

**SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Kia Reretahi Tātau

2021–2031

LONG TERM PLAN

TE PAE TAWHITI

Contents

Ngā Rārangi Take

PART 1 – SETTING DIRECTION	1	Long Term Plan Disclosure Statement	121
MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR	1		
MESSAGE FROM THE MĀORI STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIR	4	PART 4 – STRATEGIES AND POLICIES	125
OUR PLANNING PROCESS AND STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK	8	Financial Strategy	126
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK TO 2050	9	Infrastructure Strategy	137
OUR PARTNERSHIPS	11	Revenue and Financing Policy	203
SNAPSHOT OF SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT	16	Significance and Engagement Policy	210
PART 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES	23	PART 5 – APPENDICES	213
Governance	24	2021/22 Schedule of Fees and Charges	213
Finance and Corporate Support	31	Elected Member contact details	229
Planning and Regulatory Services	38	Non-Elected Members – Māori Standing Committee	231
Community Facilities and Services	44	Council Directory	232
Land Transport	50	Glossary	233
Water Supply	56		
Wastewater	66		
Stormwater Drainage	73		
PART 3 – FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND STATEMENTS	79		
Financial and General Assumptions	79		
Statement of Accounting Policies	95		
Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	108		
Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity	109		
Prospective Statement of Financial Position	110		
Prospective Cash Flow Statement	111		
Schedule of Prospective Capital Expenditure	112		
Prospective Statement of Special and Separate Funds	114		
Funding Impact Statement	115		
Prospective Funding Impact Statement	118		
Rates Examples	119		

PART 1

SETTING DIRECTION

TE WHAKARITE I TE TAKI



SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Kia Reretahi Tātau

Message from the Mayor

He Kōrero nā te Mea

Tena koutou

Welcome to the 2021–2031 Long Term Plan (LTP). This is an important document, which is updated every three years, and sets the Council’s strategic direction and budgets for the next 10 years.

This LTP is extra special because, for the first time, the document includes a message from the Chair of our Māori Standing Committee (see page 4). This acknowledges the importance Council places on strengthening our relationship with whānau, hapū and marae and in supporting the Committee to advocate on behalf of our Māori community.

Council has developed a new 30-year strategic framework for our district (see page 10) which sets out what we aspire to be, the outcomes we want for our community, and the strategic drivers that will help us get there. The framework is central to our Spatial Plan, *Mapping our Future to 2050*, and will guide us in our implementation through our LTP and future work. We developed and consulted on Step 1 of the Spatial Plan *Residential Growth Options* alongside the LTP and will take this work forward in the first three years of this LTP’s life.

Thank you for your input

Finalising the LTP has been a significant and fulfilling undertaking. It has taken hundreds of hours of research, investigation, workshops, developing the consultation materials, public meetings, submission analysis, hearings and deliberations, involving elected members and Council officers. I’d like to especially thank our councillors for their time and effort expended in a very important process, and Council staff for their commitment in delivering a quality output following a thorough and robust process.

The resulting plan would not have been possible without the 800 or so individuals and organisations who took the time to submit feedback, making this one of our most successful community consultations to date. Your views and opinions are vital to ensuring we make the right decisions for our community and the future of our district. Thank you!

Challenges facing our region

Right now, we are facing some major challenges which we need to recognise and provide for in this LTP.

New Zealand’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic has been favourable and our district has not been impacted as badly as other areas that rely more on hospitality and international tourism. But uncertainty about future impacts makes long-term planning challenging. We may need to revisit our plan if the positive scenario on which we have based the LTP – that of no further national lockdowns supported by vaccinations and border controls – does not continue.

We are all facing challenges due to climate change and through this LTP process Council has carefully mapped the potential impacts on our community’s wellbeing and the services we provide. We have built contingency into our asset plans and budgets to help respond to these impacts and will continue to implement our Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy, focusing on reducing Council’s greenhouse gas emissions and supporting the community to do the same. We will also be working through a new regional Leadership Committee to consider a joint response to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Historic underinvestment in essential infrastructure continues to present a major hurdle for our small council. Over the past two years, Council has increased investment in water, roading and amenities, but the demands placed on ageing assets continues to grow. To meet service levels in these areas, enhance the wellbeing of our community, and provide for future population and economic growth, a further investment boost is required over this LTP period.

At the same time, the expectations of ratepayers are increasing and we need to balance our funding priorities to ensure we can fulfil our important role, reaffirmed by central government in 2019, of promoting the social, economic, cultural, and environmental wellbeing of our community in the present and for the future.

Reform of local government functions

Central government has embarked on a major reform programme to the three waters sector and resource management system and is subsequently reconsidering the future role and function of local government itself. The reforms are at different stages of development and we have had to make some key assumptions in our long-term planning in the absence of more detailed information. We will continue to participate in the reform process and will adapt our plans as proposals develop.

Our decisions and work priorities

In our consultation *Big Challenges Big Decisions*, we asked the community to help us make six big decisions. In considering all the feedback received, the Council decided to:

- » Include the lower, more affordable investment package for water and wastewater renewals.
- » Stop funding rural road seal extensions for this LTP but review this decision for future plans.
- » Include funding for new town footpaths, kerbs and channels to extend the urban footpath network – \$400K each year for ten years, with 50% coming from town infrastructure reserve funds and 50% from rates.
- » Stop berm mowing in towns.
- » Develop a new Greytown play space, funded from Council's Restricted Reserve, with no impact on rates.
- » Keep open the recycling centre in Greytown, but investigate other options for the relocation of a recycling station and separate green waste facility.

Another priority piece of work during the life of this LTP includes finding a solution for the Featherston wastewater treatment plant which is future-proofed against the changing freshwater and environmental standards, at a cost affordable to ratepayers. We have included funding to improve the current treatment of wastewater but will likely need to consult on a refreshed LTP when we know the cost of the long-term solution.

We will also be consulting with the community on two other significant issues in the first three years of the LTP. The first is a representation review to ensure we have fair and effective representation at the Council table. This includes a decision about whether to establish a Māori ward for the district. The second is a review of our rating system to ensure that it fairly apportions the costs of council services across our ratepayers.

To deliver in the four wellbeing areas and on our community outcomes, we will be improving sport and recreational facilities and providing better open spaces for our communities. While Council voted not to proceed with last year's Annual Plan proposal to purchase the Greytown Rugby and Bowls Clubs' land, it agreed the town needed more sports and recreational greenspace. As a result, funds have been set aside in Years 2 and 4 of this LTP to purchase additional green space land. In addition, a Greenspaces Strategy is to be developed to help us make decisions about the intergenerational requirements of our communities.

As cycling has become an increasingly popular activity for all ages and is beneficial for health and wellbeing, Council is increasing existing maintenance of track and trails. We are also developing a walking and cycling strategy jointly with Carterton and Masterton District Councils. This will incorporate work already started on the Five Town Trails Network and create greater recreational cycling opportunities, which will also help attract more visitors to the Wairarapa region.

Rates for 2021/22

We are acutely aware of the pressures on us to deliver in all areas at the same time as needing to keep rates affordable.

The resulting rate increases for next year for SWDC ratepayers would be:

- » 14.28% (\$8.73/week) for urban residents based on \$350,000 land value,
- » 14.00% (\$4.54/week) for lifestyle residents based on \$450,000 land value,
- » 3.90% (\$4.63/week) for rural residents based on \$2,800,000 land value.

Ngā Mihi



Alex Beijen, Mayor



Message from the Māori Standing Committee Chair

Ma to rourou, ma tōku rourou, e ora ai e te iwi

With my contribution and your contribution we will provide for the people

Ko Taranaki te maunga tipuna

Ko Aotea te waka

Ko Kapune te awa

Ko Waiohira te marae

Ko Paraukau te whare tipuna

No Ngaruahine toku iwi

No Ngati Tu toku hapū

Ko Narida Hooper tōku ingoa, he uri whakaheke ahau nō te whānau Rei

Ko Mac rāua ko Tahea Rei ōku mātua

I tipu ake au i te Featherston, ko Wairarapa te kainga.

Ngā mihi mahana ki ngā whānau, hapū, me uri o Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa raūa ko Rangitāne o Wairarapa.

Ngā mihi nui ki a koutou o te kaunihera o Wairarapa ki te tonga, me hapori whānau hoki.

Mauriora

Kia ora, my name is Narida Hooper, born in Featherston, grew up in South Wairarapa and have always called this place home. I am grateful to my Dad, Mac Rei, for the times of picking watercress, bringing in his hinaki filled with tuna, watching him kill sheep for the farmer, for the mānuka stacked drying in preparation of the next hāngi. For the sideline shouting at the hockey grounds, for his contribution to the rugby club, swimming club, St Johns, Red Cross and many more.

His political stance and his view to what is fair and equal are values I admire and emulate. The idea of levelling the playing field, where everyone needs to be at the start line, both Māori and Pākehā.

When I came to the Māori Standing Committee (MSC) along with Karen Mikaera in 2018 to provide a voice for Featherston, we didn't really understand what the role entailed. We could however see and feel the challenges. Jump forward to 2021 and the journey for both MSC and Council has been transformational. The MSC has evolved and our committee members bring much diversity, life experience, wisdom and aroha to the table.

This year the MSC submitted an innovative, forward-thinking submission to the Long Term Plan. We now look forward to an allocation of funding over the next 10 years which will provide a framework and policies to ensure Māori values are sewn into the fabric of Council to create better outcomes for our future generations.

The MSC relationship with Council and councillors has evolved into a constructive partnership where we can challenge and influence decision-making at governance level, benefiting all people both Māori and Pākehā.

Our aspirations for the future? Create the spaces for our future generations to be successful in, to clear the way for them to pick up the kaupapa and supersede us.

Ngā manaakitanga o te runga rawa, Kia tātou katoa

Narida Hooper

Ngāruahine | Ngāti Porou

Chair – Māori Standing Committee

To the reader:

Independent Auditor’s report on South Wairarapa District Council’s 2021-31 long-term plan

I am the Auditor-General’s appointed auditor for South Wairarapa District Council (the Council). The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires the Council’s long-term plan (plan) to include the information in Part 1 of Schedule 10 of the Act. Section 94 of the Act requires an audit report on the Council’s plan. Section 259C of the Act requires a report on disclosures made under certain regulations. I have carried out this work using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand. We completed our report on 29 June 2021.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the plan provides a reasonable basis for:
 - long-term, integrated decision-making and co-ordination of the Council’s resources; and
 - accountability of the Council to the community;
- the information and assumptions underlying the forecast information in the plan are reasonable; and
- the disclosures on pages 40 to 41 represent a complete list of the disclosures required by Part 2 of the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (the Regulations) and accurately reflect the information drawn from the plan.

This opinion does not provide assurance that the forecasts in the plan will be achieved, because events do not always occur as expected and variations may be material. Nor does it guarantee the accuracy of the information in the plan.

Emphasis of matters

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the following disclosures.

Uncertainty over three waters reforms

Pages 127 and 131 outline the Government’s intention to make three waters reform decisions during 2021. The effect that the reforms may have on three waters services provided is currently uncertain because no decisions have been made. The plan was prepared as if these services will continue to be provided by the Council, but future decisions may result in significant changes, which would affect the information on which the plan has been based.

Uncertainty over the delivery of the capital programme

Page 132 outlines that the Council is proposing to spend \$110 million on capital projects over the next 10 years. Although the Council is taking steps to deliver its planned capital programme, as outlined on page 84, there is uncertainty over the delivery of the programme due to a number of factors, including significant constraints in the construction market. If the Council is unable to deliver on a planned project, it could affect intended levels of service.

Uncertainty over the three waters forecasts

Page 158 outlines that the Council continues to improve its asset condition information. The Council primarily uses aged based information to forecast its three waters asset renewals, which means there is a higher degree of uncertainty about how the Council prioritises its renewals programme.

Uncertainty over Featherston wastewater treatment plant

Page 127 notes that the Featherston wastewater treatment plant will be an investment focus over the next 10 years. There is a high level of uncertainty over identifying a long-term sustainable solution that is feasible and affordable to the community, due to complexities around the location of the plant.

Pages 113, 130, 175 and 176 outline that the Council has included \$16 million over the first five years of the plan to make improvements to the existing plant and to fund the new consent process. However, further investment will be required for a new wastewater treatment plant, which could have a significant impact on the Council's forecast debt and levels of service. The Council notes that it is working with Wellington Water, industry experts, key stakeholders and the community to identify a shortlist of options and their estimated costs.

Basis of opinion

We carried out our work in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (New Zealand) 3000 (Revised) *Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information*. In meeting the requirements of this standard, we took into account particular elements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards and the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3400 *The Examination of Prospective Financial Information* that were consistent with those requirements.

We assessed the evidence the Council has to support the information and disclosures in the plan and the application of its policies and strategies to the forecast information in the plan. To select appropriate procedures, we assessed the risk of material misstatement and the Council's systems and processes applying to the preparation of the plan.

Our procedures included assessing whether:

- the Council's financial strategy, and the associated financial policies, support prudent financial management by the Council;
- the Council's infrastructure strategy identifies the significant infrastructure issues that the Council is likely to face during the next 30 years;
- the Council's forecasts to replace existing assets are consistent with its approach to replace its assets, and reasonably take into account the Council's knowledge of the assets' condition and performance;
- the information in the plan is based on materially complete and reliable information;
- the Council's key plans and policies are reflected consistently and appropriately in the development of the forecast information;
- the assumptions set out in the plan are based on the best information currently available to the Council and provide a reasonable and supportable basis for the preparation of the forecast information;

- the forecast financial information has been properly prepared on the basis of the underlying information and the assumptions adopted, and complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand;
- the rationale for the Council’s activities is clearly presented and agreed levels of service are reflected throughout the plan;
- the levels of service and performance measures are reasonable estimates and reflect the main aspects of the Council’s intended service delivery and performance; and
- the relationship between the levels of service, performance measures, and forecast financial information has been adequately explained in the plan.

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

Responsibilities of the Council and auditor

The Council is responsible for:

- meeting all legal requirements affecting its procedures, decisions, consultation, disclosures, and other actions relating to the preparation of the plan;
- presenting forecast financial information in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
- having systems and processes in place to enable the preparation of a plan that is free from material misstatement.

We are responsible for expressing an independent opinion on the plan and the disclosures required by the Regulations, as required by sections 94 and 259C of the Act. We do not express an opinion on the merits of the plan’s policy content.

Independence and quality control

We have complied with the Auditor-General’s:

- independence and other ethical requirements, which incorporate the independence and ethical requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board; and
- quality control requirements, which incorporate the quality control requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 3 (Amended) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Other than our work in carrying out all legally required external audits, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Council.



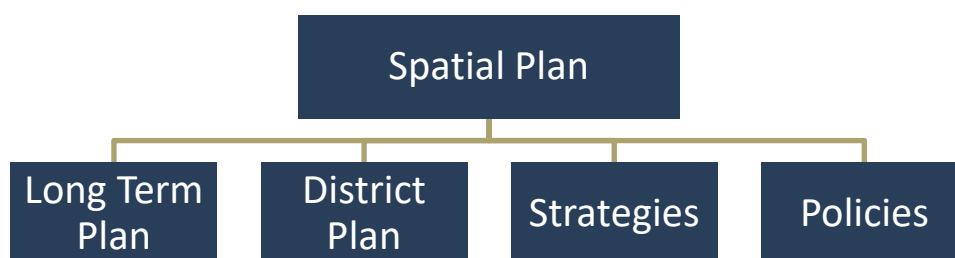
John Whittal
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand

Our Planning Process and Strategic Framework

Te Rautaki me Ngā Tukanga

An Integrated Process

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires councils to produce, once every three years, a Long Term Plan (LTP) which sets out what the Council will do for at least the next ten years. We have developed our 2021–31 LTP alongside our Spatial Plan, which is the blueprint for how we want the district to be in 30 years' time. A Spatial Plan sets the long-term direction for the district, helping to shape the way our communities grow and develop and where this happens. A Spatial Plan is also a guide to future strategies, plans and actions of Council, including the District Plan, infrastructure programming and this LTP.



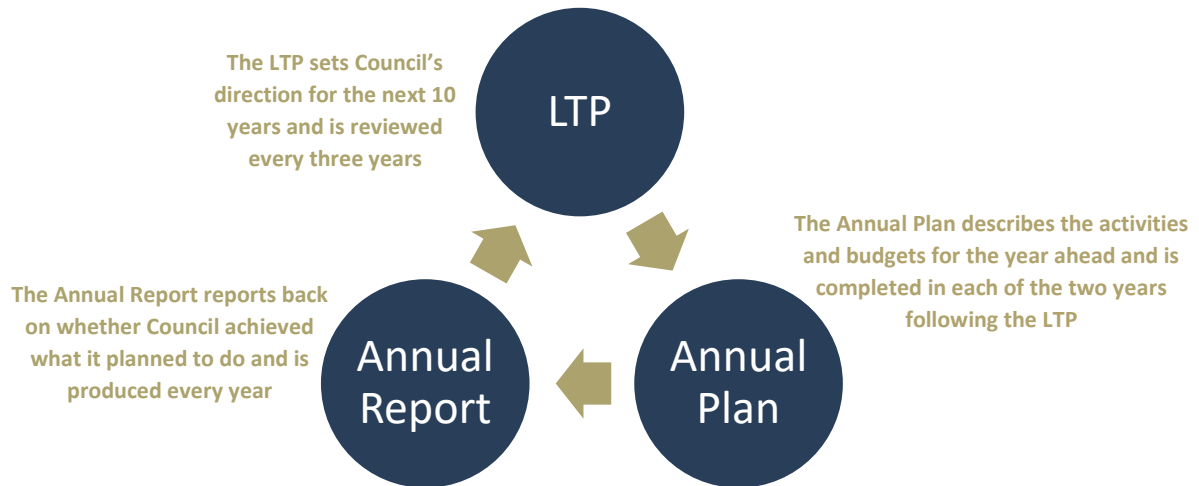
Council's first step for the Spatial Plan focuses on residential growth options in our three towns. Future steps include master-planning for residential areas, working with whānau, hapū and marae to develop Papakāinga housing areas, and planning for rural, commercial, industrial and transport provisioning.

The Long Term Plan

The 2021–31 LTP:

- » Sets the strategic direction of the Council, providing a long-term focus for our decisions, activities, funding and financing.
- » Describes the 'Community Outcomes' of the South Wairarapa district - what Council wants to achieve for the community.
- » Describes the activities of Council, setting out what we will do in the next 10 years and beyond and what the cost of those activities will be.
- » Provides a basis for Council to be accountable to the community.
- » Through the consultation process has allowed the public to participate in decision-making processes on activities to be undertaken by Council.

The LTP is part of a robust planning cycle under the LGA which has three parts.



Our Strategic Framework to 2050

Council needs a strong strategic framework that encapsulates our long-term aspirations for the district, the outcomes we want to achieve for the community and the strategic drivers that will help us get there. The framework, central to the Council's Spatial Plan and this LTP, flows from one of purposes of local government, which is to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future.

Our one-page diagram, which has been developed with you, helps to illustrate Council's vision for the district for the next 30 years.

Our strategic framework expresses synergies with Te Ao Māori (the Māori worldview) and this is reflected within our design. The design elements are a metaphor of our natural world; the root system of a rākau (tree) growing connections that gives strength to the foundation, the rākau grows in stature and with purpose, thus creates prosperity and wellbeing.

The 30-year vision for our district grows upwards from a strong foundation that captures the roles that Council plays in providing for our district, where our district is today and the roles of our district in the region and New Zealand. The foundation is grounded in the vision that Council has for our district of being "the best of country living with the community at the heart of everything we do" and our whakatauki that recognises that we take learnings from our past, build in the present to provide opportunities for the future.

We acknowledge that our vision will only be achieved by working with our Treaty partners and our communities and district, and by being a strong and efficient council.

Our vision grows from this solid base towards the outcomes and wellbeings that we want to achieve for our community – these are the fruits of our endeavours. On the way, our strategic drivers describe how we will achieve our outcomes and we have mapped our district's future visually, including our first step in providing for residential growth.

Our outcomes are supported by four pou which also provide the link between our present and future. The pou are Tautoko (supporting our communities), Marae Wawata (meeting the aspirations of our marae), Te Taiao (protecting our environment), and Whakapapa (honouring our culture and history).



SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Kia Reretahi Tātau

South Wairarapa Strategic Framework to 2050

Our community outcomes

SOCIAL WELLBEING

Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected

ECONOMIC WELLBEING

A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity

ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

Sustainable living, safe and secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced

CULTURAL WELLBEING

Strong relationships with whānau, hapū and marae, celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage

MARAE WAWATA

Strategic drivers

Creating better connections & social wellbeing

- ▶ Strengthen social connections within the community
- ▶ Encourage civic pride and participation
- ▶ Provide universally accessible, safe and diverse spaces to strengthen connection between people and place
- ▶ Advocate for better transport and technology to improve social and business opportunities

Supporting sustainable growth, employment, economic wellbeing & development

- ▶ Plan for growth that protects rural land and character
- ▶ Contain rural residential expansion
- ▶ Support quality urban development
- ▶ Limit growth in coastal and other areas subject to climate change impacts
- ▶ Support the transition to a low carbon economy
- ▶ Encourage economic diversity and local vibrancy
- ▶ Leverage partnerships with central and regional agencies to enable economic development and employment opportunities

Enhancing three waters delivery & environmental quality

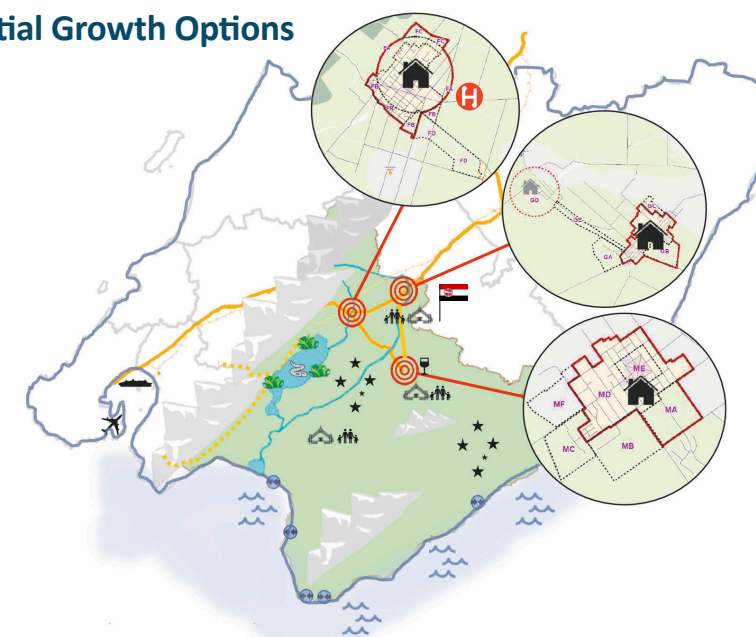
- ▶ Deliver sustainable, clean, clear, safe and secure drinking water
- ▶ Design and implement innovative, sustainable, efficient and affordable wastewater and stormwater systems
- ▶ Protect and replenish our natural environment and biodiversity
- ▶ Minimise waste and provide environmentally sustainable Council services
- ▶ Take active measures to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change
- ▶ Empower and enable our community to drive behavioural change for the benefit of the environment

Nurturing & creating the district's special character, qualities and culture

- ▶ Work in partnership with mana whenua and iwi, respecting tikanga (customs), kaitiakitanga (guardianship) and taha Māori (heritage)
- ▶ Take opportunities to embrace and celebrate diversity
- ▶ Take opportunities to advance and showcase arts, culture & heritage
- ▶ Protect town and rural community character, retaining our unique look and feel
- ▶ Improve urban design and integrate what we build with natural features

Mapping our future to 2050 Step 1: Residential Growth Options

TE TAIAO



- Prominent mountains
- Hāpori
- Main towns
- Road link
- Rail link
- Cycle link
- Proposed residential growth area
- Proposed residential 20 year plus
- Marae
- Focus for kotahitanga - Māori Parliament
- Indicative Papakāinga
- Wine industry
- Dark Sky Reserve
- Lake restoration & conservation
- Biodiversity corridor & halo
- Managed coastal retreat
- Wellington Regional Growth Framework

WHAKAPAPA

Work with Treaty Partners Strong and Efficient Council Our Communities and District

OUR VISION

The best of country living with the community at the heart of everything we do.

Where we are today

- Strong population growth: 2.2% average annual increase 2013-18 and an estimated 2.7% increase in 2020
- Rapid increase in house prices in 2020 resulting in Featherston median price \$484,100, Greytown \$732,800, Martinborough just over \$700,000
- 1 in 4 people over the age of 65
- Workers challenged to find affordable houses
- GDP per capita is \$27,000 compared to \$62,000 for NZ average, indicating relatively low incomes per person
- Unemployment rate of 4% which is lower than NZ of 5.8% - High employment but low GDP
- Climate change with extreme weather events, droughts, higher temperatures, coastal erosion

WHAKATAUKI

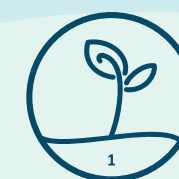
Mei te tatū o ngā whakaaro ki ngā āhuatanga o te hinengaro,
Mei te ngāwari ake o te ahunga ki nāianeī,
Kua tū nei te tūranga ki runga i ngā pakahiwi o te nehenehe.

If I am confident with where we'll be in the future,
Composed with how we are at present,
It is merely because I am standing on the shoulders of the past.

Three key roles of our district in the region & New Zealand

Roles of council:

Advocate for sustainable living and community wellbeing
Influence, facilitate, partner, provide services, plan and regulate



A place for agriculture, fishing, forestry, horticulture and viticulture with new and growing business and job opportunities



A destination highlighting diverse cultures, heritage, environmental sustainability and recreational experiences



A town and country lifestyle choice

Our Partnerships

Ngā Hononga

Working with our Treaty Partners

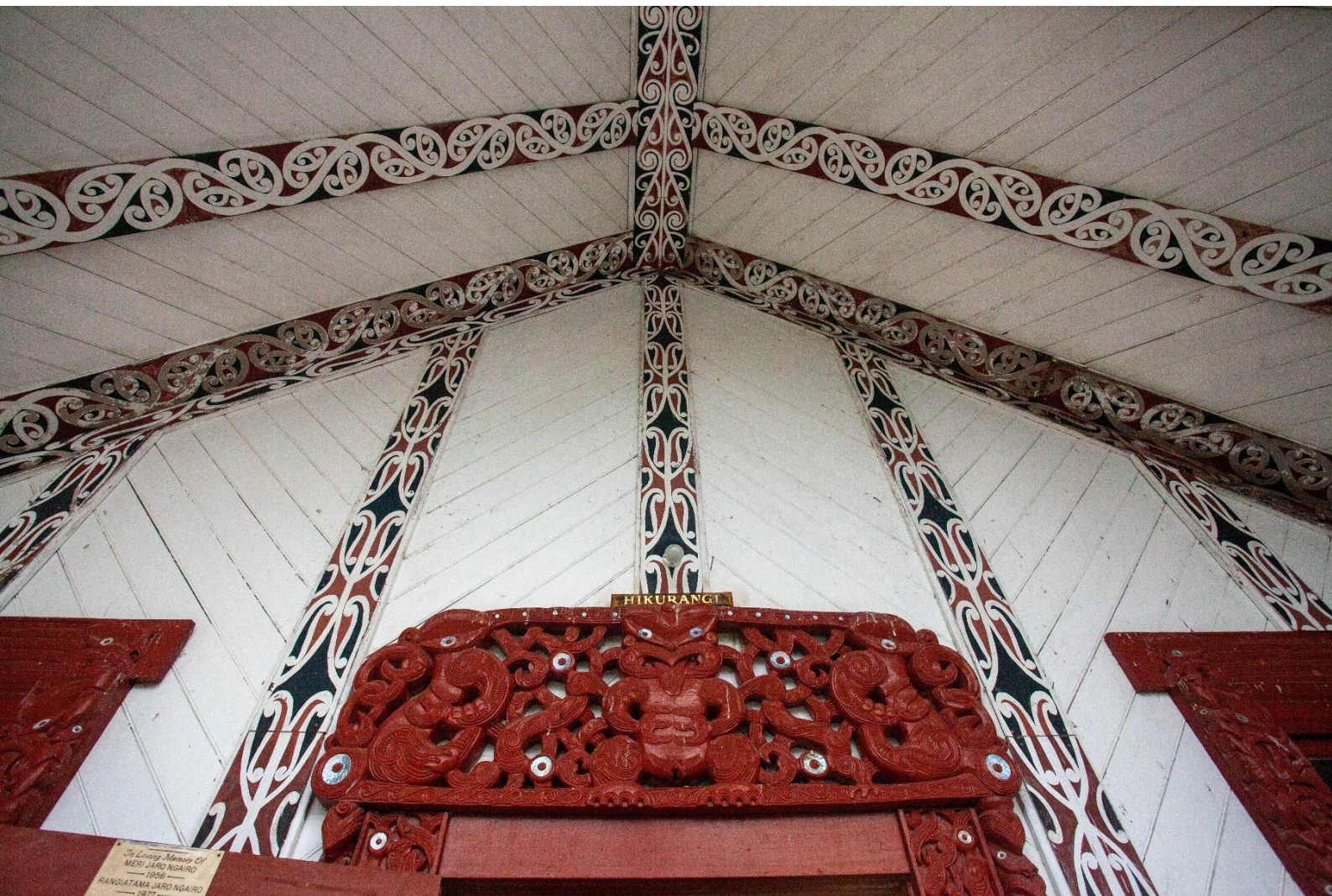
The South Wairarapa district is rich in Māori history and culture

Some of the earliest known occupational sites exist within its boundaries, and for centuries the natural environment has provided both material and spiritual sustenance. Its place in the Māori political history of New Zealand is a matter of national record.

Lake Wairarapa and the South Wairarapa coastline are of immense cultural, spiritual and historic significance to Māori.

Strengthening our relationship

Council is committed to strengthening our relationship with whānau, hapū and marae in pursuance of the partnership envisaged with mana whenua and iwi under the Treaty of Waitangi. The relationship is an important element of the connections in our strategic framework that acknowledge the learnings of our past and build on where we are today to help us achieve what we want for our community's future.



Council is specifically required under legislation to establish formal, meaningful and sustainable relationships with Māori, intended to foster:

- » Opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making process of Council.
- » The development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making process of Council.
- » The provision of information to Māori enabling them to contribute to the decision-making processes of Council.

Council established the Māori Standing Committee in 1996, and each triennium after, to advocate on behalf of, and in the best interest 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 Tauira.

Working together for our future

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 this 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. The framework has guided Council's financial commitment in this LTP to enhanced Māori liaison and Council will work with the Committee on how this additional resource can best meet our community's needs.

The Committee has previously identified the following key issues for Māori.

Key issues for Māori

Wastewater treatment	No sewer release to rivers and waterways No impact of sewer to receiving environment Management of farm nutrient runoff Mauri of water
Recognition, promotion and protection of Māori heritage and cultural assets	Telling 'our story' Heritage Park – accessibility of some sites Protection of significant sites Kaitiakitanga Signage to support this
Māori health and care of aging population	Particularly in light of the impact of COVID-19 on social wellbeing
Recognition of Marae as a community asset	Financial and promotional assistance Community partnerships with marae Transfer of skills/resources from marae to community
Treaty Settlement	The Crown has reached Treaty settlements with Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa. Council will work with iwi to implement Treaty settlement arrangements and towards achieving settlement outcomes

District and Regional Relationships Ngā Takohanga-ā-Rohe, ā-Takiwā



The Wairarapa councils include the South Wairarapa District Council, Carterton District Council and Masterton District Council. The Wellington region is comprised of the Wairarapa councils, Wellington City, Lower Hutt, Upper Hutt, Porirua and the Kapiti Coast regions.

Councils have a variety of roles including:

- » Facilitating solutions to meet local needs.
- » Enabling democratic local decision-making.
- » Advocating on behalf of the local community with central government, other local authorities and other agencies.
- » Development of local resources.
- » Management of local infrastructure including network infrastructure (e.g. roads, sewage disposal, water, stormwater, flood and river control works) and community infrastructure (e.g. libraries, parks and recreational facilities).
- » Environmental management.
- » Planning for future needs.
- » Ensuring that there are systems in place to effectively monitor the governance of the district and its resources including prudent financial management, balancing resources for existing and future requirements, and procedures to assess and monitor services.

Wairarapa Shared Services

The Shared Services Working Group was established by the three Wairarapa councils to provide direction to Council so that gains can be made from aligning contracts for services and other efficiencies. Members are made up from councillors from each district as well as the Mayor and CEO of each Council. The Working Group's vision statement and outcomes for assessing whether to progress a shared service are as follows.

Vision

Wairarapa Councils working together to deliver quality services and value to our residents, ratepayers and customers through shared or integrated services that are constantly striving to improve the experience for our customers, the efficiency and the effectiveness of common services and functions.

Outcomes from Shared Services

The following outcomes will be used as criteria to assess whether activities and services might be shared. Will sharing the service:

- » Increase the cost effectiveness of services?
- » Provide an efficient and continuously improving, quality service that increases scale in capacity, capability and opportunity for specialisation?
- » Reduce the risks associated with small teams and duplication?
- » Provide the opportunity for depth in building product or service knowledge, sharing operational knowledge and experience with a focus on quality and centres of excellence?

Regulatory specific criteria

- » Provide more certainty to the customer through consistent regulatory process and decision making?

Back office criteria

- » Improve efficiency of information technology, and shared systems and processes to support delivery?

Achievements

Shared service achievements include:

- » Wairarapa Combined District Plan.
- » Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw.
- » Joint solid waste contract and bylaw.
- » District-wide rural fire officer.
- » Central emergency services management and COVID-19 response and recovery.
- » Property valuations for the Wairarapa are calculated by QV at the same time.
- » Economic development initiatives including the Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy (WEDS).
- » Co-located Building Consent teams from Carterton and South Wairarapa District Council.

Other Agencies

Other agencies also have a role within our community. Council must liaise closely with Greater

Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) and New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) in particular as they have their own responsibilities within our region.

The **Regional Council's** responsibilities include:

- » Sustainable regional wellbeing.
- » Managing the effects of using freshwater, land, air and coastal waters, by developing regional policy statements and the issuing of consents.
- » Managing rivers, mitigating soil erosion and flood control.
- » Regional emergency management and civil defence preparedness.
- » Regional land transport planning and contracting passenger services.

NZTA are responsible for:

- » Planning the land transport networks.
- » Investing in land transport.
- » Managing the state highway network.
- » Providing access to and use of the land transport system.

Wellington Water Limited

Council is a shareholder of Wellington Water Limited (WWL). As a Council Controlled Organisation, Council's objective for WWL is for it to manage Council's three waters assets and the provision of its water services to the South Wairarapa District and other shareholding councils. Council retains ownership of the assets. The key performance measures and targets for WWL are the same measures and targets by which the Council measures the success of the water supply, wastewater and stormwater drainage significant activities.

Ruamāhanga Roads

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. The contract has been named 'Ruamāhanga Roads' to represent the idea that the Ruamāhanga river flows through the middle of both the Carterton and South Wairarapa districts. Fulton Hogan was awarded the 5 year + 3 year + 2 year contract; the additional years are performance dependent while also allowing for the possibility of all three Wairarapa councils combining in the future.



Snapshot of South Wairarapa District

He Whakaahua o te Rohe o Wairarapa ki Te Tonga

Area

The South Wairarapa district is situated at the southernmost corner of the North Island and has an area of approximately 248,455 hectares (2,484 square kilometres).

In the south the district boundary follows the coastline from the western end of Palliser Bay in Cook Strait to Honeycomb Rock, east of Martinborough.

The western boundary follows the main divide of the Remutaka and Tararua ranges to Mount Hector, from which the boundary runs south east across the Wairarapa Plains to the coast.

The district includes the towns of Featherston, Greytown and Martinborough which are the main population centres.

Natural resources

The South Wairarapa district is rich in natural resources including soils, vegetation, wildlife, freshwater, landscapes, forest parks and minerals. These are detailed in the early sections of the District Plan.

Of particular interest are Lake Wairarapa and the coast.

Lake Wairarapa

Lake Wairarapa is large and shallow, with a surface area of 7,800 hectares and dimensions of 18km (north/south) and 6km (east/west). Maximum depths seldom exceed 2.5 metres.

Lake Wairarapa is an example of a “lateral lake”, formed when a lateral tributary valley drowned behind the levees of the Ruamāhanga River. Some of the main ponds between the Ruamāhanga River and southern Lake Wairarapa may also have been formed by this process.

The lake shore and hydrology have been considerably modified due to continuing natural processes such as sedimentation (resulting in “delta” formation) and wave action; natural events like the 1855 earthquake (resulting in considerable uplift); pioneer endeavours of forest clearance and over grazing; and recent farming and river control activities.

The Lower Wairarapa Valley Development Scheme, proposed by the former Wairarapa Catchment Board, was approved in 1961. The aim was to increase agricultural production by reclaiming 5,260 hectares of the lake and wetlands and protecting 16,200 hectares of the lower Wairarapa from flooding. Greater Wellington Regional Council is responsible for the implementation and maintenance of the Scheme.

A National Water Conservation Order has been granted in respect to the waters of Lake Wairarapa and its contributing rivers and streams. Minimum lake levels are imposed in order to preserve the lake in its natural state and “protect recreational wildlife habitat features”.

Lake Wairarapa is of immense cultural and spiritual significance to Māori.

With the changes to the Lake Wairarapa wetlands over the past 150 years many traditional fishing sites and sources of plant materials such as flax, ti (cabbage tree) and pingao have been lost or greatly reduced. With appropriate management and plantings, some of these sites could be restored specifically for the sustainable harvest of cultural materials, which would have the additional benefit of increasing habitat diversity for wildlife.

Council is a key member of the Joint Wairarapa Moana Wetlands Project in partnership with iwi, Greater Wellington Regional Council and the Department of Conservation.

In 2005 both Lake Wairarapa and the Ruamāhanga River were included in a list of nationally significant water bodies. In 2020, Lake Wairarapa received recognition as an internationally significant wetland under the Ramsar Convention.

Lake Wairarapa and surrounding reserve land are part of the Crown’s Treaty settlements with Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa and Rangitāne o Wairarapa. A Statutory Board comprising iwi, DOC, GWRC and Council members will manage the lake and wider Ruamāhanga River Catchment.



The coast

The coastline of the district is the longest local authority coastline in the Wellington region, covering some 124km. Of this approximately 27km is beach (25km undeveloped) and the balance (97km) is rock and cliff; 32km of the coastline is in public ownership (being marginal strips, recreation reserves or other reserves and Forest Parks); 78km is private freehold land; and 14km is Māori land.

From Palliser Bay around to Cape Palliser there are many rocky headlands restricting agricultural or forestry uses. East of Cape Palliser there are a series of important coastal flats, some of which have been developed for farming, and several river mouths. Whether flat or headland, the coastline has important recreational, scenic, and historic Māori values, as well as important natural values in river estuaries.

Cape Palliser Road provides some access for the area, particularly for the Ngawi fishing village and beach settlements located along it. Otherwise, the coast is only reached by road along the river valleys with no interconnecting routes near the coast.

A Coastal Strategy was developed jointly by the combined efforts of the Greater Wellington Regional Council and the district councils of Masterton, Carterton and South Wairarapa. Elements of the coastal strategy are included in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan.



South Wairarapa at a glance

This section provides information about how the district's population, age structure and household types are expected to change between now and 2051. This information underpins the assumptions on which this LTP and our Spatial Plan is based. Forecast information has been sourced from Infometrics.

Overall, the district's resident population is projected to increase from 11,512 in 2021 to 12,696 in 2031 and 14,476 by 2051.

Growth is anticipated to slow in the near term with international net migration falling away due to COVID-19. Net migration is expected to return from 2025 onwards. Sustained levels of net migration are anticipated over the next 15 years as migrants fill retirees' jobs, with an ease down to low, but positive levels after this.

Population projections for the future reveal the following trends:

- » The projected compound annual average growth rate for the district's resident population is 1.0% per annum from 2021 to 2031 over the life of this LTP and 0.8% from 2021 to 2051.
- » By comparison, projections used for our last LTP indicated a population of 12,733 by 2043 and an annual growth rate of 0.9% from 2018 to 2028 and 0.7% from 2018 to 2043.
- » South Wairarapa is projected to see an aging population over the next 30 years with the average age rising from 44 to 49 by 2051.
- » The ethnic mix of the district's population is projected to continue to change in line with historical trends, with the largest change being an increase in the proportion of the population identifying as Māori – up from 15% to 21% by 2038.
- » Agriculture, forestry and fishing is the largest industry in the district, employing 25% of the districts workforce in 2021. While it will remain the largest industry in the district over the next 30 years, its prominence is projected to reduce to 19% of the district's employment by 2051.

Migration to the district is influenced by the housing market and development potential. Housing is becoming increasingly unaffordable in the district and is less affordable than the New Zealand average.

In March 2021, the average property value was \$733,934 in South Wairarapa which represents a 29% increase over a one-year period and a 128% increase over the last five years. The upswing in property values have been seen right across the Wellington region, with South Wairarapa and Masterton experiencing the highest growth in the last year.

The average property value to average annual household income ratio increased to 6.2 in the Q4 of 2020 compared to the district average of 4.1 over the period 2004–2020. It now takes an average of 8.2 years to save the deposit for the average property, compared to an average of 5.5 years across 2004 to 2020.

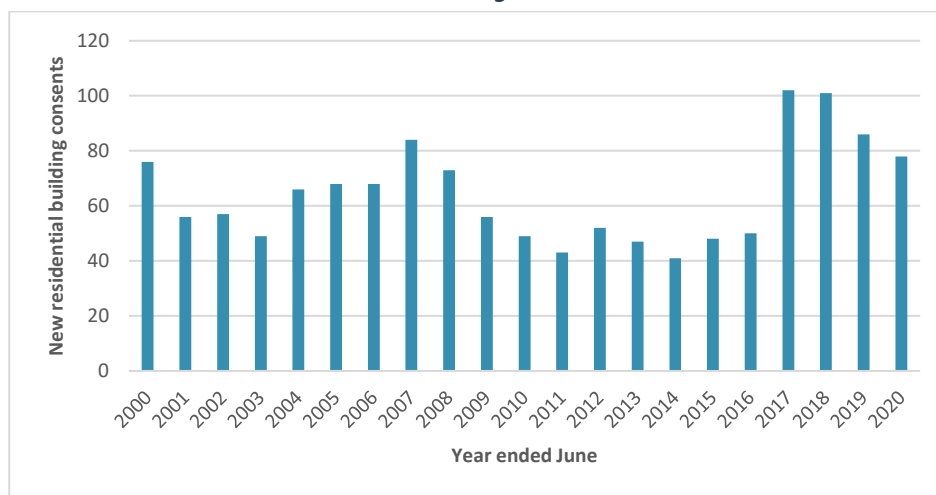
Household projections for the future reveal the following trends:

- » The projected compound annual average growth rate for households in the district is 1.2% per annum from 2021 to 2031 over the life of this LTP and 0.9% from 2021 to 2051.
- » Growth in South Wairarapa has historically been split evenly between urban and rural areas but future growth is projected to be concentrated in urban centres. This is based on improvements in rail connectivity and the intent of the Wellington Regional Growth Framework.
- » Growth in the number of households is due to the growing population and decreasing average household size. The average household size is projected to reduce from 2.29 in 2021 to 2.19 in 2051.
- » The aging population is one component of the increase in smaller households, along with increasing life expectancy and societal trends towards smaller families.

Past trends indicate that household growth in the district has fluctuated over the last 10 to 20 years but the district's growth has generally been slow and steady.

The district has recently been experiencing a new period of building growth and consenting has remained strong following COVID-19 with 30 new dwelling consents issued in the first quarter of the 2020/21 financial year, 25 in the second quarter and 37 in the third quarter. This is consistent with the number of consents in the high growth period 2017-2018 (25 for the first quarter and 26 for the second quarter in 2017; and 30 for the first quarter and 34 for the second quarter in 2018).

Annual Residential Building Consents 2000 – 2020



In terms of future projections, Infometrics indicates that the number of households in the district will increase from 4,946 in 2021 to 5,498 in 2031 and 6,371 in 2051.

Household growth is projected to be concentrated in the three urban areas, in particular Greytown and Featherston due to their desirability for commuting by rail, with lesser growth in Martinborough. This is consistent with the planning direction proposed in the Wellington Regional Growth Framework which encourages Transit Oriented Developments around existing train stations. The Framework identifies Featherston as a “growth node”. It also identifies Woodside Station and surrounds in Greytown as an area that was discussed during the development of the Framework but not included in the latest version of the document.

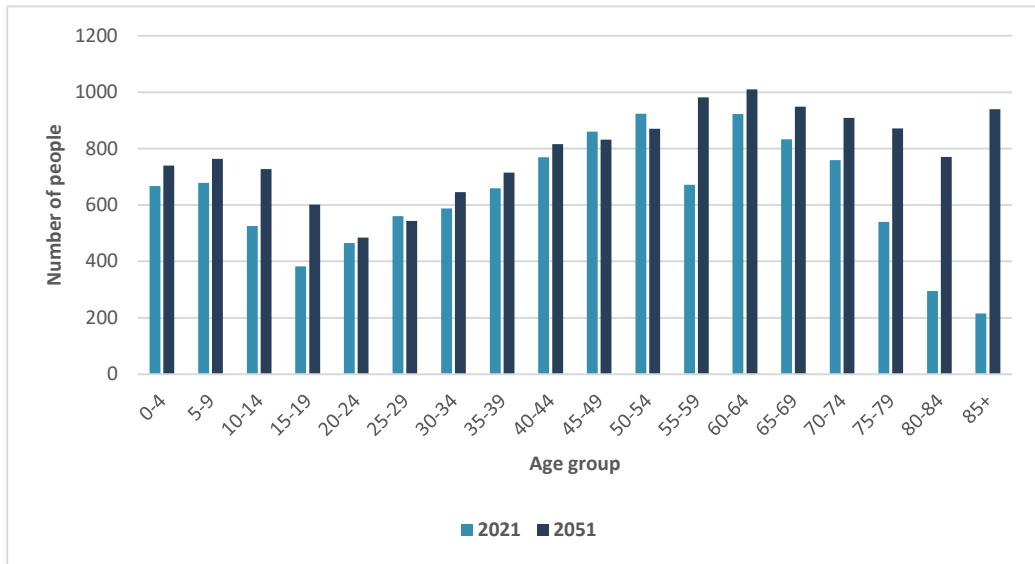
<i>Households</i>					
AREA	2021	2031	2051	2021 - 2051	
				CHANGE	COMPOUND AVERAGE ANNUAL CHANGE (%)
Featherston	1123	1263	1510	387	1.0%
Greytown	1183	1334	1584	401	1.0%
Martinborough	840	926	1104	264	0.9%
Tauherenikau	613	682	746	134	0.7%
Kahutara	433	458	529	96	0.7%
Aorangi Forest	656	705	758	102	0.5%

The expected growth in the number of households is due to the growing population and the decreasing average household size.

In terms of share of the population, the 65 years and over age group is projected to account for 31% of the district population by 2051, up from 23% in 2021. The largest increase is in the oldest age groups, with those aged 80 years and over accounting for 5% of the population in 2021 compared to 12% by 2051. As a result, the average age is projected to rise from 44 to 49 in 2051.

The working age population (15-64 years) is projected to account for a smaller share of the population – 53% by 2051, down from 60% in 2021. There is expected to be little change in the share of the population aged under 15 years of age (17% in 2021 and 16% by 2051).

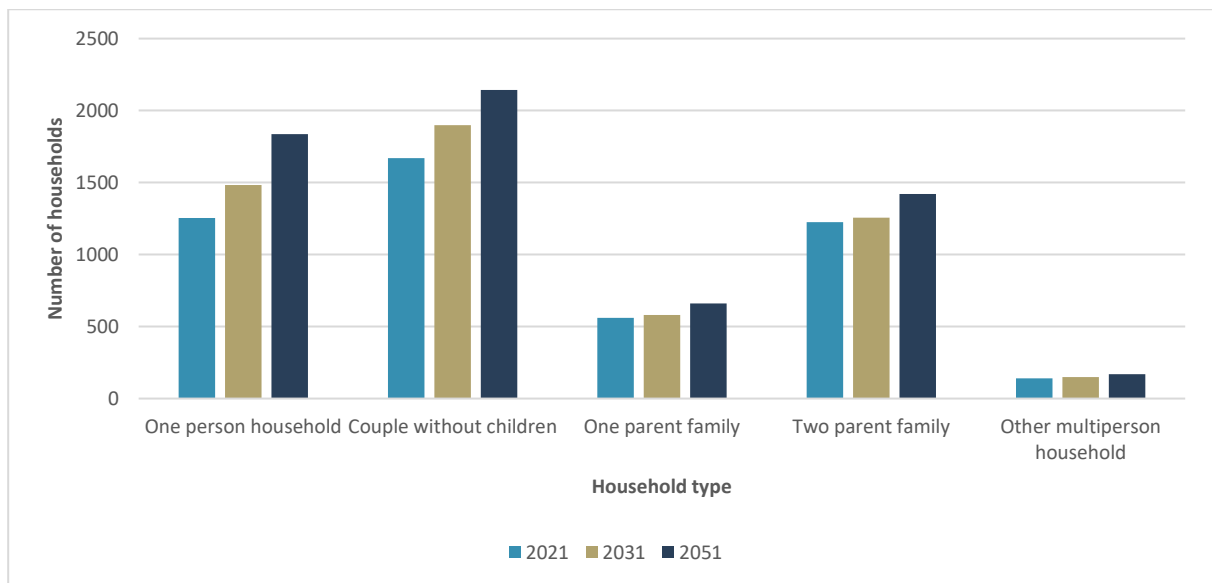
Age structure, South Wairarapa district – 2021 and 2051



Growth in the number of households is due to the growing population and decreasing average household size.

The average household size is projected to reduce from 2.29 in 2021 to 2.19 in 2051. The strongest growth in household types is in one person households and couples without children but growth is expected in every household type as the overall population grows.

Households by type, South Wairarapa district – 2021, 2031 and 2051



PART 2

SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

NGĀ MAHI

WHAKAHIRAHIRA



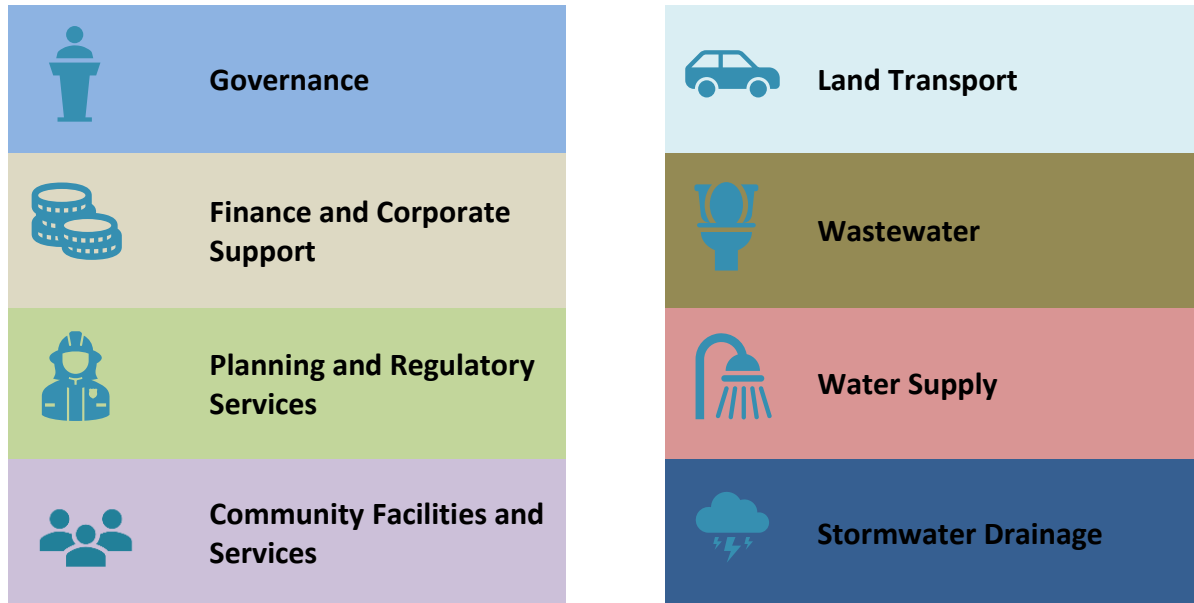
SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Kia Reretahi Tātau

Significant Activities

Ngā Mahi Whakahirahira

Council implements its strategic direction – and so achieves its vision for the community – through the delivery of services. We have grouped these services into the significant activities listed below and provide a description of the service we provide, any assets we own, performance and financial information for each group of activities. The groups of activities align with the strategic framework so it is clear to the community how well we are achieving our vision and community outcomes.



