FTN: 30% GTN: 51% GTN: 51% MBA: 51% MBA: 51%
	5% of sealed roads are resealed each year subject to availability of NZTA subsidy	77.6%	100%	99.6%	The total length of road resealed was 16.171 km of 324.7km which represents 4.98% of the sealed road network in terms of NZTA funding.
	The pavement condition index as measured by the NZTA pavement integrity index	97.8%	95%	97.8%	Roading network is maintained on a consistent basis from year to year. Depending on the roads measured, the index can change a few percent either way year by year.
	The number of crashes causing injuries is reduced	Increased by 2	Yes	15 Same as last year	There were 15 crashes including fatal, serious injury, and minor injury during the year. CAS data source. (2019-20: 15)
	The change in the number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network	Reduced by 3	<7	Increased by 3	There were 6 fatal and serious injury crashes during the year. (2019-20: 3)
Footpaths can be safely used to get around town	Ratepayers and residents are satisfied with footpaths in the district	No Result	75%	34%	A Residents' Perception Survey was carried out by Key Research in 2021. FTN: 26% GTN: 38% MBA: 39%
	Availability of footpaths on at least one side of the road down the whole street (Urban)	72%	90%	76%	Esther Street completed along with urban subdivision vested
	Footpath Condition rating 95% compliant with SWDC AMP Standard	N/A	95%	97.7%	Footpath surveys carried out November and December 2020 1.382km of 59.049 km survey in poor condition
	The % of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths responded to within 48 hours	96%	90%	97%	399 requests were received, (2019-20: 231)
	Meet annual plan footpath targets	No	Yes	No	

NOTE:

- Smooth travel exposure (STE) is percentage of travel undertaken on roads with a roughness less than 150 NAASRA (National Association of Stats Roading Authorities) counts. NAASRA counts are a measure of road roughness (reflecting smoothness of road) i.e. the higher the count the rougher the road. Compared to other Councils' roads in New Zealand, South Wairarapa District Council's roads smoothness standard is very high. It is difficult to improve smooth travel exposure further, but roads will be maintained to current level with $\pm 5\%$ variation.
- $\pm 10\%$ variation for reseals is to take into consideration location and site conditions of work

South Wairarapa District Council Funding Impact Statement for Year Ended 30 June 2021 for Land Transport (Roading and Footpaths)

30 June 2020 Annual Report \$000		30 June 2020 Long Term Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Long Term Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Actual \$000
Sources of operating funding				
3,427	General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, rates penalties	3,526	3,627	3,037
-	- Targeted rates	-	-	-
1,956	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2,273	2,257	1,971
-	- Fees and charges	-	-	100
-	- Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	19
-	- Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
192	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	211	232	52
5,575	Total operating funding (A)	6,011	6,117	5,179
Applications of operating funding				
3,081	Payments to staff and suppliers	2,504	2,552	3,364
46	Finance costs	45	45	45
903	Internal charges and overheads	681	712	586
-	- Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
4,029	Total applications of operating funding (B)	3,230	3,309	3,995
1,546	Surplus /(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	2,781	2,807	1,184
Sources of capital funding				
1,215	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	1,224
-	- Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
-	- Increase/(decrease) in debt	(119)	(119)	290
-	- Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	1
468	Lump sum contributions	254	259	697
-	- Other dedicated funding	-	-	-
1,682	Total capital funding (C)	134	140	2,212
Applications of capital funding				
-	- to meet additional demand	-	-	-
10	- to improve the level of service	216	216	452
1,996	- to replace existing assets	1,761	1,783	2,055
1,223	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	938	949	889
-	- Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
3,228	Total applications of capital funding (D)	2,915	2,948	3,396
(1,546)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital (C - D)	(2,781)	(2,807)	(1,183)
-	Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Water Supply

Description

Provision of our water supply and management of the network was delivered by Wellington Water Ltd (WWL) on 1st October 2019.

The LTP summarises the Council's strategic and management approach for the provision and maintenance of potable water supplies to properties throughout the district (excluding those that service single premises that have their own rainwater tanks or bores – whether they be provided by public or private means).

Territorial authorities have numerous responsibilities relating to the supply of water including a duty under the Health Act 1956 to improve, promote, and protect public health within their districts. This implies that in the case of the provision of potable water, councils have an obligation to identify where such a service is required, and to either provide it directly themselves, or to maintain an overview of the supply if it is provided by others.

In the South Wairarapa district, there are presently three public water supply systems – Greytown (for Greytown and Featherston), Martinborough, and Pirinoa with around 4,246 connections to the system, with another 234 properties that can be connected.

Three main sources supply water to the urban populations of Featherston, Greytown and Martinborough. There are also two emergency sources available to supply Featherston if needed, and one for Martinborough. The sources of water are described below.

Greytown & Featherston – Waiohine River

Water is extracted from three bores sited next to the Waiohine River. The bore water is pumped up to the Featherston/Greytown water treatment plant (WTP) for treatment.

Water then passes through the ultra-violet treatment plant and supplies both Greytown and Featherston and is dosed with chlorine. The storage onsite is being increased to provide a further eight mega litres.

A 3.9km 300mm pipeline supplies water from the plant to the existing pipeline crossing the Tauherenikau River, joining the 300mm gravity trunk main from Tait's Creek and supplying the Boar Bush reservoir, which has a capacity of 450,000 litres.

Water from the WTP also feeds the Greytown reservoir at the plant, which holds 750,000 litres and supplies Greytown via a 7km gravity trunk main.

Featherston – Boar Bush Gully Catchment

This source is operated as an emergency/backup supply for Featherston only. A catchment area of approximately 3km² supplies runoff to an earth dam. The reservoir behind the earth dam contains approximately 40 days storage and includes a settling pond immediately upstream.

Water flows by gravity from the reservoir to Boar Bush reservoir, though it is isolated from the normal water supply.