Levels of Service

The scope and cost of providing each significant activity is determined through a series of levels of service. We have chosen levels of service that are important to the delivery of the activity and our community outcomes, and which represent high costs, risks or value to the community. The quantity and quality of each level of service translates into cost – generally the higher the service the higher the cost. In a number of cases, the minimum levels of service are determined by statutory and regulatory compliance.

Measuring Success

It is important that Council’s performance in undertaking its significant activities is evaluated so that we can see how well we are achieving our vision and identify areas for improvement. For each service level, we have identified a number of key performance indicators with targets over the life of the LTP. We have chosen indicators that readily capture the elements of the service we are trying to provide to the community and realistic targets that help to get us there.

We use a customer survey to measure how we are tracking against many of the key performance indicators. The survey will be carried out by an experienced market research company at least every two years and we will carry out our own surveys at least annually in the intervening year.



Governance

What we do

The Governance activity provides for the governance, leadership, advocacy and policy-making activities for Council.

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) 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 wellbeing of communities, in the present and for the future.

Council aims to be a vigorous advocate for issues of concern to the community and demonstrate leadership in carrying out its work.

Governance is the means for collective action in society, responding to and guiding change that is beyond the capacity of private action.

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

There are two elements to governance under the LGA:

- » Representing the community.
- » Strategic planning and policy development.

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: 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.

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 is decided by the Mayor and Council. A committee chairperson is responsible for presiding over meetings of a committee and ensuring that the committee acts within the powers delegated by Council.

The chairs of the Māori Standing Committee and the three community boards are elected from within by the respective committee/community board.

The Council currently operates five committees and one subcommittee as follows:

- » Māori Standing Committee;
- » Assets and Services Committee;
 - » Water Race Subcommittee;
- » Planning and Regulatory Committee;
- » Finance, Audit and Risk Committee; and
- » CEO Review Committee.

Council meetings are held eight-weekly and the committees and community boards meet as per their terms of reference requirements. A number of operational committees, joint committees and working parties meet as required.

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.

Our partnership with mana whenua and iwi is vital in meeting our obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi and in achieving Council’s aspirations for our community. We will continue to strengthen our relationship with whānau, hapū and marae and representatives on the Māori Standing Committee.

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 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.

Climate change presents a significant challenge for Council and our community and necessitates a whole-of-Council strategic response. Council adopted the joint Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy for the South Wairarapa and Carterton District Councils in June 2020. The Strategy has been developed to help the councils reduce our carbon footprint and a ten-

year action plan will guide the councils towards this goal.

This activity also includes 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 ongoing development of a Spatial Plan are included in this activity. The Spatial Plan is our blueprint for managing the district’s growth in a way that supports future prosperity and wellbeing while protecting what makes our district special. Policy development arising from this activity includes providing the framework for the community’s strategic direction, regulatory policies and bylaws.

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.

Why we do it

The Governance activity contributes to community wellbeing and our community outcomes and strategic drivers in the following ways.

SOCIAL WELLBEING	ECONOMIC WELLBEING	ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING	CULTURAL WELLBEING	
<i>Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected</i>	<i>A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity</i>	<i>Sustainable living, safe & secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced</i>	<i>Strong relationships with whānau, hapū and marae, celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage</i>	Community Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Creating better connections & social wellbeing » Encourage civic pride and participation » Advocate for better transport and technology to improve social and business opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Supporting sustainable growth, employment, economic wellbeing & development » Plan for growth that protects rural land and character » Contain rural residential expansion » Support quality urban development » Limit growth in coastal and other areas subject to climate change impacts » Support the transition to a low carbon economy » Leverage partnerships with central and regional agencies to enable economic development and employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Enhancing 3 waters delivery and environmental quality » Take active measures to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change » Empower and enable our community to drive behavioural change for the benefit of the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Nurturing and creating the District's special character, qualities and culture » Work in partnership with mana whenua and iwi, respecting tikanga (customs), kaitiakitanga (guardianship) and taha Māori (heritage) » Protect town and rural community character, retaining our unique look and feel » Improve urban design and integrate what we build with natural features. 	Strategic Drivers

The potential negative effects associated with this activity and ways we mitigate these effects are as follows.

- » Low confidence in Council decision-making or participation in democratic and governance processes and poor strategic planning has negative effects. We continue to improve the quality of Council reporting and transparency in decision-making. We have redeveloped our Significance and Engagement Policy to ensure we appropriately engage with the community.
- » The impacts of climate change will have significant effect on Council's services and the wellbeing of our community. We are addressing these issues through the development and implementation of the *Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy* and action plan.

How we measure the success of the Governance activity

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Targets (for the Financial Year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline 2021/22	2019/20 Results	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 - 2027/28	
Council supports and enables good decision-making resulting in decisions that are transparent, robust, fair and legally compliant	Meeting and committee agendas are made available to the public within statutory timeframes (2 working days prior to meetings)	New	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
	Meeting and committee agendas made available to the public 3 working days prior to meetings	New	n/a	80%	85%	90%	90%	Council records
	Residents who agree that there are adequate opportunities to participate in decision-making	New	n/a	80%	80%	80%	80%	Customer survey
Council provides opportunities for community engagement	Residents who agree that there are adequate opportunities to have their say in Council activities	New	n/a	80%	80%	80%	80%	Customer survey
The community has confidence in the quality of democracy and representation provided by elected members	Residents are satisfied with the accessibility of the Mayor and councillors	New	n/a	80%	80%	80%	80%	Customer survey
	Residents are satisfied with the advocacy and leadership of the Mayor and councillors	New	n/a	80%	80%	80%	80%	Customer survey
	Residents who agree that the community board effectively advocates on behalf of their community	New	n/a	80%	80%	80%	80%	Measured by ward via customer survey

How we measure the success of the Governance activity (Continued)

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Targets (for the Financial Year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline 2021/22	2019/20 Results	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 - 2027/28	
Council works in partnership with Māori and mana whenua	Mana whenua are satisfied with their relationship with Council	New	n/a	80%	80%	80%	80%	Customer survey
	Residents who feel that Māori culture and te reo is appropriately recognised and visible in the district	New	n/a	80%	80%	80%	80%	Customer survey
	Mana whenua partners agree that the use and protection of the district's resources for the future is appropriate	New	n/a	80%	80%	80%	80%	Customer survey
Council provides effective planning and monitoring of performance	The Annual Plan and Long Term Plan are adopted within statutory timeframes	New	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
	The Annual Report includes an unqualified audit opinion	New	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Council records
	Council strategies, policies and regulatory instruments are current	New	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records

Major activities planned for Governance

	LTP 2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31
OPERATING PROJECTS										
Representation review	✓	✓								
CouncilMark		✓								
Climate change resilience and risk strategy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

NOTE: These projects will be carried out internally and are not expected to require additional capital expenditure

South Wairarapa District Council: Funding Impact Statement for the years ending 30 June 2021–2031 for Governance

	30 June 2021 Annual Plan \$000	30 June 2022 LTP Year 1 \$000	30 June 2023 LTP Year 2 \$000	30 June 2024 LTP Year 3 \$000	30 June 2025 LTP Year 4 \$000	30 June 2026 LTP Year 5 \$000	30 June 2027 LTP Year 6 \$000	30 June 2028 LTP Year 7 \$000	30 June 2029 LTP Year 8 \$000	30 June 2030 LTP Year 9 \$000	30 June 2031 LTP Year 10 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, rates penalt	1,122	2,244	2,416	2,356	2,360	2,507	2,341	2,380	2,533	2,494	2,537
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and dividends from investments	-	7	9	16	12	12	20	24	28	33	38
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	49	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
Total operating funding (A)	1,171	2,257	2,432	2,379	2,379	2,527	2,368	2,412	2,569	2,535	2,583
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	662	1,311	1,450	1,358	1,343	1,473	1,410	1,445	1,582	1,514	1,550
Finance costs	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads	523	734	773	805	824	841	870	876	891	919	928
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,187	2,046	2,223	2,163	2,166	2,314	2,281	2,320	2,473	2,434	2,477
Surplus /(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(16)	211	209	216	212	213	87	91	96	101	106
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital funding (C)	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Applications of capital funding											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	265	123	136	160	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	-	200	204	209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	-	(254)	(118)	(129)	52	213	87	91	96	101	106
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	211	209	216	212	213	87	91	96	101	106
Surplus/(deficit) of capital (C - D)	16	(211)	(209)	(216)	(212)	(213)	(87)	(91)	(96)	(101)	(106)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Finance and Corporate Support

What we do

The Finance and Corporate Support activity brings together those corporate activities that provide expert advice and support to ensure Council functions well.

Finance and corporate compliance

Council's finance and corporate compliance activities include:

- » Providing financial expertise and services to the organisation.
- » Ensuring that Council manages its financial, strategic and operational risks.
- » Ensuring corporate compliance with statutory obligations and managing legal relationships.
- » Monitoring and reporting against financial targets and developing the financial components of strategic plans and reports including the Annual Plan, Long Term Plan and Annual Report.

Human resources

Council's success relies on the success of our people and we aim for a culture that has a strong focus on health, safety and wellbeing. We develop policies and provide support and advice to manage and develop our staff to help meet the needs of our organisation and deliver on our community outcomes.

Corporate support

Corporate support activities help deliver the day-to-day operations of Council through building, administration and information technology management. The Customer Services team are often the first point of contact with Council through face to face, telephone and email enquiries. There is a strong focus to deliver our services in a sustainable way.

Records and information services

These services are fundamental to transparency of decision-making and officers ensure Council meets its responsibilities under the Local Government Official

Information and Meetings Act 1987, the Privacy Act 2020 and the Public Records Act 2005. Officers manage Council's records and archives, develop policy and provide advice and training to officers to ensure continued compliance.

Communications

Council's focus has been on strengthening our communication with the community through service improvements. We have revamped our website to make it easier for our residents and visitors to find out more about Council and interface with our services as people move to digital methods rather than face to face contact with Council officers. We continue to support Council operations by providing quality communications through traditional and digital platforms.

Business continuity and 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) during the initial COVID-19 response, which received positive feedback from the community.

The WREMO team has:

- » Prepared the Wellington Region Civil Defence 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).

- » 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 Group.¹

Wairarapa has 1.9 staff dedicated to the area.

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



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.

Why we do it

The Finance and Corporate Support activity contributes to community wellbeing and our community outcomes and strategic drivers in the following ways.

SOCIAL WELLBEING	ECONOMIC WELLBEING	ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING	Community Outcomes
<i>Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected</i>	<i>A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity</i>	<i>Sustainable living, safe & secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Creating better connections & social wellbeing » Encourage civic pride and participation » Provide universally accessible, safe and diverse spaces to strengthen connection between people and place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Supporting sustainable growth, employment, economic wellbeing & development » Support the transition to a low carbon economy » Encourage economic diversity and local vibrancy Leverage partnerships with central and regional agencies to enable economic development and employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Enhancing 3 waters delivery & environmental quality » Minimise waste and provide environmentally sustainable Council services » Take active measures to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change 	Strategic Drivers

The potential negative effects associated with this activity and ways we mitigate these effects are as follows.

- » Lack of planning for emergency events and business continuity and low community resilience has significant negative effects. We continue to work closely with our CDEM group and the community to ensure we can respond effectively.
- » Low confidence and a lack of transparency in Council processes and decision-making has negative effects. We continue to improve our processes and provide staff training relating to requests for official information.

How we measure the success of the Finance and Corporate Support activity

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Targets (for the Financial Year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline	2019/20 Results	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 - 2030/31	
Council is financially prudent	Net cash flow from operations equals or exceeds budget (predictability benchmark/operations control benchmark).	New	n/a	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	Council records
	Capital expenditure on the four network infrastructure services equals or exceeds depreciation on those four services (sustainability benchmark/balanced budget benchmark) ²	New	n/a	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	Council records
	Rates income complies with the limits set in the financial strategy (affordability benchmark/rates benchmark)	New	n/a	<55%	<55%	<55%	<55%	Council records
	Debt complies with the limits set in the financial strategy (affordability benchmark/rates benchmark)	New	n/a	<250%	<250%	<250%	<250%	Council records
	Revenue (excluding income from development and financial contributions, revaluations and vested assets) exceeds operating expenditure (sustainability benchmark/balanced budget benchmark)	New	n/a	>100%	>100%	>100%	>100%	Council records
	Net debt is less than or equal to forecast net debt in the Long Term Plan (predictability benchmark/debt control benchmark)	New	n/a	<100%	<100%	<100%	<100%	Council records
	Borrowing costs are less than 10% of operating revenue (or 15% for those with projected growth at or above NZ average) (sustainability benchmark/debt servicing benchmark)	New	n/a	<15%	<15%	<15%	<15%	Council records

² The four network infrastructure services are water supply, wastewater, stormwater and land transport

How we measure the success of the Finance and Corporate Support activity

(Continued)

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Targets (for the Financial Year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline	2019/20 Results	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 - 2030/31	
People are prepared for a civil defence emergency	Ratepayers and residents prepared for an emergency	2016 74%	No result	75%	75%	75%	75%	Customer survey
	Regional Civil Defence Emergency Annual Plan achieved	2016 Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WREMO records
Council's processes & decision-making is open and transparent	Official information requests are handled within statutory timeframes	New	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
	Reduction in complaints received about council communications	New	n/a	Establish a baseline	10% reduction	Further 10% reduction	Further 10% reduction	Number of upheld complaints received
Council's website is effective in supporting self-service	Customers use the website	New	n/a	Establish a baseline	10% increase	Further 10% increase	Further 10% increase	Website data for bounce rates and return visitors
	Enquires via email and phone are reduced	New	n/a	Establish a baseline	10% reduction	Further 10% reduction	Further 10% reduction	Council records
	Customer use of self-service tools	New	n/a	Establish a baseline	10% increase	Further 10% increase	Further 10% increase	Website data for use rates

Major activities planned for Finance and Corporate Support

	LTP 2021/22 \$	Forecast 2022/23 \$	Forecast 2023/24 \$	Forecast 2024/25 \$	Forecast 2025/26 \$	Forecast 2026/27 \$	Forecast 2027/28 \$	Forecast 2028/29 \$	Forecast 2029/30 \$	Forecast 2030/31 \$
CAPITAL PROJECT to improve level of service										
IT systems	78,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL PROJECT to replace existing assets										
Re-band rollout	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Maintenance	5,000	5,000	5,210	5,300	5,395	5,495	5,600	5,710	5,825	5,945
Replacement furniture and equipment	22,000	22,000	22,924	23,320	23,738	24,178	24,640	25,124	25,630	26,158
Motor Vehicles	140,000	60,000	62,520	63,600	64,740	65,940	67,200	68,520	69,900	71,340
IT Hardware	50,000	50,000	52,100	53,000	53,950	54,950	56,000	57,100	58,250	59,450
System Upgrades	50,000	50,000	52,100	53,000	53,950	54,950	56,000	57,100	58,250	59,450
GIS mapping	10,000	10,000	10,420	10,600	10,790	10,990	11,200	11,420	11,650	11,890

South Wairarapa District Council: Funding Impact Statement for the years ending 30 June 2021–2031 for Finance and Corporate Support

	30 June 2021 Annual Plan \$000	30 June 2022 LTP Year 1 \$000	30 June 2023 LTP Year 2 \$000	30 June 2024 LTP Year 3 \$000	30 June 2025 LTP Year 4 \$000	30 June 2026 LTP Year 5 \$000	30 June 2027 LTP Year 6 \$000	30 June 2028 LTP Year 7 \$000	30 June 2029 LTP Year 8 \$000	30 June 2030 LTP Year 9 \$000	30 June 2031 LTP Year 10 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, rates penalt	7	435	442	446	448	152	155	159	162	166	170
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and dividends from investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	2,781	2,803	2,937	3,194	3,210	3,253	3,474	3,434	3,497	3,692	3,685
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	2,788	3,237	3,379	3,640	3,658	3,405	3,628	3,593	3,660	3,858	3,855
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,526	2,755	2,818	3,054	3,041	3,045	3,226	3,217	3,277	3,467	3,455
Finance costs	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	2,708	2,755	2,818	3,054	3,041	3,045	3,226	3,217	3,277	3,467	3,455
Surplus /(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	80	483	560	586	617	359	402	375	382	391	400
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	493	-	-	-	(1,500)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital funding (C)	493	-	-	-	(1,500)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Applications of capital funding											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	78	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	701	297	201	205	209	213	217	221	225	230	234
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(129)	108	350	380	(1,092)	147	186	155	157	161	166
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	572	483	560	586	(883)	359	402	375	382	391	400
Surplus/(deficit) of capital (C - D)	(80)	(483)	(560)	(586)	(617)	(359)	(402)	(375)	(382)	(391)	(400)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Planning and Regulatory Services

What we do

Planning and Regulatory Services promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources in the district through the administration of the Resource Management Act and the protection of public health, welfare and safety through a broad range of legislation. The services include:

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

Planning

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

Under that Act, Council's District Plan should be monitored and reviewed to ensure the plan's 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.

Public nuisance and health

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

Noise

The Wairarapa Combined 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 section 326 of the Resource Management Act 1991 relating to excessive noise.

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.
- » Adjustments made to the building fees and charges schedule recognise increased costs in processing building consent applications.

Dogs and stock

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 following:

- » Dog Control Act 1996.
- » Dog Control Bylaw 2013.
- » Policy for Control of Dogs 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 licencees and the public. Council also supports the operation of the District Licensing Committee (DLC) in carrying out its decision-making responsibilities under the Act.

Why we do it

The Planning and Regulatory Services activity contributes to community wellbeing and our community outcomes and strategic drivers in the following ways.

SOCIAL WELLBEING	ECONOMIC WELLBEING	ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING	CULTURAL WELLBEING	Community Outcomes
<i>Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected</i>	<i>A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity</i>	<i>Sustainable living, safe & secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced</i>	<i>Strong relationships with whānau, hapū and marae, celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Creating better connections & social wellbeing » Strengthen social connections within the community » Provide universally accessible, safe and diverse spaces to strengthen connection between people and place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Supporting sustainable growth, employment, economic wellbeing and development » Plan for growth that protects rural land and character » Contain rural residential expansion » Support quality urban development » Limit growth in coastal and other areas subject to climate change impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Enhancing 3 waters delivery & environmental quality » Protect and replenish our natural environment and biodiversity » Take active measures to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change » Empower and enable our community to drive behavioural change for the benefit of the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Nurturing and creating the district's special character, qualities and culture » Work in partnership with mana whenua and iwi, respecting tikanga (customs), kaitiakitanga (guardianship) and taha Māori (heritage) » Take opportunities to advance and showcase arts, culture & heritage » Protect town and rural community character, retaining our unique look and feel » Improve urban design and integrate what we build with natural features. 	Strategic Drivers

The potential negative effects associated with this activity and ways we mitigate these effects are as follows.

- » Resource and building consent, and regulatory decisions can have a significant effect on the social, economic, environmental, or cultural wellbeing of the local community. We ensure staff are sufficiently trained and there are robust internal processes for staff to make quality decisions.

Safe food

The Food Act 2014 requires 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 food businesses. Council is also required to monitor performance of premises and undertake compliance, enforcement and prosecution activities.

Assets we look after

Council owns a number of motor vehicles operated by Planning and Regulatory Services staff.

How we measure the success of the Planning and Regulatory Services activity

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Targets (for the Financial Year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline 2005	2019/20 Results	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 - 2030/31	
All resource consents will be processed efficiently	Consent applications completed within statutory timeframes	2008 100%	92%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
	s.223* certificates issued within 10 working days	100%	84%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
	s.224* certificates issued within 15 working days of receiving all required information (note no statutory requirement)	2016 100%	96%	95%	95%	95%	95%	Council records
Council has a District Plan that provides certainty of land-use / environmental outcomes	Ratepayers and residents satisfied with the image of the closest town centre shown as “satisfied”	2008 70%	No result	80%	80%	80%	80%	Customer survey
	The District Plan has a monitoring programme that provides information on the achievement of its outcomes (AER's)	2016 Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Council records
It is easy to purchase information on any property in the district	LIMs contain all relevant accurate information (no proven complaints)	2008 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
	Non-urgent LIMs are processed within 10 days	100% 2008	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
Food services used by the public are safe	Premises have appropriate FMP in place and meet the risk-based standards set out in the Plan	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council inspection records
	Premises are inspected in accord with regulatory requirements	100%	48.10%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council inspection records
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	2016 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council inspection records
	Premises that are high or medium risk are inspected annually, while low risk premises are audited no less than once every three years	2016 75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council inspection records
	Compliance activities are undertaken generally in accord with the Combined Licencing Enforcement Agencies agreement	2016 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	CLEG agreement and Council records
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	90%	98.90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council inspection records

How we measure the success of the Planning and Regulatory Services activity

(Continued)

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Targets (for the Financial Year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline 2005	2019/20 Results	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 - 2030/31	
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	2016 6 visits	Dog Newsletter sent to all dog owners	New material produced and distributed	3 Visits	3 Visits	3 Visits	Council records
	Complaints about roaming and nuisance dogs are responded to within 4 hours	2016 91%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
	Complaints about dog attacks on persons or stock are responded to within 1 hour	2016 62%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
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%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
Council certifies all consented work complies with the building code – ensuring our communities are safe	Code Compliance Certificate applications are processed within 20 working days	95%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
	Building consent applications are processed within 20 working days	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
The Council 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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building Consent Authority
	Council inspects new building works to ensure compliance with the BC issued for the work, BWOF's and Swimming Pools	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Building Consent Authority
	Earthquake prone buildings reports received and actioned	63.43% 2016	80%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records



Major activities planned for Planning and Regulatory Services

	LTP 2021/22 \$	Forecast 2022/23 \$	Forecast 2023/24 \$	Forecast 2024/25 \$	Forecast 2025/26 \$	Forecast 2026/27 \$	Forecast 2027/28 \$	Forecast 2028/29 \$	Forecast 2029/30 \$	Forecast 2030/31 \$
CAPITAL PROJECTS to Increase our Level of Service										
Dog pound fund	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food control systems	15,000	1,000	1,042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquifaction project	140,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spatial Plan fund	265,000	120,000	135,720	159,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
IT Hardware	10,000									
CAPITAL PROJECT to replace existing assets										
Combined District Plan fund	200,000	200,000	208,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IT Hardware	4,000	4,000	-	4,240	4,316	-	4,480	4,568	-	4,756

South Wairarapa District Council: Funding Impact Statement for the years ending 30 June 2021–2031 for Planning and Regulatory Services

	30 June 2021 Annual Plan \$000	30 June 2022 LTP Year 1 \$000	30 June 2023 LTP Year 2 \$000	30 June 2024 LTP Year 3 \$000	30 June 2025 LTP Year 4 \$000	30 June 2026 LTP Year 5 \$000	30 June 2027 LTP Year 6 \$000	30 June 2028 LTP Year 7 \$000	30 June 2029 LTP Year 8 \$000	30 June 2030 LTP Year 9 \$000	30 June 2031 LTP Year 10 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, rates penal	1,429	1,551	1,599	1,572	1,586	1,771	1,787	1,778	1,766	1,837	1,668
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	1,396	1,616	1,722	1,773	1,825	1,880	1,935	1,993	2,051	2,112	2,176
Interest and dividends from investments	-	8	10	18	14	14	23	28	33	39	44
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	62	40	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Total operating funding (A)	2,887	3,215	3,373	3,407	3,469	3,710	3,791	3,845	3,898	4,037	3,937
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,430	2,739	2,825	2,812	2,813	2,917	2,957	3,061	3,105	3,209	3,252
Finance costs	15	-	6	6	6	6	6	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads	672	411	425	465	467	471	503	485	488	518	506
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	3,116	3,149	3,256	3,282	3,286	3,393	3,466	3,546	3,593	3,726	3,758
Surplus /(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	(230)	65	118	125	183	317	325	299	305	310	179
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	437	550	582	595	608	622	636	650	664	679	695
Increase/(decrease) in debt	286	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital funding (C)	723	1,210	582	595	608	622	636	650	664	679	695
Applications of capital funding											
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	95	265	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	398	1,006	694	715	787	935	957	945	964	985	869
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	494	1,275	699	720	791	939	961	949	969	989	874
Surplus/(deficit) of capital (C - D)	229	(65)	(118)	(125)	(183)	(317)	(325)	(299)	(305)	(310)	(179)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Community Facilities and Services

What we do

The Community Facilities and Services activity brings together those areas of Council's business that have a direct interface with the community's wellbeing.

Council facilities

Council owns a number of properties and amenities in the district, including community halls and senior housing. These are held to assist Council to achieve its community outcomes and for social and historical reasons.

Council provides the management, planning, administration and maintenance of outdoor sports and recreational areas, children's playgrounds, passive parks, reserves and open spaces and public swimming pools for recreational and social purposes. Council is also responsible for the provision and maintenance of public cemeteries and toilets.

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

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

Across the South Wairarapa district trees are a key part of our history and have the potential to play a key role in our future. Having the right trees planted in the right places, maintained and managed appropriately will help mitigate the impact of climate change, improve water and air quality and have positive benefits for social and cultural wellbeing.

Solid waste and recycling

Council has responsibilities relating to the collection and disposal of solid waste management and associated recycling. Our aim is to provide a reliable and safe service that protects the health of the community and protects the environment. A key focus is on minimising waste volumes by promoting the waste management hierarchy "reduce, reuse, recycle, reprocess, treat, dispose".

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 Hinakura, Pirinoa 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 is also working with other councils in the region to look at Wairarapa-wide solutions to solid waste management.

A total of 4,294 properties were charged for refuse collection services last financial year. Urban properties are compulsory and rural properties by choice provided they are on the collection service routes.

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

Community and economic development

Council's role to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing of the community involves working collaboratively with organisations and community groups. We have recently established a community development function to develop, coordinate and provide a wide range of initiatives, programmes, services and policies that enhance community wellbeing and aspirations.

We have also developed a Positive Ageing Strategy with Carterton and Masterton District Councils to prepare for the region's ageing community. The Strategy outlines the way in which the councils will work together to improve and integrate their work for our older people.

We support other organisations in the community by providing community grants as part of the annual

planning process and through the community boards and Māori Standing Committee.

Council continues its involvement in economic development both regionally and locally through the Wairarapa Regional Economic Development Strategy, Wellington Regional Strategy, Business Wairarapa, and other agencies and local business groups. Council also continues to support and promote district tourism through its funding of Destination Wairarapa.

Council also established the Wairarapa COVID-19 Recovery Joint Committee with Carterton and Masterton District Councils to lead the region's recovery from the impacts of COVID-19. The Committee's role is to oversee the development and

implementation of the Wairarapa Recovery Plan, which is to provide direction on restoring and enhancing the community's social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing. The work of the Committee will progress through the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee which is being established to provide for the following:

- » The Wellington Regional Growth Framework.
- » Regional economic development.
- » Regional economic recovery (from COVID-19 and any other future disruptive events).

Assets we look after

The following facilities are owned and maintained by Council and/or Council's leasee:

Featherston

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; Daniell Street adjacent to Railway, Johnson Street adjacent to railway, traffic islands and berms; Featherston Recycling Centre.

Greytown

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; Greytown cycle trail, and the walkway between Udy and Kuratawhiti Streets; Greytown Recycling Centre.

Rural

Camp Memorial and Peace Garden SH2, Otaraia 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, and Hinakura, Ngawi and Pirinoa recycling centres.

Martinborough

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

Why we do it

The Community Facilities and Services activity contributes to community wellbeing and our community outcomes and strategic drivers in the following ways.

SOCIAL WELLBEING	ECONOMIC WELLBEING	ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING	CULTURAL WELLBEING	Community Outcomes
<p><i>Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Creating better connections & social wellbeing » Strengthen social connections within the community » Encourage civic pride and participation » Provide universally accessible, safe and diverse spaces to strengthen connection between people and place » Advocate for better transport and technology to improve social and business opportunities 	<p><i>A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Supporting sustainable growth, employment, economic wellbeing & development » Support the transition to a low carbon economy » Encourage economic diversity and local vibrancy » Leverage partnerships with central and regional agencies to enable economic development and employment opportunities 	<p><i>Sustainable living, safe & secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Enhancing 3 waters delivery & environmental quality » Minimise waste and provide environmentally sustainable Council services » Take active measures to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change » Empower and enable our community to drive behavioural change for the benefit of the environment 	<p><i>Strong relationships with whānau, hapū and marae, celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Nurturing and creating the District's special character, qualities and culture » Work in partnership with mana whenua and iwi, respecting tikanga (customs), kaitiakitanga (guardianship) and taha Māori (heritage) » Take opportunities to embrace and celebrate diversity Take opportunities to advance and showcase arts, culture & heritage 	
				Strategic Drivers

The potential negative effects associated with this activity and ways we mitigate these effects are as follows.

- » There are health risks if solid waste is not disposed of in an orderly manner. Council has implemented a solid waste management system to mitigate the risks associated with solid waste.



How we measure the success of the Community Facilities and Services activity

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Targets (for the Financial Year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline	2019/20 Results	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 - 2030/31	
Council provides community facilities and spaces that encourage community use	Residents are satisfied with community buildings, parks and open spaces	New	n/a	90%	90%	90%	90%	Customer survey
	Increase in number of bookings for community facilities	New	n/a	Establish a baseline	10% increase	10% increase	10% increase	Council records
	Swimming pools are open at least 15 weeks per year	New	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
	Residents are satisfied with Council swimming pools	2008 59%	No result	72%	74%	76%	78%	Customer survey
	Library collection turnover meets or betters national averages by 2023/24	New	n/a	80%	90%	100%	100%	Council records
	At least 75% of library programme attendees report a positive impact or application as a result of attendance	New	n/a	>75%	>75%	>75%	>75%	Programme evaluation feedback
Council promotes the waste management hierarchy “reduce, reuse, recycle, reprocess, treat, dispose”	% waste recovered for recycling through the kerbside collection	New	n/a	30%	Further 5% recovered	Further 5% recovered	Further 5% recovered	Council records
Refuse collection and disposal meets the needs of the community	% of customer complaints resolved within 24 hours	New	n/a	95%	95%	95%	95%	Council records
	% of residents satisfied with the level of service	2005 83%	No result	85%	85%	85%	85%	Customer survey
Council supports the community to improve their social, cultural and environmental wellbeing	Provide appropriate funding to organisations and community groups to help them deliver programmes and services to their communities	Yes	39 grants made	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Council records
Council supports economic wellbeing	% of commercial ratepayers satisfied with the level of services essential for their business operations (information provided, response time, fairness and consistency)	New	n/a	65%	70%	75%	80%	Council survey

Major activities planned for Community Facilities and Services

	LTP 2021/22 \$	Forecast 2022/23 \$	Forecast 2023/24 \$	Forecast 2024/25 \$	Forecast 2025/26 \$	Forecast 2026/27 \$	Forecast 2027/28 \$	Forecast 2028/29 \$	Forecast 2029/30 \$	Forecast 2030/31 \$
CAPITAL PROJECT to meet additional demand										
Greytown Cemetery extension	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land purchases for increased green space	-	1,500,000	-	1,590,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tauhenenikau bridge project	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL PROJECT to improve level of service										
Featherston Cemetery natural burials	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improve access for council buildings	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greytown sports facility upgrade project	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Featherston stadium improvements	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carkeek Observatory conservation plan	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property improvements	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL PROJECT to replace existing assets										
Campgrounds	15,000	15,000	15,630	15,900	16,185	16,485	16,800	17,130	17,475	17,835
Cemeteries	35,000	35,000	36,470	37,100	37,765	38,465	39,200	39,970	40,775	41,615
Senior Housing	60,000	60,000	62,520	31,800	32,370	32,970	33,600	34,260	34,950	35,670
Anzac Hall	-	-	156,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Buildings	20,000	20,000	20,840	21,200	21,580	21,980	22,400	22,840	23,300	23,780
Investment Properties	20,000	20,000	20,840	21,200	21,580	21,980	22,400	22,840	23,300	23,780
Libraries	120,000	110,000	114,620	116,600	118,690	120,890	123,200	125,620	128,150	130,790
Parks and Reserves	20,000	20,000	20,840	21,200	21,580	21,980	22,400	22,840	23,300	23,780
Playgrounds	50,000	50,000	52,100	53,000	53,950	54,950	56,000	57,100	58,250	59,450
Refuse/transfer station	30,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swimming Pools	50,000	50,000	52,100	53,000	53,950	54,950	56,000	57,100	58,250	59,450
Public Toilets	50,000	50,000	52,100	53,000	53,950	54,950	56,000	57,100	58,250	59,450

South Wairarapa District Council: Funding Impact Statement for the years ending 30 June 2021–2031 for Community Facilities and Services

	30 June 2021 Annual Plan \$000	30 June 2022 LTP Year 1 \$000	30 June 2023 LTP Year 2 \$000	30 June 2024 LTP Year 3 \$000	30 June 2025 LTP Year 4 \$000	30 June 2026 LTP Year 5 \$000	30 June 2027 LTP Year 6 \$000	30 June 2028 LTP Year 7 \$000	30 June 2029 LTP Year 8 \$000	30 June 2030 LTP Year 9 \$000	30 June 2031 LTP Year 10 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, rates penalt	4,218	4,319	4,675	4,875	4,958	4,822	4,875	4,973	5,094	5,260	5,334
Targeted rates	-	780	820	836	828	850	874	894	919	948	971
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	13	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fees and charges	400	339	358	367	377	388	398	410	424	438	451
Interest and dividends from investments	-	28	35	64	49	51	81	97	116	137	154
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	744	701	741	759	778	798	818	840	864	888	911
Total operating funding (A)	5,375	6,171	6,633	6,906	6,995	6,913	7,052	7,220	7,422	7,676	7,826
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,021	4,730	5,059	5,150	5,275	5,317	5,461	5,618	5,786	5,960	6,125
Finance costs	188	72	112	112	152	152	152	150	150	150	150
Internal charges and overheads	882	705	728	762	782	792	818	793	791	819	801
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	5,090	5,507	5,899	6,024	6,209	6,261	6,431	6,561	6,726	6,929	7,076
Surplus /(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	285	664	734	882	786	652	621	659	695	747	750
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	40	42	43	44	46	47	49	50	52	53
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	198	4,197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital funding (C)	198	4,237	42	43	44	46	47	49	50	52	53
Applications of capital funding											
- to meet additional demand	-	300	1,532	-	1,590	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	86	1,345	61	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	890	470	449	604	424	432	440	448	457	466	476
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(492)	2,785	(1,266)	269	(1,184)	266	228	260	289	333	328
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	484	4,900	776	925	830	698	668	708	745	799	804
Surplus/(deficit) of capital (C - D)	(285)	(664)	(734)	(882)	(786)	(652)	(621)	(659)	(695)	(747)	(750)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Land Transport (Roothing and Footpaths)

What we do

Council provides roading network services in the 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 car parks. Council aims to plan, provide and maintain a roading network for the safe, comfortable and convenient movement of people and goods.

The Local Government Act 2002, relevant provisions of the Local Government Act 1974 and the Land Transport Management Act 2003 provide the statutory framework for roading services. 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 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 at the subsidy rate of 53% for the first year decreasing to 51% by 2024. For the

Special Purpose Road (Cape Palliser Road) subsidy rates are 100% for the years 2021/2024 and will decrease to 51% in 2024.

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

Council has increased its investment in Land Transport in this LTP to respond to increases in the costs of maintenance and a subsequent backlog of work and increase in roading network due to vesting of new roads subdivision development. At the same time, service levels have changed since the last LTP. Following significant community support during consultation, Council decided to stop mowing berms in urban areas in the district, except where there were fire risks. Council also decided to remove funding for rural road seal extensions; previous budgets provided for sealing 1km each year. The decrease in NZTA contributions impacts ratepayers, increasing costs to ratepayers.



Assets we look after

This activity maintains the following assets:

Bridges



Rural	
Timber	9
Concrete	76
Armco/Pipes	15
Box Culverts	37

Street Lights



Urban	
Featherston	332
Greytown	282
Martinborough	283
Rural	
	34

Pavement (roads)



Urban	
Sealed	60.9km
Unsealed	1.3km
Rural	
Sealed	341km
Unsealed	260km

Kerb & Channel

Urban	
Featherston	21.3km
Greytown	20.8km
Martinborough	27.5km

Footpaths (concrete, asphalt, metal)



Urban	
Featherston	20.5km
Greytown	17.1km
Martinborough	21.3km

Why we do it

The Land Transport activity contributes to community wellbeing and our community outcomes and strategic drivers in the following ways.

SOCIAL WELLBEING	ECONOMIC WELLBEING	ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING	CULTURAL WELLBEING	Community Outcomes Strategic Drivers
<p><i>Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Creating better connections & social wellbeing » Strengthen social connections within the community » Provide universally accessible, safe and diverse spaces to strengthen connection between people and place » Advocate for better transport and technology to improve social and business opportunities 	<p><i>A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Plan for growth that protects rural land and character » Contain rural residential expansion » Support quality urban development » Limit growth in coastal and other areas subject to climate change impacts » Support the transition to a low carbon economy 	<p><i>Sustainable living, safe & secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Take active measures to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change » Empower and enable our community to drive behavioural change for the benefit of the environment » Enhancing 3 waters delivery & environmental quality 	<p><i>Strong relationships with whānau, hapū and marae, celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Protect town and rural community character, retaining our unique look & feel » Improve urban design and integrate what we build with natural features. » Nurturing and creating the District's special character, qualities and culture 	

The potential negative effects associated with this activity and ways we mitigate these effects are as follows.

- » An unsafe roading network could endanger users. In order to ensure the safety of road users, the roading network needs to be maintained. The roading network is maintained using contemporary techniques and the roading programme is audited by NZTA.



How we measure the success of the Land Transport (Roading and Footpaths) activity

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Targets (for the Financial Year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline 2005	2019/20 Results	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 - 2027/28	
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%	100%	94% urban 99% rural	95%	95%	95%	95%	Council records
	Ratepayers and residents fairly/very satisfied with the roads	81%	No result	75%	80%	85%	85%	Customer survey
	5% of sealed roads are resealed each year subject to availability of NZTA subsidy	100%	77.60%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
	The pavement condition index as measured by the NZTA pavement integrity index	2016 93%	97.80%	95%	95%	95%	95%	NZTA
Footpaths can be safely used to get around town	Ratepayers and residents are satisfied with footpaths in the district	2016 63%	No result	65%	70%	75%	75%	Customer survey
	Change in number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network from previous year	2016 3	Reduced by 3	<7	<7	<7	<7	NZTA records
	Availability of footpaths on at least one side of the road down the whole street (urban)	84.80%	72%	90%	90%	90%	90%	Council records
	Footpath Condition rating 95% compliant with SWDC AMP Standard	2017 87%	No result	95%	95%	95%	95%	Council records
	The % of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths responded to within 48 hours	2016 86%	96%	80%	85%	90%	95%	Council records
	Meet annual plan footpath targets	2016 Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Council records

Notes

1. Baseline length of footpaths is worked out on the basis that 49,190m length is completed out of total length of 58,015m.
2. 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.
3. \pm 10% variation for seal extensions and reseals is to take into consideration location and site conditions of work.

Major activities planned for Land Transport (Roading and Footpaths)

	LTP 2021/22 \$	Forecast 2022/23 \$	Forecast 2023/24 \$	Forecast 2024/25 \$	Forecast 2025/26 \$	Forecast 2026/27 \$	Forecast 2027/28 \$	Forecast 2028/29 \$	Forecast 2029/30 \$	Forecast 2030/31 \$
CAPITAL PROJECT to meet additional demand										
Footpath kerb & channel	400,000	400,000	418,800	426,800	435,200	444,000	453,200	462,800	472,800	483,200
CAPITAL PROJECT to improve level of service										
Low cost/ low risk improvements	1,209,500	687,750	872,151	984,841	1,004,224	1,024,530	1,045,759	1,067,911	1,090,986	1,114,984
Road to Zero project	285,000	282,000	292,113	181,390	184,960	188,700	192,610	196,690	200,940	205,360
CAPITAL PROJECT to replace existing assets										
Otauirā Reserve reseal carpark	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reseals	786,185	786,185	823,136	853,600	870,400	888,000	906,400	925,600	945,600	966,400
Footpath renewals	127,434	127,434	133,423	160,050	163,200	166,500	169,950	173,550	177,300	181,200
Drainage	167,040	167,040	174,891	181,390	184,960	188,700	192,610	196,690	200,940	205,360
Traffic Services	51,939	51,939	54,380	56,018	57,120	58,275	59,483	60,743	62,055	63,420
Rehabilitation renewals	245,066	245,066	256,584	266,750	272,000	277,500	283,250	289,250	295,500	302,000
Structures renewals	128,421	128,421	134,457	138,710	141,440	144,300	147,290	150,410	153,660	157,040
Road Metalling	405,000	405,000	424,035	432,135	440,640	449,550	458,865	468,585	478,710	489,240
Bridge replacement	-	-	-	533,500	544,000	555,000	566,500	578,500	591,000	604,000

South Wairarapa District Council: Funding Impact Statement for the years ending 30 June 2021–2031 for Land Transport (Roading and Footpaths)

	30 June 2021 Annual Plan \$000	30 June 2022 LTP Year 1 \$000	30 June 2023 LTP Year 2 \$000	30 June 2024 LTP Year 3 \$000	30 June 2025 LTP Year 4 \$000	30 June 2026 LTP Year 5 \$000	30 June 2027 LTP Year 6 \$000	30 June 2028 LTP Year 7 \$000	30 June 2029 LTP Year 8 \$000	30 June 2030 LTP Year 9 \$000	30 June 2031 LTP Year 10 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, rates penalt	3,008	3,752	3,826	4,055	4,758	4,792	4,958	5,172	5,311	5,483	5,808
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2,742	1,459	1,576	1,631	1,659	1,707	1,756	1,807	1,860	1,915	1,971
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and dividends from investments	-	21	27	49	38	39	62	74	89	104	118
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	265	139	150	154	158	163	167	172	177	182	187
Total operating funding (A)	6,015	5,372	5,578	5,889	6,612	6,700	6,943	7,225	7,436	7,684	8,083
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,836	3,199	3,351	3,507	3,989	4,104	4,222	4,344	4,468	4,600	4,732
Finance costs	38	45	37	37	37	29	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads	493	309	309	334	339	338	356	325	316	335	310
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	4,367	3,553	3,696	3,878	4,365	4,471	4,578	4,669	4,784	4,935	5,042
Surplus /(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	1,649	1,819	1,882	2,010	2,247	2,229	2,365	2,556	2,651	2,750	3,041
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	2,267	1,894	2,118	1,772	1,823	1,876	1,931	1,987	2,046	2,105
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	6	-	-	-	(1,082)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	319	397	427	439	452	465	479	493	507	522	537
Other dedicated funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital funding (C)	325	2,664	2,321	2,558	1,142	2,289	2,355	2,423	2,494	2,568	2,642
Applications of capital funding											
- to meet additional demand	-	400	410	419	427	435	444	453	463	473	483
- to improve the level of service	215	1,495	993	1,164	1,166	1,189	1,213	1,238	1,265	1,292	1,320
- to replace existing assets	1,796	1,971	1,957	2,001	2,622	2,674	2,728	2,784	2,843	2,905	2,969
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(37)	617	843	984	(825)	220	335	503	574	648	911
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,974	4,482	4,203	4,568	3,390	4,518	4,720	4,979	5,145	5,317	5,683
Surplus/(deficit) of capital (C - D)	(1,649)	(1,819)	(1,882)	(2,010)	(2,247)	(2,229)	(2,365)	(2,556)	(2,651)	(2,750)	(3,041)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Water Supply

What we do

Through its Council Controlled Organisation Wellington Water Limited, Council provides and maintains potable water supplies to properties throughout the district. This doesn't include premises that have their own rainwater tanks or bores. Council's primary aim is to provide reliable and sustainable reticulated water supplies to our three towns and to encourage conservation of this valuable resource.

Council's responsibilities include a duty under the Health Act 1956 to improve, promote, and protect public health within the district. This means that Council has an obligation to identify where a potable water service is required, and to either provide it directly itself, or to maintain an overview of the supply if it is provided by others.

In South Wairarapa district, there are presently three public water supply systems serving Featherston and Greytown, Martinborough and Pirinoa and approximately 4,215 serviced and 251 serviceable water connections.

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.

Council has included an ambitious capital programme in this LTP to respond to the challenges of past underinvestment and earlier than expected failure of infrastructure. This necessary investment has materially increased the costs of providing water supply.

Over the life of the LTP we plan to increase funding on drinking water treatment and supply, increase maintenance, improve the performance of the system, reduce the number of pipe breakages, and improve response times for fixes. Other drinking water investment will focus on, secondly, an increased renewals programme to accelerate the

replacement of failing pipes to reduce maintenance costs in future. Thirdly, we will improve resilience in the system by increasing proactive leak detection and repair work and by relocating the Martinborough water supply in the medium term. See our Infrastructure Strategy for more information on our planned work.

Greytown and 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. Commissioning of this is due to be completed early this financial year.

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.

A study is in progress to determine if the source should be retained as an emergency 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.

A study is in progress to determine if the source should be retained as an emergency supply.

Greytown Well

Groundwater is abstracted 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.

It is planned to install additional filtration equipment at the plant in the first year of the LTP.

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 abstracted 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 Hinakura 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.



Water races

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

Featherston – Tauherenikau River (Longwood Water Race)

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

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.

Future of water races

The district has changed since the water races were established and so may have the use and benefit of water races. To understand whether this is the case, Council will undertake a strategic review of the water races in the district, informed by consultation with water race users and broader community engagement.

This emerging strategy will consider a changing regulatory landscape, including the Freshwater National Policy Statement 2020 and any requirements for stock exclusion, and other ecological or environmental obligations on Council. The strategy will also consider the viability of alternative sources and affordability of any future solution.

Water supply and water race assets

The Council owns a number of structures and components supplying water as shown below.

Underground Pipes		Open Water Race	
Urban		Rural	
Featherston	36km	Featherston	40km
Greytown	30	Greytown	225km
Martinborough	38km		

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. GWRC accepted the Committee's proposed Whaitua Implementation

Plan in August 2018. Regulatory recommendations will become a chapter in the proposed Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington region which will replace the five operative plans for managing the coast, soil, discharges to land, fresh water and air.

The first Plan changes are due for notification by December 2022. The most significant area of change and impact on Council relates to water allocation for the Ruamāhanga catchment. Council will continue to work with the parties as the plans develop.

Assets we look after

Water Sources Urban

The **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).

Why we do it

The Water Supply activity contributes to community wellbeing and our community outcomes and strategic drivers in the following ways.

SOCIAL WELLBEING	ECONOMIC WELLBEING	ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING	CULTURAL WELLBEING	
<i>Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected</i>	<i>A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity</i>	<i>Sustainable living, safe & secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced</i>	<i>Strong relationships with whānau, hapū and marae, celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage</i>	Community Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Creating better connections & social wellbeing » Provide universally accessible, safe and diverse spaces to strengthen connection between people and place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Supporting sustainable growth, employment, economic wellbeing & development » Encourage economic diversity and local vibrancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Enhancing 3 waters delivery & environmental quality » Deliver sustainable, clean, clear, safe and secure drinking water » Protect and replenish our natural environment and biodiversity » Minimise waste and provide environmentally sustainable Council services » Take active measures to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change » Empower and enable our community to drive behavioural change for the benefit of the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Nurturing and creating the District's special character, qualities and culture » Work in partnership with mana whenua and iwi, respecting tikanga (customs), kaitiakitanga (guardianship) and taha Māori (heritage) 	Strategic Drivers

The potential negative effects associated with this activity and ways we mitigate these effects are as follows.

- » A water supply that does not meet minimum health standards could cause health problems for users. Council uses contemporary techniques to ensure the water supply is fit for use and has invested heavily in infrastructure over the life of this LTP.
- » In addition, a reliable supply is needed during drought and for firefighting purposes. Council aims to improve reliability through demand management and is investing in core infrastructure.

How we measure the success of the Water Supply activity

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Targets (for the Financial Year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline	2019/20 Results	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 - 2027/28	
Potable water demand	The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the territorial authority	2016 728 Lt	558 Lt	<400 Lt	<400 Lt	< 400Lt	< 400 Lt	Council records
The Council provides reliable and safe drinking water supplies	Compliance with resource consent conditions/water permit conditions to “mainly complying” or better	2008 95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
The water provided is safe to drink	Water supply systems comply with Ministry of Health Drinking Water Standards - Bacteriological	2018 95%	MBA: No GTN: No FSTN: No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Council records
	Water supply systems comply with Ministry of Health Drinking Water Standards - Protozoa	2016 MBA: No GTN: No FSTN: No	MBA: No GTN: No FSTN: No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Council records
Customer satisfaction	The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water taste per 1000 connections	2016 1.73	0	< 15	<14	<13	<12	Council records
	The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water odour per 1000 connections	2016 2.01	0	<15	<14	<13	<12	Council records
	The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water pressure or flow per 1000 connections	2016 4.03	22.15	<15	<14	<13	<12	Council records
	The total number of complaints received by the local authority about continuity of supply per 1000 connections	2016 5.75	12.8	<15	<14	<13	<12	Council records
	The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water clarity per 1000 connections	2016 3.16	20.92	<15	<14	<13	<12	Council records
	The total number of complaints received about the local authority's response to any of the above issues per 1000 connections	2021	N/A	<15	<14	<13	<12	Council records
	Total of all water complaints per 1,000 connections	2016 16.68	55.87	<75	<70	<65	<60	Council records

How we measure the success of the Water Supply activity (Continued)

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Targets (for the Financial Year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline	2019/20 Results	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 - 2027/28	
Fault response times where the local authority attends a call-out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its networked reticulation system	Ratepayers and residents satisfied with level of service for water	2008 46%	No result	65%	75%	80%	80%	Customer survey
	Attendance for urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site:	2016	78%	75%	80%	85%	90%	Council records
	· in < 1 hour	66%						
	· median response time measured		Median Time 1.26 hrs					
	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:	2016	70%	90%	90%	90%	90%	Council records
	· in < 8 hours	82%						
	· median response time measured		Median Time 12.47 hrs					
	Attendance for non-urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site:	2016	49%	75%	80%	85%	90%	Council records
	· in < 2 working days	76%						
	· median response time measured		Median time 0.97 days					
	Resolution of non-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:	2016	66%	75%	80%	85%	90%	Council records
	· in < 5 working days	88%						
	· median response time measured		Median time 1.49 days					

How we measure the success of the Water Supply activity (Continued)

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Targets (for the Financial Year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline	2019/20 Results	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 - 2027/28	
There is adequate water for urban fire fighting	Fire hydrants tested annually that meet NZ Fire Service Code of Practice	2015 0%	28%	20%	20%	20%	20%	Council records
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	2016 45.5%	49%	<30%	<30%	<30%	<25%	Council records

Notes

* Flooding rivers, droughts and other unavoidable factors do not enable 100% compliance during the year.

Major activities planned for Water Supply

	LTP 2021/22 \$	Forecast 2022/23 \$	Forecast 2023/24 \$	Forecast 2024/25 \$	Forecast 2025/26 \$	Forecast 2026/27 \$	Forecast 2027/28 \$	Forecast 2028/29 \$	Forecast 2029/30 \$	Forecast 2030/31 \$
CAPITAL PROJECT to meet additional demand										
GTN water mains extension at Papawai	-	-	-	144,990	1,332,855	-	-	-	-	-
Martinborough new water source	432,000	432,000	2,840,400	2,899,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
District water supply modelling	21,600	-	-	69,595	23,695	-	-	75,946	25,898	-
CAPITAL PROJECT to improve level of service										
Featherston - Waiohine Upgrade	-	97,200	45,446	57,996	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greytown - Humphries Street Upgrade	-	-	-	127,591	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smartmeters	-	1,000,000	1,052,000	1,074,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greytown - Memorial Park treatment plant	1,458,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Martinborough - Shooting Butts Road Upgrade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,949	-
Martinborough treatment plant & reservoir - Site Security	64,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Implement water resilience strategy	-	50,000	52,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL PROJECT to replace existing assets										
Moroa water race consent	-	-	-	289,980	296,190	-	-	-	-	-
Taits Creek - Boar Bush water take consent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323,730	331,290
Hinakura Road water take consent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323,730	331,290
Pirinoa Road water take consent	-	-	-	289,980	296,190	-	-	-	-	-
Network Renewals	358,000	366,000	393,448	409,194	426,733	445,037	464,130	484,036	504,779	526,383

South Wairarapa District Council: Funding Impact Statement for the years ending 30 June 2021–2031 for Water Supply

	30 June 2021 Annual Plan \$000	30 June 2022 LTP Year 1 \$000	30 June 2023 LTP Year 2 \$000	30 June 2024 LTP Year 3 \$000	30 June 2025 LTP Year 4 \$000	30 June 2026 LTP Year 5 \$000	30 June 2027 LTP Year 6 \$000	30 June 2028 LTP Year 7 \$000	30 June 2029 LTP Year 8 \$000	30 June 2030 LTP Year 9 \$000	30 June 2031 LTP Year 10 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, rates penalties		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	2,422	3,248	3,716	3,999	4,364	4,751	4,927	5,067	5,252	5,336	5,609
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	189	84	88	90	93	96	98	101	105	108	112
Interest and dividends from investments	-	19	24	43	33	34	54	65	78	92	104
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	140	18	19	19	19	20	20	21	21	22	22
Total operating funding (A)	2,752	3,368	3,846	4,152	4,509	4,901	5,100	5,255	5,457	5,557	5,847
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,958	2,190	2,508	2,518	2,470	2,562	2,714	2,762	2,879	3,002	3,121
Finance costs	139	60	109	202	287	320	320	320	320	320	320
Internal charges and overheads	315	204	206	211	220	221	222	205	196	201	186
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	2,413	2,453	2,822	2,932	2,977	3,103	3,257	3,287	3,395	3,524	3,627
Surplus /(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	339	915	1,024	1,220	1,532	1,798	1,843	1,968	2,061	2,034	2,220
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	260	150	158	162	167	172	176	182	188	195	201
Increase/(decrease) in debt	303	1,432	1,573	3,892	3,418	1,333	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital funding (C)	563	1,582	1,732	4,055	3,585	1,504	176	182	188	195	201
Applications of capital funding											
- to meet additional demand	-	454	444	2,840	3,114	1,357	-	-	76	26	-
- to improve the level of service	1,984	1,523	1,178	1,150	1,260	-	-	-	-	13	-
- to replace existing assets	618	358	376	393	989	1,019	445	464	484	1,152	1,189
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(1,700)	162	758	891	(246)	927	1,574	1,686	1,689	1,037	1,231
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	902	2,497	2,755	5,275	5,117	3,302	2,019	2,150	2,249	2,228	2,420
Surplus/(deficit) of capital (C - D)	(339)	(915)	(1,024)	(1,220)	(1,532)	(1,798)	(1,843)	(1,968)	(2,061)	(2,034)	(2,220)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Wastewater

What we do

Through its Council Controlled Organisation Wellington Water Limited (WWL), Council provides and maintains wastewater services to properties in the district. This does not include single premises that have their own septic tanks. Council aims to collect, treat and dispose of wastewater from the urban areas of Featherston, Greytown, Martinborough and Lake Ferry to provide public health protection with minimal effects on the environment.

Council's responsibilities include the duty under the Health Act 1956 to improve, promote, and protect public health within the district. This means that Council has an obligation to identify where such a wastewater service is required, and to either provide it directly itself, or to maintain an overview of the supply if it is provided by others.

In South Wairarapa district, there are presently four wastewater systems, and approximately 4,365 pans are serviced and 286 properties serviceable.

Council has included an ambitious capital programme in this LTP to respond to the challenges of past underinvestment and earlier than expected failure of infrastructure. This necessary investment has materially increased the costs of providing wastewater services. See our Infrastructure Strategy for more information on our planned improvement work.

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 and then down to Wairarapa Moana. This is not sustainable and we are working closely with WWL, industry wastewater experts, key stakeholders, iwi, and the wider community to identify the best long-term solution for our community and environment.

In the meantime, we will carry out improvements to the current treatment of wastewater to the waterways and progress the resource consent process for the long-term solution.

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 has 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 – rural

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 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	20km		
Martinborough	20km		

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 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.

Assets we look after

In South Wairarapa district, there are four wastewater community systems:

- » 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.

Why we do it

The Wastewater activity contributes to community wellbeing and our community outcomes and strategic drivers in the following ways.

SOCIAL WELLBEING	ECONOMIC WELLBEING	ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING	CULTURAL WELLBEING	
<i>Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected</i>	<i>A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity</i>	<i>Sustainable living, safe & secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced</i>	<i>Strong relationships with whānau, hapū and marae, celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage</i>	Community Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Creating better connections & social wellbeing » Provide universally accessible, safe and diverse spaces to strengthen connection between people and place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Supporting sustainable growth, employment, economic wellbeing & development » Encourage economic diversity and local vibrancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Enhancing 3 waters delivery & environmental quality » Design and implement innovative, sustainable, efficient and affordable wastewater and stormwater systems » Protect and replenish our natural environment and biodiversity » Minimise waste and provide environmentally sustainable Council services » Take active measures to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Nurturing and creating the District's special character, qualities and culture » Work in partnership with mana whenua and iwi, respecting tikanga (customs), kaitiakitanga (guardianship) and taha Māori (heritage) 	Strategic Drivers

The potential negative effects associated with this activity and ways we mitigate these effects are as follows.

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

How we measure the success of the Wastewater activity

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Targets (for the Financial Year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline	2019/20 Results	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 - 2027/28	
Council provides wastewater services that effectively collect and dispose of wastewater	Number of blockages per 1000 connections	2015 4.97	10.68	<10	<10	<10	<10	Council records
	Ratepayers and residents satisfaction with waste water services	2005 67%	No result	53%	57%	60%	70%	Customer survey
	Number of dry weather sewerage overflows per 1000 connections	2016 1.73	2.61	<10	<10	<10	<10	Breach of Consent
	Attendance time: from notification to arrival on site:	2016	44%	70%	75%	80%	85%	Council records
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in <1 hr median response time measured 	54%	Median time: 0.83 hrs					
	Resolution time: from notification to resolution of fault:	2016	89%	75%	80%	85%	90%	Council records
Wastewater disposal does not create any smells, spill or health issues and causes minimal impact on the natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> in < 4 hours median response time measured 	72%	Median time: 55.97 hrs					
	% of resource consent conditions complied with to mainly complying or better*	2008 90%	100%	90%	90%	90%	90%	Council records
	No. of abatement notices	2016 0	0	<2	<2	<2	<2	Council records
	No. of infringement notices	2016 0	0	0	0	0	0	Council records
	No. of enforcement notices	2016 0	0	0	0	0	0	Council records
	No. of convictions	2016 0	0	0	0	0	0	Council records
	No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about sewage odour	2016 1	0.72 (3)	< 15	< 15	< 15	< 15	Council records
	No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about sewage system faults	2016 2.24	0.24 (1)	< 15	< 15	< 15	< 15	Council records
	No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about sewage system blockages	2016 10.45	10.68 (45)	< 15	< 15	< 15	< 15	Council records
	No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about the response to issues with sewage	2016 0.2	0	< 15	< 15	< 15	< 15	Council records
	Proportion of urgent wastewater service requests responded to within 6 hours of notification	2015 100%	72%	95%	95%	95%	95%	Council records

Note:

* This allows for a small number of “technical” non-conformances 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

Major activities planned for Wastewater

	LTP 2021/22 \$	Forecast 2022/23 \$	Forecast 2023/24 \$	Forecast 2024/25 \$	Forecast 2025/26 \$	Forecast 2026/27 \$	Forecast 2027/28 \$	Forecast 2028/29 \$	Forecast 2029/30 \$	Forecast 2030/31 \$
CAPITAL PROJECT to meet additional demand										
Greytown trunk main upgrade	-	216,000	-	2,319,840	-	-	-	-	-	-
District wide modelling	10,800	-	-	11,599	11,848	-	-	12,658	12,949	-
CAPITAL PROJECT to improve level of service										
Lake Ferry treatment plant	-	-	3,977	347,976	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greytown treatment plant	307,500	58,200	494,230	68,154	59,238	30,267	-	707,560	-	-
Martinborough treatment plant	108,000	270,000	72,672	289,980	1,332,855	1,362,015	1,310,703	-	-	-
Health and Safety Upgrades	108,000	108,000	113,616	23,198	23,695	24,214	24,754	25,315	25,898	26,503
CAPITAL PROJECT to replace existing assets										
Featherston treatment plant	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,052,000	8,592,000	5,485,000	-	-	-	-	-
Donald Street pump station	800,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Martinborough consent	216,000	-	-	-	-	242,136	-	-	-	-
Reticulation renewals	329,000	337,000	361,888	376,974	392,726	409,165	427,458	446,532	466,411	487,119

South Wairarapa District Council: Funding Impact Statement for the years ending 30 June 2021–2031 for Wastewater

	30 June 2021 Annual Plan \$000	30 June 2022 LTP Year 1 \$000	30 June 2023 LTP Year 2 \$000	30 June 2024 LTP Year 3 \$000	30 June 2025 LTP Year 4 \$000	30 June 2026 LTP Year 5 \$000	30 June 2027 LTP Year 6 \$000	30 June 2028 LTP Year 7 \$000	30 June 2029 LTP Year 8 \$000	30 June 2030 LTP Year 9 \$000	30 June 2031 LTP Year 10 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, rates penalt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted rates	2,311	2,519	2,939	2,894	3,850	3,938	3,966	4,083	4,154	4,219	4,359
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and dividends from investments	-	25	32	59	45	47	74	89	106	125	141
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	469	245	258	265	272	280	287	296	306	316	326
Total operating funding (A)	2,780	2,790	3,230	3,218	4,167	4,264	4,327	4,468	4,566	4,659	4,825
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,168	1,075	1,344	1,235	1,789	1,586	1,310	1,360	1,415	1,473	1,529
Finance costs	494	437	481	507	718	838	815	815	815	815	815
Internal charges and overheads	259	131	128	120	133	133	122	101	87	82	63
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,920	1,643	1,954	1,862	2,641	2,556	2,247	2,276	2,317	2,370	2,407
Surplus /(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	860	1,146	1,276	1,355	1,526	1,708	2,080	2,191	2,249	2,289	2,419
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	338	200	211	216	222	229	235	243	251	259	267
Increase/(decrease) in debt	(407)	1,215	1,027	1,052	7,582	4,214	-	-	-	-	(215)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital funding (C)	(69)	1,415	1,238	1,268	7,804	4,443	235	243	251	259	52
Applications of capital funding											
- to meet additional demand	-	11	222	-	2,331	12	-	-	13	13	-
- to improve the level of service	1,378	1,524	1,475	1,736	9,321	6,901	1,416	1,335	733	26	27
- to replace existing assets	467	1,345	346	362	377	393	651	427	447	466	487
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(1,053)	(318)	471	525	(2,700)	(1,154)	248	671	1,308	2,044	1,957
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	791	2,561	2,514	2,624	9,330	6,151	2,315	2,434	2,500	2,549	2,471
Surplus/(deficit) of capital (C - D)	(860)	(1,146)	(1,276)	(1,355)	(1,526)	(1,708)	(2,080)	(2,191)	(2,249)	(2,289)	(2,419)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Stormwater Drainage

What we do

Through its Council Controlled Organisation Wellington Water Limited, Council provides and maintains stormwater drainage assets and also the requirements for these assets where provided by others.

Council's responsibilities include an obligation to identify where a public stormwater management 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; and
- » 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.

Details of stormwater assets are available in Stormwater Management Plans for the three towns.

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 of all buildings is disposed of onsite through appropriate means.

Assets we look after

All pipes, pits and open channels that collect and discharge stormwater in the district.

Why we do it

The Stormwater Drainage activity contributes to community wellbeing and Council's community outcomes and strategic drivers in the following ways.

SOCIAL WELLBEING	ECONOMIC WELLBEING	ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING	CULTURAL WELLBEING	
<i>Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected</i>	<i>A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity</i>	<i>Sustainable living, safe & secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced</i>	<i>Strong relationships with whānau, hapū and marae, celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage</i>	Community Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Creating better connections & social wellbeing » Provide universally accessible, safe and diverse spaces to strengthen connection between people and place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Supporting sustainable growth, employment, economic wellbeing & development » Encourage economic diversity and local vibrancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Enhancing 3 waters delivery & environmental quality » Design and implement innovative, sustainable, efficient and affordable wastewater and stormwater systems » Protect and replenish our natural environment and biodiversity » Take active measures to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Nurturing and creating the district's special character, qualities and culture » Work in partnership with mana whenua and iwi, respecting tikanga (customs), kaitiakitanga (guardianship) and taha Māori (heritage) 	Strategic Drivers

The potential negative effects associated with this activity and ways we mitigate these effects are as follows.

- » If our stormwater systems are not properly maintained and upgraded, flooding and contamination may impact the wellbeing of ratepayers and their dwellings, as well as the profitability of local businesses. We are investing in preventative maintenance and investigations to inform future investment strategies.

How we measure the success of the Stormwater Drainage activity

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Targets (for the Financial Year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline	2019/20 Results	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 - 2027/28	
Stormwater drains are well operated and maintained by the Council	% of ratepayers and residents satisfied with stormwater drains	50%	No result	58%	59%	60%	60%	Customer survey
	% of urgent (any blockage causing extensive flooding of buildings or other serious flooding) requests for service responded to within 5 hours	90%	100%	95%	95%	95%	95%	Council records
	No. of flooding events	2016 0	0	0	0	0	0	Council records
	No. of habitable floors affected per flooding event per 1000 properties connected	2016 0	0	0	0	0	0	Council records
	No. of abatements notices	2016 0	0	0	0	0	0	Council records
Consent Compliance	No. of infringement notices	2016 0	0	0	0	0	0	Council records
	No. of enforcement notices	2016 0	0	0	0	0	0	Council Records
	No. of convictions	2016 0	0	0	0	0	0	Council Records
	Median response time to flooding events (Notification to personnel reaching site in hrs)	2016 0	0	3	3	3	3	Council Records
	No. of complaints about stormwater per 1000 properties connected	2016 0	No result	0	0	0	0	Council records

Note:

We have no properties connected to a stormwater system. However, the Moroa water race facilitates the movement of stormwater as it moves through Greytown

Major activities planned for Stormwater Drainage

	LTP 2021/22 \$	Forecast 2022/23 \$	Forecast 2023/24 \$	Forecast 2024/25 \$	Forecast 2025/26 \$	Forecast 2026/27 \$	Forecast 2027/28 \$	Forecast 2028/29 \$	Forecast 2029/30 \$	Forecast 2030/31 \$
CAPITAL PROJECT to meet additional demand										
Modelling	10,800	-	-	11,599	11,848	-	-	12,658	12,949	-
CAPITAL PROJECT to improve level of service										
Water races strategy	-	-	1,052,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consent	-	-	-	-	236,952	-	-	-	-	265,032

South Wairarapa District Council: Funding Impact Statement for the years ending 30 June 2021–2031 for Stormwater Drainage

	2021 Annual Plan \$000	2022 LTP Year 1 \$000	2023 LTP Year 2 \$000	2024 LTP Year 3 \$000	2025 LTP Year 4 \$000	2026 LTP Year 5 \$000	2027 LTP Year 6 \$000	2028 LTP Year 7 \$000	2029 LTP Year 8 \$000	2030 LTP Year 9 \$000	2031 LTP Year 10 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, rates penalt	240	406	422	433	522	532	582	612	632	646	674
Targeted rates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and dividends from investments	-	2	2	4	3	3	5	6	8	9	10
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other	13	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total operating funding (A)	253	409	426	439	527	538	590	620	642	657	686
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	120	240	262	246	255	265	274	285	297	310	322
Finance costs	6	-	-	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Internal charges and overheads	56	37	38	39	40	41	42	40	40	41	40
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	182	277	300	311	322	332	342	352	363	377	388
Surplus /(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	72	133	126	128	206	206	247	269	278	280	298
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in debt	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital funding (C)	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Applications of capital funding											
- to meet additional demand	-	11	-	-	12	12	-	-	13	13	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	1,052	-	237	-	-	-	-	265
- to replace existing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	123	122	126	(924)	194	(43)	247	269	266	267	33
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	123	133	126	128	206	206	247	269	278	280	298
Surplus/(deficit) of capital (C - D)	(72)	(133)	(126)	(128)	(206)	(206)	(247)	(269)	(278)	(280)	(298)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PART 3

FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND STATEMENTS

NGĀ WHAKAMAHUKI RAWA



SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Kia Reretahi Tātau

Financial Information and Statements

Ngā Whakamahuki Rawa

Financial and General Assumptions

General Forecasting Assumptions

Preamble

The Long Term Plan (LTP), along with all forward planning documents, are subject to the risks associated with making assumptions about the future.

Council has taken care to ensure the forecasts are as accurate as possible; the significant forecasting assumptions are discussed below.

In light of the above observations, actual results may vary from that forecast.

Users should note that the information contained in this LTP may not be suitable for other purposes.

Impact of Covid-19

COVID-19 will have long lasting impacts across New Zealand and the uncertainty surrounding the impact on the New Zealand economy makes planning for the future more challenging. In June 2020, BERL developed projections on how the New Zealand economy could respond over the short to medium term. BERL created three economic scenarios to illustrate how the recovery might unfold, depending on a different mix of time spent under lockdown levels, time for vaccine development and distribution, as well as a general idea of the spread of COVID-19.

BERL predicted that the “Best Case” scenario would be the most likely scenario. This assumes that New Zealand’s eradication strategy is successful following one month at level 4 and one month at level 3. The critical trend is that cases grow slowly or decrease. The LTP is based on this being the most likely scenario with the assumption that New Zealand will generally remain at Alert Level 1 with the potential for sporadic but localised community clusters and an associated rise in alert levels; that the uptake in vaccines and strict border controls will reduce the risk of transmission; and that the national and international economy gradually recovers throughout the life of the LTP.

BERL has also modelled three scenarios for economic recovery looking to how GDP and employment might recover over the period 2020 to 2031 for the purposes of local government cost adjusters. The mid scenario is considered to be the likely scenario with the “stalled rebuild scenario” and “faster rebuild scenario” applying to councils whose local circumstances significantly skew the forecast to the negative or positive. The district meets a number of the criteria for a faster rebuild scenario, including the high proportion of employment in agriculture and professional, scientific and technical services, but we do not consider that, on balance, these factors outweigh the risks if a slower growth scenario eventuates, given the uncertainty. We are therefore basing this LTP on BERL’s mid-scenario.

RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
<p>The prevalence and impact of COVID-19 varies from the assumptions.</p> <p>The economic recovery varies from the assumptions</p>	High	<p>COVID-19 and its impacts continue to evolve. More transmissible variants are emerging.</p> <p>If vaccines, containment and elimination measures are effective, economic recovery to pre-COVID-19 levels may be more rapid. The increase in skilled and seasonal labour, international tourism and subsequent impact on the hospitality sector will benefit the district.</p> <p>If management measures are not effective, further lockdowns, continued border closures and a slower international economic recovery will negatively impact the district's economy and raise concerns of rates affordability.</p>

Population Growth

Census data shows that the population in the district increased by 11% from 9,800 in 2013 to 10,900 in 2018. This represents an average annual change over the 5-year period of 2.2%. By comparison, population projections used for our last LTP indicated an average annual change of 1.2% over the period. Population data from Infometrics notes that growth has been strong over the last decade, aided by significant net migration flows in the past five years. Growth slowed from 2017 (2.4%) with a spike in 2020 of 2.7% likely due to New Zealanders returning due to COVID-19. Statistics New Zealand estimates the 2020 annual change to be made up of 17% natural increase, with 47% net internal migration and 37% net international migration.

We have obtained population projections for the period 2019 to 2051 from Infometrics. Forecast information projects how the population, age structure and household types will change between now and 2051. The projections were compiled in July 2020 and considered the impact of Covid-19 in its economic and population forecasts. Due to the rapidly changing economic and social environment, in November 2020 Infometrics provided refreshed projections for population and household numbers, incorporating revised migration forecasts and population estimates from Statistics New Zealand.

The LTP is based on the Infometrics medium growth scenario. We are not a high or medium growth district for the purposes of the National Policy Statement for Urban Development and in terms of local economic growth. The medium growth scenario is therefore more likely over the life of this LTP considering the impact of COVID-19 in the short to medium term, previous trends and the local economy.

Infometrics projections indicate that the district's resident population will grow from 11,512 in 2021 to 12,696 in 2031 and 14,476 by 2051. This represents an average annual growth of 1.1% from 2021 to 2031 over the life of this LTP and 0.8% from 2021 to 2051.

By comparison, projections used for our last LTP indicated a population of 12,733 by 2043 and an average annual growth rate of 0.9 % from 2018 to 2028 and 0.7% from 2018 to 2043.

Infometrics anticipates growth to slow in the near term with international net migration falling away due to COVID-19. Net migration is expected to return to the long-term forecasts from 2025 onwards. Sustained levels of net migration are anticipated over the next 15 years as migrants fill retirees' jobs, with an ease down to low, but positive levels after this.

Migration to the district is influenced by the local and national housing market and development potential. Housing is becoming increasingly unaffordable in the district and is less affordable than the New Zealand average. The Housing Affordability Percentage Measure tells us whether households are spending more or less than 30 percent of their income on housing costs. In December 2018, the share of potential first home buyer

households in the South Wairarapa who would be spending over 30 percent of their income on housing costs was 79%, higher than the national level of 75%. This compares to 38% of South Wairarapa renter households spending over 30 percent of their income on housing costs, again higher than the national level of 31%.

The average property value to average annual household income ratio has also increased to 5.5 in Q2 2020 compared to the district average of 4.0 over the period 2004—2020. The district is the least affordable in the Wairarapa with Masterton's Q2 2020 value to income ratio of 5.0 and Carterton's of 5.2. The district's population is increasingly influenced by migration from the wider Wellington region and affordability is worse in the Kapiti Coast with a ratio of 7.1 and Wellington City and Lower Hutt City with a ratio of 6.0.

The Council's 30-year Spatial Plan identifies areas for future growth across the district's three towns to respond to issues of housing affordability and to provide choice for existing and future residents.

Note that new demographic forecasts were provided to Council in May 2021 by Sense Partners as part of a Wellington regional contract. As the underpinning assumptions, uncertainties, risks and methodologies adopted by Sense Partners vary to those of Statistics NZ and Infometrics, Council will consider that information further prior to adopting it for planning purposes.

RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
Growth occurs at a different rate than assumed	Medium to High	<p>The population growth assumption is based on the Infometrics medium growth projections. There is inherent uncertainty in the base assumptions for population movement, labour market, economic conditions, and development potential. This uncertainty is exacerbated by COVID-19.</p> <p>Growth may occur at a faster rate than assumed due predominantly to the proximity to Wellington for employment and relative housing affordability. Net migration may increase as people are attracted to the lifestyle the district offers and as future growth opportunities are opened up.</p> <p>We are investing heavily in our infrastructure over the life of this LTP to address previous under-investment. This extra capacity will accommodate a degree of growth higher than anticipated. Higher growth will increase the rating database and lower the cost per household. However, significant growth may require investment to be brought forward resulting in increases in debt and/or rates. Higher growth may also impact our ability to deliver services to the same level and we may need to reduce service levels and/or increase debt, rates or fees.</p> <p>Although unlikely to stall, growth may occur at a slower rate than assumed. This is not likely to have a significant impact on our service or funding levels.</p>

Household Growth

Past trends indicate that household growth in the district has fluctuated over the last 10 to 20 years but the district's growth has generally been slow and steady.

The Greater Wellington Regional Council NRV values indicate that in the ten financial years from 2010/11 the number of rural and residential rateable properties has increased from 5532 to 6569, an increase of 18.7%. The annual growth rate over the period ranges from -1.7 in 2016/17 to 6.6% in 2014/15 with a median annual growth rate of 1.5% and an average annual growth rate of 1.75%.

The district has recently been experiencing a new period of building growth. There was steady growth in the number of new building consents issued from 1999 to 2007, followed by a period of decline in numbers to 2011

after the global financial crisis. Numbers then stayed steady until 2017 with a doubling of the number of consents issued for new dwellings compared to the previous year (from 50 to 102). Numbers decreased slightly to 86 in 2019 and 78 in 2020.

Consenting remains strong following COVID-19 with 30 new dwelling consents issued in the first quarter of the 2020/21 financial year and 25 in the second quarter, which is consistent with the number of consents in the high growth period 2017—2018 (25 for the first quarter and 26 for the second quarter in 2017; and 30 for the first quarter and 34 for the second quarter in 2018).

In terms of future projections, Infometrics' medium growth scenario indicates that the number of households in the district will increase from 4,946 in 2021 to 5,498 in 2031 and 6,371 in 2051. This represents an average annual growth of 1.2% from 2021 to 2031 over the life of this LTP and 0.9% from 2021 to 2051. Household growth is projected to be concentrated in the three urban areas, in particular Greytown and Featherston due to their desirability for commuting by rail, with lesser growth in Martinborough. This is consistent with the planning direction proposed in the Wellington Regional Growth Framework which encourages Transit Oriented Developments around existing train stations. The Framework identifies Featherston as a "growth node". It also identifies Woodside Station and surrounds in Greytown as an area that was discussed during the development of the Framework but not included in the latest version of the document.

Note that the number of households will be lower than the number of dwellings or rateable properties as "households" are the permanent population, and the latter includes second and holiday homes and other unoccupied properties.

Infometrics notes that the growth in the number of households is due to the growing population and decreasing average household size. As is the case for most of New Zealand, the population in South Wairarapa is projected to see an aging population over the next 30 years. The population aged 65 years and older is projected to grow by 77% between 2019 and 2051 (from around one in four to closer to around one in three of the district population). As a result, the average age is projected to rise from 44 in 2019 to 49 in 2051. The working age population is projected to grow by 14%.

The aging population is one component of the increase in smaller households, along with increasing life expectancy and societal trends towards smaller families. Infometrics projects a decline in the average household size going from 2.3 in 2019 to 2.19 in 2051. The strongest growth in household types takes place in one person households and couples without children but growth is expected in every household type as the overall population grows. One person households make up 25% of all households in 2019 and 29% in 2051 and couples without children make up 34% of all households in 2019 and 34% in 2051. The proportion of couples with children declines over the period with 26% of all households in 2019 and 23% in 2051.

The combined population growth and demographic changes have implications for the district's infrastructure and housing needs and the social and cultural wellbeing of our ageing community. The Council's 30-year Spatial Plan identifies areas for future growth across the district's three towns to provide choice for existing and future residents.

RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
Growth and demographic change occur at a different rate than assumed	Medium to High	<p>The population growth assumption is based on the Infometrics medium growth projections. There is inherent uncertainty in the base assumptions for population movement, labour market, economic conditions, and development potential. This uncertainty is exacerbated by COVID-19.</p> <p>Growth may occur at a faster rate than assumed due predominantly to the proximity to Wellington for employment and relative housing affordability. Net migration may increase as people are attracted to the lifestyle the district offers and as future growth opportunities are opened up.</p> <p>We are investing heavily in our infrastructure over the life of this LTP to address previous under-investment. This extra capacity will accommodate a degree of growth higher than anticipated. Higher growth will increase the rating database and lower the cost per household. However, significant growth may require investment to be brought forward resulting in increases in debt and/or rates. Higher growth may also impact our ability to deliver services to the same level and we may need to reduce service levels and/or increase debt, rates or fees.</p> <p>Although unlikely to stall, housing growth may occur at a slower rate than assumed. This is not likely to have a significant impact on our service or funding levels.</p>

Number of Rateable Properties Growth

The number of rateable properties is assumed to be 7,357 by 2030; this is an average growth rate of 1.39% from the 2020 year (6,290).

FORECAST RATING UNITS BY YEAR	
YEAR	FORECAST RATING UNITS
2020	6,588
2021	7,015
2022	7,094
2023	7,173
2024	7,267
2025	7,380
2026	7,503
2027	7,630
2028	7,752
2029	7,864
2030	7,967

RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
Growth occurs at a different rate than assumed	Medium	The growth has been based on figures from Infometrics and considers ongoing development in the district. Should such growth not continue then some projects will not go ahead, and expenditure will be lower than forecast. If the growth is greater than predicted, then some projects will go ahead earlier than forecast, and expenditure will be higher than forecast.

Delivery of Planned Capital Projects

Capital budgets have been prepared for all major activities and include renewal and capital expenditure on all major infrastructure assets. Plans have taken into account deliverability of projects.

We are proposing an ambitious capital programme, compared to the last LTP. There is an inherent risk that we may not be able to deliver as planned, and delays may ultimately increase costs and service. The Council is working with its service providers to take steps to mitigate this risk, including appointing a SWDC Capex Delivery Manager, using Consultant and Contractor panels to secure capacity and undertaking an internal and external capability review to ensure the business is sized appropriately.

RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
Ability of Council to procure contractors is constrained by strong market demand.	Medium to High	Delays in the delivery of the project due to contractor availability or product supply constraints could significantly increase costs and timing.
Product supply constraints affecting deliverability of projects.		The potential impacts of completing the programme over a longer timeframe is not meeting planned levels of service and increased costs in the long term.

New Zealand Transport Agency

Subsidies from New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) have been included at the approved rates for the three years from July 2021 to June 2024. NZTA confirmed the subsidy rate for most roads local roads will decrease from 53% in 2021 to 52% in 2022 and 51% onwards. An assumption has been made that Special Purpose Roads (SPR) will remain at 100% until 30 June 2024.

RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
Changes in subsidy rate and variation in criteria for inclusion in subsidised works programmes.	Medium	The government has increased petrol tax to provide additional funding for roading and this commitment is unlikely to change. A reduction in the Special Purposes Road subsidy, while maintaining the planned level of service, would result in expenditure higher than forecast. If this occurs some maintenance may be deferred.

Water Metering

Charging for water use through universal metering of the district's urban water supply is in place. Prices for water used in excess of the current threshold of 350m³ will be charged per cubic metre at a rate of \$1.84 (including GST).

There are a number of external factors that impact delivery of water services, particularly in changes of legislation. Changes of this nature are usually flagged well in advance and are able to be incorporated into planning documents.

RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
Water meters do not generate the level of revenue anticipated.	Low	<p>As the overall fixed charge for water is high, the impact of water by meter revenue being low will not have a material impact on water supply.</p> <p>Legislative changes are hard to predict, however the length of time prior to enacting legislation allows the organisation to plan adequately.</p> <p>External Factors</p> <p>There will be no unexpected changes to legislation or other external factors that alter the nature of services provided by Council.</p> <p>Most changes to legislation are phased and known about in advance. Only in extraordinary circumstances would unexpected changes to legislation be made.</p>

Levels of Service

Unless otherwise stated in the individual activity sections, services are generally assumed to remain the same through the life of the LTP. Any changes to the services other than those forecast in the LTP will impact on costs.

Three Waters Reforms

Government decisions on the three waters reform proposal are not expected to occur until around August 2021, and we are not being asked to decide on our participation until late 2021. This means we will not have access to a fully developed proposal in sufficient detail to be able to meaningfully engage with our community as part of this LTP.

In the absence of a fully developed proposal, and as any transfer of responsibility or assets would likely not occur until 2023/24 should it proceed, this LTP has assumed the current model of delivering three waters services over the life of the LTP. There is however a high degree of uncertainty with this assumption and as a major change to the structure of service delivery could be costly and disruptive to services during the transition phase the full impacts will be assessed as part of our analysis of the proposal once further details are received. Financially it is likely to impact on operating revenue, running costs, overhead cost allocations, value of the three waters assets, the value of any debt incurred, and any implications that movement of assets, debts of revenue might have. There will also be probable second order impacts.

As information about the basic design parameters for the reform is already available and any changes will be developed with long lead in times and in consultation with our communities, this will allow us to influence the outcome and plan accordingly.

Resource Management Reforms

The reforms of the resource management system involve repealing the Resource Management Act (RMA) and replacing it with three new pieces of legislation. The drafting of the three new pieces of legislation will commence from May – September 2021 and are not expected to be passed until December 2022. As there is a high degree of uncertainty around the proposals coming into force, together with a significant lead-in time to make the transition to any new arrangements, we have assumed we will continue with existing provisions for the life of this LTP.

We do however anticipate that the review of the Wairarapa Combined District Plan will be adapted to reflect the existence of the RMA reforms. Should the district plan review need to be slowed or suspended as a result of the reforms being pursued by Government there may be some cost savings or overspend dependent on whether our contract for service needs to be suspended or extended. It is also expected that any urgent matters could be addressed through a Plan Change while the reforms are being progressed in which case the costs of the Plan Change would be covered by the existing district plan review budget. The district plan budget also allows for a certain degree of flexibility to ensure that the Plan remains relevant in the future.

The Future for Local Government

On 23 April 2021 the Minister of Local Government (the Minister) established a Review into the Future for Local Government (the Review). The Review is to consider, report and make recommendations on this matter to the Minister. As the final report for this Review is not due to be presented to the Minister until 30 April 2023, we cannot quantify any changes which may be proposed. The assumption in this LTP is therefore that the status quo will remain for the term of the LTP.

Financial Forecasting Assumptions

Revaluation of Non-Current Assets

Revaluation assumptions have been included in the Plan. These have been done following the Business & Economic Research Limited (BERL) forecasts of price level change adjusters.

Revaluation movements will be shown in the statement of financial position and the statement of other comprehensive income. Revaluations are carried out at three-year intervals, apart from investment properties, which are revalued annually.

RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
Actual revaluation results differ from those in the forecast.	Medium	Where the actual inflation rate is different from that forecast, the actual revaluation will be different from that forecast. The LTP for each subsequent year is reviewed by way of the Annual Plan round and a new LTP is produced every three years.

Interest Rates

The range of interest rates on term debt is calculated at 0.81% to 3.49%. To allow for anticipated timing of capital expenditure, on selected loans interest expenditure is provided for on only 50% of forecast new loan amounts each year.

The interest on investments is calculated at 1.00% for 2021/22, increasing incrementally to 3.50% by 2030/31.

RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
That the interest rate will differ from those used in the calculations.	Medium	<p>This will be managed through the Liability Management Policy and Investment Policy. The financial impact is not able to be measured.</p> <p>A 1% movement in interest rates (on a \$1M loan) increases/decreases total loan repayments by \$10,000. On the total forecast portfolio of \$20M, this would result in an increase/decrease of \$200,000. Council would have the option of mitigating this impact by altering the term of the loans.</p>

Depreciation

Over the term of the LTP, Council has elected to fully fund depreciation on all assets with the exception of land transport (where approximately 50% of depreciation is funded), and specific amenities that Council has identified would not be replaced or replacement would be funded by rates and insurance (includes playgrounds, swimming pools, housing for seniors, Ngawi Hall, Waihinga Centre, ANZAC/Kiwi Hall and Greytown Town Centre) at the time required.

For water and wastewater assets, we currently fund 72% of depreciation.

Depreciation has been calculated on asset values at their latest revaluation date, and on additions at cost afterwards.

It is assumed that:

- » existing depreciation will continue;
- » replacement assets (renewals) affect depreciation as follows:
 - » asset renewal will equal that of the assets being replaced;
 - » new assets' depreciation will be the result of their estimated lives and values; and
 - » depreciation on new and renewal programmes will impact in the year following the capital programme.

RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
<p>That more detailed analysis of planned capital works once complete may alter the depreciation expense.</p> <p>That asset lives may alter due to new technology improving asset lives.</p>	Medium	<p>Council has asset management planning and upgrade programmes in place. Asset capacity and condition is monitored with replacement works being planned in accordance with standard asset management and professional practices. Depreciation is calculated in accordance with normal accounting and asset management practices.</p>

Asset Lives

Useful lives of assets are based on professional advice. These are summarised in the depreciation note within the accounting policies.

RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
That assets wear out earlier than estimated.	Medium	Asset life is based on estimates of engineers, valuers and asset managers. Capital projects can be brought forward in event of early expiration of assets (this would affect depreciation and interest of which the amounts are unknown).

Asset Condition

Activity and asset management plans have been prepared for all major activities and include renewal and capital programmes for all major infrastructural assets. These plans include assessments of asset condition, lifecycle and demand management. This planning information is considered by Council to be reasonable and supportable. There are no substantial asset disposals or acquisitions that will impact significantly on the LTP.

RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
Asset Management Plans (AMP) are incomplete. Condition ratings and life cycle demand assumptions are erroneous.	Low to medium	Asset management plans are updated annually following 'best practice' as prescribed by the New Zealand Infrastructure Asset Management Manual. For instance, for roading asset inventories and condition ratings are stored and maintained in the RAMM database and in the AMP. The new AMP was audited by NZTA in 2021 and found to be adequately maintained.

Sources of Funds for Future Replacement of Assets

This is detailed in Part 2 Significant Activities under each significant activity. Sources of funding are also included in the Revenue and Financing Policy. The funding of the replacement of future assets is based on the following assumptions:

The funding for the replacement of any individual asset will be funded from the following sources in the following order of priority:

- » from prior year credit depreciation reserve balances;
- » from the current year's cash arising from the funding of depreciation;
- » loan funding; and
- » special funds set aside for specific purposes identified by Council.

RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
That a particular funding source is unavailable.	Low	As the Council operates a central treasury function, should one source of funding be unavailable for asset replacement, a further option would be available.

Inflation

Inflation – operating revenues and expenses

2021/22 revenues and expenses have been predicted. Beyond this, inflation has been included in the LTP.

Inflation has been predicted using the mid-scenario BERL (Business & Economic Research Limited) forecasts of price level change adjusters and is as follows.

YEAR	LOCAL GOVT ADMINISTRATION	ROADING	WATER SUPPLY WASTE- WATER STORM-WATER	PLANNING AND REGULATION
2021/22	3.2%	3.3%	6.0%	2.7%
2022/23	2.7%	3.1%	3.5%	2.5%
2023/24	2.5%	2.9%	2.6%	2.3%
2024/25	2.4%	2.9%	2.7%	2.2%
2025/26	2.5%	2.9%	2.9%	2.2%
2026/27	2.4%	2.9%	2.8%	2.2%
2027/28	2.5%	2.9%	3.2%	2.2%
2028/29	2.6%	2.9%	3.3%	2.2%
2029/30	2.6%	2.9%	3.4%	2.2%
2030/31	2.4%	2.9%	3.1%	2.2%

RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
That actual inflation differs to that predicted. That decisions are made based on predicted inflation levels.	Medium	Where the actual inflation rate is different from that forecast, the cost of projects and expenditure will be different from that forecast. The LTP for each subsequent year is reviewed by way of the annual plan round and a new 10-year plan is produced every three years.

Investments and Return on Investments

The Council's long-term special funds will be retained in their present form throughout the Plan. Additions and withdrawals from the funds have been accounted for each year through the Plan where identified and required.

RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
That the actual return on investment differs to that budgeted.	Medium	Movement in the investment fund is difficult to predict but best efforts have been used, using past results. The financial effect is unknown.

Commitments and Contingencies

There are no commitments or contingencies that the Council is aware of that have not been included in this Long Term Plan.

Opening Balance Sheet

To provide a more accurate forecast, the opening balance sheet figures are based on a forecast closing balance sheet, not the closing 2020/21 Annual Plan figures.

Rounding Differences

Due to the complexities of the financial model, there is a number of insignificant one dollar rounding differences in the financial statements.

Insurance

The assumption used in the LTP is that insurance cover will be available at similar levels (cost and coverage). Any significant change in the insurance market may impact both the forecast insurance cost, and potentially the level of coverage. Council may alter the level of coverage if circumstances deem this to be the best course of action.

Climate Change

Greater Wellington Regional Council has provided the climate change assumptions for the Wellington region and Wairarapa combined. These projections depend on future greenhouse gas emissions. As these are uncertain, the below information includes projections based on scenarios ranging from low to high greenhouse gas concentrations.

The projected changes are calculated for 2031–2050 (referred to as 2040) and 2081–2100 (2090) compared to the climate of 1986–2005 (1995).

PROJECTED ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES (TEMPERATURE AND SEASONALITY)

	RUAMĀHANGA WHAITUA 2040	WAIRARAPA COAST WHAITUA 2040	RUAMĀHANGA WHAITUA 2090	WAIRARAPA COAST WHAITUA 2090
Average annual T°C	+0.7 to +1°C above present	+0.5 to +1°C above present	+1.2 to +3°C above present	+1 to +3°C above present
Hot days (above 25°C)	Between 0 and 30 days increase	Between 5 and 30 days increase	Between 0 and 80 days increase	Between 15 and 60 days increase
Frost nights	Between 0 and 15 days reduction	Between 0 and 5 days reduction	Between 0 and 40 days reduction	Between 0 and 15 days reduction
Annual Growing Degree Days (GDD) base 10°C GDD = (T°Cmax + T°Cmin)/2 - T°Cbase <i>Measures potential for crop and pasture growth</i>	Increase of 0 to 300 GDD units	Increase of 0 to 300 GDD units	Increase of 200 to 1000 GDD units	Increase of 200 to 900 GDD units
Annual potential evapotranspiration deficit (mm) <i>Measures drought intensity</i>	+20 to +120 mm	+40 to +120 mm	+0 to +180 mm	+40 to +160 mm

PROJECTED ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES (WIND)

	RUAMĀHANGA WHAITUA 2040	WAIRARAPA COAST WHAITUA 2040	RUAMĀHANGA WHAITUA 2090	WAIRARAPA COAST WHAITUA 2090
Annual number of windy days	0 to 4 days increase	0 to 6 days increase	0 to 12 days increase	0 to 10 days increase

PROJECTED ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES (RAINFALL PATTERNS AND INTENSITY)

	RUAMĀHANGA WHAITUA 2040	WAIRARAPA COAST WHAITUA 2040	RUAMĀHANGA WHAITUA 2090	WAIRARAPA COAST WHAITUA 2090
Average annual rainfall	5% decrease to 5% increase	5% decrease to 5% increase	0% to 10% decrease	10% decrease to 5% increase
Amount of rain falling during heavy rainfall days (>99 th percentile of daily rainfall)	0% to 10% increase	0% to 15% increase	0% to 20% increase	0% to 30% increase
River mean annual low flow discharge (MAL) Measure water shortage in the catchments	Up to 60% decrease	Up to 60% decrease	Up to 80% decrease	Up to 80% decrease
River mean annual flood discharge (MAF) Measures flood potential in the catchments	20% decrease to 40% increase depending on catchment	20% decrease to 20% increase depending on catchment	20% decrease to 60% increase depending on catchment	20% decrease to 60% increase depending on catchment
Days of very high and extreme forest fire danger	100% to 150% increase	100% to 150% increase	100% to 150% increase	100% to 150% increase

PROJECTED ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES (SEA LEVEL AND COASTAL HAZARDS)

	2040	2090
Permanent sea level rise	+0.12 m to +0.24 m above present	+0.68 m to +1.75 m above present

PROJECTED ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES (OCEANIC CHANGES)

2040	2090
Acidification of the ocean	Acidification of the ocean
General temperature rise of sea water	General temperature rise of sea water
Marine heatwaves	Marine heatwaves

What this might mean for Wellington and Wairarapa

Environmental Implications	
Coastal hazards	The region is particularly vulnerable to even a small rise in sea level because of its small tidal range. There may be an increased risk to coastal roads and infrastructure from coastal erosion and inundation, increased storminess and sea-level rise.
Heavy rain	The capacity of stormwater systems may be exceeded more frequently due to heavy rainfall events which could lead to surface flooding. River flooding may also become more frequent, particularly in low-lying areas. Floods are likely to become more intense.
Erosion and landslides	More frequent and intense heavy rainfall events are likely to lead to more erosion and landslides.
Droughts	More frequent droughts are likely to lead to water shortages, increased demand for irrigation and increased risk of wildfires.
Biosecurity	Climate change could lead to changes in pests and diseases over time. A likely increase in weed species and subtropical pests and diseases could require new pest management approaches. Regional biodiversity may be threatened by changing temperature and rainfall patterns, and sea level rise.
Agriculture	Warmer temperatures, a longer growing season and fewer frosts could provide opportunities to grow new crops. Farmers might benefit from faster growth of pasture and better crop growing conditions. However, these benefits may be limited by negative effects of climate change such as prolonged drought, water shortages and greater frequency and intensity of storms.

Impact on the four wellbeings

The expected direct impacts of climate change on the four wellbeings include:

EFFECTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING:

- » Biodiversity losses
- » Increased pests such as wasps and rodents
- » Reduced soil fertility
- » High potential for fruit fly establishment
- » Increased inundations (coastal and rivers)

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL WELLBEING:

- » Increased pressure on water storage
- » Groundwater quality and availability pressures
- » Impact on human health (physical and psychological health)

EFFECTS ON ECONOMIC WELLBEING:

- » Reduced workplace productivity (including for agriculture, forestry and fisheries)
- » Increased damage on property and infrastructure

EFFECTS ON CULTURAL WELLBEING:

- » Loss of cultural identity
- » Loss on taonga species
- » Loss of important cultural activities (e.g. mahinga kai)
- » Impact Ko wai, mo wai, no wai (waterways connect communities) – cultural value
- » Loss in archaeological sites

Impact on our activities

We have identified the following likely impacts of climate change on our activities over the next decade:

PHYSICAL RISKS – BUILT ENVIRONMENT:

- » Risks on the 3 waters (increased pressure on potable water, stormwater network etc)
- » Risks on the roads and buildings due to sea level rise, flooding, landslide and wildfire
- » Increased pressure to protect communities from climate events

PHYSICAL RISKS – NATURAL ENVIRONMENT:

- » Increased risk of climate events (flood, erosion, wildfire, extreme winds, droughts)

GOVERNANCE RISKS:

- » Risks of broader impact on local democracy and participation
- » Risks of maladaptation to climate change
- » Risk of decreased level of service over time

LEGAL RISKS:

- » Risk of non-compliance with legislation

LITIGATION RISKS:

- » Increased risk of litigation against the Council's climate change actions (or inaction)

FINANCIAL RISKS:

- » Risk of loss of income due to climate events
- » Risk of increased pressure on the Council's budget (increased price of insurance, etc)

REPUTATIONAL RISK

- » Risk that the Council's reputation drops over time due to maladaptation, lack of engagement and failure to achieve carbon targets.

Coastal vulnerability

The Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group commissioned a report to assess the coastal vulnerability of the Wellington region to climate change, sea level rise and natural hazards.¹ The report is intended to assist Councils in working with affected communities to develop long-term strategies.

The coastal area of the district was divided into three units – Onoke, Palliser and South Wairarapa Coast. Each unit was assessed against criteria grouped into the following areas: Community, Business, Three Waters, Lifelines Infrastructure, Māori and cultural, Ecological, Erosion, and Civil Defence and Emergency Management.

¹ <https://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Wellington-Regional-Coastal-Vulnerability-AssessmentJune-2019Final.pdf>

South Wairarapa Coastal Units in Vulnerability Assessment

Onoke	<p>Western point begins at Onoke beach and the Eastern point is the end of Onoke Beach</p> <p>It includes Lake Onoke and the Ruamahanga River Mouth</p> <p>The coast is characterised by a mix of sand and gravel beach and is primarily populated by baches</p> <p>There is 22.11km of coastline</p>
Palliser	<p>Western point is the end of Onoke beach where the coastline turns south and the Eastern point is Cape Palliser</p> <p>It includes Whatarangi and Ngawi</p> <p>The coast has a mix of small communities facing various degrees of hazards. The geology struggles for vegetation</p> <p>There is 30.59km of coastline</p>
South Wairarapa Coast	<p>Western point is Rocky Point and Eastern/Northern point is Honeycomb Rock</p> <p>It includes White Rock and Pahaoa</p> <p>The coast only a few small settlements (run holding stations) and limited road access</p> <p>There is 68.29km of coastline</p>

Overall, this assessment identified Palliser as the most vulnerable coastal unit within the Wairarapa. This is due to its vulnerability in relation to erosion risk and roading (a combination of single access and priority roads at risk).

While Onoke and South Wairarapa Coast were assessed as moderately vulnerable overall, this is more based on high vulnerability when considering ecological indicators. The ecological indicators considered include environmental sites, significant bird sites and coastal biodiversity.

Maintenance, Renewal and Capital Programme

Asset management planning informs the maintenance, renewal and capital expenditure programme for Council's core assets. For roading this is through the Roding Assessment and Maintenance Management (RAMM) system. Wellington Water Limited (WWL) prioritises work based on asset criticality and age. Other water assets have been prioritised based on what is known about particular asset types and age. In parallel, WWL is commencing a programme of work to fully understand the condition of all our water assets to provide increased certainty of future investment requirements. For some assets, (e.g. underground pipes) the information around age, type and quality is reliable, however, it is acknowledged that information around condition has limitations. Updated condition assessment information could result in changes to the costs and timing of planned expenditure.

Authorisation for Issue

The Council is responsible for the prospective financial statements, underlying assumptions and other related disclosures. This document was authorised by Council on Wednesday 30 June 2021.

Statement of Accounting Policies for the Years Ending 30 June 2021—2031

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.

The financial forecasts of the Council are for the financial years from 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2031. The financial forecasts were authorised for issue by Council from 30 June 2021.

Basis of Preparation

The financial reports have been prepared on the going concern basis and the 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 in New Zealand (NZ GAAP).

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 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 NZTA, 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.

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.

Financial Contributions

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 terms 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 by. The most recent valuation was performed by Angela Scott (BBS (VPM), MPINZ), Rupert Yortt BBS (VPM), David Cornford BBS (VMP), MPINZ of QV Asset & Advisory, and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2019.

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 Opus International Consultants on 30 June 2018. 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 Opus International Consultants on 30 June 2018. Additions are recorded at cost.

Vested Assets

At the actual costs 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 Jamie Benoit BAppl Sci (VFM and Ag) of QV Asset & Advisory, and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2020.

Gains and losses arising from a change in the fair value of investment property are recognised in the statement of Comprehensive revenue and expense.

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.

The District Property Reserve currently has a negative balance of \$24,000. The reason for the negative reserve balance is that Council are awaiting settlement of the sale of a property. Once settlement is made the reserve will return to a positive balance

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.

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

A provision has been included in the financial forecasts for the exposure of the Council 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 asset 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 asset 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 these financial statements.

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.