Featherston – Tait's Creek Intake Weir

This source is operated as an emergency/backup supply for Featherston only. A concrete intake weir is located across Tait's Creek to the north of Featherston. The weir is designed to divert water from the creek into a 300mm gravity trunk main that supplies water to Boar Bush. The catchment area upstream of the weir is about 16km² with the 9km length of trunk main having a capacity of 6.3 million litres per day.

Greytown Well

Groundwater is extracted from a single bore along Kuratawhiti Street outside the Memorial Baths and is treated using ultra-violet light and dosed with chlorine. Water is pumped directly into the existing mains via a 300mm main around 450m metres long.

Martinborough – Ruamāhanga Wells

This is the principal source of water for Martinborough being the groundwater aquifer in the vicinity of the Ruamāhanga River.

The groundwater is extracted from four bores approximately 2.5km south east of Martinborough and approximately 650m from the older terraces upon which Martinborough township is located. Water is pumped directly into the town reticulation and on to four town reservoirs with a total capacity of 3,560,000 litres.

Martinborough – Huangarua

This is a backup/emergency water supply only.

A channel intake is located adjacent to the Huangarua River approximately 200m north of Hinekura Road. The diverted water then flows approximately 50m into a well and is then pumped 1km to the twin reservoirs, though it is isolated from the normal water supply.

Pirinoa

Pirinoa is a small community scheme serving the equivalent of ten properties, about 25 people, including the Pirinoa School, Pirinoa store and the Pirinoa Community Hall.

The water is from a shallow bore and is treated using filtration, ozone, and ultra-violet light disinfection, dosed with chlorine and pumped about 900m to the reticulation network.

Rural water supply (water races)

Two sources supply water to the rural areas of Featherston and Greytown. The sources of water are:

Featherston – Tauherenikau River (Longwood Water Race)

A concrete pipe intake structure situated in the Tauherenikau River supplying water via a 600mm culvert to the Longwood water race system. This supplies primarily stock water to rural properties via a system of approximately 40 km of open channel water race.

Greytown – Waiohine River (Moroa Water Race)

A diversion channel located adjacent to the Waiohine River diverts water from the Waiohine River. The Greytown town water supply is extracted from the channel and the remainder of the flow is conveyed into the Moroa water race for stock watering purposes. Within the defined water district there is approximately 225km of open race delivering water.

It is the Council's responsibility to store adequate quantities of water in appropriate positions and to provide an adequate reticulation system for distribution.

Water supply and water race assets

The Council owns, or controls, and maintains a number of structures and components supplying water as shown on the next page.

Underground Pipes		Open Water Race	
Urban		Rural	
Featherston	40km	Featherston	40km
Greytown	34km	Greytown	225km
Martinborough	44km		

A summary of data is held on the geographical information system and other asset systems. The data is regularly updated, extended and improved to incorporate additions, deletions and accuracy of detail.

The Featherston system is a mix of asbestos-cement, concrete-lined steel, fibrolite and reinforced concrete. A significant amount of alkathene exists in smaller sizes and minor amounts of galvanised steel, copper, uPVC and steel exist.

Greytown's system is predominately asbestos-cement with increasing amounts of uPVC being laid in recent times. A quantity of fibrolite, alkathene and steel pipe is also laid.

Martinborough has primarily asbestos-cement and uPVC piping with only minor quantities of alkathene, copper, galvanised and steel.

Water supplies in all the three towns are monitored and controlled through Council's telemetry system.

The Council provides town water supply to the needs of urban residents and industrial, commercial and horticultural users plus some rural users in accordance with Council's Town Water Supply Policy.

Most rural residents obtain their water by other means – mostly from their own rainwater tanks, but some have private bores. There is a small reticulated supply that serves residents at Pirinoa which has recently been upgraded by the council and will be managed as part of the Council town supplies.

Ruamāhanga Whaitua

The Ruamāhanga Whaitua Committee was set up to understand the characteristics of the Ruamāhanga River, the cultural, economic, and environmental values residents associate with waterbodies, and management options appropriate to the Ruamāhanga River's waterways and communities. Committee work has now been completed and has resulted in an implementation plan being published on the GWRC's website in June 2018.

GWRC sought feedback including holding public hearings following this publication. The outcomes of this work will have considerable impact on the water quality and water allocation and availability in coming years. Council will continue to be a key party in these discussions and developments. The impact of the Whaitua proposals on Council over the period is unknown at this stage, but will be clearer once the proposed GWRC Natural Resources Plan change has been completed.

Community Outcomes to Which the Activity Contributes

The community outcomes to which the water supply activity primarily contributes are described below.

Healthy, economically secure people	Vibrant and strong communities	Sustainable South Wairarapa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By ensuring that adequate public supplies are provided, at an affordable cost, and that private supplies are properly monitored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By ensuring that adequately located and pressured connections for firefighting are provided in reticulated communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By ensuring that all of the reticulated systems operate as efficiently as possible, that the conditions of the water permits are complied with and that average consumption per annum is maintained or reduced

Community Wellbeing to Which the Activity Contributes

Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
✓	✓	✓	

The Activity Goal and Principal Objectives

The water supply activity goal is:

- To provide reliable (as possible) and sustainable reticulated water supplies to the townships of Greytown, Featherston and Martinborough.
- To provide stock water race supply networks from the Tauherenikau and Waiohine Rivers.
- To encourage conservation of water and the wise use of this valuable resource.

The Council's principal objectives are:

- To achieve defined standards of customer service.
- To protect the health and safety of the community.
- To minimise adverse effects on the environment.
- To comply with legal requirements.
- To achieve defined technical standards.
- To implement policies of South Wairarapa District Council.
- To promote development throughout the district.
- To achieve defined standards of system management.