Prospective Total Surplus / (Deficit)

Council is projecting a deficit for the financial year ended 30 June 2021. This deficit will enable Council to deliver on its programme of works to improve drinking water, maintain a consistent level of service on our roads, and build capability, at the same time reducing rates increases due to Covid-19. A number of transactions/projects do not appear in the prospective statement of financial performance for accounting purposes i.e. loan repayments, grants/subsidies/donations for capital projects, asset revaluations and contributions to reserve funds. The income for these transactions and projects is recorded in the prospective statement of financial performance whereas the payments are recorded in the prospective statement of financial position.

This income is partially offset by expenditure items that are not fully funded by rates i.e. bad debts, losses, depreciation and operating expenditure funded by reserves. The expenditure for these transactions is recorded in the prospective statement of financial performance and a reduction is recorded in the prospective statement of financial position.

Rounding Differences

There will be rounding of numbers in the Plan as the model calculated to the nearest dollar but the plan is rounded to the nearest thousands.

Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses for the Years Ending 30 June 2021—2031

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE 2021-2031											
	30 JUNE 2021 ANNUAL \$,000	30 JUNE 2022 \$,000	30 JUNE 2023 \$,000	30 JUNE 2024 \$,000	30 JUNE 2025 \$,000	30 JUNE 2026 \$,000	30 JUNE 2027 \$,000	30 JUNE 2028 \$,000	30 JUNE 2029 \$,000	30 JUNE 2030 \$,000	30 JUNE 2031 \$,000
OPERATING INCOME											
Rates	15,371	19,921	21,527	22,221	24,446	24,906	25,277	25,946	26,669	27,256	28,015
Rates Penalty	123	120	127	130	134	137	140	144	148	152	156
Interest	399	109	139	254	194	201	318	383	458	538	608
Fees & Licences	1,304	1,528	1,629	1,678	1,728	1,780	1,833	1,889	1,945	2,003	2,064
User Levies	830	765	807	828	850	874	897	924	953	984	1,013
Commissions	75	78	83	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	99
NZ Transport Agency Subsidy	2,742	3,725	3,470	3,749	3,431	3,530	3,633	3,738	3,846	3,961	4,076
Petrol Tax	87	85	91	94	97	100	103	105	109	112	115
Grants, Donations & Subsidies	13	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Rental / Hire	646	683	721	739	758	778	798	819	842	867	889
Miscellaneous Income	323	90	96	99	101	104	106	109	112	115	117
Contributions	1,355	1,297	1,378	1,413	1,450	1,488	1,526	1,567	1,610	1,655	1,700
Total Operating Income	23,269	28,405	30,073	31,294	33,279	33,990	34,726	35,721	36,792	37,744	38,857
OPERATING COSTS											
Governance, Leadership & Advocacy	1,187	2,051	2,223	2,163	2,167	2,314	2,281	2,320	2,473	2,434	2,477
Public Protection	2,218	2,170	2,253	2,327	2,352	2,434	2,478	2,540	2,565	2,669	2,681
Resource Management	925	999	1,052	1,004	1,045	1,203	1,232	1,219	1,241	1,270	1,154
Economic, Cultural & Community Developm	1,624	766	778	863	885	905	928	948	970	994	1,015
Amenities	4,029	4,263	4,681	4,789	4,953	4,810	4,939	4,991	5,070	5,164	5,263
Land Transport	6,785	5,902	6,294	6,691	7,697	7,982	8,319	8,779	9,055	9,370	10,056
Water Supply	3,657	3,406	3,858	4,035	4,242	4,831	5,025	5,211	5,327	5,467	5,847
Solid Waste Management	1,727	1,837	1,933	1,974	1,977	2,030	2,088	2,140	2,204	2,275	2,334
Sewerage	2,553	2,130	2,579	2,516	3,380	3,439	3,671	3,829	3,912	3,993	4,204
Stormwater Drainage	305	395	422	433	510	521	582	612	619	633	674
Rate Debtors Written Off	30	20	21	22	22	23	23	24	25	25	26
Total Operating Costs	25,040	23,938	26,094	26,816	29,229	30,492	31,566	32,613	33,460	34,294	35,732
Total Operating Surplus/(deficit)	(1,771)	4,467	3,979	4,478	4,050	3,498	3,160	3,108	3,332	3,450	3,126
Assets Vesting in Council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on Asset Revaluations	40	417	339	301	308	329	324	346	368	378	374
Total Surplus/(deficit) after tax	(1,732)	4,884	4,318	4,779	4,358	3,827	3,485	3,454	3,701	3,828	3,500
Note: Total Operating Costs include;											
Depreciation	5,377	4,587	5,271	5,625	6,532	7,347	8,266	8,853	9,039	9,211	10,151
Interest	828	614	745	891	1,227	1,372	1,320	1,312	1,312	1,312	1,312

Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity for the Years Ending 30 June 2021—2031

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE 2021-2031											
	1 JULY 2021 OPENING BALANCES \$,000	30 JUNE 2022 \$,000	30 JUNE 2023 \$,000	30 JUNE 2024 \$,000	30 JUNE 2025 \$,000	30 JUNE 2026 \$,000	30 JUNE 2027 \$,000	30 JUNE 2028 \$,000	30 JUNE 2029 \$,000	30 JUNE 2030 \$,000	30 JUNE 2031 \$,000
EQUITY											
Public Equity		151,215	155,029	154,521	153,933	160,383	161,370	160,066	157,733	154,924	152,056
Special Separate and Trust Funds		27,365	28,435	33,261	38,629	36,537	39,376	44,165	49,952	56,461	63,157
Asset Revaluation Reserve		303,647	303,647	303,647	347,475	347,475	347,475	390,574	390,574	390,574	438,528
Other Reserves		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity at start of year	-	482,228	487,112	491,430	540,037	544,395	548,221	594,806	598,259	601,960	653,742
Total Surplus/(deficit) before tax		4,884	4,318	4,779	4,358	3,827	3,485	3,454	3,701	3,828	3,500
Asset Revaluation		-	-	43,828	-	-	43,100	-	-	47,954	-
Total Comprehensive Surplus/(deficit) before	-	4,884	4,318	48,607	4,358	3,827	46,584	3,454	3,701	51,782	3,500
Public Equity	151,215	155,029	154,521	153,933	160,383	161,370	160,066	157,733	154,924	152,056	148,654
Special Separate and Trust Funds	27,365	28,435	33,261	38,629	36,537	39,376	44,165	49,952	56,461	63,157	70,059
Asset Revaluation Reserve	303,647	303,647	303,647	347,475	347,475	347,475	390,574	390,574	390,574	438,528	438,528
Other Reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity at end of year	482,228	487,112	491,430	540,037	544,395	548,221	594,806	598,259	601,960	653,742	657,242

* The opening balance sheet disagrees with the Annual Plan as both are based on forecast information.

Prospective Statement of Financial Position for the Years Ending 30 June 2021—2031

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION FOR THE YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE 2021-2031											
	1 JULY 2021 OPENING BALANCES \$,000	30 JUNE 2022 \$,000	30 JUNE 2023 \$,000	30 JUNE 2024 \$,000	30 JUNE 2025 \$,000	30 JUNE 2026 \$,000	30 JUNE 2027 \$,000	30 JUNE 2028 \$,000	30 JUNE 2029 \$,000	30 JUNE 2030 \$,000	30 JUNE 2031 \$,000
ASSETS											
Current assets											
Cash and Bank	(900)	(536)	(549)	(223)	(58)	503	978	1,665	2,534	3,299	4,727
Short Term Deposits	11,921	11,253	14,628	18,123	14,564	15,518	18,596	22,495	26,975	31,792	36,186
Prepayments and Receivables	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
Inventories	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Properties Intended for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current assets	13,375	13,071	16,433	20,255	16,861	18,376	21,929	26,514	31,864	37,446	43,268
Non-current assets											
Intangible Assets	228	228	355	323	843	1,296	1,066	867	669	471	410
Investment Properties	11,279	11,696	12,036	12,337	12,645	12,974	13,298	13,644	14,012	14,391	14,765
Properties Intended for Sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	508	508	508	508	508	508	508	508	508	508	508
Property Plant and Equipment	486,638	494,356	498,941	549,506	566,460	573,537	616,159	614,880	613,061	659,081	656,445
Total non-current assets	498,653	506,788	511,840	562,674	580,456	588,315	631,031	629,900	628,251	674,451	672,128
Total assets	512,029	519,859	528,274	582,929	597,317	606,691	652,960	656,414	660,114	711,896	715,396
LIABILITIES											
Current liabilities											
Payables and Accruals	3,655	3,655	3,655	3,655	3,655	3,655	3,655	3,655	3,655	3,655	3,655
Employee Entitlements	404	404	404	404	404	404	404	404	404	404	404
Public Debt - Current Portion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions - Current Portion	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Total current liabilities	4,093	4,093	4,093	4,093	4,093	4,093	4,093	4,093	4,093	4,093	4,093
Non-current liabilities											
Public Debt - Non Current Portion	25,300	28,247	32,342	38,391	48,421	53,969	53,654	53,654	53,654	53,654	53,654
Provisions - Non Current Portion	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408
Total non-current liabilities	25,708	28,654	32,750	38,799	48,829	54,376	54,061	54,061	54,061	54,061	54,061
EQUITY											
Public Equity	151,215	155,029	154,521	153,933	160,383	161,370	160,066	157,733	154,924	152,056	148,654
Special Separate and Trust Funds	27,365	28,435	33,261	38,629	36,537	39,376	44,165	49,952	56,461	63,157	70,059
Asset Revaluation Reserve	303,647	303,647	303,647	347,475	347,475	347,475	390,574	390,574	390,574	438,528	438,528
Other Reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total equity	482,228	487,112	491,430	540,037	544,395	548,221	594,806	598,259	601,960	653,742	657,242
Total liabilities and equity	512,029	519,859	528,274	582,929	597,317	606,691	652,960	656,414	660,114	711,896	715,396

* The opening balance sheet disagrees with the Annual Plan as both are based on forecast information.

Prospective Cash Flow Statement for the Years Ending 30 June 2021—2031

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 2021-2031											
	30 JUNE 2021 ANNUAL PLAN \$,000	30 JUNE 2022 \$,000	30 JUNE 2023 \$,000	30 JUNE 2024 \$,000	30 JUNE 2025 \$,000	30 JUNE 2026 \$,000	30 JUNE 2027 \$,000	30 JUNE 2028 \$,000	30 JUNE 2029 \$,000	30 JUNE 2030 \$,000	30 JUNE 2031 \$,000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES											
Cash was received from:											
Rates	15,494	20,041	21,654	22,352	24,580	25,043	25,417	26,090	26,817	27,408	28,171
Government grants & subsidies	2,755	5,026	4,853	5,166	4,885	5,022	5,163	5,310	5,462	5,621	5,780
Petrol tax	87	85	91	94	97	100	103	105	109	112	115
Other income	4,504	3,144	3,336	3,428	3,524	3,624	3,724	3,833	3,947	4,065	4,183
Regional council rates	2,922	4,969	4,969	4,969	4,969	4,969	4,969	4,969	4,969	4,969	4,969
Income from investments	399	109	139	254	194	201	318	383	458	538	608
	26,162	33,374	35,042	36,263	38,248	38,958	39,695	40,690	41,761	42,713	43,826
Cash was applied to:											
Payments to suppliers & employees	19,155	18,738	19,739	19,999	21,162	21,444	21,656	22,103	22,740	23,393	23,894
Regional council rates	2,922	4,969	4,969	4,969	4,969	4,969	4,969	4,969	4,969	4,969	4,969
Interest paid	683	614	745	891	1,227	1,372	1,320	1,312	1,312	1,312	1,312
	22,760	24,320	25,452	25,859	27,357	27,785	27,944	28,383	29,021	29,674	30,175
Net cash flow from operating activities	3,401	9,053	9,590	10,404	10,890	11,174	11,751	12,307	12,740	13,039	13,651
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES											
Cash was received from:											
Sale of fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Term investments & shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in loan redemption deposits	-	-	-	-	2,162	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	2,162	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash was applied to:											
Purchase of fixed assets	10,389	12,304	10,324	12,631	24,315	15,205	7,883	7,722	7,390	7,457	7,829
Term investments & shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in loan redemption deposits	1,422	1,187	1,641	1,833	-	515	1,456	1,776	1,771	1,771	1,771
	11,812	13,491	11,965	14,463	24,315	15,720	9,339	9,498	9,161	9,228	9,600
Net cash flow from investing activities	(11,812)	(13,491)	(11,965)	(14,463)	(22,153)	(15,720)	(9,339)	(9,498)	(9,161)	(9,228)	(9,600)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES											
Cash was received from:											
Drawdown of public debt	3,775	2,947	4,096	6,049	14,301	6,818	-	-	-	-	-
	3,775	2,947	4,096	6,049	14,301	6,818	-	-	-	-	-
Cash was applied to:											
Repayment of public debt	-	-	-	-	4,271	1,271	315	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	4,271	1,271	315	-	-	-	-
Net cash flow from financing activities	3,775	2,947	4,096	6,049	10,030	5,547	(315)	-	-	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	(4,635)	(1,491)	1,721	1,989	(1,233)	1,001	2,097	2,809	3,579	3,811	4,052
Add cash at start of year (1 July)	15,108	4,821	3,329	5,050	7,039	5,807	6,808	8,905	11,714	15,292	19,104
BALANCE AT END OF YEAR (30 June)	10,472	3,329	5,050	7,039	5,807	6,808	8,905	11,714	15,292	19,104	23,155
REPRESENTED BY:											
Cash and cash equivalents	65	(536)	(549)	(223)	(58)	503	978	1,665	2,534	3,299	4,727
Short term deposits and investments	10,407	3,865	5,599	7,262	5,865	6,305	7,926	10,049	12,759	15,805	18,428
	10,472	3,329	5,050	7,039	5,807	6,808	8,905	11,714	15,292	19,104	23,155

Schedule of Prospective Capital Expenditure for the Years Ending 30 June 2021—2031

SCHEDULE OF PROSPECTIVE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 2021-2031													
	CARRIED FORWARD	NEW EXPENDITURE	TOTAL	TOTAL ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE									
	30 JUNE 2021	30 JUNE 2021	30 JUNE 2021	30 JUNE 2022	30 JUNE 2023	30 JUNE 2024	30 JUNE 2025	30 JUNE 2026	30 JUNE 2027	30 JUNE 2028	30 JUNE 2029	30 JUNE 2030	30 JUNE 2031
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
CORPORATE SERVICES													
Council offices	500,000	10,610	510,610	5,000	5,105	5,210	5,300	5,395	5,495	5,600	5,710	5,825	5,945
Furniture		56,671	56,671	12,000	12,252	12,504	12,720	12,948	13,188	13,440	13,704	13,980	14,268
GIS			-	10,000	10,210	10,420	10,600	10,790	10,990	11,200	11,420	11,650	11,890
Intangible		30,000	30,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IT hardware		46,684	46,684	50,000	51,050	52,100	53,000	53,950	54,950	56,000	57,100	58,250	59,450
IT software	60,000	33,952	93,952	128,000	60,239	52,100	53,000	53,950	54,950	56,000	57,100	58,250	59,450
Motor vehicles	130,000		130,000	140,000	61,260	62,520	63,600	64,740	65,940	67,200	68,520	69,900	71,340
Office equipment		94,488	94,488	10,000	10,210	10,420	10,600	10,790	10,990	11,200	11,420	11,650	11,890
	690,000	272,405	962,405	375,000	210,326	205,274	208,820	212,563	216,503	220,640	224,974	229,505	234,233
GOVERNANCE, LEADERSHIP & ADVOCACY													
Combined District Plan			-	200,000	204,400	208,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spatial Plan			-	265,000	122,640	135,720	159,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	465,000	327,040	344,520	159,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMENITIES													
Campgrounds		10,610	10,610	15,000	15,315	15,630	15,900	16,185	16,485	16,800	17,130	17,475	17,835
Cemeteries		35,013	35,013	310,000	35,735	36,470	37,100	37,765	38,465	39,200	39,970	40,775	41,615
Community buildings		30,915	30,915	1,250,000	20,420	177,140	21,200	21,580	21,980	22,400	22,840	23,300	23,780
Community housing		111,830	111,830	60,000	61,260	62,520	31,800	32,370	32,970	33,600	34,260	34,950	35,670
Investment buildings		10,610	10,610	20,000	20,420	20,840	21,200	21,580	21,980	22,400	22,840	23,300	23,780
Library books		101,856	101,856	110,000	112,310	114,620	116,600	118,690	120,890	123,200	125,620	128,150	130,790
Parks & reserves		265,915	265,915	120,000	1,613,180	72,940	1,611,200	21,580	21,980	22,400	22,840	23,300	23,780
Playgrounds		90,185	90,185	100,000	51,050	52,100	53,000	53,950	54,950	56,000	57,100	58,250	59,450
Swimming pools		132,625	132,625	50,000	51,050	52,100	53,000	53,950	54,950	56,000	57,100	58,250	59,450
Toilets		51,050	51,050	50,000	51,050	52,100	53,000	53,950	54,950	56,000	57,100	58,250	59,450
	-	840,609	840,609	2,085,000	2,031,790	656,460	2,014,000	431,600	439,600	448,000	456,800	466,000	475,600
LAND TRANSPORT													
Bridges			-	-	-	-	533,500	544,000	555,000	566,500	578,500	591,000	604,000
Drainage		116,870	116,870	167,040	171,049	174,891	181,390	184,960	188,700	192,610	196,690	200,940	205,360
Footpath additions		72,000	72,000	400,000	409,600	418,800	426,800	435,200	444,000	453,200	462,800	472,800	483,200
Footpath renewals		45,000	45,000	127,434	130,492	133,423	160,050	163,200	166,500	169,950	173,550	177,300	181,200
Other minor works		459,658	459,658	1,209,500	704,256	872,151	984,841	1,004,224	1,024,530	1,045,759	1,067,911	1,090,986	1,114,984
Rehabilitation		261,399	261,399	245,066	250,948	256,584	266,750	272,000	277,500	283,250	289,250	295,500	302,000
Reseals		808,617	808,617	846,185	805,053	823,136	853,600	870,400	888,000	906,400	925,600	945,600	966,400
Road metalling		335,452	335,452	405,000	414,720	424,035	432,135	440,640	449,550	458,865	468,585	478,710	489,240
Seal extentions		125,829	125,829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Signs, guardrails, & safety		30,825	30,825	285,000	288,768	292,113	181,390	184,960	188,700	192,610	196,690	200,940	205,360
Structures		20,538	20,538	128,421	131,503	134,457	138,710	141,440	144,300	147,290	150,410	153,660	157,040
Traffic services		4,890	4,890	51,939	53,186	54,380	56,018	57,120	58,275	59,483	60,743	62,055	63,420
	-	2,281,078	2,281,078	3,865,585	3,359,575	3,583,970	4,215,184	4,298,144	4,385,055	4,475,917	4,570,729	4,669,491	4,772,204

Schedule of Prospective Capital Expenditure for the Years Ending 30 June 2021—2031 *continued*

SCHEDULE OF PROSPECTIVE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 2021-2031													
	CARRIED FORWARD	NEW EXPENDITURE	TOTAL	TOTAL ESTIMATED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE									
	30 JUNE 2021	30 JUNE 2021	30 JUNE 2021	30 JUNE 2022	30 JUNE 2023	30 JUNE 2024	30 JUNE 2025	30 JUNE 2026	30 JUNE 2027	30 JUNE 2028	30 JUNE 2029	30 JUNE 2030	30 JUNE 2031
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PUBLIC PROTECTION													
Dog pound	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IT hardware	-	-	-	14,000	4,084	4,168	4,240	4,316	4,396	4,480	4,568	4,660	4,756
IT software	-	-	-	15,000	1,021	1,042	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquifaction modelling for building regulations	-	-	-	140,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	269,000	5,105	5,210	4,240	4,316	4,396	4,480	4,568	4,660	4,756
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT													
Transfer station renewals	-	-	-	30,000	10,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	30,000	10,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WATER SUPPLY													
Consents, models, & plans	-	-	-	21,600	51,350	52,600	649,555	616,075	-	-	75,946	673,358	662,580
Infrastructure growth	-	-	-	-	-	-	144,990	1,332,855	-	-	-	12,949	-
Infrastructure renewals	-	1,500,124	1,500,124	358,000	375,882	393,448	409,194	426,733	445,037	464,130	484,036	504,779	526,383
Smart meters	-	-	-	-	1,027,000	1,052,000	1,074,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply & treatment - Featherston	-	460,000	460,000	-	99,824	45,446	57,996	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply & treatment - Greytown	-	452,000	452,000	1,458,000	-	-	127,591	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water supply & treatment - Martinborough	-	258,000	258,000	496,800	443,664	2,840,400	2,899,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	2,670,124	2,670,124	2,334,400	1,997,720	4,383,894	5,363,126	2,375,663	445,037	464,130	559,982	1,191,087	1,188,963
WASTE WATER													
Consents, models, & plans	-	515,520	515,520	226,800	-	-	11,599	11,848	242,136	-	12,658	12,949	-
Health & safety upgrades	-	-	-	108,000	110,916	113,616	23,198	23,695	24,214	24,754	25,315	25,898	26,503
Infrastructure growth	400,000	-	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure renewals	2,580,000	540,200	3,120,200	329,000	567,931	361,888	2,696,814	392,726	409,165	427,458	446,532	466,411	487,119
Wastewater treatment & disposal - Featherston	-	-	-	1,800,000	1,027,000	1,055,977	8,939,976	5,485,000	-	-	-	-	-
Wastewater treatment & disposal - Greytown	-	-	-	307,500	59,771	494,230	68,154	59,238	30,267	-	707,560	-	-
Wastewater treatment & disposal - Martinborough	-	-	-	108,000	277,290	72,672	289,980	1,332,855	1,362,015	1,310,703	-	-	-
	2,980,000	1,055,720	4,035,720	2,879,300	2,042,908	2,098,382	12,029,721	7,305,362	2,067,797	1,762,915	1,192,065	505,259	513,622
STORMWATER DRAINAGE													
Consents, models, & plans	-	-	-	10,800	-	-	11,599	248,800	-	-	12,658	12,949	265,032
Water races	100,000	57,566	157,566	-	-	1,052,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100,000	57,566	157,566	10,800	-	1,052,000	11,599	248,800	-	-	12,658	12,949	265,032
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	3,770,000	7,177,503	10,947,503	12,314,085	9,984,675	12,329,711	24,006,441	14,876,448	7,558,388	7,376,081	7,021,774	7,078,950	7,454,410

Prospective Statement of Special and Separate Funds for the Years Ending 30 June 2021—2031

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF SPECIAL AND SEPARATE FUNDS FOR THE YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE 2021-2031				
	1 JULY 2021 OPENING BALANCE \$,000	TRANSFERS IN \$,000	TRANSFERS OUT \$,000	30 JUNE 2031 CLOSING BALANCE \$,000
Discretionary Reserves				
To be used for town centre development, road protection schemes & seal extensions, and capital gains from the sale of Council assets that have been realised over time	183	10,500	8,337	2,346
Disaster Recovery	-	100	-	100
Community Board Reserves				
Community Board funds carried over:	96	-	-	96
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, To provide opportunities for public access to and along water bodies, to provide recreational opportunities near water bodies	1,253	6,282	150	7,384
Water Race Reserves				
Longwood	(59)	996	996	(59)
Moroa	214	1,075	1,075	214
Trusts				
Campground Memorial	7	-	-	7
Pain Farm - maintaining and improving the Borough's parks, sports grounds, camping ground, swimming baths, providing, equipping and maintaining sports facilities and a children's playground.	162	316	-	479
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. To provide for the safe and convenient movement on roads of motor vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians within and through the Wairarapa.	2,674	8,803	11,064	413
Combined District Plan and Spatial Plan Reserve				
To spread the costs of the District Plan over the life of the plan.	26	1,265	1,296	(6)
Maintenance Reserve				
To spread the costs of building maintenance.	(10)	820	1,412	(602)
Rural Roading Reserve				
To fund shortfall in Special Purpose Road NZTA funding.	1,190	3,000	-	4,190
Housing for Seniors Reserve				
To fund shortfall in capital works on Council Housing for Seniors	(121)	605	391	94
Wastewater				
To spread the cost of wastewater to land projects	67	-	-	67
Loan Redemption Reserves				
Internal loans	290	-	290	-
External loans	6,200	17,703	6,147	17,757
Depreciation Reserves				
To fund new capital projects	15,192	57,463	32,873	39,783
TOTAL SPECIAL AND SEPARATE FUNDS	27,365	108,928	64,030	72,263

Funding Impact Statement (Rating) for the Years Ending 30 June 2021—2031

The revenue and financing mechanisms to be used to cover the estimated expenses of the Council for the years ended 30 June 2021-2031 are described in the Revenue and Financing Policy.

The method and impact of both general and targeted rates is covered in “The Rating System” section which follows. The specific rating details given in the following pages have been drawn from and are consistent with Council’s AP.

Rating System

Introduction

Schedule 101(3) of the Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to include a funding impact statement in its Annual Plan. The following matters cover the specific statements to be provided as set out in Schedule 101(3).

This Funding Impact Statement should be read in conjunction with Council’s Revenue and Financing Policy.

All figures for Rates and Charges in this Funding Impact Statement are inclusive of GST.

General Rates

The Council proposes to set a general rate based on the land value of each rating unit in the district.

The general rate will be set on a differential basis over three rating groups:

- » **Group 1 Commercial** - A rate of 0.00363520 per dollar of rateable land value. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate in the year ended 30 June 2022 is \$372,023.
- » **Group 2 Urban** - A rate of 0.00181760 per dollar of rateable land value. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate in the year ended 30 June 2022 is \$1,890,430
- » **Group 3 Rural** - A rate of 0.00191568 per dollar of rateable land value. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate in the year ended 30 June 2022 is \$5,033,065.
- » In addition, the Council has set a Uniform Annual General Charge on each rating unit of \$777. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate in the year ended 30 June 2022 is \$5,034,358. Council’s UAGC has not exceeded the 30% rating cap requirement specified in Section 21 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

The General Rate, the Uniform Annual General Charge and the Amenities Charge will be used to fund, or assist with funding, all Council activities other than those funded by way of targeted rates for water supply, sewage disposal and refuse collection and disposal.

Differential Matters and Categories

The Council proposes to differentiate the General Rate based on land valuation (Schedule 2 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002).

The differential categories are:

- » *Group 1 Commercial* – all rating units that are used (or available) primarily for any commercial or industrial purpose.
- » *Group 2 Urban* – all rating units used for residential and related purposes within the urban areas of the District Plan.
- » *Group 3 Rural* – all rating units within the rural area in the District Plan.

Separately Used or Inhabitable Part of a Rating Unit

The following definition applies to the levying of all targeted rates by South Wairarapa District Council where the Council has determined that the rate shall apply to each separately used or inhabitable part of a rating unit.

A separately used or inhabitable part of a rating unit includes any portion of any separate rating unit used or inhabitable by any person, other than the ratepayer (as defined by clause 11 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002), having the right to use or inhabit that portion by virtue of a tenancy, lease, license or other agreement.

Water Races

Council proposes to set a targeted rate based on land value for each rating unit in the Featherston–Longwood water race rating district and separately for each rating unit in the Moroa Water Race rating district that have access to the races.

The Featherston–Longwood rate will be 0.00164339 per dollar of land value. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate in the year ended 30 June 2022 is \$88,228.

The Moroa rate will be 0.00036146 per dollar of land value. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is in the year ended 30 June 2022 \$95,312.

No lump sum contributions will be invited in respect of this targeted rate.

Wastewater Disposal

Council proposes to set a uniform targeted rate for wastewater disposal based on each separately used or inhabitable part of a rating unit which is serviced by a connection to the system of \$643 per serviced connection. Serviceable rating units, which are those that could be connected to the system but are not at this time, will be 50% of this charge of \$322 per serviceable connection. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$2,897,395.

The uniform targeted rate covers the first two toilet pans for each separately used or inhabitable part of a rating unit and the same charge is made for each additional pan.

No lump sum contributions will be invited in respect of this targeted rate.

Water Supply

Council proposes to set a uniform targeted rate for water supply based on each separately used or inhabitable part of rating unit for all urban, rural or commercial rating units which are serviced by a connection to the system

of \$818 per serviced connection. Serviceable rating units which are those who could be serviced but are not at this time will be 50% of this charge \$409 per serviceable connection.

The uniform targeted rate will apply to each connection. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$3,551,987.

An additional targeted rate is proposed where the volume exceeds 350m³ per year for all metered connections. This charge will be \$1.84 per m³, for the 2021-22 year. The aforesaid volume will be reviewed as and when required in future.

No lump sum contributions will be invited in respect of this targeted rate.

Amenities

Council proposes a uniform targeted rate for all rating units in the urban areas of Featherston, Greytown and Martinborough for the provision of amenity facilities of \$565 per urban rating unit. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$2,127,814.

Council proposes a different uniform targeted rate for all rating units in the rural area of the district for the provision of amenity facilities of \$283 per rural rating unit. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$920,713.

The amenity facilities include parks and reserves, swimming baths, community buildings (including public halls) and other civic amenities.

Refuse Collection

The Council proposes to set a uniform, targeted rate for rubbish collection and disposal, of \$194 this will apply to rating units and separately inhabited parts of rating units where the Council provides refuse collection or use of disposal facilities. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$897,561.

Overall Rating Levels

The combined effect on individual rating units of a 17.89% increase in total rates will vary considerably from rating unit to rating unit depending on the different types of rates and valuations applicable.

Statement of Funding Sources

The High-Level Financial Information table on the next page shows a summary of the funding sources for the Annual Plan. Council's Revenue and Financing Policy and work programmes form the basis of the funding forecast. The table is produced on a "plus GST" basis.

Prospective Funding Impact Statement – High Level Financial Information for the Years Ending 30 June 2020

SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL : FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE 2021 - 2031 (WHOLE OF COUNCIL)											
	30 June 2021 Annual Plan \$000	30 June 2022 LTP Year 1 \$000	30 June 2023 LTP Year 2 \$000	30 June 2024 LTP Year 3 \$000	30 June 2025 LTP Year 4 \$000	30 June 2026 LTP Year 5 \$000	30 June 2027 LTP Year 6 \$000	30 June 2028 LTP Year 7 \$000	30 June 2029 LTP Year 8 \$000	30 June 2030 LTP Year 9 \$000	30 June 2031 LTP Year 10 \$000
Sources of operating funding											
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, rates penalties	10,638	13,473	14,158	14,601	15,516	15,480	15,627	16,022	16,467	16,880	17,207
Targeted rates	4,733	6,548	7,475	7,729	9,042	9,539	9,767	10,044	10,326	10,502	10,938
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2,755	1,463	1,580	1,635	1,663	1,711	1,761	1,812	1,865	1,920	1,976
Fees and charges	1,985	2,039	2,168	2,230	2,295	2,363	2,431	2,504	2,580	2,658	2,738
Interest and dividends from investments	399	109	139	254	194	201	318	383	458	538	608
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and o	1,763	1,150	1,218	1,249	1,281	1,315	1,348	1,385	1,425	1,467	1,506
Total operating funding (A)	22,273	24,782	26,738	27,698	29,991	30,610	31,253	32,151	33,120	33,966	34,973
Applications of operating funding											
Payments to staff and suppliers	17,207	18,718	20,057	20,278	21,448	21,750	21,957	22,424	23,084	23,746	24,243
Finance costs	1,081	614	745	894	1,232	1,377	1,326	1,318	1,318	1,318	1,318
Other operating funding applications	1,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	19,806	19,332	20,802	21,172	22,680	23,128	23,282	23,742	24,402	25,064	25,560
Surplus /(deficit) of operating funding (A - B)	2,467	5,450	5,936	6,525	7,310	7,482	7,971	8,409	8,718	8,902	9,413
Sources of capital funding											
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	2,307	1,937	2,161	1,816	1,869	1,923	1,979	2,037	2,098	2,158
Development and financial contributions	1,035	900	951	974	998	1,022	1,047	1,075	1,103	1,133	1,163
Increase/(decrease) in debt	1,957	7,503	2,600	4,944	8,418	5,547	-	-	-	-	(215)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	319	397	427	439	452	465	479	493	507	522	537
Other dedicated funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital funding (C)	3,311	11,107	5,915	8,519	11,684	8,904	3,449	3,547	3,647	3,753	3,643
Applications of capital funding											
- to meet additional demand	-	1,175	2,607	3,259	7,474	1,815	444	453	564	525	483
- to improve the level of service	3,758	6,494	3,840	5,292	11,907	8,327	2,630	2,574	1,997	1,331	1,612
- to replace existing assets	4,473	4,645	3,538	3,779	4,625	4,734	4,485	4,349	4,460	5,224	5,359
Increase/(decrease) in reserves	(2,452)	4,243	1,866	2,714	(5,012)	1,510	3,862	4,579	5,344	5,576	5,602
Increase/(decrease) in investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	5,778	16,557	11,851	15,044	18,994	16,386	11,421	11,955	12,366	12,655	13,056
Surplus/(deficit) of capital (C - D)	(2,467)	(5,450)	(5,936)	(6,525)	(7,310)	(7,482)	(7,971)	(8,409)	(8,718)	(8,902)	(9,413)
Funding balance (A - B) + (C - D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Rates Examples

The following table shows the typical rates increase for commercial, urban and rural properties.

	2020-21	2021-22	% Increase
Residential Land Value	\$ 350,000		
General rate	\$ 726	\$ 636	
Targeted rates	\$ 2,453	\$ 2,997	
Total Rates	\$ 3,179	\$ 3,633	14.28%
Estimated increase per week:		\$ 8.73	
Commercial Average Land Value	\$ 350,000		
General rate	\$ 1,452	\$ 1,272	
Targeted rates	\$ 2,453	\$ 2,997	
Total Rates	\$ 3,905	\$ 4,269	9.33%
Estimated increase per week:		\$ 7.00	
Lifestyle Average Land Value	\$ 450,000		
General rate	\$ 861	\$ 862	
Targeted rates	\$ 825	\$ 1,061	
Total Rates	\$ 1,686	\$ 1,923	14.04%
Estimated increase per week:		\$ 4.55	
Rural Average Dairy Farm Land Value	\$ 2,800,000		
General rate	\$ 5,358	\$ 5,364	
Targeted rates	\$ 825	\$ 1,061	
Total Rates	\$ 6,183	\$ 6,425	3.91%
Estimated increase per week:		\$ 4.64	
Rural Average Pastoral Farm Land Value	\$ 2,300,000		
General rate	\$ 4,401	\$ 4,406	
Targeted rates	\$ 825	\$ 1,061	
Total Rates	\$ 5,226	\$ 5,467	4.61%
Estimated increase per week:		\$ 4.63	

Rates and Charges

The following table shows the rating change from the 2020-21 year to the 2021-22 year.

	2020-21 \$	2021-22 \$	Change %	Change \$
Targeted Rates - Urban:				
Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)	\$ 591	\$ 777	31.50%	\$ 186
Reserves & Civic Amenities – Urban	\$ 446	\$ 565	26.65%	\$ 119
Water Charge	\$ 631	\$ 818	29.70%	\$ 187
Wastewater Charge	\$ 602	\$ 643	6.76%	\$ 41
Refuse Collection Levy	\$ 183	\$ 194	5.89%	\$ 11
Total Urban Targeted Rates:	\$ 2,453	\$ 2,997	22.17%	\$ 544
Targeted Rates - Rural:				
Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)	\$ 591	\$ 777	31.50%	\$ 186
Reserves & Civic Amenities – Rural	\$ 234	\$ 283	21.14%	\$ 49
Total Rural Targeted Rates:	\$ 825	\$ 1,061	28.56%	\$ 236

Schedule 6 - Long Term Plan Disclosure Statement

Long Term Plan disclosure statement for period commencing 1 July 2021

What is the purpose of this statement?

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

The Council is required to include this statement in its Long Term Plan 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.

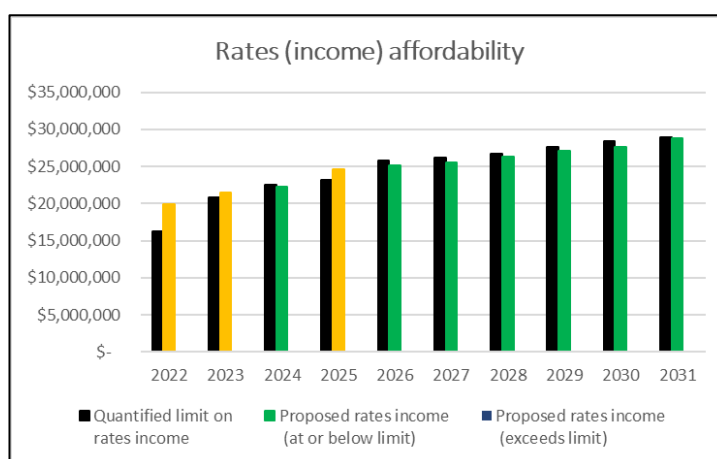
Rates affordability benchmark

The Council meets the rates affordability benchmark if —

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

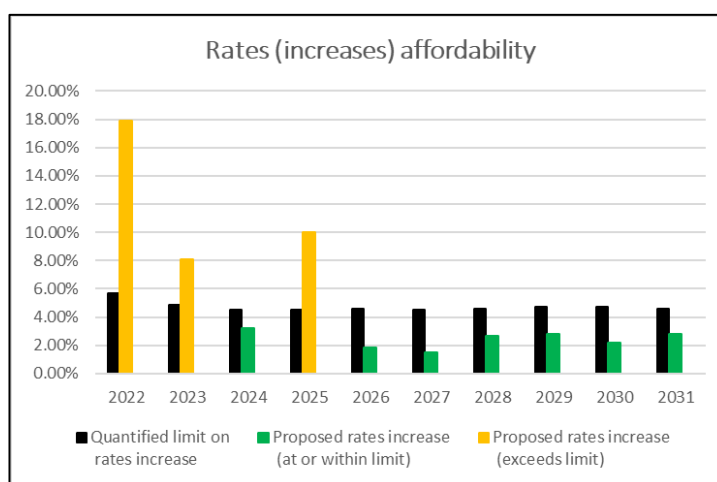
Rates (income) affordability

The following graph compares the Council's planned rates with a quantified limit on rates contained in the financial strategy included in this long-term plan. The quantified limit is based on rate revenue increasing by no more than 2% above the BERL "overall Local Government Cost Index" as set in the financial strategy.



Rates (increases) affordability

The following graph compares the Council's planned rates increases with a quantified limit on rates increases contained in the financial strategy included in this long-term plan. The quantified limit is 2% above the BERL "overall Local Government Cost Index".

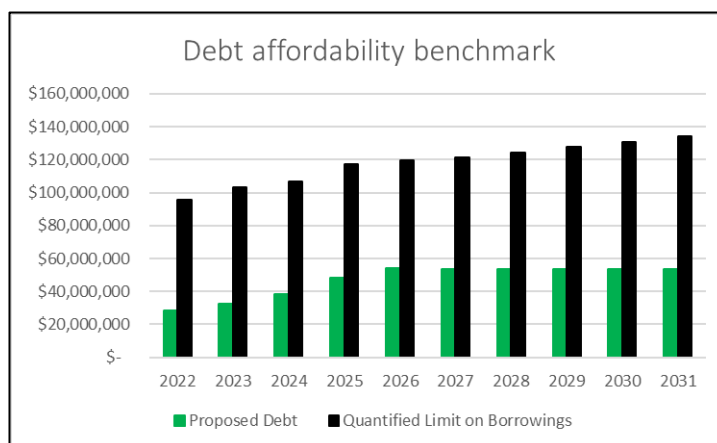


Debt affordability benchmark

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

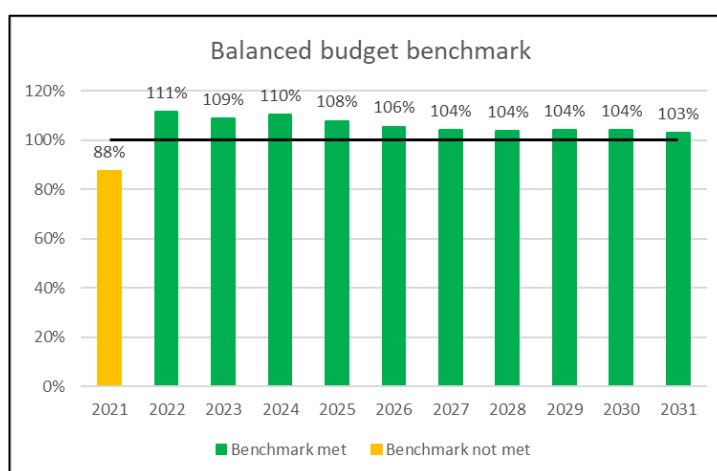
The following graph compares the Council's planned debt with a quantified limit on borrowing contained in the financial strategy included in this long-term plan.

The quantified limit is based on the covenant that interest cost, using a default rate of 2.5%, will be no more than 12% of rates revenue.



Balanced budget benchmark

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

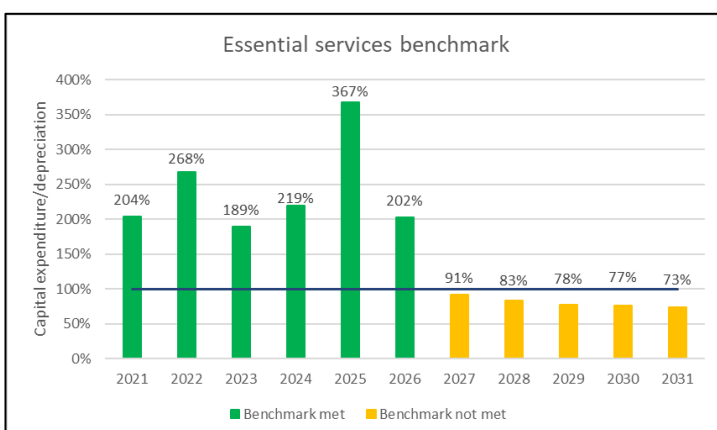


The Council meets the balanced budget benchmark if its planned revenue equals or is greater than its planned operating expenses.

Essential services benchmark

The following graph displays the Council's planned capital expenditure on network services as a proportion of expected depreciation on network services.

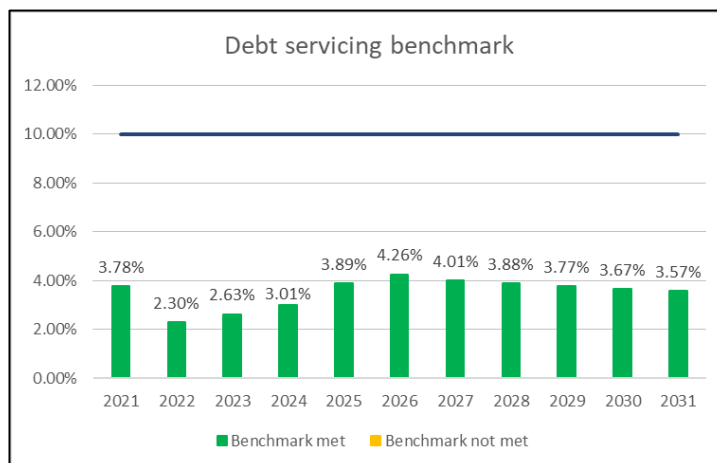
The Council meets the essential services benchmark if its planned capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than expected depreciation on network services.



Debt servicing benchmark

The following graph displays the Council's planned borrowing costs as a proportion of planned 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 district's population will grow more slowly than the national population is projected to grow, it meets the debt servicing benchmark if its planned borrowing costs equal or are less than 10% of its planned revenue.



Additional information or comment

Essential services benchmark

Care needs to be taken in interpreting this benchmark. With the benchmark set at “100%” the interpretation of this could be that unless you spend all your depreciation charge every year there is a problem. This is not correct as many assets have different depreciation rates even within the same asset class (for example underground pipes made of different material). Spending 100% would lead to the situation where longer lasting assets would not have any depreciation reserves left when the time came to replace them. Any unspent depreciation is held in reserve. SWDC asset management plans are structured to ensure assets are maintained in what is effectively perpetuity.

PART 4

STRATEGIES AND POLICIES

NGĀ RAUTAKI ME NGĀ
KAUPAPA HERE



SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Kia Reretahi Tātau

Strategies and Policies

Ngā Rautaki me Ngā Kaupapa Here

Council has reviewed and updated a number of our strategies and policies as part of the LTP 2021-2031 process. The following strategies and policies are included in this section:

- » Financial Strategy
- » Infrastructure Strategy
- » Revenue and Financing Policy
- » Significance and Engagement Policy Summary

A full record of Council's strategies and policies can be found on our website www.swdc.govt.nz.

Financial Strategy 2021–2031

Rautaki Whai Rawa 2021-2023

The Council's Financial Strategy aims to deliver a Long Term Plan that focuses on financial prudence and sustainability, keeping rates at an affordable level, managing long-term debt within determined limits while also taking account of intergeneration requirements.

This strategy is prepared pursuant to Section 101A of the Local Government Act 2002 and informs ratepayers, residents and other readers of the Council's Long Term and Annual Plan documents about the approach the Council will take and key self-imposed limits it intends to use to navigate its way through the next 10 years.

As a key part of Council's 2021–2031 Long Term Plan, this Strategy needs to be read in conjunction with other key documents:

- » Infrastructure Strategy
- » Revenue and Financing Policy
- » Liability Management Policy
- » Investment Policy
- » Development and Financial Contributions Policy
- » Rates Remission Policy

Overview

Asset management planning is a key tool in this strategy and forms the basis of the renewals and maintenance expenditure. Some changes to levels of service have been required in order to meet our ongoing infrastructure needs. Council is proposing that we remove the previous service of sealing 1km of road each year as it is not considered essential to road safety, we will stop mowing the berms in our urban areas, and will also close the Greytown recycling centre. It is not anticipated that any other levels of service will be affected.

Council's focus over the last two years has been on improving drinking water quality across our District. Water treatment plants have been upgraded to provide multi barrier treatment and will comply with National Drinking Water Standards by the end of 2021. Part of this upgrade has seen a Manganese Reduction Plant commissioned to enable chlorination of Martinborough's water supply.

Wastewater treatment plants in both Greytown and Martinborough were upgraded and network resilience improved. A solution for the Featherston treatment plant remains a focus for the current Long Term Plan.

Since the last LTP a new shared service in partnership with Carterton District Council has been implemented to deliver roading network. Ruamahunga Roads was formed in 2019 to provide synergies across the two Districts with one contractor, being Fulton Hogan.

Council also decided in 2019 to become a shareholder in Wellington Water Limited, a council controlled organisation, moving the management of our three water services to them. This enabled access to specialists able to assist with delivering the required levels of service across the 3 Waters network.

Long-term historic underinvestment in infrastructure in both Roothing and Water services mean this Long Term Plan will also focus heavily on investment in our critical infrastructure. Our failing water pipes require increased

renewal investment in order to maintain service levels. Similarly, our roading network requires increased investment to address a backlog of renewal and maintenance work.

Featherston Wastewater Treatment Plant will be an investment focus for the district through the next ten years. Complexities around location of the current plant, and increasing focus on environmental and climate change impacts, along with feedback from our community to find a solution that meets long term sustainability has caused a delay in this project. Wellington Water Limited and specialist advisors have supported Council in shortlisting options. There is still a high level of uncertainty around the best solution and affordability for this project. Consenting and investment to improve the current treatment plant have been built into this Long Term Plan however more investment will be required.

However, we need to balance this spend on infrastructure with improving our facilities and delivering on other social and community outcomes. Improvements have been made to the condition of our buildings, senior housing, and rental properties over the last two years. We need to continue this work but also focus on improving sport and recreational facilities and provide better open spaces for our communities. In 2020 Council decided to contribute funding to a full-sized gymnasium at Kuranui College. This will provide an invaluable indoor space for the community. Additional funds have been set aside in Years 2 and 4 of this LTP to purchase additional green space land with an Open Spaces Strategy to help us make decisions about the intergenerational requirements of our communities.

South Wairarapa is expected to see continued growth in all three towns over the next 30 years. Forecasts show an expected increase in the population from 11,512 in 2021 to 14,476 in 2051 while rating units are expected to grow 4.0% over the ten years of this Long Term Plan. Sustained growth means we need to think about what we want our towns and district to look like in the future. Funds have been allocated in the first three years to complete a Spatial Plan for our district. At the same time a review of the Wairarapa Combined District Plan is due to begin in 2022. Both of these projects will be funded from rates with the cost spread over the useful life of the assets.

Council raises and allocates debt on a project basis meaning the full cost of debt sits at the activity level it relates to. All long-term debt is interest only with interest costs funded from rates. Funds are also collected and accumulated in a Reserve to ensure the principal portion of the loans can be repaid at the end of the life of the associated asset. Some large capital expenditure items have been funded through new debt in this LTP include:

- » Featherston Wastewater Treatment Plant
- » Smartmeters to be rolled out over three years
- » Purchase of land for open spaces
- » Martinborough water source

The level of net debt is projected to increase from \$25M to a maximum of \$54M by Year 6 through Year 10.

In 2020 the Government launched the Three Waters Reform Programme, intended to reform the three waters service delivery arrangements undertaken by local government. The exact size, shape, and design of these entities is still being worked through, therefore we've planned for the three waters services on a 'business as usual' basis. We think this is the most prudent approach at this stage because firstly, our community will need water, wastewater and stormwater services, no matter who delivers them. Secondly, even if assets are transferred, the costs of maintaining them will still fall on the community in some form, so it's important to be clear about the ongoing costs.

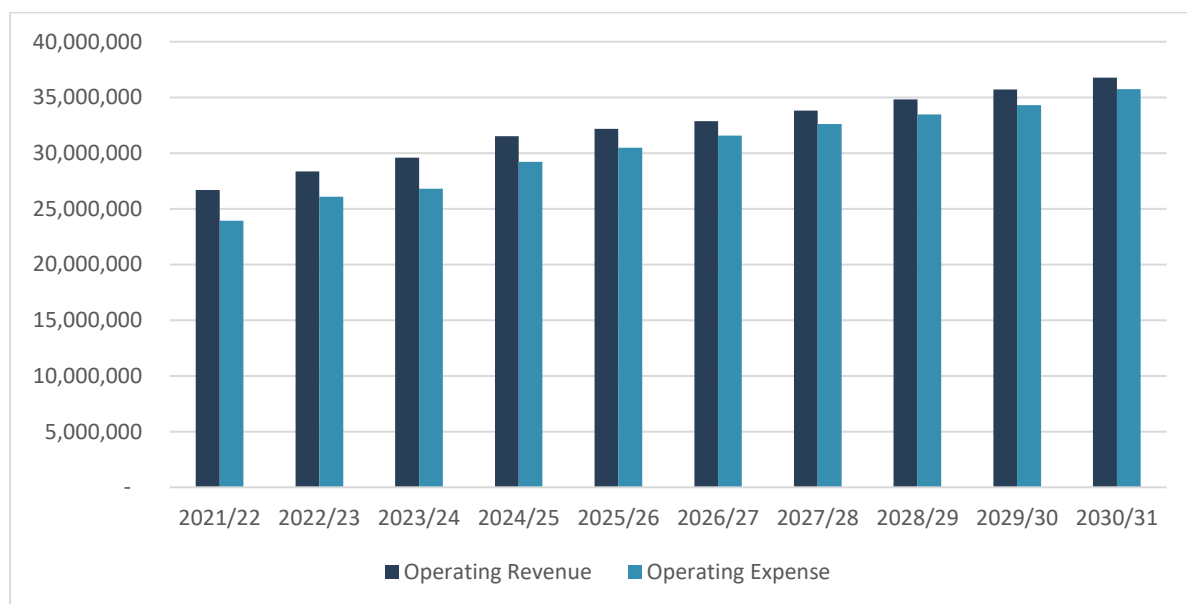
Balancing the Books

The Local Government Act requires us to run a balanced budget – a budget where operating income is greater than operating expenditure. This Plan achieves that requirement and shows consistent surpluses and cash reserves. There are accumulating cash balances through the ten years which are taken account of in reporting 'Net Debt'. Reserves built up over the last ten years have been utilised where possible to offset the burden of increasing infrastructure investment on ratepayers.

In general, we do not fund all of the depreciation expense. There are a number of reasons for this, including choosing to fund debt repayment instead, deciding not to put aside depreciation funds on certain assets and relying on financial contributions income to fund infrastructure renewals. Also, our planned use of carried forward funds and reserves for some operating costs means we risk not achieving the balanced budget. Depreciation on roading assets is only the portion of depreciation not 'funded' by NZTA through capital subsidies is collected through rates.

Assets are revalued every three years. Over the period of the LTP, revaluation of infrastructure assets has been allowed and adjusted based on the BERL Local Government Cost Indices.

Figure 1: Balancing the Budget



Statement of the Factors that are Expected to have a Significant Impact on South Wairarapa District Council

In most areas the 2021-31 Long Term Plan will be based on the existing service delivery model. However, there are some levels of service that we propose to reduce, being rural road seal extensions, and stopping mowing of urban berms.

One of the key pressures facing all local authorities is the level of borrowing. Council is very conscious of the long term impact of debt, and has policies in place to ensure debt is managed to prudent levels.

Council continues to ensure cash reserves will more closely match the total of “special reserves”, trust funds and depreciation reserves.

Land Transport

Land Transport is Council’s largest, by dollar value, output.

Council policy is to only fund those activities that attract a subsidy from New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA), however there is a need to improve kerb and channelling and this cost will be collected from rates.

The two key factors impacting the land transport output are oil prices, and availability of roading contractors to deliver services.

This LTP has used the BERL cost indices to inform increased cost of delivering the land transport programme (which includes projected oil prices, and contractors’ costs). Costs for delivering the roading programme is estimated to increase by an average of 2.09% each year for the term of this LTP.

The NZTA subsidy for local roads is currently 53%. NZTA have revised the subsidy rates on Local Roads which will see a decrease to 52% in 2021/22, and then to 51% from 1st July 2022.

NZTA have indicated their intention to remove the full subsidy on the Cape Palliser special purpose road (SPR). From 2024 funding for the Cape Palliser Road has been reduced in-line with the Local Roads subsidy rates. Based on current financial forecasts this reduction in subsidy is expected to increase costs to ratepayers by \$494K per annum.

Water Supply

As mentioned previously, a significant amount of work has already been completed on the water network. However, there is still more to do. We need to identify an alternative water source for Martinborough and costs for this have been factored into this LTP along with the roll out over three years of smart meters.

Wastewater

Featherston Wastewater Treatment Plant

Following the government National Policy Statement (Freshwater) signalling discharges to freshwater systems needed to be reduced and eliminated over time, the 2018 LTP indicated Council's intention for all wastewater to be irrigated to land. A new consent was submitted however this was later withdrawn due to difficulty achieving acceptable levels of water treatment along with feedback from the community asking Council to scope all possible options. As a result, the treatment plant is operating on a lapsed 2012 consent and as such is a significant risk to Council. We have been working closely with Wellington Water, industry experts, key stakeholders and the wider community to identify a short list of preferred options. There is still considerable work needed to fully understand the feasibility and affordability of these options.

What we do know is there are significant improvements that can be made at the existing plant while a new resource consent process can be established. Costs have been built into year one to five of the LTP to take account of consenting costs and plant improvements.

Open Spaces

The current and projected growth in population in the South Wairarapa district is putting increasing pressure on the open spaces available for community use. This is being addressed in the short term through allocation of costs to purchase additional land in Year two and Year four. A long-term Open Spaces Strategy will take into account anticipated population growth and will inform the intergenerational requirements of our communities.

Debt Levels

Current forecast will result in increases in debt levels for the first five years of this LTP. Debt levels will be within SWDC debt cap which states interest expense cannot exceed 12% of rates revenue. The total quantified debt cap is estimated at \$128M by year 10 of the plan and assumes an average debt interest rate of 2.5%.

With high uncertainty around the level of debt required to complete the Featherston wastewater treatment plant project Council has taken a cautious approach to new debt and deferred unnecessary operating and capital expenditure while maintaining current levels of service for infrastructure assets. We are limiting network renewal budgets in other areas of wastewater and water supply and proposing savings relating to berm mowing in urban areas, and stopping the 1km per year seal extensions on our roading network.

Climate Change

Greater Wellington Regional Council has provided the climate change assumptions for the Wellington region and Wairarapa combined. Physical risk to Council is anticipated to be driven by sea level rise, increased frequency of severe weather events causing flooding, droughts, extreme winds. We have considered the impact of climate change on the wellbeing of our community and the services we provide and have subsequently built contingency into our asset plans and budgets. Council also continues to build its Roding Reserve to help offset the cost of increased emergency works.

Water Reform

In 2020 the Government launched the Three Waters Reform Programme, intended to reform the three waters service delivery arrangements undertaken by local government. The exact size, shape, and design of these entities is still being worked through, therefore we've planned for the three waters services on a 'business as usual' basis. We think this is the most prudent approach at this stage because firstly, our community will need water, wastewater and stormwater services, no matter who delivers them. Secondly, even if assets are transferred, the costs of maintaining them will still fall on the community in some form, so it's important to be clear about the ongoing costs.

Expected Changes in Population (Growth)

Census data shows that the population in the district increased by 11% from 9,800 in 2013 to 10,900 in 2018. This represents an average annual change over the 5-year period of 2.2%. By comparison, population projections used for our last LTP indicated an average annual change of 1.2% over the period. Population data from Infometrics notes that growth has been strong over the last decade, aided by significant net migration flows in the past five years. Growth slowed from 2017 (2.4%) with a spike in 2020 of 2.7% likely due to New Zealanders returning due to COVID-19. Statistics New Zealand estimates the 2020 annual change to be made up of 17% natural increase, with 47% net internal migration and 37% net international migration.

We have obtained population projections for the period 2019 to 2051 from Infometrics. Forecast information projects how the population, age structure and household types will change between now and 2051. The projections were compiled in July 2020 and took into account the impact of COVID-19 in its economic and population forecasts. Due to the rapidly changing economic and social environment, in November 2020 Infometrics provided refreshed projections for population and household numbers, incorporating revised migration forecasts and population estimates from Statistics New Zealand.

The number of rateable properties is assumed to be 7,967 by 2030; this is an average growth rate of 0.4% per year from the 2020 year (6,558).

Table 1: Forecast Rating Units by Year

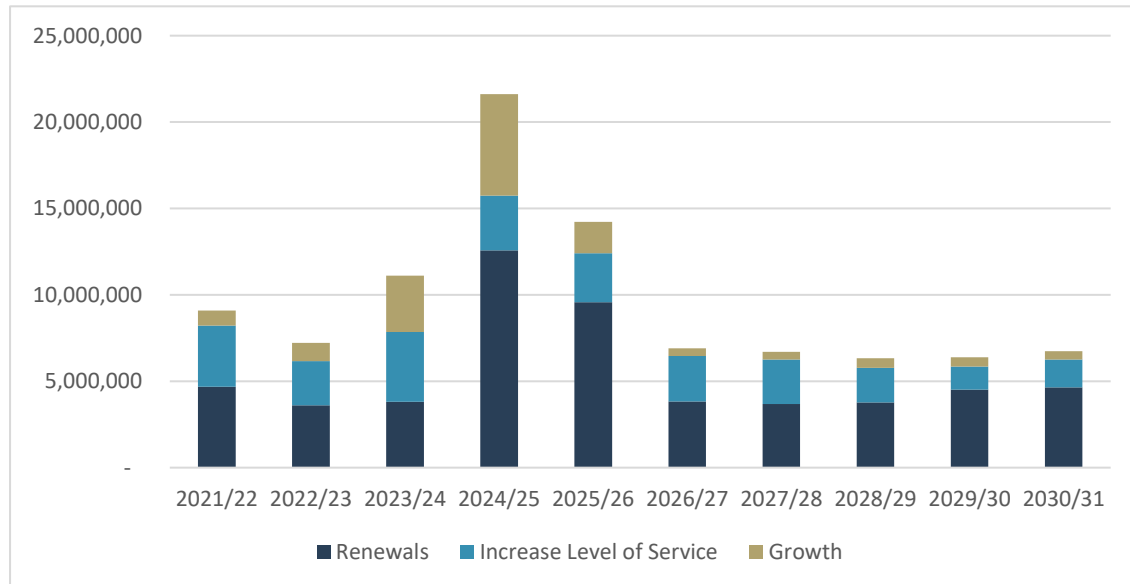
YEAR	FORECASTING RATING UNIT
2020	6,588
2021	7,015
2022	7,094
2023	7,173
2024	7,267
2025	7,380
2026	7,503
2027	7,630
2028	7,752
2029	7,864
2030	7,967

Land Development for Growth

The South Wairarapa district has seen a recent change in demand for land and housing. In previous years development had been restricted to dairy conversions and rural subdivisions which put less pressure on infrastructure. While rural subdivisions are still occurring at an increasing rate, Featherston, Greytown and Martinborough townships are now being affected by the wider Wellington market, with limited land available to accommodate growth. The National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity 2020 requires Council to provide sufficient development capacity to meet the different needs of people and communities which is why a Spatial Plan is currently being prepared which will look at growth options for all three towns and provide direction for the next 30 years. While this Spatial Plan has not yet been completed, it is anticipated that 1,425 new households will be required within the next 30 years. These households will place additional demand on or infrastructure.

The chart below estimates new capital expenditure of \$110M over the period of this Long Term Plan to service this growth.

Figure 2: Capital Expenditure on Infrastructure



Purchasing and Maintaining Infrastructure Assets (2021—2031)

Growing our Assets

Most capital expenditure over the next 10 years is driven by increased renewals and maintaining levels of service in the three waters and roading. Growth has put pressure on our water network and additional investment is required for Greytown and Featherston.

Demands on spending as a result of growth will be funded through a combination of development contributions and debt funding.

Levels of Service

We are planning on providing the same level of service at the same standard across most of our activities, but there are some areas where we will be reducing our service and other where we are investing in assets. Adding to our assets will increase operating costs while reductions in levels of service are aimed at reducing costs.

As previously mentioned significant investment is required for the Featherston Wastewater Treatment Plant. A review of the two water race systems, Moroa and Longwood, is being undertaken and additional funds have been allocated to implement the strategy in year three of this LTP. Water assets will also see investment with a rollout of smartmeters across the network along with additional upgrades to the Greytown water supply.

We are proposing to reduce the level of service we previously provided in the following areas:

- » No longer sealing 1km of road each year (this activity is not subsidised by NZTA)
- » Stop mowing urban berms

How much will it cost?

Council sets limits on rate increases. While the Local Government Rates Inquiry suggests that around 50% of a council's operating revenue should be taken from rates, Council draws about 71% from rates because it does not have alternative revenue streams; for example, significant financial investment funds or investments in corporate enterprises, and has taken a fairly low risk approach to borrowing.

In order to balance rates affordability challenges with the need to provide services to our community, Council has set the following limits on rates for the duration of this LTP.

- » Council's Rates Revenue will not exceed 75% of Total Revenue

Growth Adjusted Rates increases will not exceed the mid-scenario Local Government Cost Index plus 2%.

Figure 3: Future Rates Required

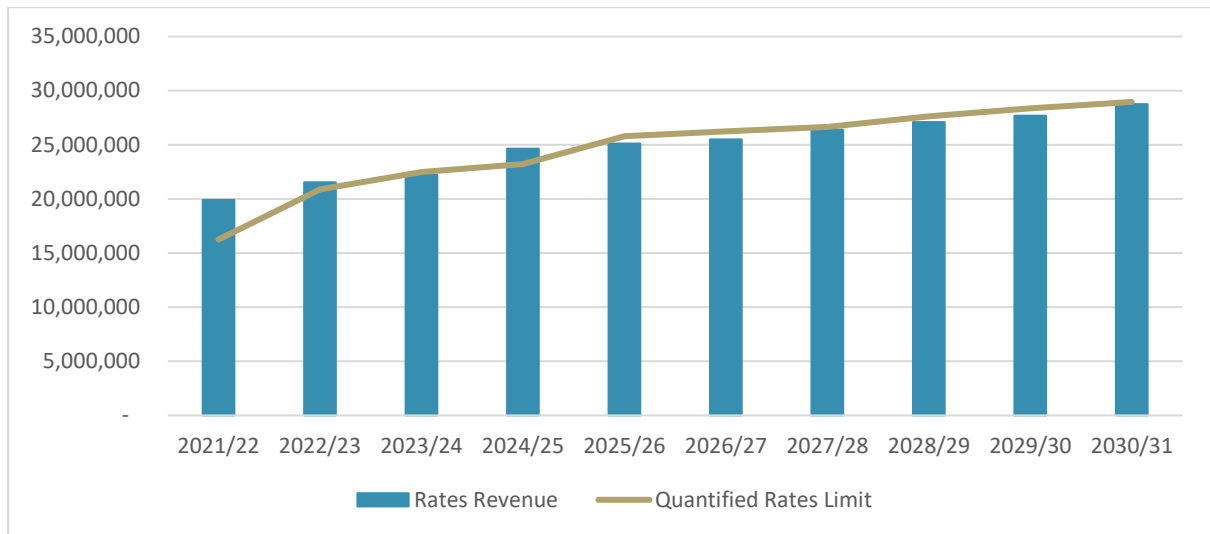


Figure 4: Rates (Income) Affordability

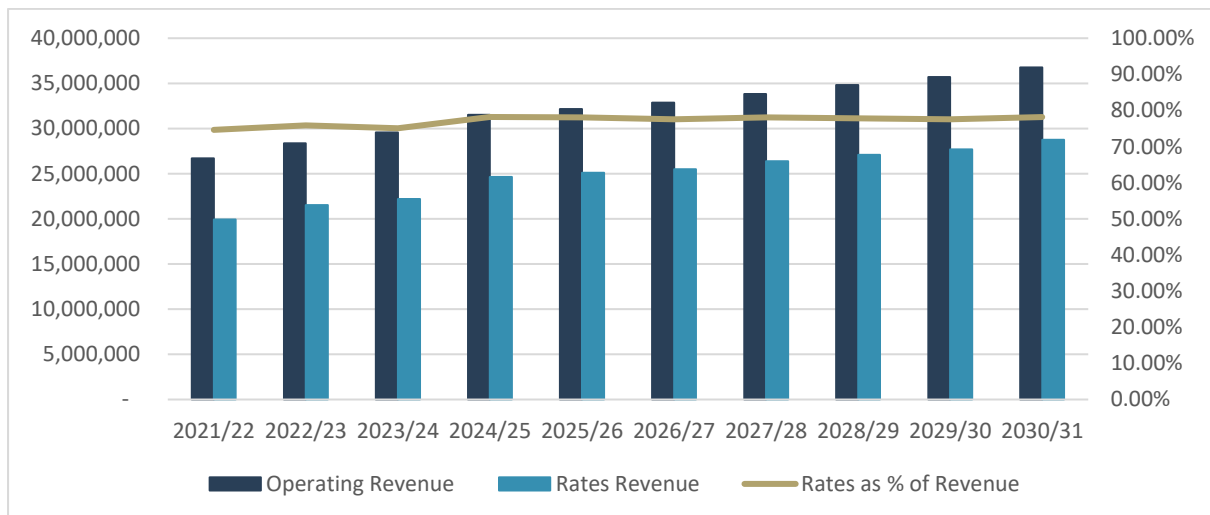
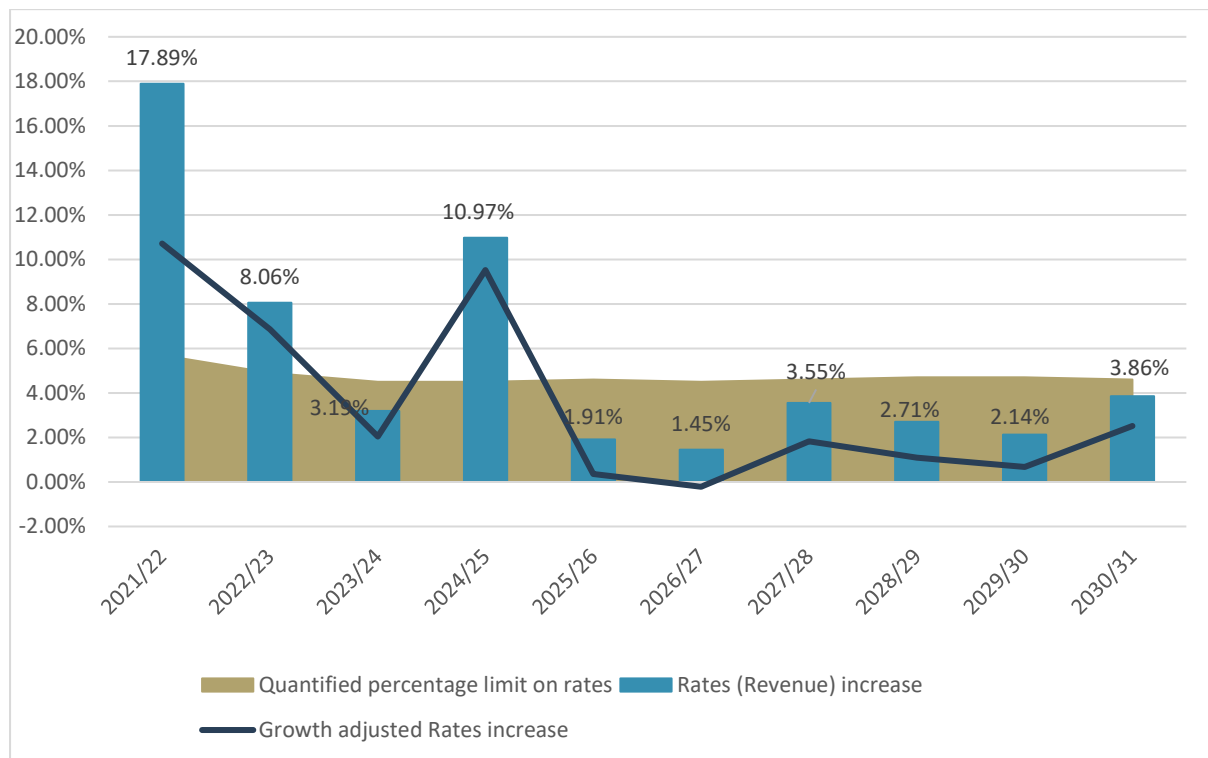


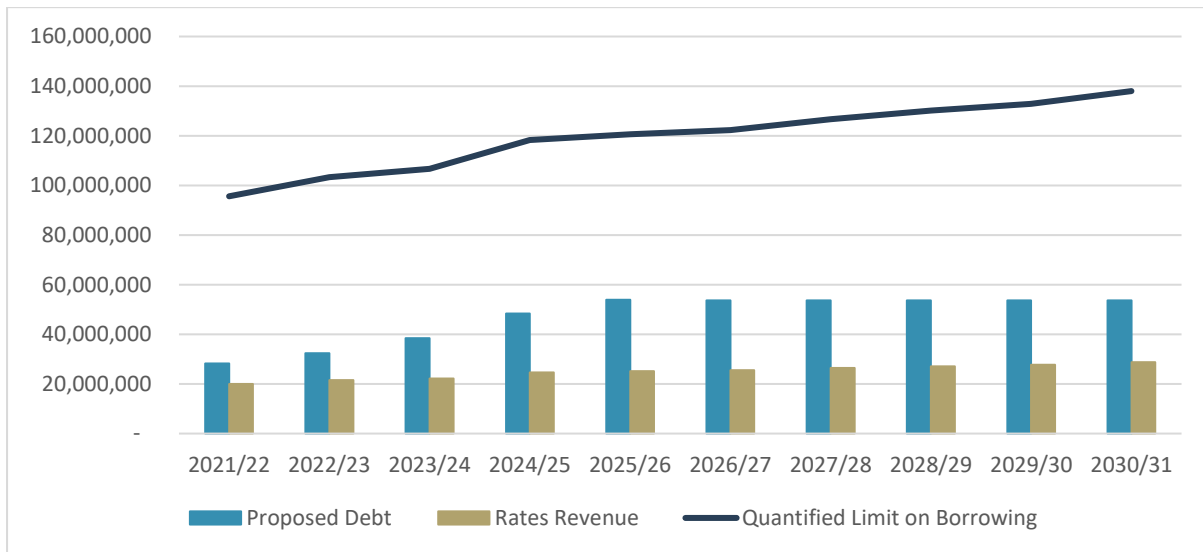
Figure 5: Quantified Limit on Rates

Council sets its quantified limit on the average level of rates increase over the plan. The average rate increase over the 10-year period is 4.8% which sits at the upper quantified limit. There will be three instances of exceedances in the quantified limit Council has set in the first four years of the 10-year plan. All are due to an uplift required on the water network and also phasing of some programmed work.

Borrowings

As with rates Council is required to set a limit on borrowings for the duration of this LTP. Council has capped the debt limit at an interest cost no greater than 12% of rates revenue. The graph below assumes an average borrowing rate of 2.5%.

Council does not offer assets as security for borrowings.

Figure 6: Quantified Limit on Debt

Investments

Refer to Council's Investment Policy for the objectives for holding and managing financial investments.

Council holds financial investments for the purposes of operational liquidity and for the long term accumulation of funds held in Special Reserves. Additions and withdrawals from these Reserves have been accounted for each year throughout the Plan.

Council holds a very limited portfolio of equity investments. These are held for strategic purposes only and are not held for specific investment and as such no quantified target has been set.



SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Kia Reretahi Tātau

Infrastructure Strategy

Te Whakapaparanga

2021–2051

Date of Approval	30 June 2021
Next Review	30 June 2024

Table of Contents

Introduction	140
Summary	140
SWDC Community Outcomes and Wellbeings.....	141
Geographic context for the strategy.....	142
Population Growth.....	142
Household Growth.....	145
Regional growth framework	146
Environmental.....	147
What this might mean for Wellington and Wairarapa	149
Environmental Implications	149
Coastal vulnerability.....	149
South Wairarapa Coastal Units in Vulnerability Assessment.....	150
Political factors.....	150
Transport Priorities	154
Three Waters	157
Strategic alignment.....	158
Scope and delivery arrangements	158
Three Waters Asset Profile	163
Drinking Water.....	166
Priority Water Issues.....	166
Priority Drinking Water Issue 1: Improving network and treatment plant performance.....	166
Priority Drinking Water Issue 2: Increase renewals funding.....	168
Priority Drinking Water Issue 3: Improving water supply resilience	170
Priority Drinking Water Issue 4: Security of supply in Martinborough.....	171
Funding Approach	173
Our Extended View	174
Wastewater.....	175
Section summary.....	175
Priority Wastewater Issues	175
Significant Project - Featherston Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)	175
Priority Wastewater Issue 1: Improving Network Performance.....	177
Priority Wastewater Issue 2: Increasing renewals funding.....	179
Priority Wastewater Issue 3: Upgrades to meet Levels of Service and growth needs	181
Priority Wastewater Issue 4: Approach	182
Stormwater	185

Summary	185
Maintenance and Operation	185
Water Races	188
Summary	188
Land Transport	190
Summary and Scope	190
Funding and Commercial Arrangements	190
Current Road Condition	191
Asset Management in Land Transport	192
Priority Roding Issues	195
Priority Roding Issue 1: Addressing deteriorating road condition	195

Infrastructure Strategy 2021–2051

Te Whakapaparanga

Introduction

South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC) is the steward of approximately \$388m of infrastructure assets, accounting for 56% of Council's annual operating expenditure and 77% of capital expenditure.¹ These assets include drinking water, wastewater, stormwater, land transport and other key community infrastructure and are the foundations on which Council provides key services to our community. The management of these assets is long-term and inter-generational.

It is therefore essential that Council invests effectively and efficiently in those assets to meet the needs of our ratepayers and promote the health, wellbeing and prosperity of our District.

The Local Government Act (LGA) requires all local authorities to prepare and adopt an Infrastructure Strategy that identifies:

- » The key issues faced by Council in managing these assets over the next 30 years (2021–2051),
- » A summary of the options identified to address these issues,
- » Council's strategic response and preferred options scenario, and
- » The cost and service delivery implications of the options.

This Infrastructure Strategy is developed in conjunction with Council asset planning and will be revised every three years as part of the LTP process.

Summary

In previous LTPs and Infrastructure Strategies, SWDC has focused on:

- » Maintaining current levels of service across all assets,
- » Meeting statutory requirements, and
- » Keeping cost increases to a minimum.²

While this approach has largely achieved these goals our infrastructure assets are beginning to show signs of deterioration, which, if not addressed now, will require significantly higher investment in the future to repair or replace. If our infrastructure assets are not appropriately invested in now the service levels provided by Council will also reduce.

As part of the 2020/21 Annual Plan, Council increased its investment in water, roading and amenity infrastructure, but the demands placed on our ageing assets continues to grow. To deliver on the services levels provided by

¹ As valued at 30 June 2018

² SWDC 2018—2028 Infrastructure Strategy

these assets, enhance the wellbeing of our community and enable economic growth in our District, a further increase in investment is required over the LTP period.

As such, the areas of focus for this strategy are to:

- » Increase investment in asset renewal to progressively reduce the need for reactive repair,
- » Meet levels of service for ratepayers by increasing budgets for maintenance and operations,
- » Develop clear strategies for future upgrades or new infrastructure investment,
- » Identify, plan and deliver capacity upgrades to cater for growth within the District, and
- » Continue to enhance our asset knowledge and analytics to refine investment decisions.

This investment, and its phasing, requires Council to balance and consider:

- » Current asset condition, performance, and remaining or projected asset life,
- » Asset criticality,
- » An evolving Local Government environment, which includes the ongoing [Three Waters Reform Programme](#),
- » Levels of Service provided to our community,
- » Affordability for South Wairarapa ratepayers,
- » Demographics, projected growth and its infrastructure impact,
- » Sound asset management decisions based on best available data, and
- » The probable impact of climate change on our Infrastructure.

In addition, this Infrastructure Strategy has also considered:

- » the multiple impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on our local community and beyond
- » Community feedback through ongoing engagement and from consultation on the 2021 Annual Plan
- » A constrained supply market for project delivery (e.g. contractor capacity, availability of materials), and
- » Emerging innovation and technical advancements

SWDC Community Outcomes and Wellbeings

Council infrastructure is integral to meeting the needs, and ensuring the wellbeing, of our ratepayers. As such, the key issues or projects in this Infrastructure Strategy are considered in the context of the four Wellbeings and Community Outcomes:

- » **Social wellbeing** - residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected,
- » **Economic wellbeing** - new business, jobs that give people independence and opportunity, diverse transport modes and a place of destination,
- » **Environmental wellbeing** - sustainable living, safe & secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced, and
- » **Cultural wellbeing** - strong relationships with whānau, hapū and marae, celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage.

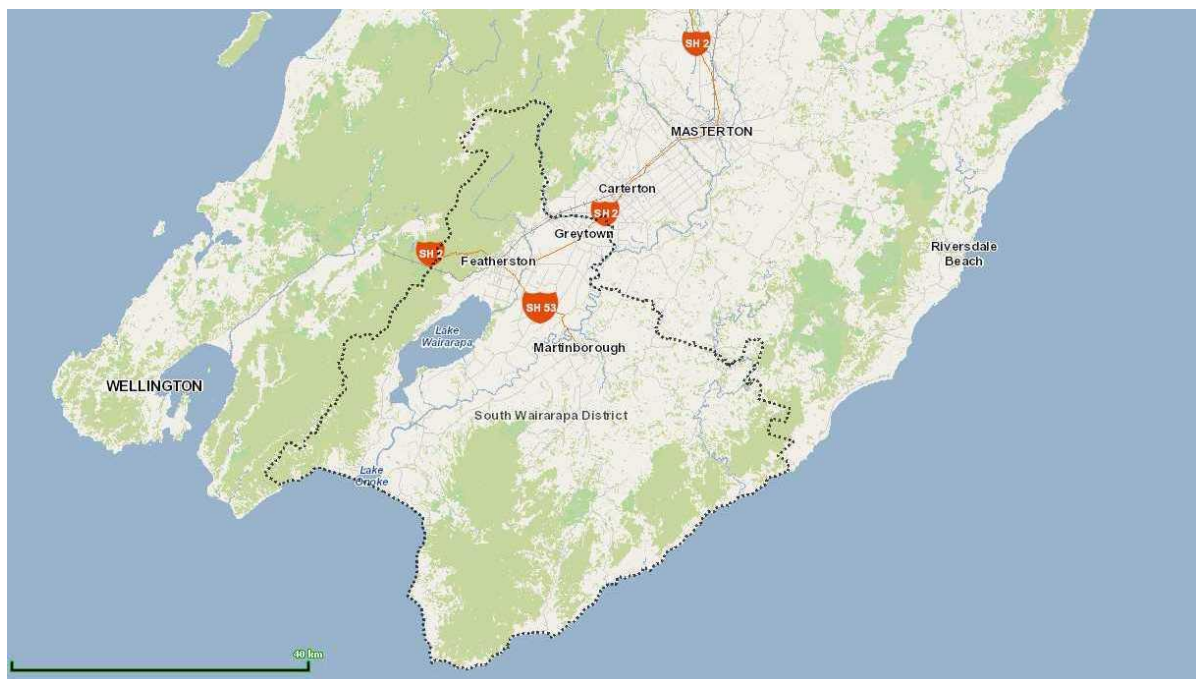
The impact of investment decisions on these Community Outcomes will vary. Capital upgrades to wastewater treatment facilities will help improve the environmental wellbeing in the District, but so too will increased maintenance resources to rapidly respond to wastewater network leaks.

Meeting these needs across multiple asset types, and balancing them with affordability, requires appropriate phasing and compromise, where possible and appropriate. However, large parts of our infrastructure require greater investment now or service levels will not be met and any deferred costs are likely to be significantly higher.

Geographic context for the strategy

The South Wairarapa District is at the southern-most point of the North Island and comprises approximately 248,455 hectares. The Council covers a large land area that includes Lake Wairarapa, significant ranges, a long coastline and significant rural areas. There are three main centres in the District: Featherston, Greytown and Martinborough and a number of smaller rural and coastal settlements.

Figure 1 - SWDC Geographic Context Map



Population Growth

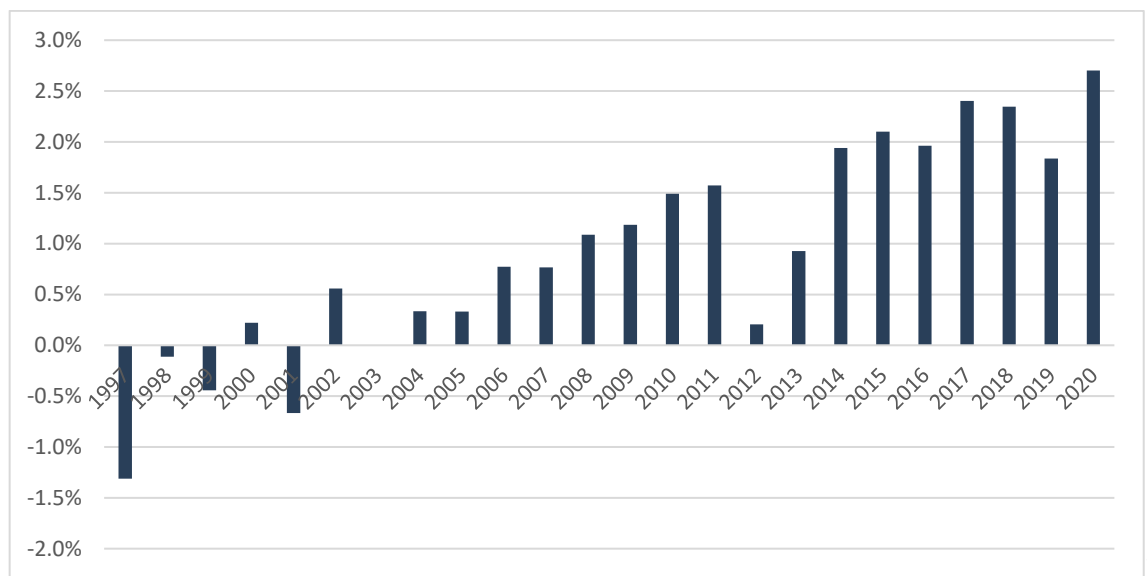
Census data shows that the population in the South Wairarapa district increased by 11% from 9,800 in 2013 to 10,900 in 2018. This represents an average annual change over the 5-year period of 2.2%. We have obtained population projections for the period 2019 to 2051 from Infometrics. South Wairarapa's population is projected to grow from 11,512 in 2021 to 12,696 in 2031 and 14,476 by 2051.

Growth in the South Wairarapa has historically been split evenly between urban and rural areas but future growth is projected to be concentrated in urban centres. Based on improvements in rail connectivity for commuters and the intent of the Regional Growth Framework, growth is expected to be concentrated largely around the Featherston and Greytown urban centres.

The strongest growth is expected in Greytown (1,001 people) followed by Featherston (796 people) and Martinborough (603 people). Tauherenikau and Aorangi Forest are expected to experience moderate growth (around 236 and 164 people respectively). The growth in Tauherenikau is expected based on development around the existing village and growth in Aorangi Forest is expected due to the development of lifestyle blocks on the fringes of Martinborough.³

Population data from Infometrics notes that growth has been strong over the last decade, aided by significant net migration flows in the past five years. In 2020, the South Wairarapa experienced an annual population growth of 2.7 percent, an increase of 300 people. This is up from prior years where population growth had previously peaked in 2017 at 2.4 percent. Of the annual population growth experienced in 2020, 17% was from a natural increase (births exceeding deaths), 47% was due to net internal migration and the remaining 37% from net international migration.

Figure 2: South Wairarapa Annual Population Change

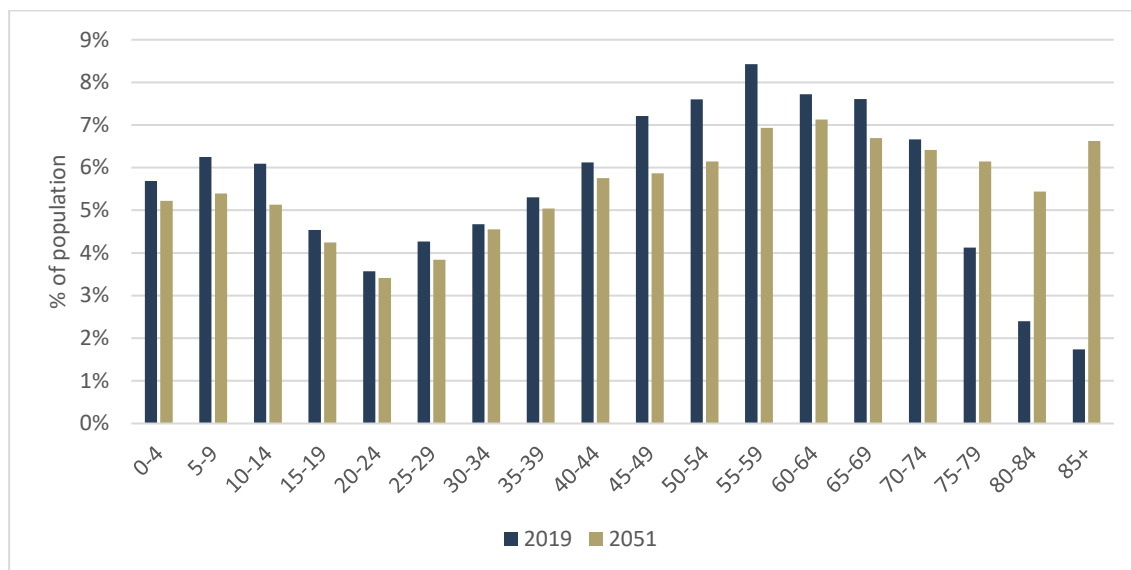


As is the case for most of New Zealand, the population in South Wairarapa is projected to see an aging population over the next 30 years. The population aged 65 years and older is projected to grow by 77% between 2019 and 2051 (from around one in four to around one in three of the district population). As a result, the average age is projected to rise from 44 in 2019 to 49 in 2051.

The under 15 years and working age population (15 – 64 years) groups are projected to grow modestly. The number of young people under 15 years is projected to grow by 12% between 2019 and 2051 and the working age population is projected to grow by 14%.

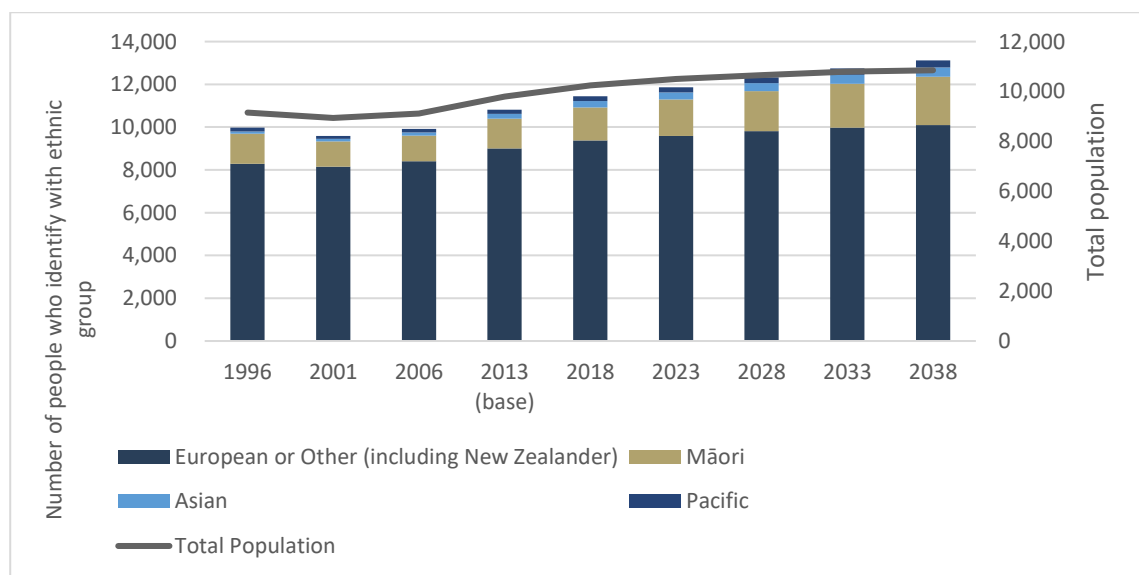
³ Population and age projections are sourced from Infometrics Population Projections 2019 – 2051.

Figure 3: South Wairarapa Age Projections, 2019 to 2051



The ethnic mix of South Wairarapa’s population is projected to continue to change in line with historical trends, with the largest change being an increase in the proportion of the population identifying as Māori – up from 15% of the South Wairarapa population in 2018 to 21% by 2038.⁴

Figure 4: South Wairarapa Ethnic Population Projections, 1996 to 2038



Note: The sum of all ethnic groups exceeds the total population because people can identify with more than one ethnicity.

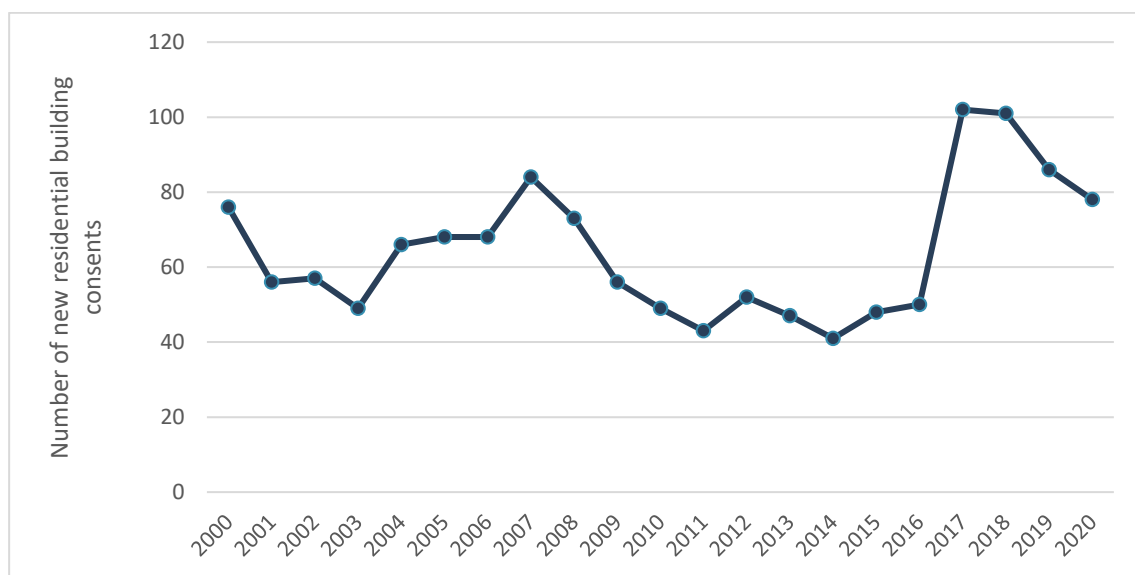
⁴ Ethnicity projections from Stats NZ: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/subnational-ethnic-population-projections-2013base2038-update>

Household Growth

The district has recently been experiencing a new period of building growth. There was steady growth in the number of new building consents issued from 1999 to 2007, followed by a period of decline in numbers to 2011 after the global financial crisis. Numbers then stayed steady until 2017 with a doubling of the number of consents issued for new dwellings compared to the previous year (from 50 to 102). Numbers decreased slightly to 86 in 2019 and 78 in 2020.

Consenting remains strong following COVID-19 with 30 new dwelling consents issued in the first quarter of the 2020/21 financial year and 25 in the second quarter, which is consistent with the number of consents in the high growth period 2017-2018 (25 for the first quarter and 26 for the second quarter in 2017; and 30 for the first quarter and 34 for the second quarter in 2018).

Figure 5: South Wairarapa District Residential Building Consents, 2000 to 2020 (June)



In terms of future projections, Infometrics projects that the number of households in the district will increase from 4,946 in 2021 to 5,498 in 2031 and 6,371 in 2051. Infometrics notes that the growth in the number of households is due to the growing population and decreasing average household size. It is projected the average household size will reduce from 2.29 persons per household in 2021 to 2.19 by 2051.

Over the period from 2016/17 to 2020/21 there was a 5% increase in the number of rateable properties in the district. The largest growth occurred in residential properties in Greytown and Martinborough, both with a 9% increase. Commercial property numbers have remained largely unchanged and there was a 4% increase in rural properties.

Table 1: Rateable Properties in the District

RATING UNITS		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Rural		3078	3114	3094	3135	3203
Featherston	Residential	1164	1169	1174	1178	1211
	Commercial	85	86	86	86	84
Greytown	Residential	1097	1111	1132	1167	1194
	Commercial	113	111	111	110	113
Martinborough	Residential	894	917	960	968	977
	Commercial	110	106	105	106	106
Total		6541	6614	6662	6750	6888

Regional growth framework

The Wellington Regional Growth Framework (the Framework) is a spatial plan that has been developed by local government, central government and iwi partners in the Wellington-Horowhenua region to deliver on the Urban Growth Agenda (UGA) objectives of the Government. The Framework also provides councils and iwi in the region an agreed regional direction for growth and investment.

The Framework identifies how the Wellington-Horowhenua region could accommodate a future population of 760,000 people and an additional 100,000 jobs over the next 30 years. This would represent an additional 200,000 people in the region. The scenario of 200,000 people has been developed to understand what would be required to accommodate this level of growth, and consider potential infrastructure needs beyond the 30-year growth scenario.

While there is no certainty about when, how or at what rate, the region's population might reach this size, the Framework has been developed based on this scenario to give a better understanding of what would be required to support this level of growth. It is important to note that this is not a policy target. The proposed changes to urban form for the region is a mix of development in both Urban Renewal Areas (brownfield) and in Future Urban Areas (greenfield). Both are expected to have higher density development than we see at present throughout the region and include improved access to bus and rail services, which are expected to increase in frequency, capacity and reach over time.

Our current understanding is that, regionally, 88% of housing growth in the Framework is expected to come from areas we have identified in the Framework and 12% is expected to be through 'business as usual' infill throughout the region, with just over half of this infill being in Wellington City.

Of the 88% housing growth from areas identified in the Framework:

- » One-quarter is expected to be accommodated in Wellington City (excluding Tawa in the western corridor), including the Let's Get Wellington Moving corridor.
- » Nearly one-third is expected to be accommodated in the eastern corridor from Lower Hutt to Masterton, with just over one third of this corridor's growth occurring in the Wairarapa.
- » The remainder (just over 40%) is expected to be accommodated in the western corridor from Tawa to Levin.

The Framework identifies improving west-east connections as an opportunity to unlock growth, improve resilience and improve regional accessibility to economic and social opportunities. The potential housing and urban development capacity of any future west-east multi-modal corridor(s) has yet to be determined and will need consideration alongside potential transport interventions.

The Framework aligns with our work through the development of Council's Spatial Plan, Infrastructure and Financial Strategies.

Environmental

Greater Wellington Regional Council provided the Climate Change Assumptions for the Wellington region and Wairarapa combined. These projections depend on future greenhouse gas emissions. As these are uncertain, the below information includes projections based on scenarios ranging from low to high greenhouse gas concentrations.

The projected changes are calculated for 2031–2050 (referred to as 2040) and 2081–2100 (2090) compared to the climate of 1986–2005 (1995).

Table 2: Projected Environmental Changes (Temperature and Seasonality)

	RUAMĀHANGA WHAITUA 2040	WAIRARAPA COAST WHAITUA 2040	RUAMĀHANGA WHAITUA 2090	WAIRARAPA COAST WHAITUA 2090
Average annual T°C	+0.7 to +1°C above present	+0.5 to +1°C above present	+1.2 to +3°C above present	+1 to +3°C above present
Hot days (above 25°C)	Between 0 and 30 days increase	Between 5 and 30 days increase	Between 0 and 80 days increase	Between 15 and 60 days increase
Frost nights	Between 0 and 15 days reduction	Between 0 and 5 days reduction	Between 0 and 40 days reduction	Between 0 and 15 days reduction
Annual Growing Degree Days (GDD) base 10°C GDD = (T°Cmax + T°Cmin)/2) - T°Cbase <i>Measures potential for crop and pasture growth</i>	Increase of 0 to 300 GDD units	Increase of 0 to 300 GDD units	Increase of 200 to 1000 GDD units	Increase of 200 to 900 GDD units
Annual potential evapotranspiration deficit (mm) <i>Measures drought intensity</i>	+20 to +120 mm	+40 to +120 mm	+0 to +180 mm	+40 to +160 mm

Table 3: Projected Environmental Changes (Wind)

	RUAMĀHANGA WHAITUA 2040	WAIRARAPA COAST WHAITUA 2040	RUAMĀHANGA WHAITUA 2090	WAIRARAPA COAST WHAITUA 2090
Annual number of windy days	0 to 4 days increase	0 to 6 days increase	0 to 12 days increase	0 to 10 days increase
Intensity of wind during windy days (>99 th percentile of daily mean)	0% to 3% increase	0% to 3% increase	1% to 4% increase	1% to 4% increase

Table 4: Projected Environmental Changes (Rainfall Patterns and Intensity)

	RUAMĀHANGA WHAITUA 2040	WAIRARAPA COAST WHAITUA 2040	RUAMĀHANGA WHAITUA 2090	WAIRARAPA COAST WHAITUA 2090
Average annual rainfall	5% decrease to 5% increase	5% decrease to 5% increase	0% to 10% decrease	10% decrease to 5% increase
Amount of rain falling during heavy rainfall days (>99 th percentile of daily rainfall)	0% to 10% increase	0% to 15% increase	0% to 20% increase	0% to 30% increase
River mean annual low flow discharge (MAL) <i>Measures water shortage in the catchments</i>	Up to 60% decrease	Up to 60% decrease	Up to 80% decrease	Up to 80% decrease
River mean annual flood discharge (MAF) <i>Measures flood potential in the catchments</i>	20% decrease to 40% increase depending on catchment	20% decrease to 20% increase depending on catchment	20% decrease to 60% increase depending on catchment	20% decrease to 60% increase depending on catchment
Days of very high and extreme forest fire danger	100% to 150% increase	100% to 150% increase	100% to 150% increase	100% to 150% increase

Table 5: Projected Environmental Changes (Sea Level and Coastal Hazards)

	2040	2090
Permanent sea level rise	+0.12 m to +0.24 m above present	+0.68 m to +1.75 m above present

Table 6: Projected Environmental Changes (Oceanic Changes)

2040	2090
Acidification of the ocean	Acidification of the ocean
General temperature rise of sea water	General temperature rise of sea water
Marine heatwaves	Marine heatwaves

What this might mean for Wellington and Wairarapa

Table 7: Environmental Implications for Wellington and Wairarapa

Environmental Implications	
Coastal hazards	The region is particularly vulnerable to even a small rise in sea level because of its small tidal range. There may be an increased risk to coastal roads and infrastructure from coastal erosion and inundation, increased storminess and sea-level rise.
Heavy rain	The capacity of stormwater systems may be exceeded more frequently due to heavy rainfall events which could lead to surface flooding. River flooding may also become more frequent, particularly in low-lying areas. Floods are likely to become more intense.
Erosion and landslides	More frequent and intense heavy rainfall events are likely to lead to more erosion and landslides.
Droughts	More frequent droughts are likely to lead to water shortages, increased demand for irrigation and increased risk of wildfires.
Biosecurity	Climate change could lead to changes in pests and diseases over time. A likely increase in weed species and subtropical pests and diseases could require new pest management approaches. Regional biodiversity may be threatened by changing temperature and rainfall patterns, and sea level rise.
Agriculture	Warmer temperatures, a longer growing season and fewer frosts could provide opportunities to grow new crops. Farmers might benefit from faster growth of pasture and better crop growing conditions. However, these benefits may be limited by negative effects of climate change such as prolonged drought, water shortages and greater frequency and intensity of storms.

Coastal vulnerability

The Wellington Region Climate Change Working Group commissioned a report to assess the coastal vulnerability of the Wellington region to climate change, sea level rise and natural hazards.⁵ The report is intended to assist Councils in working with affected communities to develop long-term strategies.

The coastal area of South Wairarapa was divided into three units – Onoke, Palliser and South Wairarapa Coast. Each unit was assessed against criteria grouped into the following areas: Community, Business, Three Waters, Lifelines Infrastructure, Māori and cultural, Ecological, Erosion, and Civil Defence and Emergency Management.

⁵ <https://www.gw.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Wellington-Regional-Coastal-Vulnerability-AssessmentJune-2019Final.pdf>

Table 8: South Wairarapa Coastal Units in Vulnerability Assessment

South Wairarapa Coastal Units in Vulnerability Assessment	
Onoke	<p>Western point begins at Onoke beach and the Eastern point is the end of Onoke Beach</p> <p>It includes Lake Onoke and the Ruamahanga River Mouth</p> <p>The coast is characterised by a mix of sand and gravel beach and is primarily populated by baches</p> <p>There is 22.11km of coastline</p>
Palliser	<p>Western point is the end of Onoke beach where the coastline turns south and the Eastern point is Cape Palliser</p> <p>It includes Whatarangi, Ngawi and Mangatoetoe</p> <p>The coast has a mix of small communities facing various degrees of hazards. The geology struggles for vegetation</p> <p>There is 30.59km of coastline</p>
South Wairarapa Coast	<p>South Wairarapa Western point is Rocky Point and Eastern/Northern point is Honeycomb Rock</p> <p>It includes White Rock and Pahaoa</p> <p>The coast only a few small settlements (run holding stations) and limited road access</p> <p>There is 68.29km of coastline</p>

Overall, this assessment identified Palliser as the most vulnerable coastal unit within the Wairarapa. This is due to its vulnerability in relation to erosion risk and roading (a combination of single access and priority roads at risk).