Assets we Look After

This activity maintains the following assets:

Water sources urban

Seven sources of water are:

- Featherston - Boar Bush Gully Catchment. This source is currently operated as an emergency supply only.
- Featherston – Taits Creek intake Weir. This source is currently operated as an emergency supply only.
- Greytown and Featherston – Waiohine River.
- Greytown – Memorial Park.
- Martinborough - Ruamāhanga wells.
- Martinborough – Huangarua. This source is currently used for emergency water supply only.
- Pirinoa – Pirinoa bore.






Water Sources Rural (Stock Water Races)

Two sources supply water to the rural areas of Featherston and Greytown.

The sources of water are:

- Featherston - Tauherenikau River (Longwood Water Race).
- Greytown - Waiohine River (Moroa Water Race).

Projects for 2020-21 – Water Supply

Project	Progress	
Water Supply 	Install an additional supply bore at Featherston-Greytown WTP	A fourth bore has been installed and commissioned at the Featherston-Greytown WTP. This project is complete
Water Supply 	Increase storage at Featherston-Greytown WTP to enable 2 days water supply in case of break.	Civil pipe works have commenced onsite for a new treated water reservoir. Delays on this project will see the commissioning complete and reservoir operational in 2021-22 financial year
Water Supply 	Removal of manganese from Martinborough water supply.	A manganese reduction plant has been installed in Martinborough. This project is complete.
Water Supply 	Implement any changes required by new drinking water legislation.	Work continues to ensure compliance with current and new standards and requirements.
Water conservation 	Develop a Water Conservation Action Plan	A number of activities have been identified including progress on; a smart water meter trial, increased leak detection across the three towns, input to the Wairarapa combined district plan and working with Wellington Water on increasing communications and messaging during summer demand periods.

Significant Negative Effects

A water supply that does not meet drinking water standards could cause health problems for users. Wellington Water is working to achieve fully compliant systems for the district.

Statement of Service Performance – Water Supply

WATER SUPPLY: MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE

SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2019-20 ACTUAL	2020-21 TARGET	2020-21 ACTUAL	COMMENT
Potable water demand	The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the territorial authority.	558 Lt	<400Lt	560 Lt	Due to an ageing network, the number of leaks and total leakage across the network remains relatively high. Additional Service Crews have targeted proactive leak repairs to minimise loss and manage demand.
The Council provides reliable and safe drinking water supplies	Compliance with resource consent conditions/water permit conditions to “mainly complying” or better	100%	100%	100%	
The water provided is safe to drink	Water supply systems comply with Ministry of Health Bacteriological Drinking Water Standards guidelines 2008*	FTN: No GTN: No MBA: No Pirinoa: No	MBA: Yes GTN: Yes FTN: Yes	FTN: No GTN: No MBA: No Pirinoa: No	<p>FTN: 92%</p> <p>The water quality data systems improvement work by the team over a number of months has resulted in this measure being compliant from Q2.</p> <p>GTN: 58%</p> <p>The compliance criteria under which this plant is assessed was updated in Q2. We had teething issues with sampling scheduling under the new criteria which were resolved and we were compliant from Q3 onward.</p> <p>MBA: 50%</p> <p>The water quality data systems improvement work by the team over a number of months has resulted in this measure being compliant from Q4.</p> <p>Pirinoa: 75%</p> <p>This year our regulator measured us against section 4 & 5 of the Drinking Water Standard for SWDC. Pirinoa was compliant from Q3 and Q4.</p>
	Water supply systems comply with Ministry of Health Protozoal Drinking Water Standards guidelines 2008	FTN: No GTN: No MBA: No Pirinoa: No	MBA: Yes GTN: Yes FTN: Yes	FTN: No GTN: No MBA: No Pirinoa: No	<p>FTN: 92%</p> <p>The water quality data systems improvement work by the team over a number of months has resulted in this measure being compliant from Q2.</p> <p>GTN: 0%</p> <p>UV is in place however filtration at the Water Treatment Plant is required to achieve compliance for this measure. Addition of filtration will be achieved upon completion of the Memorial Park Bore WTP upgrade.</p> <p>MBA: 50%</p> <p>The water quality data systems improvement work by the team over a number of months has resulted in this measure being compliant from Q4.</p> <p>Pirinoa: 0%</p> <p>This year our regulator measured us against section 4 & 5 of the Drinking Water Standard for SWDC. Pirinoa was not compliant</p>
There is adequate water for urban fire fighting	Fire hydrants tested annually that meet NZ Fire Service Code of Practice	20%	20%	100%	
Maintenance of the reticulation network	The % of real water loss from the local authority's networked reticulation system identified by establishing and measuring night flow.	49%	<30%	42%	Due to an aging network the number of leaks and total leakage across the network is relatively high and ongoing leak detection and repairs are required to manage this. The small size of the networks and relatively low system demand also means that a few leaks can result in a large leakage percentage. Detection and fixing leaks continues to be a key priority and annual manual meter readings typically decrease leakage by about a third due to fixing of private property leaks. This affect is normally seen in Q1 results.