While Onoke and South Wairarapa Coast were assessed as moderately vulnerable overall, this is more based on high vulnerability when considering ecological indicators. The ecological indicators considered include environmental sites, significant bird sites and coastal biodiversity.

Particular environmental impacts are discussed further in each infrastructure area as the effects are different for each.

Political factors

Three waters reforms

The Three Waters Review⁶ was initiated in mid-2017 as a cross-agency initiative led by the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) to look into the challenges facing our drinking water, wastewater and stormwater (“three waters”) and to develop recommendations for system-wide performance improvements.

Through this review, Government is seeking the following major outcomes:

- » Safe, acceptable (taste, colour and smell) and reliable drinking water
- » Better environmental performance
- » Efficient, sustainable, resilience and accountable water services
- » Achieving these aims in a way communities can afford

⁶ <https://www.dia.govt.nz/Three-waters-review>

This has seen the development of new legislation and the creation of Taumata Arowai, the new Water Services Regulator, to oversee and enforce a new drinking water regulatory framework. It also includes an oversight role for wastewater and stormwater networks.

In July 2020, the Government announced a \$761 million package to provide immediate post-COVID-19 stimulus to local authorities to maintain and improve three waters infrastructure, support reform of local government water services delivery arrangements, and support the operation of Taumata Arowai. South Wairarapa District Council signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the DIA in August 2020 to participate in the first stage of the reforms. The service delivery model will be informed by discussion with the local government sector taking into account the following design features:

- » Water service delivery entities, that are:
 - » Of significant scale (most likely multi-regional) to enable benefits from aggregation to be achieved over the medium to long-term;
 - » Asset owning entities, with balance sheet separation to support improved access to capital, alternative funding instruments and improved balance sheet strength; and
 - » Structured as statutory entities with appropriate and relevant commercial disciplines and competency-based boards;
- » Delivery of drinking water and wastewater services as a priority, with the ability to extend to stormwater service provision only where effective and efficient to do so; and
- » Water entities would be publicly owned entities, with a preference for collective council ownership.

Mechanisms for enabling communities to provide input in relation to the new entities.

The Government is expected to make substantive policy decisions relating to the reforms in April/May 2021 to enable legislation to be prepared for introduction. This includes decisions on the core design features of the new water services entities and the number and boundaries of these entities.

Councils will be asked to decide about participating in the new service delivery system in late 2021. This would take the form of an 'opt out' approach meaning all councils will be included in one of the new water service delivery entities by default but can decide not to continue to participation in consultation with their communities. Central government is expecting to provide councils with a package of supporting information including details on the entity design proposals (e.g. ownership and governance arrangements), financial and other implications of participating, and which entity each council would be part of to inform the decision-making process.

Introduction of legislation to create the new service delivery system is expected in late 2021, with enactment by mid-2022. For councils that participate in the reforms, any transfer of responsibilities and assets is expected in around 2023/24.

Regulation of drinking water

The Taumata Arowai—the Water Services Regulator Act 2020 received Royal Assent on 6 August 2020. The purpose of the act is to establish Taumata Arowai – the Water Services Regulator as a Crown Agent and provide for its objectives and general functions, including:

- » administering and enforcing a new drinking water regulatory system (including the management of risks to sources of drinking water); and
- » a number of complementary functions to improving the environmental performance of wastewater and stormwater networks.

In July 2020, a complementary Bill, the Water Services Bill, was introduced to Parliament to give effect to Government's decisions on reforming the drinking water regulatory framework and Taumata Arowai's wastewater and stormwater functions. Taumata Arowai will not become fully operational until the Water Services Bill is enacted which is expected to be in end-2021.⁷

Since the last Infrastructure strategy, SWDC has invested significantly in achieving compliance with the current NZ Drinking Water Standards. This has included multi-barrier treatment (i.e. chlorination and UV treatment) and improved monitoring and communication systems. As a result, SWDC are well positioned to comply with emerging regulatory framework, with the support of Wellington Water, and continued investment in water treatment is required through this strategy and includes the operational and maintenance costs of the improved systems.

National Environmental Standards for Freshwater

The Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Freshwater) Regulations 2020 (Freshwater NES) regulates activities that pose risks to the health of freshwater and freshwater ecosystems.⁸ The standards came into force on 3 September 2020 and are designed to:

- » Protect existing inland and coastal wetlands
- » Protect urban and rural streams from in-filling
- » Ensure connectivity of fish habitat
- » Set minimum requirements for feedlots and other stockholding areas
- » Improve poor practice intensive winter grazing of forage crops
- » Restrict further agricultural intensification through to the end of 2024
- » Limit the discharge of synthetic nitrogen fertiliser to land, and require reporting of fertiliser use.

In many cases, people will need to apply for a resource consent from the regional council to continue carrying out regulated activities.

Resource Management Act 1991 Reforms

The Government is reforming the resource management system and intends to repeal and replace the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) which is the primary legislation governing the use of our land, water

⁷ <https://www.dia.govt.nz/Taumata-Arowai-Establishment-Unit>

⁸ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/fresh-water/freshwater-acts-and-regulations/national-environmental-standards-freshwater>

and air resources. Its aim is for the RMA to support a more productive, sustainable and inclusive economy and be easier for New Zealanders to understand and engage with.⁹

The RMA is intended to be replaced with three new pieces of legislation – the Natural and Built Environments Act, Strategic Planning Act and Climate Change Adaptation Act.

The Natural and Built Environments Act is the core piece of legislation to replace the RMA and is intended to enhance the quality of the environment to support the wellbeing of present and future generations. The Strategic Planning Act provides a long-term strategic approach to how we plan for using land and the coastal marine area while the Climate Change Adaptation Act supports New Zealand's response to the effects of climate change and would address complex legal and technical issues associated with managed retreat and funding and financing adaptation.

Ministry for the Environment has set out the timeframes for the reform process as:

- » **May – September 2021:** An exposure draft of the Natural and Built Environment Bill will be agreed by Cabinet and then referred to a special select committee inquiry. The Strategic Planning Bill and Climate Change Adaptation Bill will be developed in a parallel process with the latter managed out of the Minister for Climate Change office.
- » **December 2021:** The Natural and Built Environments Bill and the Strategic Planning Bill will be introduced to Parliament in late 2021. A standard select committee process will consider them. The Climate Change Adaptation Act will be developed in a similar timeframe.
- » **December 2022:** It is intended the three new pieces of legislation are passed by the end of 2022.

Government Policy Statement on Land Transport

The Government Policy Statement on Land Transport (GPS) outlines the government's priorities for expenditure over the next 10 years. It sets out how funding is allocated between activities such as road safety policing, state highway improvements, local and regional roads and public transport.

The current GPS took effect on 1 July 2018 and prioritised a safer transport system free of death and injury, accessible and affordable transport, reduced emissions and value for money.¹⁰

The Ministry of Transport has released its GPS for 2021/22–2030/31¹¹ which builds on the strategic direction of GPS 2018 by maintaining the priorities but updating them to align with recent policy work. The Government is proposing to prioritise safety, better transport options, improving freight connections, and climate change. The GPS 2021 will take effect from July 2021.

Regional Land Transport Plan 2021

The process to develop the Wellington Regional Land Transport Plan 2021 (RLTP 2021) is underway. The RLTP sets the strategic direction for the region's transport network for the next 10-30 year. It describes the long-term vision, identifies regional priorities and sets out the transport projects for investment over the next 10 years.

⁹ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/rma/resource-management-system-reform>

¹⁰ <https://www.transport.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Our-Work/Documents/c6b0fea45a/Government-Policy-Statement-on-land-transport-2018.pdf>

¹¹ <https://www.transport.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Paper/GPS2021.pdf>

Investment in the region's transport system will be guided by the following priorities:

Table 9: Transport Investment Priorities

Transport Priorities	
Public Transport Capacity	Build capacity and reliability into the Wellington Region's rail network and into the Wellington City public transport network to accommodate future demand
Travel Choice	Make walking, cycling and public transport a safe, sustainable and attractive option for more trips throughout the region
Strategic Access	Improve access to key regional destinations such as ports, airports and hospitals for people and freight
Safety	Improve safety, particularly at high risk intersections and on high risk rural and urban roads
Resilience	Build resilience into the region's transport network by strengthening priority transport lifelines and improving the redundancy in the system

Road to Zero Strategy

In December 2019, the Government launched 'Road to Zero,' New Zealand's Road Safety Strategy 2020 – 2030.¹²

The strategy sets out the governments vision for a New Zealand where no one is killed or seriously injured in road crashes. As an intermediate target towards achieving its vision, the target is to reduce deaths and serious injuries on our roads by 40 percent by 2030 (from 2018 levels).

The strategy will be implemented through a series of separate action plans which focus on the following five key areas:

- » Infrastructure improvements and speed management
- » Vehicle safety – significantly improve the safety
- » Work-related road safety
- » Road user choices
- » System management

Funding Strategy

South Wairarapa District Council is a small rural local authority, with a relatively high infrastructural asset base per capita, and a relatively small ratepayer base. Small local authorities generally have very little discretionary expenditure and are therefore required to focus heavily on maintaining current service levels and their infrastructural asset base.

¹² <https://www.transport.govt.nz/multi-modal/keystrategiesandplans/road-safety-strategy/>

This strategy reflects this focus, while concentrating on increasing network resilience. We are confident our asset planning, LTP and infrastructure strategy will ensure the longevity of the asset base and maintenance of service levels while retaining financial health.

Debt is generally only undertaken for new assets, with replacements of existing assets made from depreciation reserves built up for that purpose.

Financial sustainability is fundamental to the long-term sustainability of the district. The forecasts have been prepared on the basis that, as a minimum, existing levels of service will be maintained. Demand is assessed against existing capacity of the network and treatment plants. Increasing demands from population growth have informed these requirements. Further modelling work form part of the LTP to assess the impacts of growth.

What we've achieved

Since the last Infrastructure Strategy, SWDC has:

- » Achieved full Drinking Water Standards compliance at all Water Treatment Plants, including the commissioning of the Manganese Reduction Plant in Martinborough to enable the chlorination of the town supply,
- » Completed the upgrades for Greytown and Martinborough Wastewater Treatment plants and gained related long-term consents,
- » Increased water supply resilience through the commissioning of a fourth bore and treated water reservoirs at the Waiohine water treatment plant,
- » Improved the automation, operating practices and Health and Safety practices at our WWTPs to improve their compliance and overall performance,
- » Enhanced compliance with Healthy Homes requirements for our Senior Housing,
- » Started a trial of the ecoreef coastal erosion solution to improve resilience of the Cape Palliser Road,
- » Completed the Waihinga Centre and Martinborough playground,
- » Updated the notable trees register,
- » Developed Climate Change and Positive Ageing Strategies, and established a Community Development function in Council, which will help inform our future infrastructure investment, and
- » Wairarapa Solid Waste Management and Minimisation Bylaw 2021.

What has changed

How we manage our infrastructure assets has also changed (or is subject to review). Since the last LTP we have:

- » Contracted for and implemented Ruamahanga Roads, a shared service for Roading with Carterton District Council (CDC) with Fulton Hogan as our contractor, from the 1st July 2019, and
- » Become a shareholder in Wellington Water Limited, a council controlled organisation, and moved the management of our three waters infrastructure to it, from 1st October 2019.

Asset Management for SWDC Infrastructure

To deliver value for South Wairarapa ratepayers the Council, through this Infrastructure Strategy, is looking to optimise the investment in our assets to ensure we comply with our regulatory obligations and to meet the needs of our community, both now and in the future.

This involves having clear strategies, asset planning and activity schedules to ensure optimal performance through:

- » Ongoing operation of assets – ensure SWDC assets are used and operated in such a manner so as to prolong the asset life,
- » Preventative Maintenance – the undertaking of regular servicing of assets to minimise the likelihood of asset failure, particularly for critical infrastructure,
- » Reactive Maintenance – responding to and repairing an asset failure (i.e., broken pipe, roadside slips),
- » Renewals – the replacement or restoration of an existing asset to extend its economic life, and
- » Upgrades – to meet an increase in demand (i.e. from growth, regulatory changes or service changes).

What the right mix of investment is for each asset is derived from multiple considerations:

- » Current asset condition and projected life,
- » Asset criticality,
- » Data confidence – how sure are we that the data we have is accurate and up to date,
- » Future demand forecasts and growth indicators, and
- » Financial data – valuation and depreciation

Asset information and analytics

As part of our ongoing focus on improving our knowledge and understanding of our Infrastructure assets, we capture asset condition data through multiple sources:

- » Visual inspection
- » CCTV footage and data (most relevant for underground assets)
- » User experience and reported issues
- » Technical or expert analysis
- » Extrapolation from other data sources (i.e. other Territorial Authorities' data for similar assets exposed to similar use and environmental impacts)
- » Sampling and testing
- » Emerging technology (i.e. use of drones to fly over Cape Palliser Road to assess coastal erosion changes)

This information is then analysed across multiple tools to inform our asset planning, which feed into this Infrastructure Strategy.

Asset Criticality

One of the key determinants for the best asset management approach to meet our service goals and comply with regulations is to proactively manage our critical assets so that the chance of failure is minimised. Critical

assets are those where the consequences of failure would be significant and this needs to be avoided (even if the likelihood of failure is low). These critical assets are prioritised for preventative maintenance activity and ongoing asset condition assessment and analysis. For SWDC, they include:

- » Water Treatment Plants
- » Wastewater Treatment Plants
- » Road bridges

Council will continue to monitor the condition of these assets. Upgrades of our Water and Wastewater treatments plants have been undertaken over the last few years and preventative maintenance schedules and improved operating procedures have been designed and implemented to increase the life of the assets.

A full condition assessment for our road bridges is planned and budgeted for. Similarly, we will optimise the life of these assets through their lifecycle. Some bridges may require more than simple maintenance and this will be considered as part of the condition assessment and planning activity.

Three Waters

The Three Waters Reform programme is an ongoing process and this portion of the Infrastructure Strategy will be heavily impacted by the programme as it progresses. However, until the outcome of the review is known, Council will continue to develop the Three Waters strategy in conjunction with Wellington Water.

Similarly, the establishment of Taumata Arowai as the NZ Three Waters regulator from July 2021, is likely to see a fundamental shift in the regulation of waters services. From that time the regulator will:

- » oversee and administer, and enforce a new, expanded and strengthened drinking-water regulatory system, to ensure all New Zealand communities have access to safe drinking water, and if need be we will hold suppliers to account, and
- » provide oversight of the regulation, management, and environmental performance of wastewater and storm-water networks, including promoting public understanding of that performance.

In conjunction with WWL and their other shareholding Councils, SWDC will continue to engage with the Taumata Arowai establishment unit to ensure our activities are aligned with the emerging strategy of the new regulator.

Since the last Infrastructure Strategy, SWDC has completed a range of initiatives across the Three Waters infrastructure, including achieving compliance with the NZ Drinking Water Standards (NZ DWS), upgrades and consents for the Martinborough and Greytown Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTPs) and improved network resilience through treated water storage and increased supply. With these improvements there is a greater need for operating and maintenance budgets to keep the new equipment operating effectively.

Resource consents have been established for our critical water assets, as shown below:

- » Greytown and Featherston WTPs to Sept 2037
- » Martinborough WTP to Sept 2037
- » Pirinoa WTP to 2025 Greytown WWTP to 2025 (upgrades required for next phase of consent and identified below)
- » Martinborough to 2051 (ongoing investment required to irrigate to land)

With improvements made to these critical assets, investment (see Water Issue 3 and wastewater issue 3 below) is increasingly required in our Drinking and Wastewater networks. It is becoming apparent that our network assets are no longer performing at a level that consistently meets the needs of our community. The focus of the Three Waters portion of this Infrastructure Strategy focuses on improving network performance through increased renewals as well as operating and maintenance funding and activities.

There are also two key areas where the SWDC approach is still being developed, the Featherston Wastewater Treatment Plant and the future of the Moroa and Longwood Water Races. This strategy outlines our current understanding, timelines for developing our approach and how we will engage our community on these two areas. Both of these projects are heavily influenced by the new Freshwater Regulations and ongoing Water Reform.

We know some of our infrastructure is not performing optimally, particularly in our drinking and wastewater networks. Undertaking the necessary renewals and replacement will be a significant challenge over the LTP period. Wellington Water is prioritising this work based on criticality and age, starting with our critical assets, such as our water treatment plants. Other assets have been prioritised based on what is known about particular asset types and its age, and investment has been forecasted accordingly.

In parallel, Wellington Water is commencing a programme of work to fully understand the condition of all our assets to provide increased certainty of future investment requirements. Wellington Water has given 3 options to the Council and council made the decision to allocate a lower level of capital expenditure funding to maintain the affordability.

Strategic alignment

Improving Three Waters delivery and environmental quality is a key strategic driver for the Council. This is supplemented by the role that Three Waters assets play in supporting the economic, social and environmental wellbeings that underpin Council activities and also community feedback from the 2020/2021 Council Annual Plan and our pre-LTP engagement that overwhelmingly endorsed water as the priority for Council (80% of respondents supported this).

In conjunction with WWL, the following priorities have been agreed to shape and inform our (and the other WWL shareholding Councils) infrastructure strategy for Three Waters.

Priority 1. Looking after existing three waters infrastructure (renewals, operations, maintenance and critical services)

Looking after existing assets is foundational to a sound risk management approach – it reduces incidents that usually cost more and has less negative effects when work is planned.

Priority 2. Supporting growth without adverse env. impacts

Growth is inevitable and must be managed to ensure it does not add to existing issues for the three waters network.

Priority 3. Reducing water consumption

We are near capacity for water supply

Priority 4. Improving env. water quality

Community expects better water quality than we have now

Priority 5. Reducing carbon emissions

Carbon emissions are a key contributor to climate change

Localised issues

Individual activities associated with localised risks will be progressed as funding allows

System-wide issues that need addressed over the next 30 years

Scope and delivery arrangements

In October 2019, Wellington Water (WWL) assumed the management responsibility for our Three Waters assets (ownership of the assets remained with Council). This is the first SWDC Three Waters infrastructure strategy informed by WWL.

Network and Treatment Plant maintenance is undertaken by the WWL network maintenance alliance, which combines WWL and Fulton Hogan staff, and network renewals are designed, managed and delivered by consultant and contractor panels as well as in-house specialists.

The SWDC Three Waters assets, maintained by WWL, comprises:

Drinking Water:

- » 118km of pipes
- » Four Water Treatment Plants (WTPs):
- » Waiohine
- » Soldiers' Memorial Park
- » Martinborough
- » Pirinoa
- » 5800 Fittings (i.e. valves, hydrants)
- » 11 Reservoirs or Tanks

Wastewater:

- » 75km of pipes
- » Four Wastewater Treatment Plants:
- » Featherston
- » Greytown
- » Martinborough
- » Lake Ferry
- » 11 Pump Stations

Stormwater/Drainage:

- » 15km of pipes
- » 100 Fittings
- » 18km of channels
- » 2407 culverts
- » 574 sumps

The sumps and culverts associated with the wider stormwater network in SWDC are maintained under the Ruamahanga Roads contract.

The following map provides a high level view of the SWDC's three waters assets:

Figure 6: Council's Three Water Assets

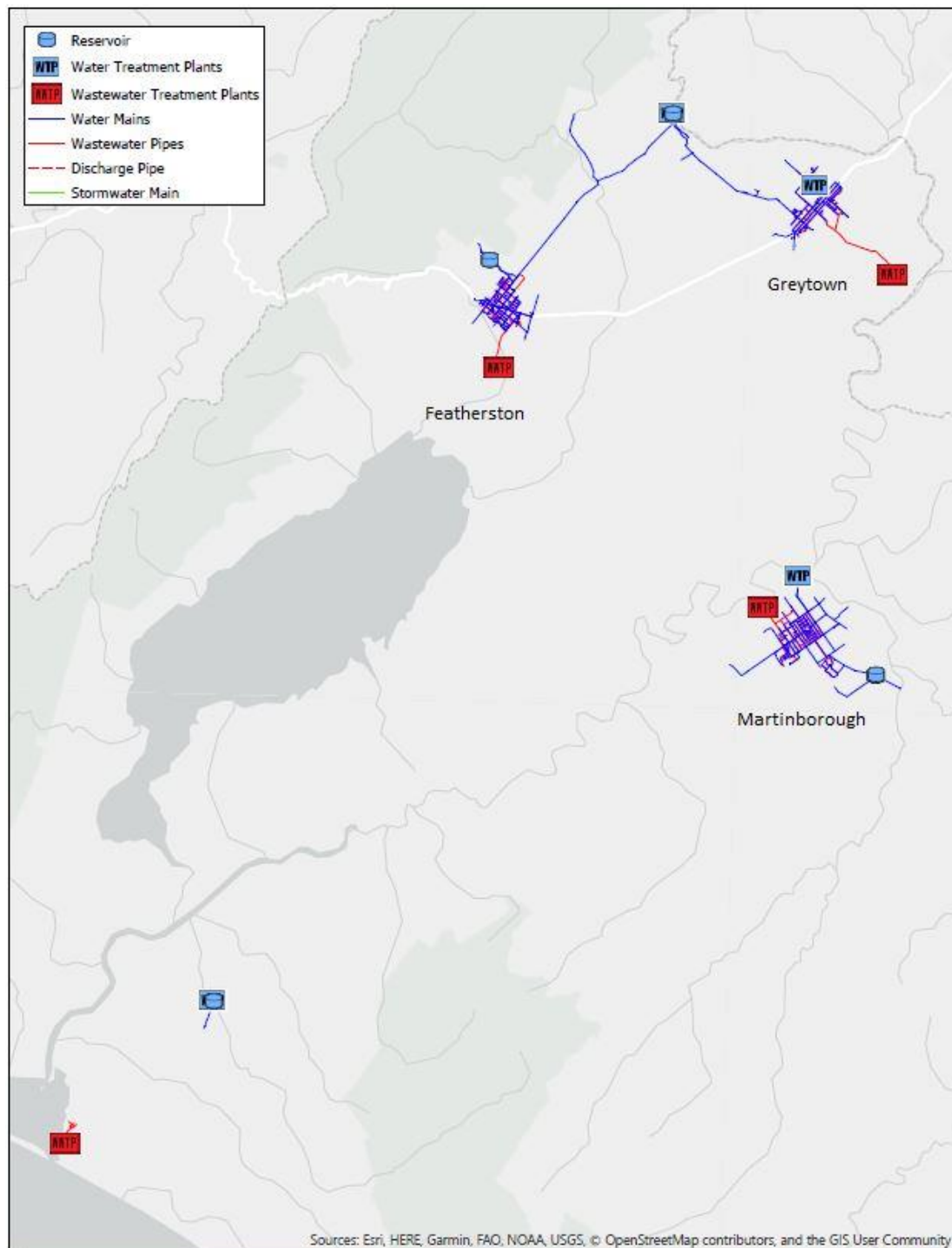
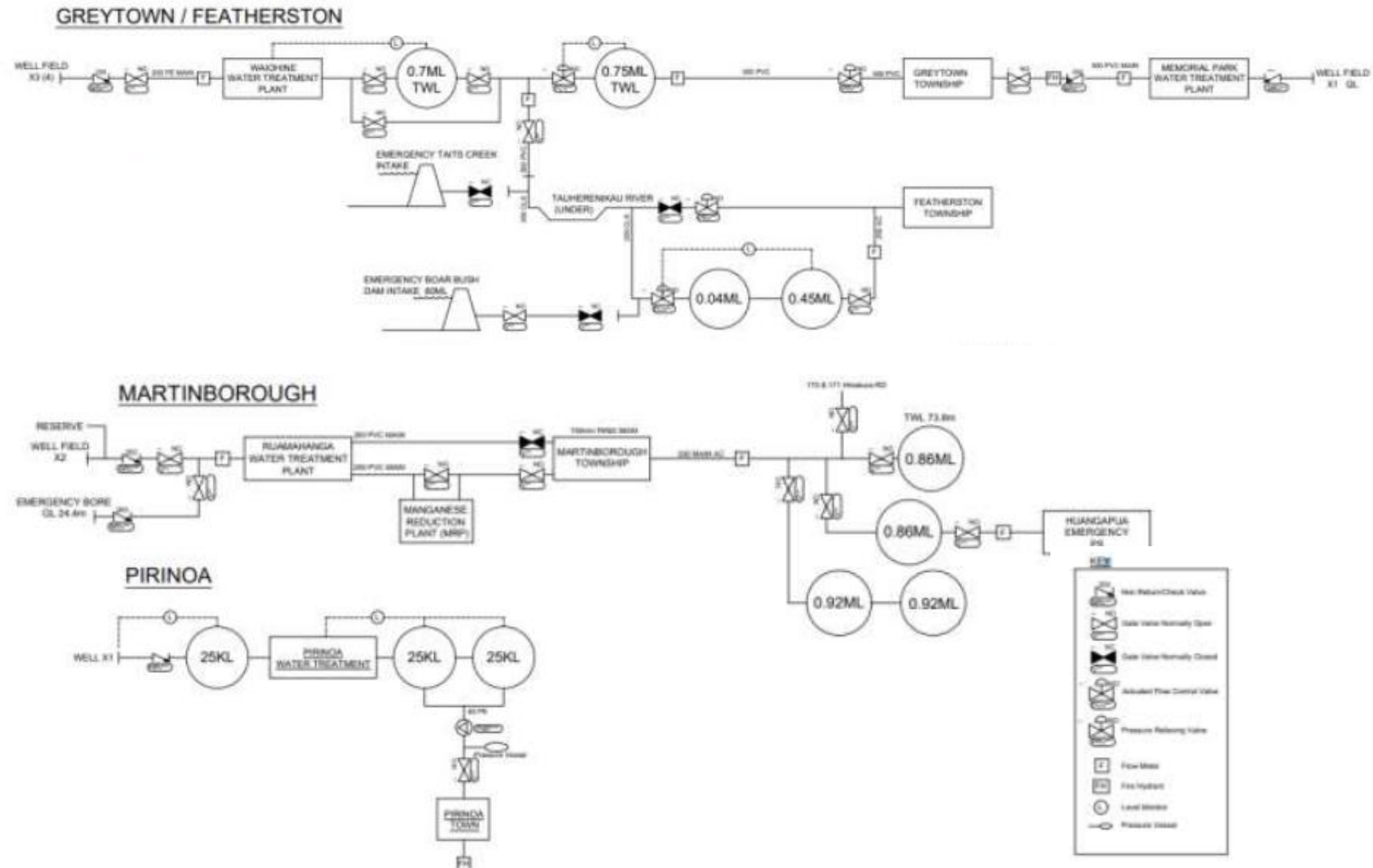


Figure 7: Council's Drinking Water Network

The following diagrams show the Drinking Water network configuration:

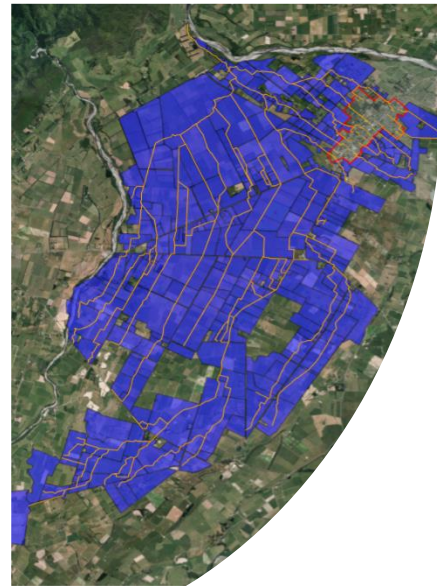


In addition, WWL also operate and maintain two water races on behalf of Council.

Moroa Water Race:

- » 240km in total length
- » Services approximately 8500ha
- » 282 ratepayers serviced
- » Water from Waiohine River

Figure 8: Moroa Water Race Network



Longwood Water Race:

- » 40km in total length
- » Services approximately 1500ha
- » 62 ratepayers serviced
- » Water from Tauherenikau River

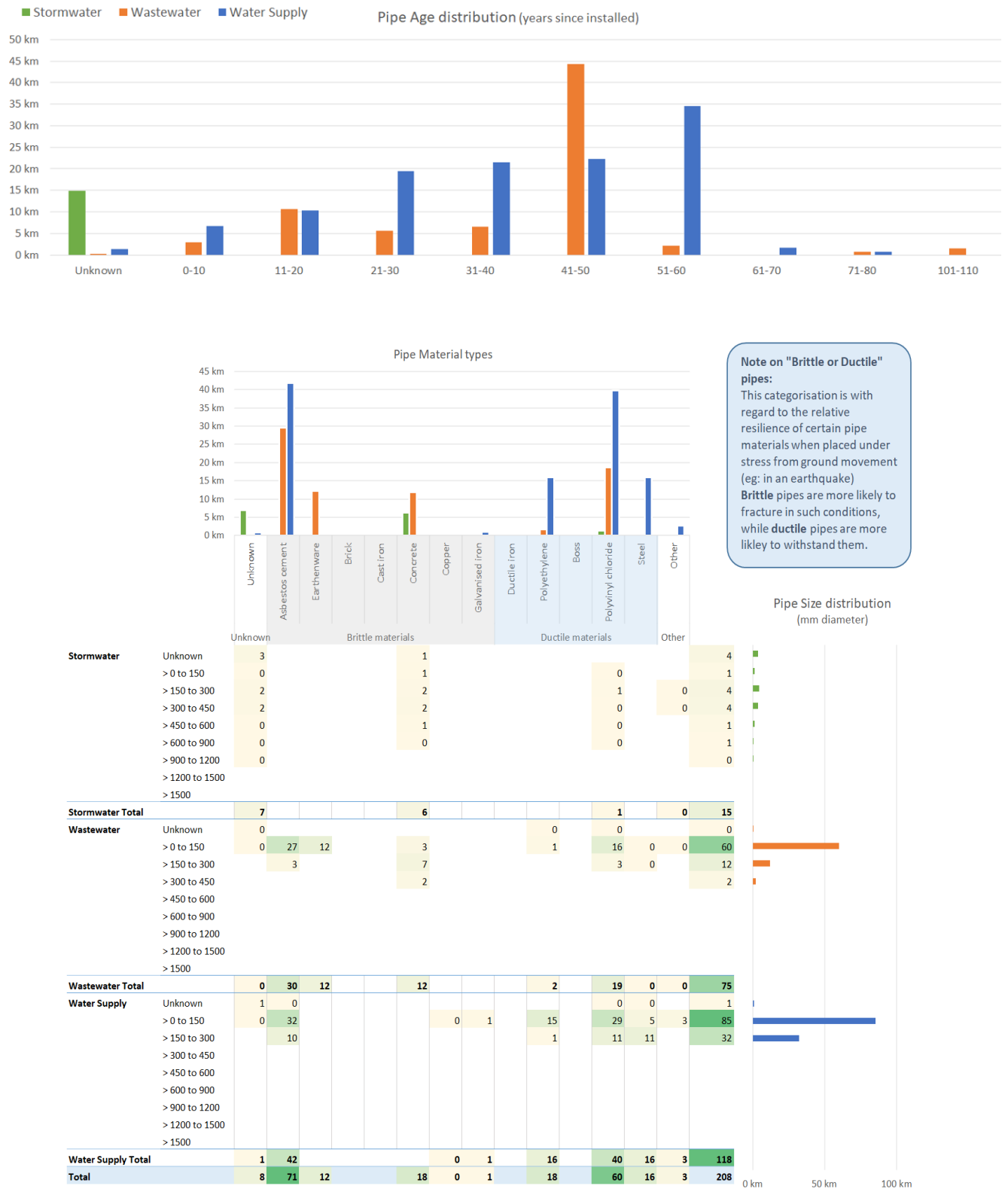
Figure 9: Longwood Water Race Network



Three Waters Asset Profile

The following tables outline the age distribution, material and size of the SWDC water networks.

Table 9: Three Waters Asset Profile



From this profile, several observations can be made:

- » Almost half of our water supply pipes and almost 60% of wastewater pipes are over 40 years old,
- » 70% of the wastewater pipes are made from brittle materials that are more vulnerable to cracking and breaking when subject to ground movement (e.g. earthquakes),
- » 35% of the water supply pipes are made from asbestos cement. It is becoming increasingly evident across the District, and the wider Region, that this material is not meeting its expected asset or design life and is failing before expected (probably exacerbated by ground movement, as per above)
- » Parts of our wastewater network are likely to be undersized to meet likely growth in the District.

Levels of Service

Below is a sample of the levels of service and key performance indicators for the Water Supply activity. A full list with future year targets can be found in the water supply significant activity section. Note that the last customer survey was carried out in October 2018 and will be carried out again in 2021.

SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2019/20 RESULTS	PERFORMANCE TARGET 2021/22	HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED
Potable water demand	The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the territorial authority	558 Lt	<400 Lt	Council records
The Council provides reliable and safe drinking water supplies	Compliance with resource consent conditions/water permit conditions to “mainly complying” or better	100%	100%	Council records
The water provided is safe to drink	Water supply systems comply with Ministry of Health Drinking Water Standards - Bacteriological	MBA: No GTN: No FSTN: No	Yes	Council records
	Water supply systems comply with Ministry of Health Drinking Water Standards - Protozoa	MBA: No GTN: No FSTN: No	Yes	Council records
Customer satisfaction	The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water taste per 1000 connections	0	< 15	Council records
	The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water odour per 1000 connections	0	<15	Council records
Fault response times where the local authority attends a call-out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its networked reticulation system	Ratepayers and residents satisfied with level of service for water	69%	65%	Customer survey
	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 • median response time measured	78% Median Time 1.26 hrs	75%	Council records
	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 hrs	90%	Council records

• median response time measured				
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%	Council records

Key Risks to the SWDC Three Waters Strategy

This strategy is developed by considering what we know of our current Three Waters environment. There are several key risks that may impact it over time.

Table 7: Key Risks to Three Waters Strategy

Key Risk	Response
Unpredictable nature of climate change	<p>The major risk that faces most asset owners. Climate Change has the potential to impact significantly on Council's Three Waters assets and service delivery. The impacts are likely to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced availability of water sources (or poorer quality water requiring increased treatment to meet standards), - Increased demand, - More slips/washouts breaking pipes, - Increased power outages affecting supply. <p>Activities planned to mitigate these impacts include improved network storage, enabling and educating for household resilience and demand management, mobile power generators, more or moving water sources.</p>
Affordability and phasing of activities	<p>Our networks are showing signs of strain and the aspiration would be to rapidly increase network renewals. However, this needs to be balanced against affordability and delivering on our other community outcomes. Changes to our financial position and that of our community (e.g. because of Covid-19 resurgence) may require further phasing (pushing work out) of the renewals work. Network renewals are being phased over a number of years and assessed against other priority issues to improve affordability.</p>
Market capability and resource availability	<p>Many Councils are considering increased water infrastructure investment and the stimulus funding provided, as part of the water reform programme has further increased demand in a tight supply market.</p> <p>Capacity, capability and resources constraints can be mitigated by working with Wellington Water, industry partners and other Territorial Authorities (TAs) to improve resourcing, work scheduling and collaboration. Ongoing innovation, procurement approaches and reducing demand/reusing material, where appropriate, will help mitigate reduced supply of key materials.</p>
Featherston Wastewater Treatment Plant	<p>The investment required to establish a suitable wastewater treatment plant for Featherston is subject to ongoing discussion with the community and other relevant stakeholders and a consenting process. As a significant project for SWDC it has considerable impact on the affordability of other Council projects, including network renewals. Should the cost of this plant exceed estimates or consent not being achieved, it may have an impact on how quickly renewals can be progressed.</p>

Drinking Water

Priority Water Issues

Summary

Over the last few years Council has made significant improvements to the quality of drinking water that has been provided and full compliance with New Zealand Drinking Water Standards will be in place from July 2021. This has required significant investment from ratepayers, through Council, but was always considered an essential and priority deliverable. This work has included the chlorination of Martinborough town supply, which required the delivery of a Manganese Reduction Plant, improved control systems and a higher level of monitoring and testing.

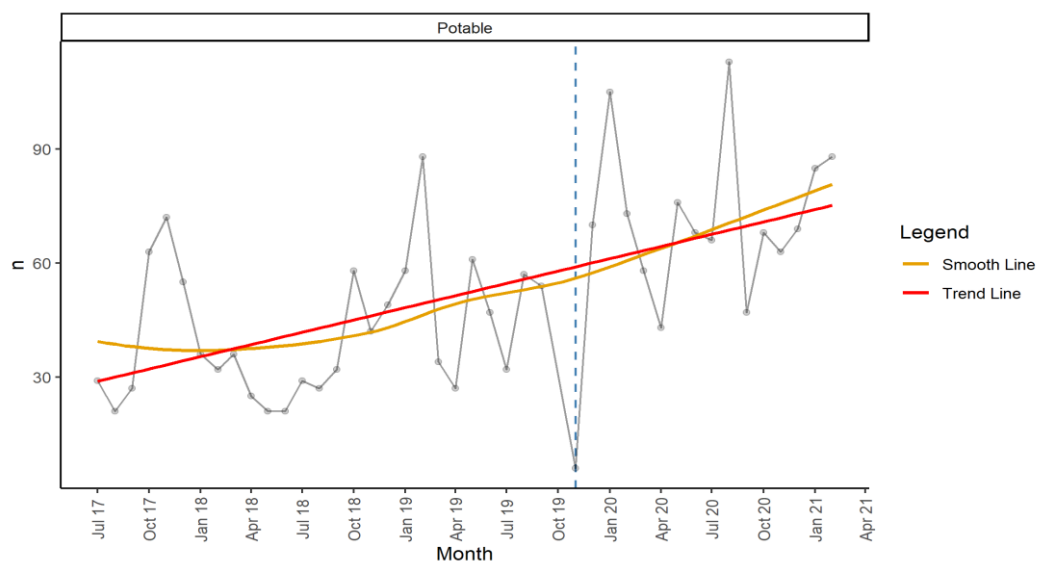
In addition, other significant investment has been made in increasing the resilience of our water supply, including commissioning a fourth bore at the Waiohine plant, introducing treated water storage and implementing back up power supplies for critical infrastructure. These improvements require ongoing maintenance and management to ensure ongoing compliance.

In parallel, Council has continued to invest in the drinking water pipe network, but shown by the increase in reported breakages (see graph, below), it is starting to show signs of deterioration. While some work to pro-actively renew this network has been undertaken, it is clear that if we are provide the service required an increase in pro-active pipe renewal and investment is required. Many of our drinking water assets are made of materials that are not performing as expected or are getting towards the end of their asset lives.

Priority Drinking Water Issue 1: Improving network and treatment plant performance

Having made significant progress in complying with the NZ Drinking Water Standards (as a public health priority) the focus of this Infrastructure Strategy is to improve the maintenance and operation of our network infrastructure. In recent years there has been a significant increase in network issues (leaking pipes, breakages, customer issues).

Figure 10: Improving the Water Network



Source – Wellington Water

While we have increased resourcing to help address this trend, to meet our service levels and community expectations, we will need to increase operational funding to respond effectively to breakages in our ageing network. The cost of each repair has also increased as a result of regulatory compliance, such as Health and Safety, and traffic management.

Also, our Water Treatment Plants are critical pieces of our infrastructure. If one of them were to suffer an outage due to equipment failure, the impact would be considerable. A preventative maintenance programme is therefore followed. Over the previous 18 months, significant upgrades have been made to ensure compliance with NZ Drinking Water Standards and this now requires additional operating budget and operator time to maintain the equipment to the right standard, given its critical nature.

Strategic Alignment

The following table outlines how addressing this issue supports the SWDC strategic drivers and Community Outcomes.

Table 8: Strategic Alignment to Council's Strategic Drivers and Community Outcomes (Issue 1)

STRATEGY	ACTIVITY ALIGNMENT
Social Wellbeing <i>Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected</i>	Provision of reliable and safe drinking water is essential for a healthy community
Environmental Wellbeing <i>Sustainable living, safe & secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced</i>	Safe and secure water with no adverse environmental impact.
Economic Wellbeing <i>A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity</i>	Reliable provision of clean and safe drinking water is a necessity for people to want to visit or considering move to the area and for businesses to operate. Reputational damage if not provided.
Cultural Wellbeing <i>Strong relationships with iwi, hapū and whānau, celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage</i>	Cultural importance of all water to Maori and broader community.
Water Priority 1 <i>Looking after our existing three waters infrastructure</i>	A core priority for SWDC investment in this LTP
Water Priority 3 <i>Reducing water consumption</i>	Quickly repairing leaks is essential to reduce losses in the network
Climate Change	Reduce power/resource consumption and loss by improving network performance
Enhancing 3 waters delivery & environmental quality <i>Deliver sustainable, clean, clear, safe and secure drinking water</i> <i>Design and implement innovative, sustainable, efficient and affordable wastewater and stormwater systems</i>	Directly delivers this strategic driver for Council

Priority Drinking Water Issue 1: Options

The following table identifies the options considered and our preferred option to address this issue.

Table 9: Drinking Water Investment Options (Issue 1)

OPTION	ANALYSIS	Preferred Option
Low Investment Option <i>Continue with 2021 maintenance budget of \$1.4M</i>	This option is to continue with the current budgets (from the 2021 Annual Plan). Given the increase in network breakages in more equipment to maintain in the WTPs, it is considered that this option will not meet community expectations or Levels of Service.	
Mid investment Option <i>Increase O&M budgets by \$3.6m over three years</i>	Increase maintenance and operations budget to help cover increased job volume, preventative maintenance of existing and new infrastructure (including critical infrastructure in WTPs), increased asset condition assessment and planning work for future growth. This increase is more likely to enable Council and WWL to meet community expectations. This option also allows WWL to increase asset condition assessment activities to enable improved investment planning into the future. It is expected that higher investment in renewals (see Issue 2, below) will, over time, reduce the relative need for reactive maintenance on the network.	Preferred Option

Priority Drinking Water Issue 2: Increase renewals funding

The age of our assets is increasing, their condition deteriorating and some pipe materials (primarily asbestos cement (AC)) is not meeting its projected asset life. Some progress has been made throughout Featherston and Greytown (there are fewer AC pipes in Martinborough) in renewing those pipes but to avoid the need for increasing reactive repairs (and its costs), it is proposed to increase funding for Drinking water pipe renewals and replace those vulnerable pipes quicker. There will always be unpredictable breakages requiring reactive repair, but increased renewals will reduce gradually, and this approach smooths the financial impact. Where required, pipe size would be increased to meet future growth requirements.

Strategic alignment

The following table outlines how addressing this issue supports the SWDC strategic drivers.

Table 10: Strategic Alignment to Council's Strategic Drivers and Community Outcomes (Issue 2)

STRATEGY	ACTIVITY ALIGNMENT
Social Wellbeing <i>Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected</i>	Provision of reliable drinking water is essential for a healthy community. Also need to avoid ongoing pipe breaks (by increasing renewals), which undermines residents' confidence in Council and WWL operations.
Environmental Wellbeing <i>Sustainable living, safe & secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced</i>	Safe and secure water with no adverse environmental impact.
Economic Wellbeing <i>A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity</i>	Reliable provision of clean and safe drinking water is a basic necessity for people to want to visit or considering move to the area and for businesses to operate. Reputational damage. Also need to avoid ongoing pipe breaks (by increasing renewals), which undermines residents' and businesses' confidence in Council and WWL operations.

STRATEGY	ACTIVITY ALIGNMENT
Cultural Wellbeing <i>Strong relationships with whānau, hapū and marae, celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage</i>	Cultural importance of all water to Maori and broader community.
Water Priority 1 <i>Looking after our existing three waters infrastructure</i>	A core priority for SWDC investment in this LTP
Water Priority 3 <i>Reducing water consumption</i>	Being proactive in avoiding the need for repair (and its water losses) will reduce overall network consumption.
Climate Change	Reduce power/resource consumption and water loss by improving network performance
Enhancing 3 waters delivery & environmental quality <i>Deliver sustainable, clean, clear, safe and secure drinking water</i> <i>Design and implement innovative, sustainable, efficient and affordable wastewater and stormwater systems</i>	Directly delivers this strategic driver for Council

Priority Drinking Water Issue 2: Options

The following table identifies the options considered and our preferred option to address this issue.

Table 11: Drinking Water Investment Options (Issue 2)

OPTION	ANALYSIS	
Mid investment option <i>Drinking Water renewal budgets - \$1.1m</i>	<p>The mid-level investment option will accelerate the replacement of some known vulnerable pipes. This option will gradually improve network condition and move towards slowly reducing the need for reactive repairs of our Drinking Water network.</p> <p>This would be considered the minimum acceptable option to avoid continued and significant reactive repair costs into the future.</p>	
High Investment option <i>Increase Drinking Water renewal budgets - \$3.2m over three years (a \$2.1m increase)</i>	<p>As per the mid-level investment option but the high investment option will further accelerate the improvement in the network by renewing the water pipes and levelling of reactive repair costs over time.</p> <p>While this is the preferred option from an asset management and infrastructure viewpoint, to address a key community issue, it is considered unaffordable at this time while other infrastructure issues require investment or are unknown at this time (Featherston WWTP). As well as affordability there is some market capacity risk that would need to be addressed through pro-active market engagement.</p> <p>NB – this is subject to community consultation on increasing investment.</p>	Preferred Option

Priority Drinking Water Issue 3: Improving water supply resilience

As well as delivering compliance with the Drinking Water Standards, Council has undertaken a range of projects to improve the resilience of those supplies. Based on asset criticality, these have included:

- » Introducing a 4th bore and treated water storage at the Waiohine WTP,
- » Commissioning treated water storage at Waiohine to improve network buffering,
- » Improved power supply at critical infrastructure (e.g. WTPs, pump stations) and
- » Increased leak detection and repair (often deeper, bigger, unseen leaks).

However, the wash out of the Boar Bush water main in June 2020 and ongoing asset analysis has further emphasised that our Drinking Water infrastructure remains vulnerable to supply interruptions caused by:

- » Climate change risks – washouts, river level drops,
- » Seismic activity,
- » Excessive usage and undetected leaks, and
- » Legacy network layout challenges

To help safeguard continued water supplies it is essential that we take action to mitigate these issues. Given the variability of water source supply caused by climate change this must include minimising network losses and reducing water consumption. There is finite water available for our use and conservation and reducing demand will become an increasingly important part of Council strategy.

Strategic alignment

The following table outlines how addressing this issue supports the SWDC strategic drivers.

Table 12: Strategic Alignment to Council's Strategic Drivers and Community Outcomes (Issue 3)

STRATEGY	ACTIVITY ALIGNMENT
Social Wellbeing <i>Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected</i>	Provision of reliable drinking water is essential for a healthy community. Also need to avoid ongoing pipe breaks (by increasing renewals), which undermines residents' confidence in Council and WWL operations.
Environmental Wellbeing <i>Sustainable living, safe & secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced</i>	Safe and secure water with no adverse environmental impact.
Economic Wellbeing <i>A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity</i>	Reliable provision of clean and safe drinking water is a necessity for people to want to visit or considering move to the area and for businesses to operate. Reputational damage. Also need to avoid ongoing pipe breaks (by increasing renewals), which undermines residents' and businesses' confidence in Council and WWL operations.
Cultural Wellbeing <i>Strong relationships with whānau, hapū and marae, celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage</i>	Cultural importance of all water to Maori and broader community.
Water Priority 1 <i>Looking after our existing three waters infrastructure</i>	A core priority for SWDC investment in this LTP

STRATEGY	ACTIVITY ALIGNMENT
Water Priority 3 <i>Reducing water consumption</i>	Being proactive in avoiding the need for repair (and its water losses) will reduce overall network consumption.
Climate Change	Reduce power/resource consumption and water loss by improving network performance
Enhancing 3 waters delivery & environmental quality <i>Deliver sustainable, clean, clear, safe and secure drinking water</i> <i>Design and implement innovative, sustainable, efficient and affordable wastewater and stormwater systems</i>	Directly delivers this strategic driver for Council

Priority Drinking Water Issue 3: Options

The following table identifies the options considered and our preferred option to address this issue.

Table 13: Drinking Water Investment Options (Issue 3)

OPTION	ANALYSIS	Preferred Option
Do Nothing	Not taking steps to mitigate known risks to our Drinking Water supplies is not considered a viable option. This option is highly unlikely to meet Levels of Service into the future and expose Council to significant and unquantifiable costs and risks.	
Investment option Increase water supply resilience budget by \$127k for leak detection and growth; and \$3m in capital expenditure for smartmeters	Increasing budgets to deliver on a prioritised mitigation plan that would include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seismic assessment of Boar Bush and Waiohine reservoirs, - Rollout of smart metering for ratepayers across the District, - Continue the increased annual leak detection in every town (previously was completed every three years on a rotating cycle), and - Growth impact assessments. 	

Priority Drinking Water Issue 4: Security of supply in Martinborough

The water supply approach in Martinborough is not optimal. Raw water is taken from four bores that have varying levels of manganese, which reacts with the chlorine added as part of the multi-barrier treatment process used to help ensure safe drinking water. A Manganese Reduction Plant (MRP) has been installed as a short-term fix to help resolve this. The bores themselves are on private land and are situated at the opposite side of the town from the reservoirs, which can result in increased supply contamination risk and can cause difficulties in maintaining supply resilience.

As a result, it is considered prudent to explore alternative water sources and locations to safeguard Martinborough water supplies over the term of this LTP.

Strategic alignment

The following table outlines how addressing this issue supports the SWDC strategic drivers.

Table 14: Strategic Alignment to Council's Strategic Drivers and Community Outcomes (Issue 4)

STRATEGY	ACTIVITY ALIGNMENT
Social Wellbeing <i>Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected</i>	Securing future water supplies for Martinborough will promote social wellbeing. Long term confidence in the supply will improve from previous contamination incidents.
Environmental Wellbeing <i>Sustainable living, safe & secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced</i>	Moving the supply point and addressing the potential contamination in the network will help secure sustainable water supply for the town.
Economic Wellbeing <i>A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity</i>	Reliable provision of clean and safe drinking water is a necessity for people to want to visit or considering move to the area and for businesses to operate. Avoid reputational damage.
Cultural Wellbeing <i>Strong relationships with whānau, hapū and marae, celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage</i>	Cultural importance of all water to Maori and broader community.
Localised Issue	A unique Martinborough issue
Enhancing 3 waters delivery & environmental quality <i>Deliver sustainable, clean, clear, safe and secure drinking water</i> <i>Design and implement innovative, sustainable, efficient and affordable wastewater and stormwater systems</i>	Directly delivers this strategic driver for Council

Priority Drinking Water Issue 4: Options

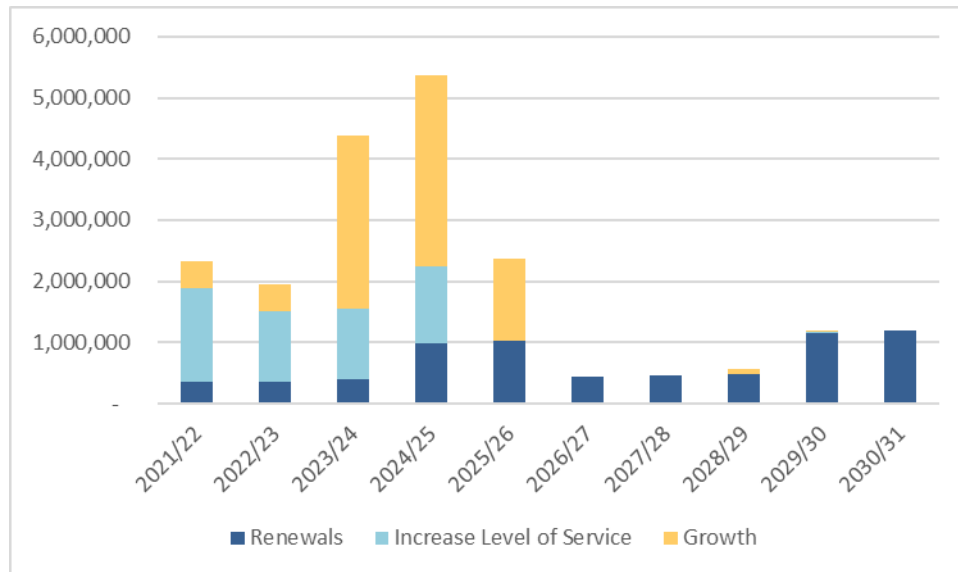
The following table identifies the options considered and our preferred option to address this issue.