WATER SUPPLY: MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2019-20 ACTUAL	2020-21 TARGET	2020-21 ACTUAL	COMMENT
Customer satisfaction	The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water taste per 1000 connections	0	<13		0 complaints received (2019: 0)
	The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water odour per 1000 connections	0	<13	0	0 complaints received (2019: 0)
	The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water pressure or flow per 1000 connections	22.15	<13	22.15	90 complaints received (2019: 23)
	The total number of complaints received by the local authority about continuity of supply per 1000 connections	12.80	<13	12.80	52 complaints received (2019: 27)
	The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water clarity per 1000 connections	20.92	<13	20.92	23 complaints received (2019: 23)
	Total of all water complaints per 1,000 connections	55.87	<65	38.4	This measure is the accumulated complaints for the above measures recorded in the system. (2019-20: 55.87) If the complaint is recorded there was a response, this also corresponds to the direction for the National Performance Review sent to Water NZ.
	Ratepayers and residents satisfied with level of service for water	No Result	80%	45%	A Residents' Perception Survey was carried out by Key Research in 2021. FTN: 44% GTN: 62% MBA: 26%]
Fault response times where the local authority attends a call-out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its networked reticulation system, the following median response times measured	Attendance for urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site in < 1 hour	78%** Median time 86 minutes	85% Median time <60 minutes	34.7% Median time 188 minutes	The attendance times of the urgent drinking water jobs decreased significantly from 1,485 minutes in Q1 to 188 minutes in Q4. ** see disclosure note on page 120
	Resolution of urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption in < 8 hours	70%** Median time 12.47 hours	90% Median time 8 hours	48.97% Median time 15 hours	The resolution time of the urgent drinking water jobs decreased from 61 hours in Q1 to 15 hours in Q4. ** see disclosure note on page 120
	Attendance for non-urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site in < 2 working days	49%** Median time 54.96 hours	85% Median time <48 hours	45.44% Median time 72 hours	The attendance time of the non-urgent drinking water jobs increased from 63 hours in Q1 to 72 hours in Q4. ** see disclosure note on page 120
	Resolution of non-urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm in < 5 working days	66%** Median time 2.49 days	90% Median time <8 days	53.08 Median time 7 days	The percentage of resolving non-urgent drinking water jobs within 5 working days increased from 59% in Q1 to 62% in Q4. ** see disclosure note on page 120

South Wairarapa District Council Funding Impact Statement

for Year Ended 30 June 2021 for Water Supply

30 June 2020 Annual Report \$000		30 June 2020 Long Term Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Long Term Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Actual \$000
Sources of operating funding				
-	General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
2,461	Targeted rates	2,419	2,513	2,585
-	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	163
12	Fees and charges	9	9	14
-	Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	17
-	Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
64	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	79	93	20
2,537	Total operating funding (A)	2,507	2,615	2,798
Applications of operating funding				
1,641	Payments to staff and suppliers	1,288	1,253	2,115
119	Finance costs	130	150	61
468	Internal charges and overheads	350	365	349
-	Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
2,229	Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,768	1,768	2,525
308	Surplus /(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	739	848	273
Sources of capital funding				
-	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	104
119	Development and financial contributions	188	195	286
1,500	Increase/(decrease) in debt	(108)	316	256
-	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	1
-	Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
-	Other dedicated funding	-	-	-
1,619	Total capital funding (C)	81	511	647
Applications of capital funding				
25	to meet additional demand	-	-	-
2,689	to improve the level of service	126	430	382
1,240	to replace existing assets	342	350	2,868
(2,027)	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	352	579	(2,330)
-	Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
1,927	Total applications of capital funding (D)	820	1,358	921
(308)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital (C - D)	(739)	(848)	(273)
-	Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Solid Waste Management

Solid Waste Management Description

The LTP summarises the Council's strategic and management long-term approach for the provision and maintenance of solid waste management services throughout the district (excluding private collection services).

Territorial authorities have responsibilities relating to the collection and disposal of solid waste management and associated recycling.

In South Wairarapa district there is one manned transfer and recycling station at Martinborough and manned recycling stations at Featherston, Greytown, Martinborough, and Pirinoa. There are unmanned recycling depots at Hinekura, and Ngawi. Private collection services are also available in the district including coastal areas particularly during tourist seasons, and disposal of this material is allowed at the Council's transfer station.

The Council works with other councils in the region to look at Wairarapa wide solutions to solid waste management.

4,210 properties are charged for refuse collection services. Urban properties are compulsory and rural properties by choice provided they are on the collection service routes.

Waste minimisation levy funds are applied to analysis of solid waste, recycling, education, advertising and other projects.

This Report summarises progress toward achieving the Council's strategic and long term approach to Solid Waste.

Community Outcomes to Which the Activity Contributes

The community outcomes to which the solid waste activity primarily contributes are shown below.

Healthy, economically secure people	Vibrant and strong communities	Sustainable South Wairarapa
•By providing services which help to protect the health of the community	•By providing services which help to protect the safety of the community	•By providing services in a sustainably managed way

Community Wellbeing to Which the Activity Contributes

Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
✓	✓	✓	

The Activity Goal and Principal Objectives

The solid waste management goal is:



- To provide a reliable and safe solid waste management regime within the district and the Wairarapa region.

- To protect the health of the community.
- To protect the environment.
- To minimise waste volumes that require disposal by addressing recycling use and reduction of waste material.
- To work with other councils toward Wairarapa regional solutions.

Assets we Look After

This activity owns and maintains the Martinborough transfer station, and the Featherston, Greytown, Hinekura, Ngawi, and Pirinoa recycling centres.

Projects for 2020-21 – Solid Waste

Project	Progress	
Waste Management 	Work at a regional and sub-regional level towards the outcome of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.	Plan as required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. On-going work with Wairarapa councils with the Environment and Sustainability Advisor and regional waste planning.
Transfer Station 	Upgrade transfer station in accordance with resource consent.	Upgrades completed this year include: installation of concrete pad for glass recycling area; installation of oil containers, and paint recovery station with structure to contain; upgraded entrance and roading access ways; installed new sensors on weighbridge; installed camera contact tracing module.

Significant Negative Effects

Council recognises there are health risks if solid waste is not disposed of in an orderly manner.

Statement of Service Performance – Solid Waste

SOLID WASTE: MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE

SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2019-20 ACTUAL	2020-21 TARGET	2020-21 ACTUAL	VARIANCE COMMENT (IF REQUIRED)
Recycling stations are accessible and maintained	Number of communities with recycling centres	6	6	6	Recycling centres at Greytown, Featherston, Martinborough, Pirinoa, Ngawi and Hinekura
Refuse and recycling collection services are provided and waste minimisation actively promoted	Volume of waste disposed out of district	Reduced by 12%	Decreasing by 2.5% from prior year	Reduced by 12%	Refuse measured by weight for the 2020-21 reporting period was 965 tonnes (2019-20: 1,825 tonnes). This has resulted in a decrease of 860 tonnes in comparison to last year's totals. Recycling tonnages increased by 5.2% at 1,356 tonnes compared with 1,283 tonnes the previous year.
	% of ratepayers and residents satisfied with the level of service	No Result	80%	62%	An external residents survey was carried out in July 2021 by Key Research. Greytown (64%) and Martinborough (66%) residents are satisfied with the Waste management provided by Council. However, just 56% of the residents from Featherston are satisfied with the Waste management in their area.

South Wairarapa District Council Funding Impact Statement for Year Ended 30 June 2021 for Solid Waste Management

30 June 2020 Annual Report \$000		30 June 2020 Long Term Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Long Term Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Actual \$000
Sources of operating funding				
454	General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, rates penalties	1,183	1,204	471
721	Targeted rates	-	-	722
-	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	36
260	Fees and charges	238	242	392
-	Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	6
-	Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
123	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	161	169	7
1,557	Total operating funding (A)	1,582	1,615	1,634
Applications of operating funding				
1,547	Payments to staff and suppliers	1,412	1,432	1,481
0	Finance costs	6	6	-
184	Internal charges and overheads	147	154	169
-	Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
1,732	Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,565	1,592	1,651
(175)	Surplus /(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	17	23	(16)
Sources of capital funding				
37	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
-	Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
-	Increase/(decrease) in debt	119	(11)	97
-	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	0
-	Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
-	Other dedicated funding	-	-	-
37	Total capital funding (C)	119	(11)	98
Applications of capital funding				
9	to meet additional demand	-	-	-
237	to improve the level of service	125	-	67
29	to replace existing assets	-	-	-
(412)	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	11	11	14
-	Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
(137)	Total applications of capital funding (D)	136	11	82
175	Surplus/(deficit) of capital (C - D)	(17)	(23)	16
-	Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Wastewater (Sewerage)

Description

Provision of our wastewater and management of the network was delivered by Wellington Water Ltd (WWL) on 1st October 2019.

The LTP summarises the Council's long term strategic and management approach for the provision and maintenance of wastewater to properties in the district (excluding those that service single premises that have their own on-site wastewater treatment and disposal systems).

This report covers the disposal of:

- Wastewater from the urban centres of Featherston, Greytown and Martinborough.
- The scheme for Lake Ferry settlement.

Territorial authorities have numerous responsibilities relating to wastewater systems. One such responsibility is the duty under the Health Act 1956 to improve, promote, and protect public health within their districts. This implies that, in the case of the provision of wastewater systems, councils have an obligation to identify where such a service is required, and to either provide it directly themselves, or to maintain an overview of the supply if it is provided by others.

In the South Wairarapa district, there are presently four wastewater systems, to which 4,209 pans are connected to the system with a further 260 properties that can be connected.

The wastewater schemes are:

- Featherston – Urban.
- Greytown – Urban.
- Martinborough – Urban.
- Lake Ferry – Rural.

Featherston - Urban

A gravity system (95%) with minor pumping (5%). Wastewater flows by gravity from individual connections through the mains to a primary and secondary oxidation pond configuration.

Featherston oxidation ponds are located off Longwood Road some 1.3 km from the edge of the urban development. The ponds have a total surface area of 38,000 m² and incorporate a clay sealing layer, polyethylene sealed sides and wavebands. The pond effluent is then treated through ultra-violet disinfection and is discharged via a trough into an open channel which flows into Donald's Creek below Longwood Road. Council have purchased 170ha of farmland adjacent to the current oxidation ponds as part of the consent process to irrigate wastewater to land. Council's goal is to discharge 100% of wastewater to land by 2039 and a process is underway to seek resource consents for the discharge of Featherston wastewater.

Greytown - Urban

A gravity system (95%) with minor pumping (5%). At present 90% of the Greytown urban area is connected to the wastewater system. Some properties are still on septic tanks.

Wastewater flows by gravity from individual connections through mains to primary and secondary ponds.

The Greytown oxidation ponds are located at the end of Pā Road, some 3km from Greytown. Pond No 1 has an area of 18,500m² and Pond No 2 has an area of 15,000m². Both ponds are clay lined and have concrete wavebands.

An internal boulder wall filter was constructed in 2000 for pond No 2. This was a requirement of the resource consent process and is aimed at improving effluent quality.

The effluent discharges into the Papawai Stream. The Papawai Stream flows into the Ruamāhanga River some 1,500 metres downstream of the effluent discharge point.

Council have purchased 116ha of farmland adjacent to the current Papawai site as part of the consent process to irrigate wastewater to land. Ultra-violet disinfection was commissioned in 2020 and irrigation to 30ha of this land to eliminate discharges to water during low flow conditions has been commissioned. The Council plan to discharge 100% of wastewater to land by 2041.

Martinborough - Urban

Martinborough operates entirely as a gravity system.

Wastewater flows by gravity from individual connections through the mains to a single oxidation pond.

The pond has an area of 16,300m² and incorporates a clay sealing layer and waveband. Mechanical aerators were installed in 1998 and four maturation ponds were constructed in 2006 to improve the quality of effluent. It is sited at the end of Weld Street, some 1.3km from Martinborough Square. There is an ultra-violet disinfection plant after the maturation ponds.

Treated effluent is discharged via an outlet structure into the Ruamāhanga River except in low flow conditions when the treated effluent is irrigated to 6ha of land adjacent to the plant. Council's goal is to discharge 100% of wastewater to land by 2041.

Lake Ferry

This small community system services properties at the Lake Ferry settlement and was commissioned in 2007.

Serviced properties retain on-site septic tank systems and the effluent from the septic tanks is either pumped or gravitated depending upon location to local pump stations and then to a centralised treatment plant and disposal field east of the settlement.

Summary of Council Infrastructure

The Council owns a number of structures and components for the disposal of wastewater as shown in the table below.