Table 15: Drinking Water Investment Options (Issue 4)

OPTION	ANALYSIS	Preferred Option
Do Nothing <i>Continue as is</i>	Given the supply risks this would perpetuate this is not our preferred option.	
Investment option <i>Identify and implement alternative water supplies (\$3.5m in Years 1-3, \$2.7m in Year 4)</i>	Continuing with current approach is considered untenable from a water safety and security viewpoint. By relocating the supply and treatment points we can improve how we meet Martinborough's needs into the future.	

Funding Approach

Figure 11: 10-Year Water Supply Capital Investment



Note: graph above includes 10-year capital investment profile only.

Table 16: 30-Year Water Supply Investment

YEAR	OPERATING \$,000	CAPITAL \$,000	TOTAL \$,000
2021/22	3,406	2,334	5,740
2022/23	3,858	1,945	5,803
2023/24	4,035	4,384	8,418
2024/25	4,242	5,363	9,605
2025/26	4,831	2,376	7,206
2026/27	5,025	445	5,470
2027/28	5,211	464	5,675
2028/29	5,327	560	5,887
2029/30	5,467	1,191	6,658
2030/31	5,847	1,189	7,036
2031/36	31,504	10,470	41,975
2036/41	35,644	10,298	45,942
2041/46	40,328	10,207	50,537
2046/51	45,627	11,504	57,132

Our Extended View

In addition to the strategy areas outlined above, SWDC are aware of the following broader or longer term issues for Drinking Water:

- » **Higher Drinking Water Standards** – the implementation of higher treatment standards by the new water regulator is very possible. They are currently unknown but through Wellington Water will continue to engage with Taumata Arowai on the emerging standards and the investment required to meet them.
- » **Growth exceeds expectations** – an issue that would affect most infrastructure areas but higher summer demand when river levels are low already causes restrictions on use makes the impact even greater for the provision of Drinking Water.

Wastewater

Summary

Many of the issues facing our Drinking Water networks are also shared by our Wastewater networks. The pipes are largely made from similarly brittle materials (Asbestos cement, earthenware, and concrete) and the same performance issues exist. However, the effects are different. Breaks in these pipes have the potential to adversely impact our environment but, also, allowing inflow and infiltration (stormwater and groundwater, respectively) into the network increases the influent flows to the Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTPs). This results in the WWTPs treating water unnecessarily, increasing costs and maintenance requirements.

In some areas, our wastewater pipes will not be big enough to handle our projected growth, particularly in Greytown. We're in the process of increasing some and others may require upgrading in later years of the LTP to account for an increase in demand.

In early 2020, we also had overflows of partially treated wastewater from the Martinborough WWTP. This was not acceptable to us or our community. Since then we have undertaken a programme of upgrades across all our WWTPs (e.g. improved automation to reduce manual interventions, better alarm systems, enhanced operating procedures). Further work is required to reduce the likelihood of future incidents and to improve how our plants operate.

Council will also be looking to Implement an improved system for the management of trade waste. Trade waste has significant impacts on network, wastewater treatment plants and environment, including network blockages causing wastewater to overflow and odour from treatment plants being unable to operate as designed.

Priority Wastewater Issues

Significant Project - Featherston Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)

After requesting the withdrawal of our 2017 consent application for Featherston's wastewater treatment plant, we are currently operating the plant under the 2012 consent. The consent allows Council to discharge treated wastewater into Donald's Creek which then flows down to the Wairarapa Moana. This is not sustainable and we are working closely with Wellington Water, industry wastewater experts, key stakeholders, iwi, and the wider community to progressively identify the best long-term solution for our community and environment.

One of the challenges we face is the evolving regulatory environment which impacts the feasibility of the options we're considering. These changes have included the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act, the National Environmental Standards for Freshwater Regulations 2020, possible future national standards for wastewater, along with the new water regulator Taumata Arowai and the ongoing water reform. We are seeking a long-term solution that will take account of these changes while balancing affordability for our ratepayers.

So far, we have developed a long list of options, consulted on them with the wider community, and received valuable feedback that has enabled us to refine the options down to a shortlist to consider in more detail. There is still a lot of work required to fully understand and consider the technical dynamics of the current

options, their feasibility and affordability. This is a lengthy process and when it is complete we will develop a concept design to lodge a new resource consent application with GWRC.

This means that we are not in a position to be able to provide a fully costed solution for this LTP. However, there is still work we can do to improve the current treatment of wastewater to the waterways while progressing the consenting process.

What we have done in this LTP:

- » Allocated \$16 million in the first five years of this LTP to progress the project, gain consent from GWRC and make the agreed treatment upgrades, and
- » Taken a prudent approach to new debt and deferred unnecessary operating and capital expenditure.

The risks we are facing:

- » It's likely that the long-term solution for Featherston will cost significantly more than the \$16 million allocated in this LTP for treatment improvements and the best solution may not be affordable without taking on further risks or debt, or seeking external funding sources, and
- » We are operating under the 2012 consent at the discretion of GWRC and we must ensure that the treatment improvements and long-term solution meet environmental requirements in a timely way.

Strategic alignment of the Featherston WWTP project

Table 17: Strategic Alignment to Council's Strategic Drivers and Community Outcomes

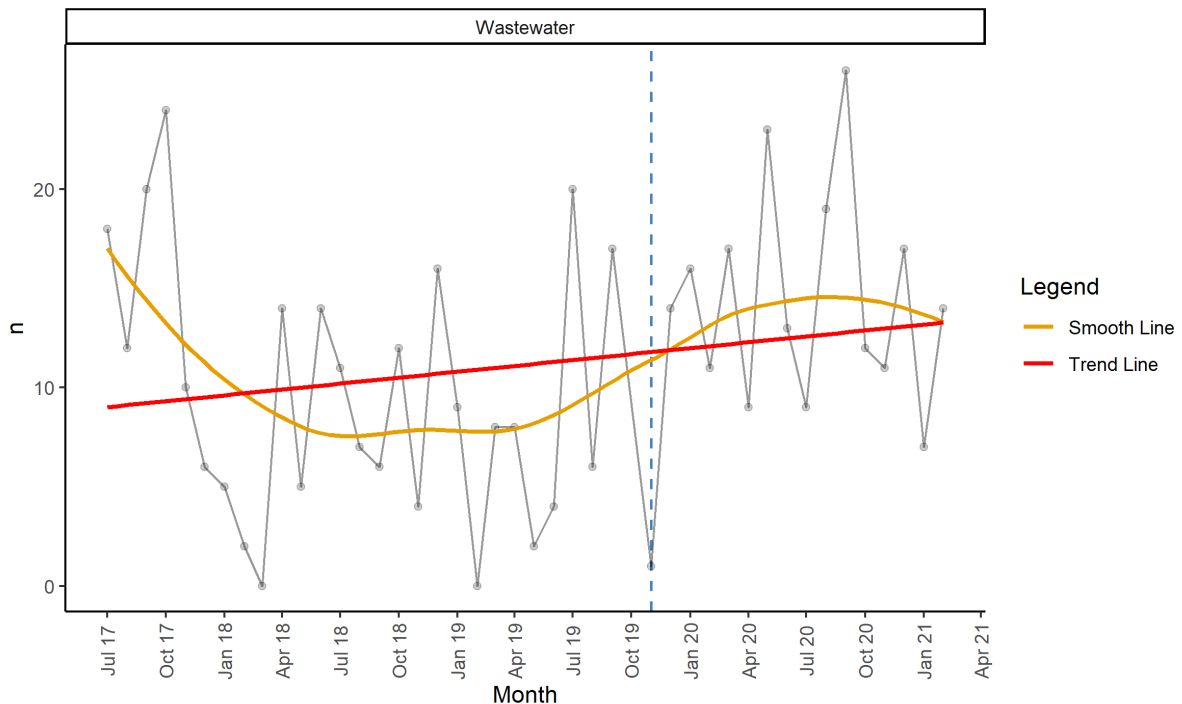
STRATEGY	ACTIVITY ALIGNMENT
Environmental Wellbeing <i>Sustainable living, safe & secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced</i>	Improving the treatment of Wastewater in Featherston will improve the local environment by reducing the impact of effluent. Also, an improved system will look to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases produced.
Cultural Wellbeing <i>Strong relationships with whānau, hapū and marae, celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage</i>	Addressing the impact of effluent on nearby waterways and Lake Wairarapa is essential to preserve and promote the cultural wellbeing of our district.
Water Priority 2 <i>Supporting growth without adverse environmental impacts</i>	Ensure the new WWTP approach has capacity to allow for growth and addresses any environmental effects.
Water Priority 4 <i>Improving environmental water quality</i>	Improving the standard of effluent produced and where it is disposed to will help improve environmental water quality.
Water Priority 5 <i>Reducing carbon emissions</i>	The current approach is known to produce high levels of greenhouse gases, which needs to be addressed through the project. The Climate Change Bill will likely increase obligations on Council to address this in the short-term.
Localised Issue	A unique Featherston issue.
STRATEGY	ACTIVITY ALIGNMENT
Climate Change	The current approach is known to produce high levels of greenhouse gases, which needs to be addressed through the project.

STRATEGY	ACTIVITY ALIGNMENT
<p>Enhancing 3 waters delivery & environmental quality</p> <p><i>Deliver sustainable, clean, clear, safe and secure drinking water</i></p> <p><i>Design and implement innovative, sustainable, efficient and affordable wastewater and stormwater systems</i></p>	<p>Directly delivers this strategic driver for Council.</p>

Priority Wastewater Issue 1: Improving Network Performance

Our Wastewater networks are requiring increasing maintenance and repair and, while more pipe renewals will reduce the need for reactive repair in the longer term (Wastewater Issue 2, below), Council needs to continue to respond effectively to the short-term problems experienced in the network to avoid having an adverse impact on our environment and our ratepayers. The increasing demand for repairs is shown below.

Figure 11: Improving Wastewater Network Performance



While we have increased resourcing to help address this trend, to meet our service levels and community expectations, we will need to increase operational funding to respond effectively to breakages in our ageing network. The cost of each repair has also increased as a result of regulatory compliance, such as Health and Safety, and traffic management.

The performance of our wastewater network will also be improved the management of the trade waste issue. The inappropriate disposal of fats, for example, causes blockages and network overflows onto property. Activities planned would include improved access control at dump sites and, site monitoring and compliance checks for equipment like grease traps in restaurants and cafes.

Strategic alignment

Table 18: Strategic Alignment to Council's Strategic Drivers and Community Outcomes (Issue 1)

STRATEGY	ACTIVITY ALIGNMENT
Social Wellbeing <i>Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected</i>	If we don't address wastewater leaks quickly the social wellbeing of our residents will be affected through potential health impacts and odour issues.
Environmental Wellbeing <i>Sustainable living, safe & secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced</i>	We need to be able to respond quickly and effectively to individual breaks to avoid localised impacts on our environment, including waterways and risks to public health.
Economic Wellbeing <i>A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity</i>	Having unrepaired wastewater issues will adversely effect South Wairarapa being a destination area and business growth.
Cultural Wellbeing <i>Strong relationships with whānau, hapū and marae, celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage</i>	Similar to the above, wastewater leaks are also not desirable to our cultural wellbeing.
Water Priority 1 <i>Looking after existing three waters infrastructure</i>	Increasing investment will help us look after our existing infrastructure more effectively.
Water Priority 4 <i>Improving environmental water quality</i>	Fixing leaks quicker will avoid untreated wastewater entering our waterways.
Enhancing 3 waters delivery & environmental quality <i>Deliver sustainable, clean, clear, safe and secure drinking water</i> <i>Design and implement innovative, sustainable, efficient and affordable wastewater and stormwater systems</i>	Directly delivers this strategic driver for Council

Priority Wastewater Issue 1: Options

The following table identifies the options considered and our preferred option to address this issue.

Table 19: Wastewater Investment Options (Issue 1)

Option	Analysis	Preferred Option
Low Investment Option Continue with 2021 maintenance budget of \$1.9m	This option is to continue with the current budgets (from the 2021 Annual Plan). Given the increase in network breakages it is considered that this option will not meet community expectations or Levels of Service.	
Mid investment Option Increase O&M budgets by 18% over 3 years	Increase maintenance and operations budget to help cover increased job volume and more preventative maintenance of existing WWTPs.	
Higher investment Option Increase O&M budgets by 21% over 3 years	As per Mid Investment Option, with increased budget for monitoring of overall network and plant performance, and management of trade waste issues.	

Priority Wastewater Issue 2: Increasing renewals funding

The age of our wastewater network assets is increasing, their condition deteriorating and the performance of some pipe materials, especially more brittle materials, is not satisfactory and the pipes are not meeting their projected asset life. In our wastewater network this results in increased Inflow and Infiltration (I&I) where groundwater and stormwater enters the system. High levels of I&I means we are then treating water at our WWTPs unnecessarily. This has consequential impacts on the WWTP performance and operation costs and is a particular issue in Featherston. There will always be breakages and an element of I&I in a network but increased renewals will reduce these over time.

Where required, pipe size would be increased at the time of renewal, to meet future growth requirements.

Strategic alignment

Table 20: Strategic Alignment to Council's Strategic Drivers and Community Outcomes (Issue 2)

STRATEGY	ACTIVITY ALIGNMENT
Social Wellbeing <i>Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected</i>	We need to progressively reduce the incidence of wastewater pipe breaks by undertaking longer term renewals to avoid the social impacts of breakages and odour issues.
Environmental Wellbeing <i>Sustainable living, safe & secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced</i>	We need to be able to proactively renew parts of our network reduce the number of breakages that require repair. Reducing I&I will also help improve the performance of our WWTPs to better treat wastewater and reduce the environmental impact.
Economic Wellbeing <i>A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity</i>	Having multiple wastewater issues will adversely effect South Wairarapa being a destination area and business growth.

STRATEGY	ACTIVITY ALIGNMENT
Cultural Wellbeing <i>Strong relationships with whānau, hapū and marae, celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage</i>	Similar to the above, wastewater leaks are also not desirable to our cultural wellbeing.
Water Priority 1 <i>Looking after existing three waters infrastructure</i>	Increasing investment will help us look after our existing infrastructure more effectively.
Water Priority 4 <i>Improving environmental water quality</i>	Avoiding leaks will avoid untreated wastewater entering our waterways.
Enhancing 3 waters delivery & environmental quality <i>Deliver sustainable, clean, clear, safe and secure drinking water</i> <i>Design and implement innovative, sustainable, efficient and affordable wastewater and stormwater systems</i>	Directly delivers this strategic driver for Council

Priority Wastewater Issue 2: Options

The following table identifies the options considered and our preferred option to address this issue.

Table 21: Wastewater Investment Options (Issue 2)

OPTION	ANALYSIS	Preferred Option
Low Investment Option Continue with 2018 LTP level - \$1.2m over 3 years	This is considered the very minimum. This approach will only allow minimal replacement of wastewater pipes. This option would incur higher maintenance costs over the term of the strategy as more pipes continue to break and reactive repairs are required. This is not considered a suitable approach.	
Mid investment option Increase wastewater renewal budgets - \$x2.3m over three years (a \$1.1 increase)	The mid-level investment option will accelerate the replacement of known vulnerable pipes. This option will gradually improve network condition and move towards slowly reducing the need for reactive repairs of our wastewater network. This would be considered the minimum acceptable option to avoid continued and significant reactive repair costs into the future.	
High Investment option Increase wastewater renewal budgets - \$3.8m over three years (a \$1.5m increase)	As per the mid-level investment option but the high investment option will further accelerate the improvement in the network by renewing the wastewater pipes and levelling of reactive repair costs over time. This is the preferred option to address a growing performance issue. The scale of the investment does have the residual risks around affordability for Council/ratepayers and delivery certainty in resource-constrained markets. These issues could be managed through effective scheduling/phasing of activities and market engagement.	

Priority Wastewater Issue 3: Upgrades to meet Levels of Service and growth needs

To meet future demand, comply with the next phases of our existing Greytown and Martinborough WWTP consents and improve the performance of our WWTPs, we'll need to invest in the following:

Greytown WWTP upgrades

- » Inlet screening,
- » Site flood mitigation, and
- » Riparian planting.

Martinborough WWTP upgrades

- » Waveband and aeration improvements to increase plant capacity,
- » Pumps,
- » Irrigation equipment, and
- » Inlet screening.

Next phase of upgrade to Wastewater main in Greytown

Strategic alignment

Table 22: Strategic Alignment to Council's Strategic Drivers and Community Outcomes (Issue 3)

STRATEGY	ACTIVITY ALIGNMENT
Environmental Wellbeing <i>Sustainable living, safe & secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced</i>	Upgrades to plants to allow for future growth and consent compliance will improve the environmental wellbeing of the towns.
Cultural Wellbeing <i>Strong relationships with whānau, hapū and marae, celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage</i>	As above
Water Priority 1 <i>Looking after existing three waters infrastructure</i>	Upgrades to existing plants will help ensure the current plants can operate more effectively.
Water Priority 2 <i>Looking after existing three waters infrastructure</i>	Upgrades to meet future demand and avoid environmental impacts.
Water Priority 4 <i>Improving environmental water quality</i>	Better performing plants and progressive upgrades will improve local water quality over time.
Enhancing 3 waters delivery & environmental quality <i>Deliver sustainable, clean, clear, safe and secure drinking water</i> <i>Design and implement innovative, sustainable, efficient and affordable wastewater and stormwater systems</i>	Directly delivers this strategic driver for Council

Priority Wastewater Issue 4: Approach

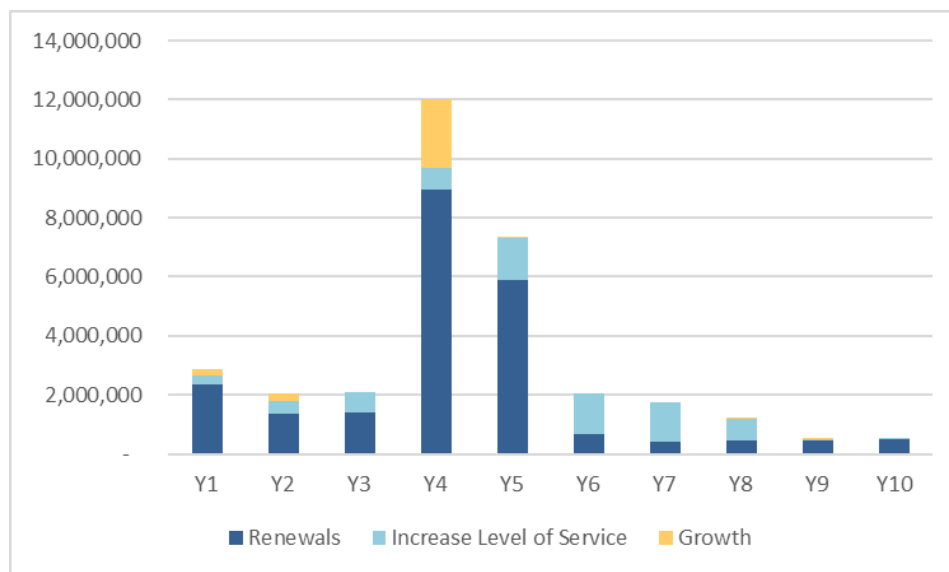
The following table identifies the options considered and our preferred option to address this issue.

Table 23: Wastewater Investment Options (Issue 4)

OPTION	ANALYSIS	Preferred Option
Do Nothing	In order to meet consent requirements and avoid impact on our environment this is not considered a viable option	
Do minimum	This would involve doing the least required to ensure compliance with consents. It is unlikely to meet future growth needs at the plants.	
Investment Option \$1.1m over Years 1-3 of LTP, \$4.1m Year 3+	This option allows Council to upgrade the plants to continue consent compliance and upgrade as required to meet growth. The work is phased to allow for affordability, need and deliverability.	

Funding Approach

Figure 12: 10-Year Wastewater Capital Investment



Note: graph above includes 10-year capital investment profile only.

Table 24: 30-Year Wastewater Investment

YEAR	OPERATING \$,000	CAPITAL \$,000	TOTAL \$,000
2021/22	2,130	2,879	5,009
2022/23	2,579	1,989	4,568
2023/24	2,516	2,098	4,614
2024/25	3,380	12,030	15,409
2025/26	3,439	7,305	10,744
2026/27	3,671	2,068	5,739
2027/28	3,829	1,763	5,592
2028/29	3,912	1,192	5,104
2029/30	3,993	505	4,499
2030/31	4,204	514	4,718
2031/36	22,649	13,098	35,747
2036/41	25,626	15,144	40,770
2041/46	28,993	9,959	38,952
2046/51	32,803	11,147	43,950

Levels of Service

Below is a sample of the levels of service and key performance indicators for the Wastewater activity. A full list with future year targets can be found in the wastewater significant activity section. Note that the last customer survey was carried out in October 2018 and will be carried out again in 2021.

SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2019/20 RESULTS	PERFORMANCE TARGET 2021/22	HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED
Council provides wastewater services that effectively collect and dispose of wastewater	Number of blockages per 1000 connections	10.68	<10	Council records
	Ratepayers and residents satisfaction with waste water services	No result	53%	Customer survey
	Attendance time: from notification to arrival on site: • in <1 hr • median response time measured	44% Median time: 0.83 hrs	70%	Council records
	Resolution time: from notification to resolution of fault: • in < 4 hours • median response time measured	89% Median Time: 55.97 hrs	75%	Council records
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%	Council records
	No. of abatement notices	0	<2	Council records
	No. of infringement notices	0	0	Council records
	No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about sewage odour	0.72 (3)	< 15	Council records
	No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about sewage system faults	2.24 (1)	< 15	Council records
	No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about sewage system blockages	10.68 (45)	< 15	Council records
	No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about the response to issues with sewage	0 (0)	< 15	Council records

Stormwater

Summary

Council has a limited stormwater network mostly comprising kerb and channels associated with our roading network, culverts and sumps.

In SWDC, Stormwater reticulation is managed and maintained by Wellington Water and drainage (sumps/culverts) are maintained under the Roding contract.

Maintenance and Operation

The drainage network is maintained and operational through an ongoing maintenance programme which addresses defects identified through inspections, health and safety, and public complaints. This work can be either planned or responsive maintenance.

The maintenance of drainage facilities includes the following activities:

- » Inspections
- » Drainage facility maintenance
- » Surface water channel maintenance
- » Kerb and channel repairs
- » Stream cleaning
- » High-shoulder maintenance

The renewal strategy for drainage is based on condition rather than age and asset renewal is undertaken when:

- » A depression or high point in lineal drainage that prevents flow.
- » Deterioration of the pavement adjacent to the kerb and channel.
- » Culvert collapse.
- » The asset has reached the end of its economic life.

Disposal of stormwater is generally through soak away, which is possible due to local soil type in the District and relatively low-density housing. However, this approach is likely to become increasingly untenable and be impacted by:

- » Climate change bringing more intense rainfall events that may overwhelm the limited system,
- » Growth potentially increasing housing density across the District, and
- » The environmental impact of stormwater run-off and it's environmental effects potentially becoming subject to regulation.

There are also areas across the District where flooding has become an increasing hazard, especially in areas are close to hillsides, such as in Ngawi and Featherston. This is further exacerbated by loose material and scree blocking culverts, and other water courses, limiting the dispersal of the stormwater away from housing and

other infrastructure. Oftentimes the material comes with the rainfall, limiting the ability of Council to pro-actively removed this material, but an improved schedule of preventative maintenance is required.

Strategic alignment

Table 25: Strategic Alignment to Council's Strategic Drivers and Community Outcomes

STRATEGY	ACTIVITY ALIGNMENT
Social Wellbeing <i>Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected</i>	If stormwater impacts community facilities, individual properties and infrastructure, the social wellbeing of our communities will be affected.
Environmental Wellbeing <i>Sustainable living, safe & secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced</i>	To avoid flooding impacting our environment we need to actively mitigate the likelihood of and impact of stormwater. There is also the issue of contaminated run-off affecting our waterways.
Economic Wellbeing <i>A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity</i>	Flooding damage to businesses or houses will damage our economy.
Water Priority 1 <i>Looking after existing three waters infrastructure</i>	Proactive maintenance of current infrastructure will avoid the above impacts and later, more expensive, replacements.
Water Priority 2 <i>Supporting growth without adverse environmental impacts</i>	Increased housing density or development may impact the current approach to stormwater management. Growth needs to be planned with stormwater management in mind.
Water Priority 4 <i>Improving environmental water quality</i>	Mitigating impact of run-off and contaminants.
Climate Change	With more intense rainfall events predicted we will need systems that can manage the majority of events to avoid undue impact on our community.
Enhancing 3 waters delivery & environmental quality <i>Deliver sustainable, clean, clear, safe and secure drinking water</i> <i>Design and implement innovative, sustainable, efficient and affordable wastewater and stormwater systems</i>	Directly delivers this strategic driver for Council

Stormwater: Approach

The following table identifies the options considered and our preferred option to address this issue.

Table 26: Stormwater Investment Options

OPTION	ANALYSIS	Preferred Option
Low Investment Option Continue with current operations budgets (\$300k pa)	This will maintain the network at its current standard and will allow for some growth and resilience planning. However, given the incidence of stormwater events and increasing rainfall intensity may not be enough to meet future needs.	
Higher investment option Increase operating budget to \$340k pa	This option increases preventative maintenance activities and stormwater investigations to inform future investment strategies and planning. This includes engagement with GWRC on stream management.	Preferred Option

Levels of Service

Below is a sample of the levels of service and key performance indicators for the Stormwater activity. A full list with future year targets can be found in the stormwater significant activity section. Note that the last customer survey was carried out in October 2018 and will be carried out again in 2021.

SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2019/20 RESULTS	PERFORMANCE TARGET 2021/22	HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED
Stormwater drains are well operated and maintained by the Council	% of ratepayers and residents satisfied with stormwater drains	No result	58%	Customer survey
	% of urgent (any blockage causing extensive flooding of buildings or other serious flooding) requests for service responded to within 5 hours	100%	95%	Council records
	No. of flooding events	0	0	Council records
	No. of habitable floors affected per flooding event per 1000 properties connected	0	0	Council records
Consent Compliance	No. of abatements notices	0	0	Council records
	No. of infringement notices	0	0	Council records
	No. of enforcement notices	0	0	Council Records
	No. of convictions	0	0	Council Records
	Median Response time to flooding events (Notification to personnel reaching site in hrs)	0	3	Council Records
	No. of complaints about stormwater per 1000 properties connected	No result	0	Council records

Water Races

Summary

SWDC, in conjunction with Wellington Water, operate two water races in the district, Moroa and Longwood. These races are historically used for stock watering and irrigation purposes. The Moroa water race facilitates the movement of stormwater as it moves through Greytown and is consented through to 2025.

In January 2020, a new consent application was lodged with GWRC for the operation of the Longwood Water Race. It is anticipated that, if granted, this consent would bring the two water races to the same consent timeframes.

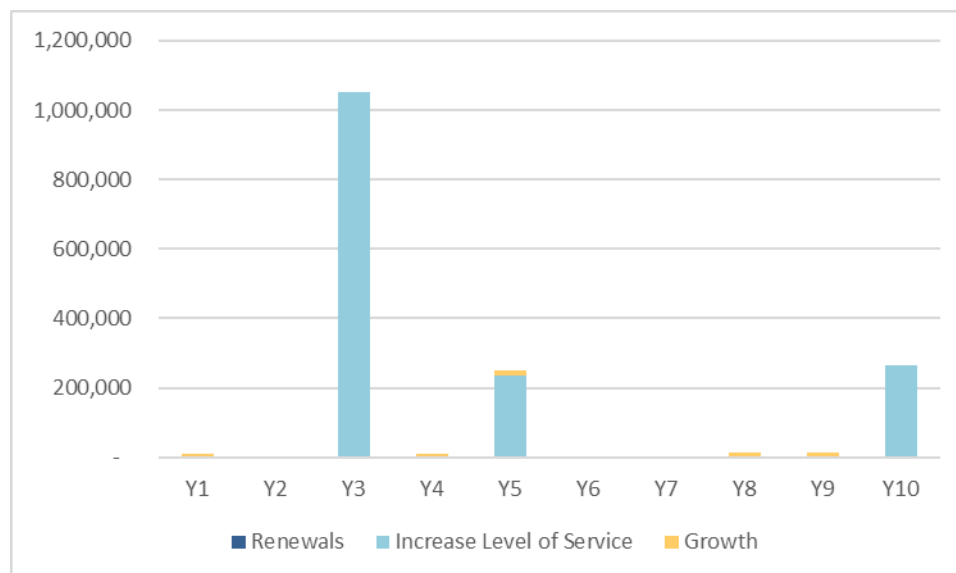
Since the water races were established, the district has changed and so may have the use and benefit of the water races. To understand whether this is the case, over the next year Council will undertake a strategic review of the water races that will be informed by water race user consultation and community engagement.

This emerging strategy will need to consider a changing regulatory landscape that will affect water races, including the Freshwater National Policy Statement 2020 and any requirements for stock exclusion, and other ecological or environmental obligations on Council. The strategy will also consider a full range of factors that includes affordability of any future solution and viability of alternative sources.

Council has allocated \$1m in Year 4 of the LTP for implementation of this strategy, to be funded through borrowing.

Funding profile

Figure 13: 10-Year Water Race Capital Investment (includes Stormwater)



Note: graph above includes 10-year capital investment profile only.

Table 27: 30-Year Water Race Investment (includes Stormwater)

YEAR	OPERATING \$,000	CAPITAL \$,000	TOTAL \$,000
2021/22	395	11	406
2022/23	422	0	422
2023/24	433	1,052	1,485
2024/25	510	12	572
2025/26	521	249	769
2026/27	582	0	582
2027/28	612	0	612
2028/29	619	13	632
2029/30	633	13	646
2030/31	674	265	939
2031/36	3,632	447	4,079
2036/41	4,109	523	4,631
2041/46	4,649	592	5,241
2046/51	5,260	649	5,909

Land Transport

Summary and Scope

Our Roding network is a key Council asset that enables social connectedness and economic growth for our region and comprises:

- » 662 km of roads
 - » 401km of sealed roads and 261km of unsealed roads, or
 - » 601kms rural roads and 61km or urban roads
- » 133 bridges excluding stock underpasses
- » 247 culverts
- » 59.4kms footpaths
- » 1042 streetlights

State Highways 2 and 53, are managed by Waka Kotahi, New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) and are carriageway excluded from this Infrastructure strategy scope.

Funding and Commercial Arrangements

Since July 2019, Roding services in the South Wairarapa District have been provided through Ruamahanga Roads, a shared service arrangement with Carterton District Council (CDC), with Fulton Hogan as our contractor. This contract includes maintenance, renewals and upgrades to both Council networks. The new contract has moved away from lump sum/month items to a true measure and value for all maintenance activity as well updating the RAMM data base where possible during inspections.

This contract was the first time that the works had been tendered for five years and in that time the market had shifted significantly with increased compliance costs and reducing availability of resources and materials increasing prices for roading activity. By taking a shared services approach to the work (increased volume, reduced management overheads), joint activity planning and openly tendering the work, the impact of these market changes were mitigated somewhat, but SWDC still saw a significant increase in unit costs and charges compared to the previous contract.

Cost Efficiency

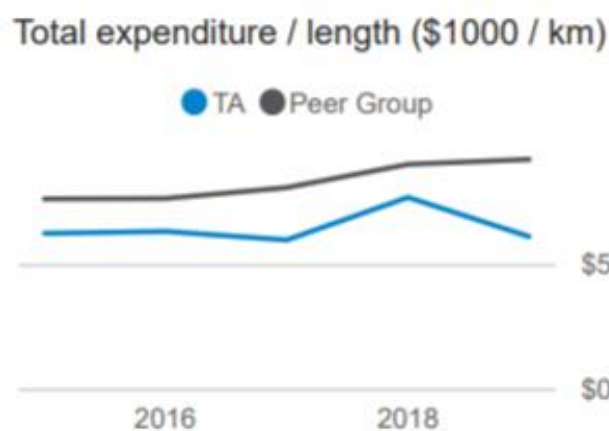


Figure 14: Roding Cost Efficiency

These cost increases and relatively static SWDC roading budgets have resulted in reduced network activity being undertaken and a backlog of work building up. In the 2020 Annual Plan, roading budgets were increased by approximately \$600k to help address this but further investment in future years is required to address a backlog of maintenance and renewals activity that has built up. This is further demonstrated by the following

graph from the Waka Kotahi, NZTA Roding Efficiency Group (REG) Report for South Wairarapa¹³ that also shows historic lower levels of investment, relative to our rural district peers.

Current Road Condition

In general terms, our roading network has been in relatively good condition. However, as the following chart from the same REG report demonstrates, it is starting to show a diminishing quality of ride quality on South Wairarapa roads, which can be linked to investment and activity not keeping pace with network requirements.

Road Condition

Ride quality (roughness of the roads)

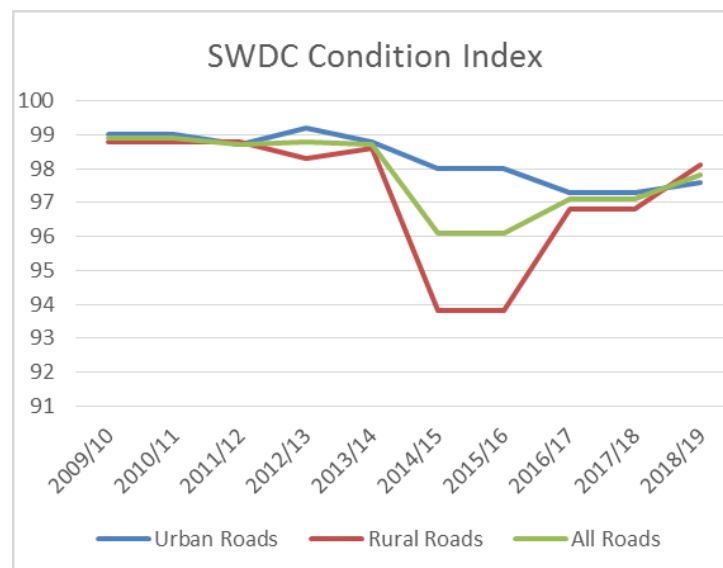


Source: Waka Kotahi Data and Tools

Figure 15: Road Condition Relative to Investment

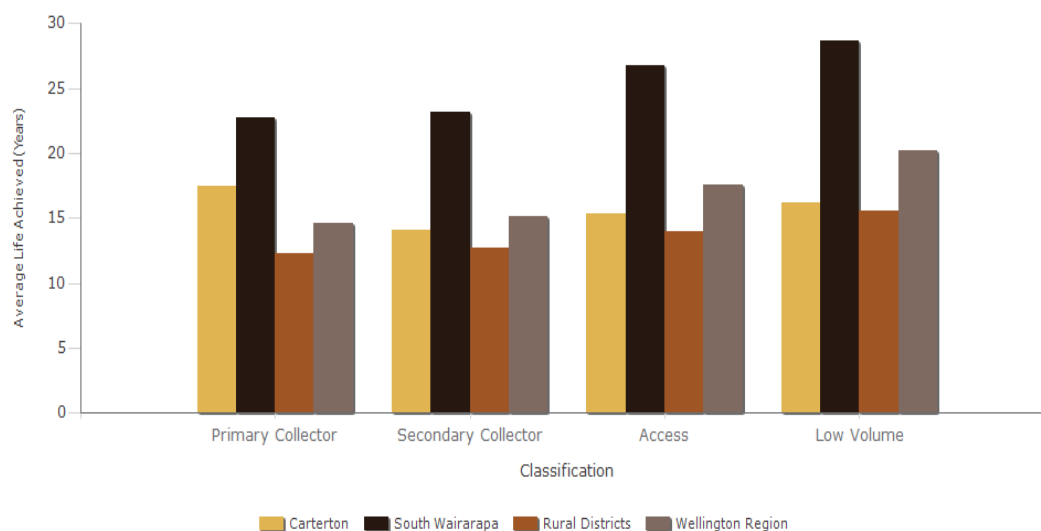
This trend is further emphasised by the following graph, which includes urban and rural roads and a general downward trend on condition.

Figure 16: Road Condition Index



Budgetary constraints have reduced the amount of reseal and rehabilitation work being undertaken, which has impacted the relative age of our roading assets, as shown in Figure 17.

¹³ <https://www.nzta.govt.nz/assets/Road-Efficiency-Group/docs/rca-reports/2018-19-RCA-Report-South-Wairarapa-District-Council.pdf>

Figure 17: Relative Age of our Roading Assets

Funding Arrangements

Waka Kotahi, NZTA, have indicated that the Financial Assistance Rate (FAR) provided to SWDC will reduce from 53% currently, reducing to 52% for the 2022/23 Financial Year (FY) and then 51% for the 2023/24 FY. To provide context for this reduction, 1% change in FAR has a net effect of reducing available funding to SWDC by approximately \$40k pa. This reduction in FAR is reflected in our LTP budgets.

For some time, NZTA have signalled a reducing contribution under the Special Purpose Road (SPR) category. This funding is for Cape Palliser Road and will progressively reduce over time. NZTA have signalled that from 2024 the Cape Palliser Road contribution currently funded under a Special Purpose Road (SPR) category will be removed, reducing the contribution to 51%.

In order to mitigate the impact of this reducing funding, SWDC are undertaking a series of renewals and maintenance activities on the Cape Palliser Road over the next three years as well as mitigating the impact of coastal erosion on this stretch of road.

Asset Management in Land Transport

Maintenance Strategy

Pavement (road) maintenance provides for the daily care and attention to the road corridor to ensure its structural integrity and safe serviceability are maintained. It addresses the maintenance needs of all materials within the pavement. Sealed and unsealed roads are considered separately, due to the differing natures and needs.

The maintenance of sealed roads includes the following activities:

- » Road Inspections,
- » Surface defect repairs,
- » Repair of localised pavement failures,
- » Repair of edge breaks,
- » Pre-seal repair work, and
- » Shoulder maintenance, including high shoulder removal.

The maintenance of unsealed roads includes the following activities:

- » Road Inspections,
- » Grading,
- » Surface and shape restoration, and
- » Spot maintenance metalling.

The forecast for maintenance expenditure is based on assessments that:

- » The overall pavement condition of the roading network will not change significantly over the next 15 years
- » Pavement renewal strategies will continue to target road condition and network priorities based on safety, use and function.
- » There will be negligible extension to the roading network through the vesting of subdivisions, and road use efficiency improvements through reprioritisation of the transport system. The footpath and cycle way network assets are likely to increase due to the development of trails within the district and connectivity to new subdivision development.
- » The level of pavement maintenance required will not increase substantially reflecting an increase in the overall condition of the roading network as a result of maintenance and well targeted asset renewal programmes.

Renewal Strategy

Renewal is the process of restoring an asset to its initial capacity or condition by repairing or replacing certain components which are not functioning. In comparison, maintenance is aimed at slowing the rate of deterioration and does not return the asset to its full capacity or condition.

Renewal activities are undertaken before routine maintenance expenditure becomes uneconomic. On an optimal lifecycle cost basis, renewals should be programmed when the net present value (NPV) of the treatment rises above zero, thus balancing future discounted maintenance costs against the cost of the treatment.

The predominant driver for renewals is to address the decline of an asset's performance; this can be assessed in two ways:

- » Level of Service Criteria (asset does not achieve the required condition or performance).
- » Economic Criteria (more cost effective to provide the required level of service by replacing the asset rather than repairing it).

Renewals Forecast

The forecast budget for sealed pavement renewals has been determined to achieve an optimal lifecycle cost basis and safe and efficient level of service. The current target lengths will begin to address the maintenance backlog work over the next three years even in light of the slight reduction in the Condition Index (CI). The programmed outputs have been matched to the current Ruamahanga Roads Contract rates to determine funding Forecast.

The forecast budget for unsealed pavement renewals has been determined to achieve an optimal lifecycle cost basis and safe and efficient level of service.

Unsealed resurfacing has the primary aim of restoring the wearing surface which is lost or consumed through the actions of traffic and weather, or the combination of both. The renewal of unsealed surfacing is performed on a reactive basis in conjunction with the maintenance.

Maintenance Strategy - Bridges

In addition, the Roding AMP has identified the need for further preventative maintenance is required on our bridges. These are critical assets for our community and as such require a more pro-active asset management approach.

Bridge and structure preventative maintenance strategy is to ensure the network is accessible, safe, and well maintained by reducing risks to the community and road users, and therefore managing its lifecycle costs. The preventative maintenance strategy addresses progressive deterioration, corrosion, decay, crash damage, public complaints, and defects resulting from the normal use of the structures.

The majority of the maintenance work arises through the inspection regime described below, with maintenance programmes developed from the defects identified. Priority is then given to repairing defects which constitute a risk to public safety, traffic movement, and future deferred costs. The remainder of maintenance work completed is reactive maintenance.

The type of maintenance work undertaken includes:

- » Repairing structural defects.
- » Repairing or replacing damaged components.
- » Restoring protective coatings.
- » Maintaining deck drainage
- » Clearing waterway obstructions.
- » Rectifying degraded and aggraded areas around piers, piles and abutments.

Maintenance is derived through the following inspection programme in accordance with the Transit NZ Bridge Inspection Guide;

- » Every year 50% of the bridges undergo a general inspection, and 1/3rd of these have more detailed structural inspection undertaken
- » Annual superficial inspections co-ordinated with other routine maintenance work
- » General inspections undertaken on a two year cycle
- » Full structural inspections of all bridges and culverts undertaken on a six year cycle by a

- » Bridge Inspection Engineer, taking into account such factors as structural integrity, defects, safety and appearance
- » Special inspections after specific events such as earthquakes, severe floods or instances of overloading.

The forecast budget for Structural maintenance has been derived from outstanding estimate costs for maintenance from the General inspection High to medium risks costs which have been established as being sufficient to carry out these activities and amended as necessary to allow for changes in management activities, practices and contract pricing. The historic outputs have been matched to the current Ruamahanaga Roads Contract rates to determine funding forecast.

Renewal Strategy - Bridges

Structural renewal is undertaken when structures or their components have reached the end of their economic life. Economic justification on the future savings achieved is assessed against the cost of completing the work; this will also include an assessment of the risks associated with earthquakes and floods.

The programme of renewals is driven by the structural inspections, in conjunction with engineering judgement, previous maintenance history, and perceived risk. All anticipated costs over the life of an asset are considered when evaluating designs and construction materials.

Continued implementation of the detailed structural inspection programme may reveal necessary unforeseen works on other bridges. These will be included in future budgets as appropriate.

The required level of renewal will depend on:

- » The age profile of the structures.
- » The condition profile of structures.
- » The level of on-going maintenance.
- » The economic life of the materials used.
- » Predicted increase in traffic volumes.

If maintenance of a bridge is kept up, it is not uncommon for the actual life of structures to be extended beyond their economic life – i.e. an old bridge is kept in service and the replacement value remains in place. General inspections can be increased to annual to closely monitor deterioration.

Priority Roothing Issues

Our Asset Management planning for Roothing has identified three key infrastructure issues that provide the focus of our Roothing investment within this Infrastructure Strategy.

Priority Roothing Issue 1: Addressing deteriorating road condition

As outlined above, the cost of delivering renewal and maintenance activity on the SWDC network has increased significantly and to avoid further reduction in ride quality on the network, an increase in funding is required.

An increase in funding would be used to:

- » Increase network renewals undertaken,
- » Address the backlog of road maintenance activities that has built up, and
- » Undertake more maintenance on bridges.

Strategic alignment

Table 28: Strategic Alignment to Council's Strategic Drivers and Community Outcomes

STRATEGY	ACTIVITY ALIGNMENT
Social Wellbeing <i>Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected</i>	Better quality roads and footpaths will enable better community connectedness.
Economic Wellbeing <i>A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity</i>	Improved roads will enable better logistics and encourage visitors to the area.
Road to Zero strategy	Supports the achievement of NZTA's Road to Zero Strategy
Creating better connections & social wellbeing <i>Strengthen social connections within the community; Encourage civic pride and participation; Provide universally accessible, safe and diverse spaces to strengthen connection between people and place; Advocate for better transport and technology to improve social and business opportunities</i>	This is a strategic driver for Council and improving the quality of our roads aligns with its delivery.

Priority Roading Issue 1: Addressing deteriorating road condition options

The following table identifies the options considered and our preferred option to address this issue.

Table 29: Land Transport Investment Options (Issue 1)

OPTION	ANALYSIS	Preferred Options
Do Nothing	Ride quality has already started to reduce significantly and delay in renewal or maintenance will result in considerably higher cost to replace the road surface later, if not undertaken now.	
Re-allocate funding from other budget areas	Moving funding of this scale from another budget area will merely cause accelerated deterioration in other areas. It is not considered prudent asset management to do this for this activity.	
Increase maintenance funding (\$80k pa) Increase renewal funding (\$175k in Y1)	Considered necessary to address current backlog of road and bridge maintenance activities and keep assets appropriately maintained. Considered necessary to start to reduce the need for reactive maintenance. It is important to note that increasing renewals will reduce future maintenance funding but will take 5+ years to have a substantial effect on maintenance requirements.	

Priority Roding Issue 2: Improving safety on our roads

The safety of all road users is a key issue. Relative to other authorities in the Wellington Region, we have lower overall crash rates, however, the increasing crash rates on our secondary collector roads (as defined in [NZTA's One Network Road Classification](#) (ONRC)) are a key concern for Council. Based on NZTA safety network programme analysis, improved speed management could significantly reduce crash rates on our network.

In addition, SWDC has approximately 32.6km of secondary collector roads that are under the recommended width (almost 20% of secondary collector roads in SWDC). It is important that Council take action to improve the safety of our roads and widening these roads is a key step in doing so, as part of a broader programme of activity.

Speed, safety at pedestrian crossings and improving safety features

Strategic alignment

Table 30: Strategic Alignment to Council's Strategic Drivers and Community Outcomes

STRATEGY	ACTIVITY ALIGNMENT
Social Wellbeing <i>Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected</i>	The social impact of road accidents is significant. Anything we can do to reduce their incidence should be done.
Economic Wellbeing <i>A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity</i>	The direct financial impact of accidents is high, as well as the indirect impacts, such as delayed travel, goods movement etc. Also, if South Wairarapa were to gain a reputation as being an area of road accidents, visitor numbers could reduce and people be unlikely to move here.
Cultural Wellbeing <i>Strong relationships with whānau, hapū and marae, celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage</i>	Linked to social impacts, our cultural identity could be undermined if accidents increase.
Road to Zero strategy	Supports the achievement of NZTA's Road to Zero Strategy
Tackling Unsafe Speeds Programme	Supports the achievement of NZTA's Road to Zero Strategy
Creating better connections & social wellbeing <i>Strengthen social connections within the community; Encourage civic pride and participation; Provide universally accessible, safe and diverse spaces to strengthen connection between people and place; Advocate for better transport and technology to improve social and business opportunities</i>	This is a strategic driver for Council and improving the safety of our roads is a key way Council can deliver on this.

Priority Roding Issue 2: Options

The following table identifies the options considered and our preferred option to address this issue:

Table 31: Land Transport Investment Options (Issue 2)

OPTION	ANALYSIS	Preferred Option
Do Nothing	Risk to road users and pedestrians will continue to worsen over time. Doing Nothing is not considered acceptable.	
Use funding within the LCLR category	Funding from the Low Cost, Low Risk (LCLR) category to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Widen secondary collector roads at a cost of \$200k pa, - Increase funding for speed management by \$50k, - Improve traffic delineation and guard rails at key points by increasing funding by 1% cumulatively each year over the next five years, - Improve pedestrian crossing safety, - Work with Waka Kotahi, NZTA to improve network safety, including State Highway concerns, and - Continue road safety education and enforcement action 	
Increase funding	Funding can be shifted from the Low Cost, Low Risk category to cover this work to manage rates increase impact.	

Priority Roding Issue 3: Need to improve network resilience

As with many in NZ, our roading network is exposed to significant risk by the impact of climate change. Climate change is predicted to bring extended dry, hot periods with more intense, localised rain events, which have the potential to increase the frequency and severity of slips blocking roads and bridges being damaged or washed out. Coastal erosion is also a known factor impacting the District's roads and this is very likely to continue and accelerate over the LTP period.

All of these issues have the potential to adversely affect Council meeting its Levels of Service and impact the social and economic wellbeing of our district. While the exact impacts are unknown it is prudent to take action to improve the resilience of our network now.

Strategic alignment

Table 32: Strategic Alignment to Council's Strategic Drivers and Community Outcomes

STRATEGY	ACTIVITY ALIGNMENT
Social Wellbeing <i>Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected</i>	Loss of roads and community connections will adversely impact the social wellbeing of our residents through reduced connectedness.
Economic Wellbeing <i>A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity</i>	The direct financial impact on Council of loss of roads or bridges is high, as well as the indirect impacts, such as delayed travel, goods movement etc. Also, if South Wairarapa were to gain a reputation as being an area of ongoing road issues, visitor numbers could reduce and people be unlikely to move here.
Climate Change	Reducing or mitigating the impact of climate change on our roads and transport infrastructure is essential maintain good connections around our community.
Creating better connections & social wellbeing <i>Strengthen social connections within the community; Encourage civic pride and participation; Provide universally accessible, safe and diverse spaces to strengthen connection between people and place; Advocate for better transport and technology to improve social and business opportunities</i>	This is a strategic driver for Council and improving the resilience of our roads is a key way Council can deliver on this.

Priority Roading Issue 3: Options

The following table identifies the options considered and our preferred option to address this issue.

Table 33: Land Transport Investment Options (Issue 3)

OPTION	ANALYSIS	Preferred Option
Do Nothing	The increasing incidence of climate change events, the high impact (socially, economically) and cost of re-establishing infrastructure renders this option unfeasible.	
Re-allocate funding from the LCLR category	Fund (\$100k) and implement a programme of resilience activity that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaborating with Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) to mitigate the impact of flood events at bridge sites, - Implement a road drainage improvement programme, focused on higher flooding risk areas, - The trial of alternative erosion protection and monitoring slip risks to the Cape Palliser Road and other high risk areas. 	
Increase funding	Funding can be used from the Low Cost, Low Risk category to cover this work to manage rates increase impact.	