Underground Pipe Network			
Urban		Rural	
Featherston	25km	Lake Ferry	3km (nearly 50% rising mains)
Greytown	24km		
Martinborough	23km		

The Featherston sewer reticulation system comprises earthenware, asbestos-cement, reinforced concrete and uPVC pipe material. Approximately 90% of the total reticulation is 150mm pipe. The majority of pipeline material is earthenware and asbestos cement reflecting the age of the system and the materials that were available at the time.

The Greytown system is predominantly concrete and asbestos-cement. The use of uPVC is increasing with smaller amounts of asbestos-cement and earthenware pipe.

Most of Martinborough (approximately 99.5%) is asbestos-cement pipe. The remainder is uPVC pipe.

Currently for normal renewal applications, uPVC pipeline is the material of choice. Council is gradually replacing pipes with new uPVC pipes based on condition and criticality. Sewer pumps and aerators are controlled and monitored through Council's telemetry system.

A summary of data is held in Council's geographical information system (GIS) and other asset systems. The information held is regularly updated to incorporate additions and deletions and to improve detail accuracy.

The Council provides for the disposal of wastewater to meet the needs of urban residents and industrial, commercial, institutional, recreational, horticultural and rural users (near the urban areas) in accordance with the Wastewater Drainage Policy.

The Council operates and maintains the system for disposal of wastewater in accordance with standards established by the Ministry of Health and GWRC.

Community Outcomes to Which the Activity Contributes

The community outcomes to which wastewater activity primarily contributes are described below.

Healthy, economically secure people	Sustainable South Wairarapa
•By ensuring that adequate public systems are provided, at an affordable cost	•By ensuring that all of the reticulated systems operate as efficiently as possible; that the conditions are complied with

Community Wellbeing to Which the Activity Contributes

Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
✓	✓	✓	

The Activity Goal and Principal Objectives

The wastewater activity goal is:

- To collect, treat and dispose of wastewater from the urban areas of Featherston, Greytown, Martinborough and Lake Ferry so as to provide public health protection with minimal effects on the environment.

The Council's principal objectives are:

- To achieve defined standards of customer service.
- To protect the health and safety of the community.
- To minimise adverse effects on the environment.
- To comply with legal requirements.
- To achieve defined technical standards.
- To implement policies of South Wairarapa District Council.
- To promote development throughout the district.
- To achieve defined standards of system management.

Assets we Look After






In the South Wairarapa district, there are four wastewater community systems. There are 4,209 pans connected in total.

The wastewater schemes are:

- Featherston – Urban.
- Greytown – Urban.
- Martinborough – Urban.
- Lake Ferry – Rural.

These systems include pipes, pumps, ponds and plant facilities to collect treat and discharge the wastewater.

Projects for 2020-21 – Wastewater

Project		Progress
Wastewater 	Continue inflow and infiltration investigations and targeted renewals.	Plan as required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008. On-going work with Wairarapa councils with the Environment and Sustainability Advisor and regional waste planning.
Wastewater 	Progress a new consent application for Featherston wastewater implementation, including notifying the consent and public consultation followed by the consent hearing.	Greater Wellington Regional Council has given an extension on the 2012 consent to February 2023. Wellington Water are working with council to develop an option for the disposal of treated wastewater from Featherston WWTP. In the interim, Council budgeted \$16M in the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan, however the final solution is expected to cost significantly more.
Wastewater 	Upgrade the wastewater network as needed to facilitate future development.	Papawai Road upgrade project was started May 2021 with a planned completion date of January 2022.
Wastewater 	Continue to develop wastewater treatment systems to meet the requirements of the new resource consents including irrigation to land in all three towns.	A programme of continual improvement of treatment plants is in place.
Wastewater 	Upgrade to Pinot Grove Martinborough.	Project has been completed Expected practical completion date July 2021.

Significant Negative Effects

Council recognises there are health and environmental risks if wastewater is not disposed of in an orderly manner. Council has implemented a wastewater system to mitigate the risks associated with wastewater. The resource consent process ensures health, environmental, and cultural considerations are taken into account.

Statement of Service Performance - Wastewater

WASTEWATER: MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE

SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2019-20 ACTUAL	2020-21 TARGET	2020-21 ACTUAL	COMMENT
Council provides wastewater services that effectively collect and dispose of wastewater	Number of blockages per 1000 connections	10.68	<10	27.93	The wastewater blockages and overflows are primarily caused by deteriorated sewerage pipes and blockages from tree roots, fats, and sanitary products. WWL strives to minimise their risks to the environment and people with a prompt response and effective post-event clean ups. WWL also actively tracks the overflow records to aid the targeted maintenance regime and Capex renewals programme.
	Ratepayers and residents satisfaction with wastewater services	No result	60%	69%	A Residents' Perception Survey was carried out by Key Research in 2021. FTN: 56% GTN: 79% MBA: 71%
	Number of dry weather wastewater overflows per 1000 connections	2.61**	<10	7.39	Most overflows are a result of the ageing network, deteriorating pipes, tree root intrusions and customer behaviours including disposing of fats, wipes and sanitary products through the wastewater network. ** see disclosure note on page 120
	Attendance time: from notification to arrival on site < 1 hour	44%** Median time 49.8 minutes	80% Median time < 60 minutes	22.33% Median time 170 minutes	The teams across the region have experienced work volumes exceeding their capacity due to the aging network throughout the year that included responding to a number of major incidents. The shortage of skilled labour in the industry continues to compound this and our ability to resource adequately and meet the targets. ** see disclosure note on page 120
	Resolution time: from notification to resolution of fault < 4 hours	89%** Median time 55.97 hours	85% < 4 hours	18.36% Median time 30 hours	The teams across the region have experienced work volumes exceeding their capacity due to the aging network throughout the year that included responding to a number of major incidents. The shortage of skilled labour in the industry continues to compound this and our ability to resource adequately and meet the targets. ** see disclosure note on page 120
Wastewater disposal does not create any smells, spill or health issues and causes minimal impact on the natural environment	% of resource consent conditions complied with to mainly complying or better*	100%	90%	100%	
	No. of abatement notices	0	<2	0	
	No. of infringement notices	0	0	0	
	No. of enforcement notices	0	0	0	
	No. of convictions	0	0	0	
	No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about wastewater odour	0.72	< 15	2.31	
	No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about wastewater system faults	0.24	< 15	3.69	
	No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about wastewater system blockages	10.68	< 15	27.93	
	No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about the response to issues with wastewater	0	< 15	0.46	
	Proportion of urgent wastewater service requests responded to within 6 hours of notification	72%	95%	51.36%	The percentage of resolving a wastewater job within 6 hours of notification increased from 44% in Q1 to 80% in Q4.