Other issues for action

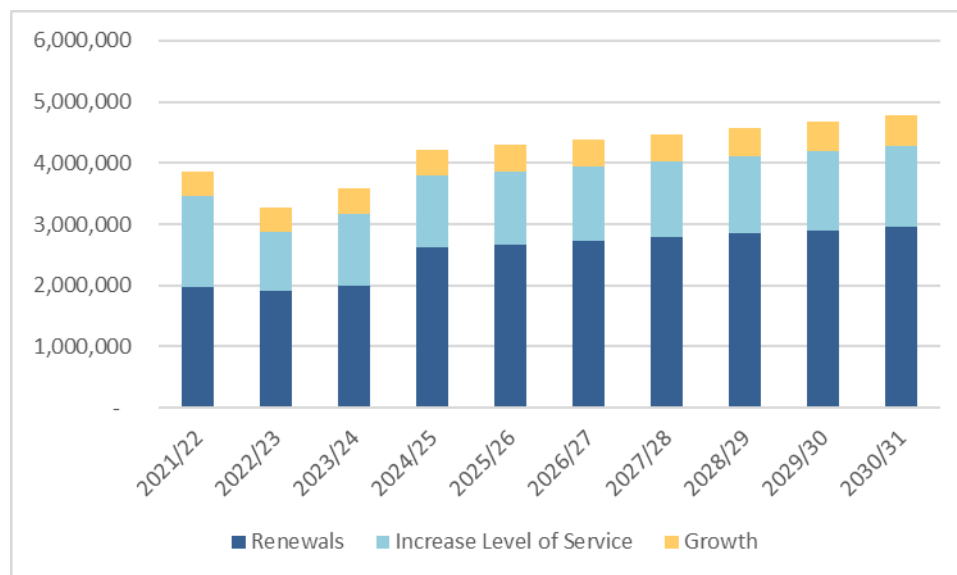
In the first three years of the LTP period, Council will also undertake the following key activities:

Table 34: Land Transport Other issues

ISSUE	ACTIVITY PROPOSED
Growth impact – increased volume, changes in use and new developments	With medium growth predicted for the District we will continue to monitor and undertake works within the works programme to manage growth. Monitoring will inform whether increased activity is required in years 4-10. This will also consider any mode shift (e.g. increased cycling demand). In addition, work will continue on the spatial plan, which will develop master plans for Martinborough and Featherston and accessibility to services and other transit hubs as a focus
Restrictions to travel of High Capacity Vehicles (HCVs)	\$50k allocated to determine condition and priority to upgrade the structures to carry 50 tonne max loads. Works will happen outside the current LTP proposed funding.
Negative environmental impact of road run-off	Complete works (e.g. swales) to reduce impact of road run-off along with network resilience activities (Priority issue 3, above).

Funding profile

Figure 18: 10-Year Roading Capital Investment



Note: graph above includes 10-year capital investment profile only.

Table 35: 30-Year Roading Investment

YEAR	OPERATING \$,000	CAPITAL \$,000	TOTAL \$,000
2021/22	5,902	3,866	9,768
2022/23	6,294	3,281	9,575
2023/24	6,691	3,584	10,275
2024/25	7,697	4,215	11,913
2025/26	7,982	4,298	12,280
2026/27	8,319	4,385	12,704
2027/28	8,779	4,476	13,255
2028/29	9,370	4,669	14,039
2029/30	10,056	4,772	14,828
2030/31	10,056	4,772	14,828
2031/36	54,180	34,135	88,315
2036/41	61,300	42,525	103,825
2041/46	69,355	52,679	122,034
2046/51	78,469	64,027	142,496

Levels of Service

Below is a sample of the levels of service and key performance indicators for the Land Transport activity. A full list with future year targets can be found in the Land Transport significant activity section. Note that the last customer survey was carried out in October 2018 and will be carried out again in 2021.

SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2019/20 RESULTS	PERFORMANCE TARGET 2021/22	HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED
The roads are maintained to ensure that they are safe and comfort-able 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%	95% urban 99% rural	95%	Council records
	Ratepayers and residents fairly/very satisfied with the roads	No result	75%	Customer survey
Footpaths can be safely used to get around town	Ratepayers and residents are satisfied with footpaths in the district	No result	65%	Customer survey
	Footpath Condition rating 95% compliant with SWDC AMP Standard	No result	95%	Council records
	The % of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths responded to within 48 hours	96%	80%	Council records

Key Risks to the SWDC Roding Strategy

This strategy is developed by considering what we know of our Roding environment right now. There are several key risks that may impact it over time.

KEY RISK	RESPONSE
Unpredictable nature of climate change	Use ongoing analysis and associated actions to mitigate predicted impacts. Also continue to build up Road Reserve fund to improve Council's capacity to respond to major events.
Funding from Central Government	Work closely with Waka Kotahi to maintain funding levels to avoid undue burden on SWDC ratepayers and risks to the Cape Palliser Road. Maintain condition assessment activity to inform future needs and secure appropriate funding.
Market capability and resource availability	Reducing capability and resources can be mitigated by working with industry and other Territorial Authorities (TAs) to improve resourcing, work scheduling and collaboration. Ongoing innovation and reducing demand/reusing material, where appropriate, will help mitigate reduced supply of key materials.

Our Wider View

In addition to the strategy areas outlined above, SWDC are aware of the following broader or longer-term issues:

- » **Waihenga Bridge (SH53)** – the challenges of the bridge's width and risk of closure from high Ruamahanga River levels are an area of ongoing concern, especially given it is the main route in and out of Martinborough. However, as an NZTA asset, any activity to address this sits with the Agency. Council will continue to engage with NZTA to seek longer term resolution as means to deliver on its strategic driver of advocating for better transport and technology to improve social and business opportunities.
- » **Alternative State Highway 2 route** – with increasing traffic volumes and growth, the current route of SH2 through two South Wairarapa towns will become increasingly untenable. Any change would, again, sit with NZTA but would impact longer term SWDC Infrastructure strategies.

Revenue and Financing Policy

Ngā Tukanga Rawa

Introduction

The Revenue and Financing Policy (Policy) contains Council's policies with respect to the funding of operating expenditure and capital expenditure from various revenue sources. When read in conjunction with the Funding Impact Statement (Rating), this policy provides the link between the funding decisions taken at the activity level, with the eventual rates assessment that each ratepayer will receive. It is also the lead policy for other funding and financial policies including:

- » Liability Management Policy
- » Investment Policy
- » Development and/or Financial Contributions Policy
- » Rates Remission Policies
- » Rates Postponement Policy

Section 101 (3) of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) sets out the requirements Council must consider as part of the development of the policy. Section 103 of the LGA sets out the general contents of the Policy.

The first step requires consideration, at activity level of each of the following:

- » Community outcomes - the community outcomes to which the activity primarily contributes (in other words Council's rationale for service delivery).
- » The user/beneficiary pays principle – the distribution of benefits between the community as a whole, any identifiable part of the community, and individuals.
- » The intergenerational equity principle – the period over which those benefits are expected to accrue.
- » The exacerbator pays principle – the extent to which the actions or inaction of particular

individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity.

- » The costs and benefits, including consequences for transparency and accountability, of funding the activity distinctly from other activities.

Community Outcomes

The requirement to consider community outcomes in the funding process is seen as an obligation for Council to consider why it is engaged in an activity and to what level. To that extent, possible funding of activities should be consistent with achievement of desired outcomes.

Distribution of Benefits

At this stage, Council is required to consider who benefits from the activities performed by Council. This is expressed as the Public/Private split. Economic theory suggests there are two main characteristics that need to be considered when looking at a particular good or service:

Rivalry in Consumption

A good is a rival in consumption if one person's consumption of the good or service prevents others from doing so, e.g. a chocolate bar is a good with a large degree of rivalry in consumption, i.e. if Bill eats it, Jane cannot.

Excludability

A good or service is excludable if a person can be prevented from consuming the good or service, e.g. if Bill does not buy a movie ticket, then the usher can exclude him by preventing him from entering the theatre.

At one end of the continuum there are so-called 'public goods'. These are goods which are both non-rival and non-excludable, i.e. everyone can consume them and no one can be prevented from consuming them if they wish. A good example of a public good is national defence, where the whole community is

protected from an invasion by the armed forces whether it wishes to be or not, and this protection cannot be removed from anyone in New Zealand.

At the other end of the continuum are 'private goods' which are both rival and excludable. Most daily consumables are private goods.

Very few goods and services are entirely public goods or private goods. Most goods and services are 'mixed goods' and fall somewhere between the two ends of the continuum.

The characteristics of a good or service determine what type of funding mechanism might be used to fund a particular service. Council has already made judgements about what it considers are public goods when deciding whether or not to undertake a particular activity.

For example, a good towards the public end of the continuum may not be a good candidate for user charges as people cannot be prevented from consuming it, or because everyone consumes it whether they wish to or not. Such goods will generally be candidates for funding from some general source such as a general rate. A good towards the private end of the spectrum may be a candidate for a targeted rate or a user charge.

In the end, it is likely to come down to 'reasonable' judgment. Both the LGA and previous case law place the responsibility on elected members to make decisions about who benefits and who should pay.

Distribution of Benefits Over Time

Council needs to consider something called 'intergenerational equity' which means that funding decisions are required to consider future generations, not just today. Many of the activities provided by local government are either network or community infrastructure which have long service lives. Benefits from these services can be expected to accrue over the entire life of the asset. Current ratepayers should not be expected to subsidise the benefits that future ratepayers receive nor should future ratepayers subsidise current ratepayers.

One way that Council applies the intergenerational equity principle is by spreading costs over the future. Council will typically borrow to fund the cost of a project and future ratepayers will repay the loan (and interest cost), say over a 25-year period. Council typically only borrows to fund capital expenditure but Council may use short term borrowing to spread some operating costs or smooth funding over a limited period to avoid rates spikes.

Council also needs to ensure that appropriate funding has been allocated to reasonably meet the levels of service that each activity is targeting to meet and financial sustainability into the future needs to be considered.

Actions or Inactions of Individuals or Groups

This generally refers to how to make the 'exacerbators' pay. This could include funding mechanisms to allow for the fining of people that cause unwanted Council activity, e.g. cleaning up abandoned cars or rubbish. However, Council has very limited funding mechanisms to enable targeted charging. In many cases, it is not possible to pass this cost on to the exacerbator, therefore, Council needs to identify the quantum of the issue and decide who should bear the cost, if not the exacerbator.

Costs, Benefits and Separate Funding

Council is required to consider whether an activity should be separately funded and what the cost implications might be. There are administration costs associated with separate funding and these need to be weighed against any benefits of targeting specific beneficiaries/users of a service, including transparency and accountability.

Transparency and accountability are most evident when an activity is totally distinctly funded. This allows ratepayers, or payers of user charges, as the case may be, to see exactly how much money is being raised for and spent on the activity, and to assess more readily whether or not the cost to them of the activity represents good value.

However, funding every activity this way would be extremely complex. For some activities, the quantity of rates funding to be collected amounts to only a few cents per ratepayer. The administrative costs and lack of significance lead Council to fund a number of activities by way of a general rate. To aid in transparency and accountability, Council separates the total general rate into reasonable activity breakdowns when presenting the ratepayer with their rates assessment notices. This then allows the ratepayer to make some form of meaningful assessment down to activity level.

Selection of Tools

Section 103(1) requires Council to identify the funding of operational expenditure and capital expenditure.

Operational expenditure is normally funded by way of revenue (income) while capital expenditure can be funded by way of both revenue and non-revenue items such as loans and the use of Council created reserves.

Capital expenditure is expenditure when the benefit of that expenditure is greater than one year and therefore benefits obtained by those assets spread according to the life of the asset.

Section 103 (2) LGA requires Council to identify its funding tools.

A number of tools can be used to allocate both public and private good. The use of targeted rates is good example of this. An activity with a very high percentage of public good can be allocated over a small geographical area and therefore the most appropriate tool to recover the expenditure would be a targeted rate. In this instance a targeted rate is used to recover a public good. However targeted rates can be used to recover a private good such as use of water from a closed network. This is where Council can restrict people using that network and before they can join they have to formally join to it and are charged the appropriate fee(s).

Revenue

General Rates

Including Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC).

The Council differentiates the General Rate based on land valuation (Schedule 2 Local Government (Rating) Act 2002).

The differential categories are:

Commercial	Urban	Rural
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All rating units that are used (or available) primarily for any commercial or industrial purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All rating units used for residential and related purposes within the urban areas of the District Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All rating units within the rural area in the District Plan.

This is usually used to recover public good.

Council believes that land value allocates the costs fairly between the rural and urban communities.

When Council considered the advantages and disadvantages of rating based on land values versus capital values it identified that:

- » The ratio of land value to capital value was inconsistent across the district and changing the rating basis to land values would have led to more ratepayers having a rates increase than those having a decrease in rates payable.
- » The table below indicates the likely spread of increases and decreases in rates from a move to using capital values to charge for rates.

Movement in General Rates	Percent of General Properties with Movement
Decrease between 0% and 30%	35%
Increase between 0% and 30%	14%
Increase between 30% and 100%	31%
Increase greater than 100%	20%

- » As land value is the current method it is accepted and understood by the majority of ratepayers.
- » There would be additional costs in moving to capital values and additional costs in maintaining the rating database without any significant increase in benefit to Council or ratepayers.

Targeted rates

Targeted rates are rates set on a differential value, rates set over an area of benefit and rates for a service or for an activity.

Targeted rates can be used to rate for both private good and public good services.

Current targeted rates include the Uniform Annual Charge (UAC) – Reserves and Civic Amenity rate.

Lump sum contributions

Lump sum contributions are used for the recovery of specific capital expenditure.

There must have a high component of private good to use lump sum contributions.

Fees and charges

Any fee, recovery fine or charge made Council for service or activity.

This must have a high component of private good.

Interest and dividends from investments

Income from an investment. This would be generally public good.

Financial and development contributions

These are used to recover costs to upgrade services to provide for and mitigate the effects of development. Council currently has a Development Contributions and Financial Contributions Policy. Financial Contributions are levied under the provisions of the Resource Management Act through the Wairarapa Combined District Plan. Development contributions are levied under the Local Government Act. As part of the LTP process, Council has reviewed the Development Contributions policy to better reflect recent changes in legislative requirements for such contributions.

This must have a high component of private good.

Grants and subsidies

Income from external funding entities. These generally would be of a public good.

Borrowing

Loans, both short term and long term. This is a funding tool and does not need a split between public and private good as it is only deferring the eventual charge.

Proceeds from asset sales

This would only need to be recognized where an asset was being sold and not replaced with a similar asset. For example, where the proceeds from the sale of corporate property were used to fund another activity.

Council created reserves

Council created reserves result from surplus revenues over expenditure being held for a particular purpose or the transfer of non-cash expenditure (e.g. depreciation).

Rates payments applied to oldest debt

Payments received for rates will be applied to the oldest debt first, regardless of whether the payer requests the payment be applied to the current debt. Rates debt becomes unenforceable after a period of time; this policy assists in avoiding debt falling into this category.

Expenditure funding mechanism

The following table summarises Council's view with regard to the appropriate funding mechanism for different types of Council expenditure. Council may incur expenditure to protect the community from actual or potential problems. Whenever possible this cost is passed on to the persons who cause the negative effect through fines and penalties.

This table summarises the distribution of Private and Public benefits and indicates the funding sources SWDC uses for each category of activity.

Significance and Engagement Policy

He Whakarāpōpoto mō Ngā Tukanga Tāngata

Introduction

Council's Significance and Engagement Policy is an important document as it lets our community know how and when they can expect to be engaged in Council's decision-making processes. We have revised and updated the policy to bring it up to date and to better support good decision-making and the community's involvement in our processes.

Purpose

Council strives to enable democratic local decision-making and action by and on behalf of communities. As part of this good communication is required. The policy enables us and our communities to identify the degree of significance attached to particular decisions and ensures that Council are informed from the beginning of a decision-making process about the extent and type of engagement.

Background

Council communication needs to be professional, genuine, effective and enabling with all stakeholders at all times. To further guide this the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) requires local authorities to have a Significance and Engagement policy.

Once a decision is determined to be "significant" in accordance with specific criteria and procedures, a higher standard of compliance is required. Section 76(3)(b) requires the Council to ensure before a significant decision is made that subsection 76(1) has been "appropriately observed".

Our "General Approach" to Significance

The LGA requires local authorities to set out their "general approach to determining the significance of proposals and decisions in relation to issues, assets, or other matters" (s76AA(1)(a)).

The Policy must also set out any "criteria, and procedures" that the Council uses for assessing significance (section 76AA(1)(b)).

The Council will determine the significance of any issue requiring a decision, by making judgments according to the likely impact of that decision on:

- a) The level of importance to the South Wairarapa District.
- b) The level of community interest and degree of impact on interested or affected people.
- c) The consistency of the proposed decision with existing policy and strategy.
- d) The impact of the decision on the Council's capacity and capability.

Council has also identified a number of key factors to be considered under each criteria that help identify the degree of significance of each decision.

Our approach to decision-making and engagement

Some decisions require the use of the Special Consultative Procedure, such as when adopting the Long Term Plan. That procedure is set out in section 83 of the Act. For all other decisions, Council is required to design a decision-making and engagement process which is in proportion to the significance of a matter. The methods Council uses to engage also depends on the level to which the community should be involved in decision-making and the stage of the decision-making process.

Engaging with Māori

Council respects the unique perspective of Māori and works with our Māori Standing Committee to ensure our Māori community's views are understood and they are part of the decision-making process. Council also engages directly with iwi and marae representatives where appropriate.

Strategic Assets^{1,2}

This policy must also list those Council-owned assets, considered by the Council to be “strategic assets” (section 76AA(3)).

“Strategic asset” is defined in the LGA as “... an asset or group of assets that the local authority needs to retain if the local authority is to maintain the local authority’s capacity to achieve or promote any outcome that the local authority determines to be important to the current or future well-being of the community” and includes:

- a) Any asset or group of assets listed in accordance with section 76AA(3) by the local authority; and
- b) Any land or building owned by the local authority and required to maintain the local authority’s capacity to provide affordable housing as part of its social policy; and
- c) Any equity securities held by the local authority in –
 - » A port company within the meaning of the Port Companies Act 1998;
 - » An airport company within the meaning of the Airport Authorities Act 1966.

The list below shows the South Wairarapa District Council owned assets that are considered to be “strategic assets”. Only those assets that are important to achieving the Council strategic objectives have been included.

- » The roading network, including footpaths, street lighting and parking.
- » The wastewater network, oxidation ponds and pump stations.
- » The water treatment, storage and supply networks.
- » Solid waste facilities.
- » The stormwater network and water races.
- » Parks, reserves and sports fields.
- » Swimming pool facilities.
- » Libraries.
- » Council-owned buildings, including the Anzac Hall, Waihinga Centre and Greytown Town Hall.
- » Public toilets.
- » Cemeteries.
- » Pensioner housing

1 Pensioner housing is a strategic asset under the LGA.

2 The Council considers all asset classes listed in this section as single whole assets. This is because the asset class as a whole delivers the service. Strategic decisions therefore only concern the whole asset class and not individual components, unless that component substantially affects the ability of the Council to deliver the service, or would be deemed significant and strategic under the procedure.

PART 5

APPENDICES

NGĀ ĀPITIHANGA



SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Kia Reretahi Tātau

Appendices

Ngā Āpitihanga

Schedule of Fees and Charges 2021/22

Fees shown are inclusive of GST

COMMUNITY SERVICES	FEEs \$
COUNCIL OFFICES	
19 Kitchener Street, Martinborough 5711	
Postal: P O Box 6. Martinborough 5741	
Website: www.swdc.govt.nz	
Opening Hours:	
9:00am-4.00pm Monday - Friday	
Rubbish Bags – purchased from Council Office and Service Centres	
Per bag	3.00
Bundle of 10	30.00
Photocopying: Black and white (per copy)	
Single sided A4	0.20
Single sided A3	0.40
Double sided A4	0.30
Double sided A3	0.80
Photocopying: Colour (per copy)	
Single sided A4	0.30
Single sided A3	0.50
Double sided A4	0.50
Double sided A3	1.00
Laminating	
A3	3.00
A4	2.00
Street Index – with rates	127.00
Photocopy plans etc:	
Time involved to retrieve and/or photocopy plans (per 10 minutes)	10.00
Any other services not covered elsewhere (per hour)	75.00

LIBRARY / SERVICE CENTRES

	<u>FEATHERSTON</u>	<u>GREYTOWN</u>	<u>MARTINBOROUGH</u>
	(Library & Service Centre)	(Library & Service Centre)	(Library Only)
		Greytown Town Centre	Waihinga Centre
	70-72 Fitzherbert Street	89 Main Street	Texas Street
	Ph: 06 308 9030	Ph: 06 304 0961	Ph: 06 306 9758
Opening Hours:			
Monday	9.30am – 5.00pm	9.30am – 5.00pm	9.30am – 5.00pm
Tuesday	9.30am – 5.00pm	9.30am – 5.00pm	9.30am – 5.00pm
Wednesday	9.30am – 5.00pm	9.30am – 5.00pm	9.30am – 5.00pm
Thursday	9.30am – 5.00pm	9.30am – 5.00pm	9.30am – 5.00pm
Friday	9.30am – 5.00pm	9.30am – 5.00pm	9.30am – 5.00pm
Saturday	10.00am - 2.00pm	10.00am - 2.00pm	10.00am - 2.00pm
Sunday	Closed	Closed	Closed

CHARGES FOR ALL LIBRARIES:	Fees \$
Rental – Adult	No Charge
Rental – Children and Youth	No Charge
Magazines	No Charge
Reservation of Books (until 31 December 2021)	0.50
Reservation of Books (from 1 January 2022)	No charge
Replacement Cards	No charge
Overdue charges (Adult only)	
First day	0.50
Every 7 days thereafter \$1 per 7 days	1.00
Lost or Damaged Library Book	At replacement cost
Inter-loan Items	10.00 plus cost charged by lending library
Book Covering:	
Paperback	0.50
Hardback	1.00
Large	2.00
Photocopying/Printing: Black and White (per copy)	
Single sided A4	0.10
Double sided A4	0.20
Single sided A3	0.40
Double sided A3	0.80
Photocopying/Printing: Colour (per copy)	
Single sided A4	0.20
Double sided A4	0.40
Single sided A3	0.50
Double sided A3	1.00
Internet	No charge
DVD/Video Hire (one week)	2.00
Laminating	
A4	2.00
A3	3.00

POOLS

FEATHERSTON

Opening Hours	School Terms	School Holidays And Public Holidays
Monday	2.00pm – 7.30pm	1.00pm – 7.30pm
Tuesday	2.00pm – 5.30pm	1.00pm – 5.30pm
Wednesday	2.00pm – 7.30pm	1.00pm – 7.30pm
Thursday	2.00pm – 5.30pm	1.00pm – 5.30pm
Friday	2.00pm – 7.30pm	1.00pm – 7.30pm
Saturday - Sunday	11.00am – 7.30pm	11.00am – 7.30pm

GREYTOWN

Opening Hours	School Terms	School Holidays And Public Holidays
Monday	2.00pm – 7.30pm	1.00pm – 7.30pm
Tuesday	2.00pm – 5.30pm	1.00pm – 5.30pm
Wednesday	2.00pm – 7.30pm	1.00pm – 7.30pm
Thursday	2.00pm – 5.30pm	1.00pm – 5.30pm
Friday	2.00pm – 7.30pm	1.00pm – 7.30pm
Saturday - Sunday	11.00am – 7.30pm	11.00am – 7.30pm

MARTINBOROUGH

Opening Hours	School Terms	School Holidays And Public Holidays
Monday - Friday	2.00pm – 7.30pm	1.00pm – 7.30pm
Saturday - Sunday	11.00am – 7.30pm	11.00am – 7.30pm
No Charges (All towns)		

SPORTS STADIUM

FEATHERSTON SPORTS STADIUM AND ANNEX		FEE\$
Hours		
Daytime:	8:00am – 6:00pm	
Evening:	6:00pm – 12:00am	
Rates		
Daytime:		85.00
Evening:		52.00
Hourly:	(Stadium) – minimum 2 hours	11.00 per hr
Hourly:	(Annex) – minimum 2 hours	2.50 per hr

COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

ALL VENUES – SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE		FEE\$
Fees and Charges – (in addition to hire charges)		
Deposit (if required)		50% of hire charge
Bond (if alcohol to be served)		300.00
Additional Cleaning fee - per hour (if required)		35.00
- Small & Medium venues (1 hour minimum)		
- Large venues (2 hours minimum)		
Projector/TV use - per session		20.00
PA/Sound System use - per session		30.00
Access to Kitchen Facilities (Small and Medium venues)		20.00
Custodian Call-out – per hour (if required)		25.00

SMALL VENUES (6 – 20 GUESTS) *

GREYTOWN UPSTAIRS ROOMS (ONLY AVAILABLE DURING LIBRARY OPENING HOURS) GREEN ROOM AND JOE REWI ROOM	FEES \$
Weekday – morning or afternoon	30.00
Weekday – full day	55.00
Saturday – 10.00am – 12.00 noon	25.00
<i>* Actual room capacity will depend on the venue being hired</i>	

MEDIUM VENUES (20 – 150 GUESTS) *

MARTINBOROUGH SUPPER ROOM, FEATHERSTON KIWI HALL AND/OR SUPPER ROOM, GREYTOWN WBS ROOM	FEES \$
Meetings/Conferences/Performances	
Weekday – morning or afternoon	50.00
Weekday – full day	90.00
Monday to Thursday evening	50.00
Friday evening, Saturday, Sunday, Public Holidays	110.00
Functions – (Weddings/Dinners/Balls)	
Weekday – morning or afternoon	110.00
Weekday – full day	200.00
Monday to Thursday evening	120.00
Friday evening, Saturday, Sunday, Public Holidays	270.00
Displays/Exhibitions/Sale of Goods/Auctions (Clear Floor)	
Community Group and Free Admission Event	25.00 per day
Admission Charged or Commercial:	
Weekday – morning or afternoon	35.00
Weekday – full day	60.00
Monday to Thursday evening	35.00
Friday evening, Saturday, Sunday, Public Holidays	80.00
Sport and Fitness	
Clear floor, activities with no audience	25.00 per hr
Pack In/Out Per Day	25.00
<i>* Actual room capacity will depend on the venue being hired</i>	

LARGE VENUES (50 – 300 GUESTS) *	
GREYTOWN TOWN CENTRE FORUM, GREYTOWN TOWN CENTRE FORUM & WBS ROOM, ANZAC HALL (INCL. SUPPER ROOM), MARTINBOROUGH TOWN HALL (INCL. SUPPER ROOM)	FEES \$
Kitchen Access Included in Hire Charge	
Meetings/Conferences/Performances	
Weekday – morning or afternoon	110.00
Weekday – full day	210.00
Monday to Thursday evening	120.00
Friday evening, Saturday, Sunday, Public Holidays	350.00
Each hour after midnight	100.00
Functions – (Weddings/Dinners/Balls)	
Weekday – morning or afternoon	185.00
Weekday – full day	295.00
Monday to Thursday evening	200.00
Friday evening, Saturday, Sunday, Public Holidays	450.00
Each hour after midnight	100.00
Displays/Exhibitions/Sale of Goods/Auctions (Clear Floor)	
Community Group and Free Admission Event	25.00 per day
Admission Charged or Commercial	
Weekday – morning or afternoon	50.00
Weekday – full day	75.00
Monday to Thursday evening	50.00
Friday evening, Saturday, Sunday, Public Holidays	125.00
Sport and Fitness	
Clear floor, activities with no audience	25.00 per hr
Pack In/Out Per Day	50.00
* Actual room capacity will depend on the venue being hired	

PARKS AND RESERVES		FEES \$
Use of any Council park or reserve <i>(Bookings must be made in advance on the Event Application Form for events, or the Application to Use Form for seasonal sports use)</i>		No Charge
Additional rubbish bins		At cost
Additional toilet cleaning/stocking		At cost
Lost keys		Replacement cost
Staff call out (per call out, per hour)		150.00

CEMETERIES		FEES \$
Burial		
Adult		750.00
Child – Under 10		320.00
Infant – Under 1		150.00
Burial of Ashes		230.00
Extra Depth Charge (not available in Featherston)		275.00
Top Soil Charge		320.00
Burial on weekends, holidays or before noon on a Monday or the day after a Public Holiday		1150.00
Additional Fee – Non-Resident		900.00
Breaking Concrete		Actual cost
Disinterment or Re interment by Arrangement		Actual cost
Plot Fee		
Adult		1000.00
Infant under 1		160.00
Child under 10		320.00
Cremation Plot		260.00
Columbarium Wall		300.00
RSA		
No charge for plot, or out of district fee – charge interment fee only.		

HOUSING FOR SENIORS	NEW RENT PER WEEK \$	NEW RENT PER FORTNIGHT \$
Greytown		
Westhaven (Double)	110.00	220.00
Martinborough		
Cecily Martin (Double)	120.00	240.00
Featherston		
Burling (Single)	100.00	200.00
Burling (Double)	110.00	220.00
Matthews (Double)	120.00	240.00

DOG REGISTRATION		FEES \$
General Fees:		
Urban	Entire	110.00
	Desexed	77.00
Rural	Entire	70.00
	Desexed	43.00
Flat fee for up to 10 Rural Dogs		220.00
Additional Rural dogs over 10 (per additional dog)		22.00
Late Fees:		
Urban	Entire	165.00
	Desexed	115.00
Rural	Entire	105.00
	Desexed	64.50
Late Flat fee for up to 10 Rural dogs		330.00
Additional Rural dogs over 10 (per additional dog)		33.00
Impounding Fees:		
First Impounding		80.00
Second Impounding		170.00
Third Impounding		270.00
Housing (per day)		25.00
Other Fees:		
Micro-chipping (per dog)		20.00
Seizure Fee		80.00
Costs and expenses relating to seizing a dog		Actual cost plus 10%
Surrender a dog for euthanasia		Actual cost plus 10%
Permit application to keep more than two dogs in an urban area, including breeder		150.00
Replacement registration tag (if tag lost or damaged)		8.00
Bark Control Collars		Actual cost plus 10%

STOCK RANGING	FEES \$
Costs and expenses for impounding and securing impounded stock	Actual costs plus 10%
Call out fee per hour (or part of)	150.00
Impounding Fees:	
First Impounding per animal	200.00
Second Impounding per animal	400.00
Third impounding per animal	600.00
Housing (per day per animal)	50.00

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES – SAFE FOOD, BYLAWS, NOISE, GENERAL, GAMBLING	FEES \$
Food Act Registration	100.00
Food Act Verification	345.00
EHO Hourly Rate for Compliance Enforcement (per hour)	150.00
Camping Ground (per annum)	260.00
Relocatable Home Park	150.00
Hairdressers Registration (per annum)	260.00
Offensive Trade Registration (per annum)	260.00
Bylaw Permit Fee (includes hawkers, advertising signs, hoardings, street stalls [large], amusement galleries, event registration)	156.00
Bylaw Permit Fee (includes street stall [small])	21.50
Beauty Therapy, Tattooing and Skin Piercing, Funeral Directors (registration and inspection fee one hour)	156.00
Amusement Devices – for one device, for the first seven days of proposed operation or part thereof	11.50
- Additional Device – first week (or part week)	2.30
- Additional Weeks (or part week) per device	1.15
Noise Control	
Noise control charges (seizure) - per callout to property	250.00
Return of seized equipment – administration and return fee per property, PLUS:	102.00
Burglar alarm disconnection (if required) (Actual contractor costs, plus staff time @ \$150.00 per hour, plus 10%)	Actual costs, plus staff time + 10%
General	
Abandoned vehicles removal and disposal (Actual contractor costs, plus staff time @ \$150.00 per hour, plus 10%)	Actual costs, plus staff time + 10%
Bylaws Enforcement (incl. long grass removal (fire risk) and removal of vegetation over-hanging public places). (Actual contractor costs, plus staff time @ \$150.00 per hour, plus 10%)	Actual costs, plus staff time + 10%
Gambling	
Venue and gaming machine per consent	357.00
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES - LIQUOR LICENSING	FEES
Licence Applications	As per Act
Manager's Certificates	As per Act

PLANNING - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT; LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTS	FEES \$
Deemed Permitted Boundary/Marginal Activities	
Permitted Boundary Activity (PBA)	250.00
Permitted Marginal Activity (PMA)	250.00
Non-Notified Land Use	
Controlled	900.00
Restricted Discretionary	1050.00
Restricted Discretionary (minor)	600.00
Discretionary	1350.00
Discretionary (Heritage – Minor)	600.00
Non-Complying	1950.00
s221 Consent notice	1350.00
Non-Notified Subdivision	
Controlled	1,275.00
Restricted Discretionary	1,345.00
Discretionary	1,755.00
Non-Complying	1,960.00
Limited Notified Application	2,090.00
Publicly Notified Application	2,660.00
Plan Change	
<i>All fees are a deposit only. Where the costs for processing an application exceed the fee deposit, the additional cost will be payable.</i>	
Staff time (per hour)	150.00
Plan change	5,700.00
Additional Charges	
Site Inspections (per inspection up to one hour, then hourly rate shall apply)	100.00
Pre-hearing	535.00
Hearing	1,225.00
Hourly rate above deposit	150.00
External consultancy	Actual cost + 10%
Engineering plans for approval	No Charge to Applicant*
Protected trees	No Charge to Applicant*
<i>* Fees will not be charged for applications relating to in-ground disturbance work/trimming or removing trees listed in Appendix 1.4 (Notable Trees) of the Wairarapa Combined District Plan. This only applies where no other aspect of the proposal requires resource consent; e.g. a yard encroachment.</i>	
Certification	
s223 Certificate (surveying approval)	500.00

s224 Certificate (subdivision Certificate)	650.00
s226 Certificate (de-amalgamation)	650.00
s240/241 Approval (de-amalgamation/amalgamation)	650.00
s243 Approval (easements)	650.00
s348 of LGA Approval	650.00
s139 Certificate (Certificate of Compliance)	1050.00
s176 Outline Plans	750.00
s125 Request to extend Consent Timeframe	1050.00
s357 Objection to Decision/Conditions of Consent	850.00
s10 Existing Use Certificates	1050.00
Planning Certificate (SSoA 2012)	100.00
s222 Bond Certificate	400.00
s127 Variation to Consent	
Land Use Consent	1050.00
Subdivision Consent	1800.00
Land Information Memorandum Report	
LIM – Urgent (5 working days)	460.00
LIM – Standard (10 working days)	255.00
Application for a New Road or Right of Way Name	115.00
Certificate of Title Searches	30.00

BUILDING CONSENTS AND PIMs <i>Description: P & D = Plumbing and Drainage</i>	<i>All fees 15% GST Inclusive. The total fee, including levies is to be paid at lodgment time</i>	
	PIM FEES \$	TOTAL FEE EXCLUDING BRANZ AND DBH LEVIES \$
Minor Work		
Solid Fuel Heater	49.50	322.00
Inbuilt Solid Fuel Heater	49.50	449.00
Minor Plumbing & Drainage Work e.g. Fittings/Drain Alteration (1 inspection)	49.50	406.00
Drainage Work e.g. New Effluent Disposal System – Minor Subdivision Services	49.50	921.00
Wet Area Shower	49.50	515.00
Marquee >100sqm	49.50	307.00
<i>Also see discretionary exemptions for marquees</i>		
Sheds/Garages/Conservatories Etc.		
All Swimming Pool and Pool Fences	50.00	673.00
Garden Sheds/Carports & Other Minor Works	50.00	545.00
Minor Farm Buildings/Sheds 1-6 Bays etc, incl. Farm Bridges	99.00	713.00
Larger Farm Buildings (if P&D included add Minor P&D fee)	99.00	1,119.00
Proprietary Garages Standard (if P&D included add Minor P&D fee)	99.00	752.00
Proprietary Garages with Fire Wall	99.00	871.00
Proprietary Garages with Sleepout (if P&D included add Minor P&D fee)	99.00	871.00
Garages, Simple Custom Design Single Level (if P&D included add Minor P&D fee)	99.00	941.00
<i>If outbuilding to be built wholly as Sleepout use Dwelling fee</i>		
Transportable Outbuilding (Yard built to be moved offsite)	99.00	1376.00
Residential Repile	50.00	614.00
Residential Removal	50.00	257.00
Residential New Dwellings (including Multiproof)		
<i>Hourly rate \$198.00 applies after maximum processing hours exceeded</i>		
Single Storey Dwelling < \$500k (max. 6 hours processing)	347.00	4703.00
Complex Single Storey Dwelling > \$500k and Multi Storey (max. 10 hours processing)	594.00	5,742.00
Transportable Dwelling (Yard built to be moved off site)	99.00	3,029.00
<i>Note: Double Units Charged at Single Unit Rate Plus 50%</i>		
Residential Dwelling Additions & Alterations		
<i>Hourly rate \$198.00 applies after maximum processing hours exceeded</i>		
Minor building work - only 1 inspection, 1 hour processing	20.00	376.00
Building Alterations – up to 3 inspections (if P&D included add minor P&D fee), max. 2 hours processing.	99.00	921.00
Building Alterations – up to 8 inspections (if P&D included add minor P&D fee), max. 8 hours processing.	99.00	2,752.00

Note: Hourly rate applies to any alteration work where additional inspections are required.		
Relocated Residential Dwellings (Includes Transportable Dwellings placed Onsite)		
Note: If Relocation includes Alterations or Additions; add Alteration & Addition rate as above		
Relocated Residential Dwelling - Urban	594.00	1,723.00
Relocated Residential Dwelling - Rural	594.00	2,039.00
Commercial/Industrial		
Commercial demolition	50.00	574.00
Single Storey Shop Fit Outs	99.00	1,119.00
Multi Storey Shop Fit Outs	99.00	1,436.00
Single Storey Multi Unit Apartments/Motels	396.00	2,226.00 plus 452.00 per unit
Multi Storey Multi Unit Apartments/Motels	594.00	2,602.00 plus 755.00 per unit
Minor Commercial Work e.g. Signs/Shop Fronts/Minor Fit Outs (No P&D) <\$20,000	99.00	812.00
Commercial/Industrial <\$50,000	317.00	2,035.00
Commercial/Industrial \$ 50,001 - \$100,000	317.00	3,208.00
Commercial/Industrial \$100,001 - \$150,000	317.00	4,000.00
Commercial/Industrial \$150,001 - \$250,000	317.00	4,891.00
Commercial/Industrial \$250,001 - \$350,000	317.00	5,683.00
Commercial/Industrial \$350,001 - \$500,000	317.00	6,475.00
Commercial/Industrial \$500,001 - \$1,000,000	317.00	7,108.00
Commercial/Industrial Agricultural > \$1,000,001	1,056.00	7,431.00 plus 755.00 per \$100,000 value
Development levies may apply to commercial building consents. Please check with Council.		
Other Charges		
Hardcopy Application Fee		99.00
Electronic Application Fee (Simpli or email)		75.00
Re-inspection Fee (includes ¾ hour inspection) – plus \$207/hour over and above first ¾ hour		158.00
Amendment Fee (includes ½ hour assessment) – plus \$207/hour over and above first ½ hour plus additional inspections		297.00
Minor Variation Fee – No application form required (includes ¾ hour processing and admin.)		166.00
BRANZ Levy is \$1.00 per \$1,000. of GST Inclusive work of \$20,000. or more		
Building Levy is \$1.75 per \$1,000. of GST Inclusive work of \$20,444. or more		
The building consent fee does not include the cost of any structural or fire engineer's assessment which may be required.		

Structural Engineering or Fire Engineering Assessment/Peer Review		Cost + 10%
Fire and Emergency Design Review		No Charge
Compliance Schedule – new or amended		198.00
Building Warrant of Fitness – audit inspection fee per hour		198.00
Building Warrant of Fitness - Renewal		102.00
Certificate of Acceptance – Building consent fee for the applicable building payable with lodgment, plus actual cost charges at \$189.00 per hour payable on issue of certificate.		
Change of Use Notification		207.00 per hour
Building Certificate (Sale and Supply of Alcohol)		83.00
Building Consent Exemption Fee (Schedule 1 Exempt Building Work)		297.00
Application for Certificate of Public Use		297.00
Application for a Modification or Waiver to a Building Consent		99.00
Building Consent Minor Works printed		10.00 per 10 mins
Building Consent Residential Consents printed		50.00
Building Consent Commercial Consents printed (based on time taken)		50.00 +
Scan Documents, Dropbox, Email, Google Drive (per property)		20.00
Infrastructure Protection Deposits (refundable)		1,000.00
- All relocated dwellings (onto site or off site)		
- All work over a value of \$100,000.		
- All commercial work in urban areas with a value of more than \$20,000.		
- And at Officer's discretion when there is a risk to infrastructure		
Swimming Pool Charges – Existing Pools		
Triennial audit carried out by Council Officer		207.00
Site re-visit by Council Officer		103.50
Admin Fee for Audit carried out by IQPI		103.50
Removal of Pool – Owner to supply evidence (photos)		No charge

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	FEE \$
Roading	
Land Purchase (including road stopping)	
Application fee	635.00
Water and Sewer Connections	
(All New Dwellings on Town Supply)	
Road Opening Bond	550.00
Water Administration Fee (paid to Council)	67.00
Sewer Administration Fee (paid to Council)	67.00
1. New water and sewer connections are administered by Council	
2. The applicant must use a contractor acceptable to Council	
3. No work may commence until the administration fee has been paid, and Council's maintenance contractor or the contractor have been notified	
4. Council's maintenance contractor must be advised of <u>all</u> work	
Sewerage	
Dumping Septic Tank Waste (per cubic metre)	62.00
Trade Waste Application	150.00
Trade Waste Annual Permit Fee	20.00
Trade Waste Annual Consent Fees (auditing/monitoring)	
- High Risk	460.00
- Moderate Risk	225.00
- Low Risk	105.00
- Reinspection Fee	100.00
For large discharges:	
Flow	0.56/m3
BOD	0.59/kg
SS	0.61/kg
Financial Contributions *	
Financial Contribution water	3,736.83
Financial Contribution sewer	2,013.17
<i>* Note there are specific charges levied under the RMA/Wairarapa Combined District Plan in relation to Greytown developments. Contact SWDC for more detail.</i>	
Water Rates	
Ad hoc water reading fee	40.00
Urgent water reading fee (within 48hrs)	100.00
Use over 350m3	1.84 per m3
Vehicle Crossings	
Vehicle Run Up Charge	550.00
<i>(Refunded after completed to Council specifications)</i>	
Rapid Numbers	
Rapid Numbering (per number)	50.00

TRANSFER & RECYCLING STATIONS

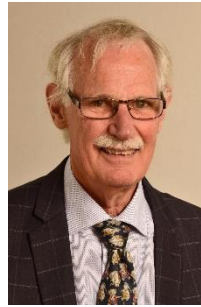
	<u>FEATHERSTON</u>	<u>GREYTOWN</u>	<u>MARTINBOROUGH</u>	<u>PIRINOA</u>
	Recycling Station	Recycling Station	Transfer and Recycling Station	Recycling Station
	60 Johnston Street	Cotter Street	Lake Ferry Road	3031 Lake Ferry Road
Monday	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
Tuesday	Closed	1.00pm - 3.30pm	Closed	Closed
Wednesday	Closed	Closed	10.00am - 4.00pm	1.00pm – 3.00pm
Thursday	11.00am – 3.00pm	Closed	Closed	Closed
Friday	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
Saturday	11.00am – 3.00pm	10.00am – 12.00pm	10.00am - 4.00pm	10.00am – 12.00pm
Sunday	11.00am – 3.00pm	10.00am – 1.00pm	10.00am - 4.00pm	3.00pm – 5.00pm (May – August) 4.00pm – 6.00pm (September – April)

REFUSE	FEES \$
Official Council Refuse bag	No charge
All other – up to 30 kg	10.00
General Refuse (Martinborough Only)	200.00 per tonne
RECYCLING	FEES \$
Clean and sorted recyclable items	No charge
Replacement Recycling Bins	17.50
Replacement Wheelie Bins	60.00
Green Waste (Recycling Stations)	
Car Boot	5.50
Van/Trailer Up to 250 kg	15.00
Large Trailer/Small Truck Up to 2 tonne	30.00
Large Truck Up to 6 tonne	60.00
Larger loads by the discretion of Council's Operator	
Car Bodies – Stripped (Martinborough Only)	40.00
Tyres (Martinborough Only)	
Car Tyres (per tonne)	555.00
Car & 4WD Tyres – up to four tyres on rims	5.00 each
Truck, Tractor or Earthmover Tyres, more than four tyres per load (any type) or mixed load containing tyres	555.00 per tonne

Elected Member Contacts



Mayor Alex Beijen
Chairperson
Phone (06) 306 9611 xtn 832
(business)
Cell (027) 488 8266
Email the.mayor@swdc.govt.nz



Cr Garrick Emms
Deputy Mayor
Featherston Ward Councillor
Cell (027) 444 1193
Email garrick.emms@swdc.govt.nz



Cr Brenda West
Featherston Ward Councillor
Cell (021) 273 6325
Email brenda.west@swdc.govt.nz



Cr Ross Vickery
Featherston Ward Councillor
Phone (06) 308 8038
Cell (027) 513 1417
Email ross.vickery@swdc.govt.nz



Cr Rebecca Fox
Greytown Ward Councillor
Phone (06) 304 7288
Cell (021) 517 190
Email rebecca.fox@swdc.govt.nz



Cr Leigh Hay
Greytown Ward Councillor
Phone (06) 304 9876
Cell (021) 710 103
Email leigh.hay@swdc.govt.nz



Cr Alistair Plimmer
Greytown Ward Councillor
Cell (027) 254 7842
Email alistair.plimmer@swdc.govt.nz



Cr Pam Colenso
Martinborough Ward Councillor
Phone (06) 306 9503
Cell (027) 441 4892
Email pam.colenso@swdc.govt.nz



Cr Pip Maynard
Martinborough Ward Councillor
Phone (06) 306 8363
Cell (021) 683 638
Email pip.maynard@swdc.govt.nz



Cr Brain Jephson
Martinborough Ward Councillor
Phone (06) 308 8956
Cell (027) 502 6198
Email brian.jephson@swdc.govt.nz

Featherston Community Board

Member	Contact Details
Mark Shepherd Chairperson	Cell (027) 308 8035 Email mark.shepherd@swdc.govt.nz
Claire Bleakley	Phone (06) 308 9842 Cell (027) 348 6731 Email claire.bleakley@swdc.govt.nz
Jayson Tahinurua	Cell (027) 233 1121 Email jayson.tahinurua@swdc.govt.nz
Extraordinary vacancy	
Cr Garrick Emms Deputy Mayor	Cell (027) 4441193 Email garrick.emms@swdc.govt.nz
Cr Ross Vickery	Phone (06) 308 8038 Cell (027) 513 1417 Email ross.vickery@swdc.govt.nz

Greytown Community Board

Member	Contact Details
Ann Rainford Chairperson	Phone (06) 304 9960 Cell (021) 0833 1468 Email ann.rainford@swdc.govt.nz
Graeme Gray	Phone (06) 304 9407 Cell (027) 480 4336 Email grame.gray@swdc.govt.nz
Shelley Symes	Cell (021) 176 8748 Email shelley.symes@swdc.govt.nz
Simone Baker	Cell (027) 479 0584 Email simone.baker@swdc.govt.nz
Cr Rebecca Fox	Phone (06) 304 7288 Cell (021) 517 190 Email rebecca.fox@swdc.govt.nz
Cr Alistair Plimmer	Cell (027) 254 7842 Email alistair.plimmer@swdc.govt.nz

Martinborough Community Board

Member	Contact Details
Mel Maynard (Chairperson)	Cell (027) 231 8867 Email mel.maynard@swdc.govt.nz
Aidan Ellims	Cell (027) 497 2767 Email aidan.ellims@swdc.govt.nz
Nathan Fenwick	Phone (06) 306 8848 Cell (027) 518 5237 Email nathan.fenwick@swdc.govt.nz
Michael Honey	Phone (06) 306 9990 Cell (027) 600 0579 Email michael.honey@swdc.govt.nz
Cr Pam Colenso	Phone (06) 306 9503 Cell (027) 441 4892 Email pam.colenso@swdc.govt.nz
Cr Pip Maynard	Phone (06) 306 8363 Cell (021) 683 638 Email pip.maynard@swdc.govt.nz

Non-Elected Members

Māori Standing Committee

- » Narida Hooper (Chair) – Pae tu Mokai o Tauria
- » Andrea Rutene (Deputy Chair) – Kahungunu ki Wairarapa
- » Karen Mikaera – Pae tu Mokai o Tauria
- » Toni Kerr – Hau Ariki Marae
- » Vacancy – Hau Ariki Marae
- » Suzanne Murphy – Kohunui Marae
- » Teresa Aporo – Kohunui Marae
- » Vacancy – Rangitāne o Wairarapa
- » Gillies Baker – Papawai Marae
- » Michele Elliott – Papawai Marae
- » Mayor Alex Beijen
- » Councillor Pip Maynard
- » Councillor Brian Jephson
- » Councillor Garrick Emms

Contacting the Māori Standing Committee

Correspondence may be directed to Chair Narida Hooper or through general enquiries (enquiries@swdc.govt.nz).

Narida Hooper

Cell: 021 314 180

Email: narida@heputiputi.co.nz

Council Directory

Council Service	Location	Contact Details
Council Office	Location: 19 Kitchener St Martinborough Postal: PO Box 6 Martinborough 5741 <u>AFTER HOURS</u> Noise Control All other emergency calls/urgent enquiries/complaints	Phone (06) 306 9611 Web www.swdc.govt.nz Email enquiries@swdc.govt.nz (06) 306 6068 (06) 306 9611
Civil Defence Emergency Management Wairarapa		Phone 0800 239 247
Featherston Service Centre/Library	Fitzherbert Street Featherston	Phone (06) 308 9030 Email libraries@swdc.govt.nz
Greytown Service Centre/Library	Greytown Town Centre 89 Main Street Greytown	Phone (06) 304 9061 Email libraries@swdc.govt.nz
Martinborough Library	Waihinga Centre Texas Street Martinborough	Phone (06) 306 9758 Email libraries@swdc.govt.nz
Greytown Campground	Kuratawhiti St Greytown	Phone (06) 304 9387 Web www.greytowncampground.co.nz
Martinborough Campground	Cnr Princess & Dublin St Martinborough	Phone 0800 780 909 Web www.martinboroughcamping.com

Glossary

AEE	Assessment of Environmental Effects
AMP	Asset Management Plan
BERL	Business and Economic Research Limited
BCA	Building Consent Authority
CDEMG	Civil Defence Emergency Management Group
DOC	Department of Conservation
DV	Depreciated Value
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunities
ETS	Emissions Trading Scheme
FRS	Financial Reporting Standard
GST	Goods and Services Tax
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
LAPP	Local Authorities Protection Programme
LGA	Local Government Act
LCFA	Local Government Funding Authority
LTP	Long Term Plan
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAASRA	National Association of Australia State Roadway Authorities
NZTA	New Zealand Transport Agency (formerly Transfund, Land Transport Safety Authority and Transit NZ)
NEW CAPITAL	Capital Expenditure on New Infrastructure Assets
NMuA	National Multi-use Approval. Applies to building structures that are constructed to a standard and repetitive design
NRB	National Research Bureau
RAMM	Road Asset Maintenance Management
RENEWAL CAPITAL	Capital Expenditure on Renewal of Infrastructure Assets e.g. Sewer or Water Pipes
RLTC	Regional Land Transport Committee
RLTS	Regional Land Transport Strategy
RMA	Resource Management Act
SL	Straight Line
SPR	Special Purpose Road
SUIP	Separately Used or Inhabited Part. Applies to the levying of targeted rates and includes any portion of any separate rating unit used or inhabited by any person, other than the ratepayer (as defined by Clause 11 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002) having the right to use or inhabit that portion by virtue of a tenancy, lease, license or other agreement.
SWCCP	South Wairarapa Council Community Plan
UAC	Uniform Annual Charge – a charge made on each property, but to which a differential can be applied, e.g. 70% urban 30% rural.
UAGC	Uniform Annual General Charge – a charge made equally to each property.
VESTED CAPITAL	Capital Expenditure on Assets by Others with Ownership Vested in Council.
WLS	Wairarapa Library Service



SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Kia Reretahi Tātau

South Wairarapa District Council 06 306 9611 • PO Box 6, Martinborough 5741
19 Kitchener St, Martinborough • **swdc.govt.nz**