* This allows for a small number of "technical" breaches associated with the myriad of resource consent conditions which may be due to short-term, unplanned impacts on operating conditions, equipment failure etc. The indicator should not be read as an intention to plan for non-compliance.

South Wairarapa District Council Funding Impact Statement

for Year Ended 30 June 2021 for Wastewater

30 June 2020 Annual Report \$000		30 June 2020 Long Term Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Long Term Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Actual \$000
Sources of operating funding				
-	General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, rates penalties	-	-	-
2,208	Targeted rates	2,333	2,711	2,323
-	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	245
16	Fees and charges	-	-	37
-	Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	23
-	Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
302	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	356	374	190
2,526	Total operating funding (A)	2,689	3,085	2,818
Applications of operating funding				
1,040	Payments to staff and suppliers	751	659	1,357
509	Finance costs	610	618	410
407	Internal charges and overheads	298	309	285
-	Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
1,956	Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,658	1,586	2,052
571	Surplus /(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	1,031	1,498	765
Sources of capital funding				
-	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	8
153	Development and financial contributions	292	304	596
500	Increase/(decrease) in debt	(257)	(260)	347
-	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	2
-	Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
-	Other dedicated funding	-	-	-
653	Total capital funding (C)	34	44	953
Applications of capital funding				
1,081	to meet additional demand	-	-	801
-	to improve the level of service	504	516	263
124	to replace existing assets	315	322	2,697
19	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	247	704	(2,043)
-	Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
1,224	Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,065	1,542	1,718
(571)	Surplus/(deficit) of capital (C - D)	(1,031)	(1,498)	(765)
-	Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Stormwater Drainage

Description

Provision of our wastewater and management of the network was delivered by Wellington Water Ltd (WWL) on 1st October 2019.

The LTP summarises the Council's strategic and long-term approach for stormwater where this is provided and maintained by Council, and also the requirements where it is provided by others.

Territorial authorities have numerous responsibilities for stormwater management. In the case of stormwater Council has an obligation to identify where such a service is required and to either provide it directly or to maintain an overview where it is provided by others.

Design and operational considerations for the stormwater system are fundamentally different from other piped services such as water supply and wastewater. For those services, the peak loading on the system can be estimated and designed for. The stormwater system cannot provide protection against all foreseeable storm events and aims only to provide a level of protection accepted by the community as being reasonable.

An overall level of stormwater protection is provided by a combination of:

- A primary stormwater system.
- A secondary stormwater system.

The primary stormwater system is the system of reticulation pipes, culverts, open drains and access chambers. It is designed to collect stormwater resulting from moderate rainfall and discharge it into watercourses. The primary stormwater system is intended to minimise what is often termed as nuisance flooding.

The secondary stormwater system generally comprises overland flow-paths designed to convey excess floodwater with a minimum of damage when the primary stormwater system is unable to cope. Roads are often used as secondary flow-paths.

Many of the urban areas are not provided with secondary stormwater flow-paths. The provision of secondary stormwater flow-paths is a relatively recent practice in New Zealand. Secondary flow-paths are generally provided at the time of subdivision as the subsequent provision of secondary stormwater flow-paths is usually technically difficult and expensive.

Council aims over the long-term to provide protection of properties in all urban areas and to ensure stormwater is contained in channels, pipes and structures to direct the flow in a controlled manner across Council owned/vested land to a waterway or other suitable discharge points. Council's policy is that unused stormwater from the roof is disposed of onsite through appropriate means.

This Report summarises progress toward achieving the Council's strategic and long term approach to Storm Water.

Community Outcomes to Which the Activity Contributes

The community outcomes to which stormwater activity primarily contributes are described below.

Vibrant and Strong Communities	Sustainable South Wairarapa
•By ensuring that people feel safe and are proud to live in	•By ensuring that the stormwater systems, whether Council's or private, operate as efficiently as possible

Community Wellbeing to Which the Activity Contributes

Social	Economic	Environmental	Cultural
✓	✓	✓	

The Activity Goal and Principal Objectives

The stormwater activity goal is:

- To provide and maintain waterways to collect and dispose of excess surface water to protect amenities, reduce flooding, avoid erosion, and establish a safe environment.

The Council's principal objectives are to:


- Achieve defined standards of customer service.
- Protect the health and safety of the community.
- Minimise adverse effects on the environment.
- Comply with legal requirements.
- Achieve defined technical standards.
- Implement policies of the Council.
- Promote development throughout the district.
- Achieve defined standards of system management.

Assets we Look After

This activity owns and maintains all pipes and pits that collect and discharge stormwater in the district. The majority of the stormwater network is constituted by the kerb and channelling of the road network.

The Moroa water race system also forms part of the Greytown stormwater drainage system.

Projects for 2020-21 - Stormwater

Project	Progress	
Stormwater 	Continue renewal and upgrading of stormwater drains.	Reactive renewals continue across the network.

Significant Negative Effects

There are no identified significant negative effects this output will have on social, economic, environmental, or cultural well-being of the local community.

Statement of Service Performance - Stormwater

STORMWATER: MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE

SERVICE LEVELS	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2019-20 ACTUAL	2020-21 TARGET	2020-21 ACTUAL	COMMENT
Stormwater drains are well operated and maintained by the Council	% of ratepayers and residents satisfied with stormwater drains	No Result	60%	29%	A Residents' Perception Survey was carried out by Key Research in 2021. FTN: 15% GTN: 44% MBA: 27% Residents in Featherston are especially concerned about the possibility of flooding with just over one in ten (15%) residents satisfied with Stormwater system overall
	% of urgent (any blockage causing extensive flooding of buildings or other serious flooding) requests for service responded to within 5 hours	100%	95%	100%	
	No. of flooding events	0	0	0	
	No. of habitable floors affected per flooding event per 1000 properties connected	0	0	0	There were no habitable floors flooded in SWDC. The calculations are per 1000 connections. There are no connections to the SWDC Stormwater network so the calculation cannot be performed.
Consent Compliance	No. of abatement notices	0	0	0	No abatement notices were issued.
	No. of infringement notices	0	0	0	No infringement notices were issued.
	No. of enforcement notices	0	0	0	No enforcement notices were issued.
	No. of convictions	0	0	0	There were no convictions.
	Median Response time to flooding events (Notification to personnel reaching site in hrs)	0**	3	0	There were no events. ** see disclosure note on page 120
	No. of complaints about stormwater per 1000 properties connected	No Result	0	No result	

South Wairarapa District Council Funding Impact Statement for Year Ended 30 June 2021 for Stormwater Drainage

30 June 2020 Annual Report \$000		30 June 2020 Long Term Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Long Term Plan \$000	30 June 2021 Actual \$000
Sources of operating funding				
208	General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, rates penalties	249	253	242
-	Targeted rates	-	-	-
-	Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	66
-	Fees and charges	-	-	-
-	Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	2
-	Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-
6	Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	7	8	2
214	Total operating funding (A)	255	261	311
Applications of operating funding				
124	Payments to staff and suppliers	52	53	347
7	Finance costs	5	5	-
95	Internal charges and overheads	66	68	59
-	Other operating funding applications	-	-	-
226	Total applications of operating funding (B)	123	127	406
(13)	Surplus /(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	132	134	(95)
Sources of capital funding				
-	Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-
-	Development and financial contributions	-	-	-
-	Increase/(decrease) in debt	-	-	25
-	Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	0
-	Lump sum contributions	-	-	-
-	Other dedicated funding	-	-	-
-	Total capital funding (C)	-	-	25
Applications of capital funding				
-	to meet additional demand	-	-	-
-	to improve the level of service	-	-	-
25	to replace existing assets	56	58	7
(38)	Increase/(decrease) in reserves	76	77	(77)
-	Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-
(13)	Total applications of capital funding (D)	132	134	(70)
13	Surplus/(deficit) of capital (C - D)	(132)	(134)	95
-	Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-

Disclosure Note

Wellington Water Limited are engaged to provision and manage SWDC's three waters networks, being Water Supply (drinking water), Wastewater (sewerage), and Stormwater.

Non-financial performance measures are audited on an annual basis. These include a number of compulsory measures set by the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA). Last year (2019/20) AuditNZ were unable to verify some of these measures to their satisfaction resulting in a modified audit opinion.

Last year this affected the measures as outlined below:

These notes relate to the Service Performance Tables on pages 105, 116, and 121 marked with a double asterisk (**).

- **System and Adequacy of Dry Weather Overflows**
 - Issue
The original methodology Wellington Water Limited (WWL) applied to generate results did not follow DIA guidelines. A methodology has now been implemented taking on-board the DIA guidelines. WWL are confident the numbers reported using the new methodology fairly represent the number of overflow events. The criteria applied to determine the number of events included a multi-word search which did not rely on identifying the word "blockages" in isolation. Removing events that included the word blockages from the current results would result in under-reporting of these events. The target is zero for this measure and regardless of the finer details of the methodology, the number of events would result in hundreds of events.
- **Fault Response Times**
 - Attendance times
Issue
WWL records for attendance were insufficient to enable results, particularly in Quarter 1, to be verified. By applying E-Road geo-spatial data we can confirm 75% of attendance by matching the presence of one of our vehicles to address in the service request records.
 - Resolution times
Issue
WWL could not independently verify fault resolution response times. Our proposed method of corroborating the data by matching timesheets to job sheets did not support sufficient data being available or able to be matched.

The above issues have now been resolved by WWL and do not affect the results for the current (2020/21) financial year.

Glossary

Te Kuputaka

AMP	Asset Management Plan
BERL	Business and Economic Research Limited
BCA	Building Consent Authority
CCO	Council Controlled Organisation
CDC	Carterton District Council
CDEM	Civil Defence and Emergency Management
DLC	District Licencing Committee
GIS	Geographical information system
CEG	Chief Executives Group
GST	Goods and Services Tax
GWRC	Greater Wellington Regional Council
LAP	Local Alcohol Policy
LAPP	Local Authorities Protection Programme
LGA	Local Government Act
LGFA	Local Government Funding Agency
LTP	Long-Term Plan (replaced Long Term Community Plan (LTCCP) from 2012/2013)
MDC	Masterton District Council
NAASRA	National Association of Australia State Roading Authorities
NZTA	New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi
NRB	National Research Bureau
PBE IPSAS	Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standard
PBE IFRS	Public Benefit Entity International Financial Reporting Standard
RAMM	Road Asset Maintenance Management
RENEWAL CAPITAL	Capital Expenditure on Renewal of Infrastructure Assets e.g. Sewer or Water Pipes
RMA	Resource Management Act
SPR	Special Purpose Road
SWDC	South Wairarapa District Council
uPVC	Unplasticised polyvinyl chloride
UV	Ultraviolet
VESTED CAPITAL	Capital Expenditure on Assets by Others with Ownership Vested in Council.
WTP	Water treatment plant
WWL	Wellington Water Limited
WWTP	Wastewater treatment plant
XRB	External Reporting Board