



South Wairarapa District Council
Supporting Documentation
2017/2018



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MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

Kia ora tatou

The South Wairarapa is a strong, vibrant community with many people and organisations working hard to make it a great place to live, work and play. The South Wairarapa District Council is passionate about making sure our District remains this way. To help us achieve this we would appreciate your feedback on this Consultation Document and supporting documentation.

As your new Mayor, both I and our Councillors need your support and feedback to help us in refining the plan for the 2017/2018 year to ensure a strong, united and sustainable future for the South Wairarapa.

Our four key priorities over the current term are to build community partnerships, provide the best care and use of our natural resources, assets and infrastructure and to ensure we have the best Council, staff and officers.

We are particularly keen to hear your views on the following initiatives outlined in the Consultation Document:

- Accelerating implementation of the wastewater irrigation plan for the district
- Building a dog pound at Featherston
- Changing who pays for swimming pools so that there is free entry for users of our three swimming pools
- Deferring some roading rehabilitation for one year and redirecting funds instead to new footpaths, footpath maintenance and road crossings.

Our focus continues to be ensuring 'must haves' are implemented and a balanced approach is taken with 'nice to haves'. We need to balance the need for significant investment in public networked infrastructure like roads, water supply, wastewater and stormwater with low levels of population growth, rising standards and service level expectations, extreme weather conditions, sustainable debt levels and affordable rates.

The proposals in this Consultation Document are funded in line with the community expectation of maintaining the current levels of service, facilities and regulatory functions over the very long term. Legislative change is a major cost driver for all our initiatives and will continue to be in the years to come.

Maintaining the current levels of service enables us to minimise any increases in rates.

If the community indicated they would like increased service or works to be brought forward, this inevitably requires more money and will lead to either a higher level of rates, increasing debt levels or re-prioritising of projects.

Requests for additional services may also affect service levels and/or increase the risk of infrastructure failure which may also result in increased expense.

Funding constraints restrict us, requiring expenditure to be prioritised around core activities. For the South Wairarapa District \$131,000 of expenditure is equal to a 1% rates rise.

Thank you for reading this Consultation Document and I encourage you to have your say by submitting by 12 May 2017.

Submission forms will be at the Martinborough Council office, on our website and in all South Wairarapa libraries.

Kind regards



Viv Napier

Mayor

ABOUT THE ANNUAL PLAN

Every year there are changes of significance; Council has to prepare an annual plan to:

- Clearly show its budget and how much it will cost ratepayers for this year.
- Highlight any major differences from what had been planned in the previous Long Term Plan, and why the changes are needed.
- Coordinate Council's resources and decision-making.
- Be accountable to the community.
- Give you the opportunity to take part in Council's major decisions on what it does and how much it will cost.
- The 2015/2025 Long Term Plan includes much more background on Council activities and financial policies. You can see a copy in the Council's customer service centre, public libraries or through the website at www.swdc.govt.nz.

The annual plan provides details on what Council will deliver over the coming year and how much it will cost. Unless identified as such all planned works are within the longer term vision of the ten year Long Term Plan. The approved annual plan sets the Council's work budgets for the year.

WORKING WITH TANGATA WHENUA

The South Wairarapa district is rich in Maori 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 Maori 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 Maori.

Relationship Building

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and more recently the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA), require Council to establish more formal, meaningful and sustainable relationships with Maori. These relationships, guided by the Treaty of Waitangi principles, are intended to foster:

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

The Council is committed to engage in active consultation with Maori and to foster positive relationships in pursuance of the partnership envisaged under the Treaty of Waitangi, on matters that affect and concern Maori.

A Maori Standing Committee has been in operation for a number of years and representatives from the local marae and Iwi are members of this committee. Marae are located at Papawai, Martinborough (Hauriki) and Pirinoa (Kohunui) and the Wairarapa Iwi are Rangitane o Wairarapa and Ngati Kahungunu ki Wairarapa.

The role of the Maori Standing Committee is to:

- Advise on tangata whenua and Maori interest in the Council's major areas of activity.
- Establish a method of consultation, which involves tangata whenua, on all matters relating to the district's resources, and involving the district's planning processes.
- Advise on consultation processes with Maori in the district and assist in the development of consultation networks throughout the district.

- Promote the development of processes within Council, which develop policy, processes and guidelines, based on the Treaty of Waitangi principles of participation, partnership and active protection.

Working Together

Members of the Maori Standing Committee provided input from Maori on current and long term issues as well as current or potential Council projects. The input from has been incorporated into this LTP. The table that follows incorporates the key issues as identified by Maori.

KEY ISSUES FOR MAORI

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 Maori heritage and cultural assets

- Telling 'our story'
- Heritage Park – accessibility of some sites
- Protection of significant sites
- Kaitiakitanga
- Signage to support this

Maori health and care of aging population

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

It is envisaged treaty Settlement with the crown will be reached with Rangitane and may be reached with Ngata Kahungunu during this LTP period. This is likely to have implications and opportunities for the Council to be worked through.

DISTRICT AND REGIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

South Wairarapa District Council is one of three local authorities operating in the Wairarapa

South Wairarapa 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 Rimutaka and Tararua Ranges to Mount Hector, from which the boundary runs south east across the Wairarapa plain to the coast.



The Wairarapa councils/district as referred to in this document include the South Wairarapa District Council, Carterton District Council and Masterton District Council. The Wellington region is comprised of the South Wairarapa, Carterton, Masterton, Wellington City, Lower Hutt, Upper Hutt, Porirua and the Kapiti Coast regions.

Councils have a variety of roles including:

- Facilitating solutions to local needs.
- Enabling democratic local decision-making.
- Advocacy 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.

Shared Services

The three Wairarapa councils have a Shared Services Working Party (SSWP) with members made up from councillors from each district as well as the Mayor and CEO of each Council who meet regularly to provide direction to Council so gains can be made from aligning contracts for services and other efficiencies. It is our intention to keep working with our neighbours so our communities can share resources seamlessly within our region.

Achievements of the SSWP are:

- a) Wairarapa Combined District Plan.
- b) Joint solid waste contract.
- c) District wide rural fire officer.
- d) Central emergency services management.
- e) Property valuations for the Wairarapa are calculated by QV at the same time.
- f) Economic development initiatives including WAIConnect - Broadband advocacy.

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:

- a) Sustainable regional well-being.
- b) Managing the effects of using freshwater, land, air and coastal waters, by developing regional policy statements and the issuing of consents.
- c) Managing rivers, mitigating soil erosion and flood control.
- d) Regional emergency management and civil defence preparedness.
- e) Regional land transport planning and contracting passenger services.

NZTA are responsible for:

- a) Planning the land transport networks.
- b) Investing in land transport.
- c) Managing the state highway network.
- d) Providing access to and use of the land transport system.

SNAPSHOT OF SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT

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 Rimutaka 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 Ruamahanga River. Some of the main ponds between the Ruamahanga 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 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. The Scheme is currently being reviewed by Greater Wellington Regional Council.

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 Maori.

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.

Guidelines for the management of the Lake Wairarapa wetlands have been produced and adopted by interested parties.

In 2005 both Lake Wairarapa and the Ruamahanga River were included in a list of nationally significant water bodies.

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 Maori 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 Maori 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

The following key statistics are from the 2013 census data, projections from Statistics NZ to 2043 and the South Wairarapa Community Profile for the Community Response Model Forum which in addition to the above data sources used recent government agency data.

- The resident population in the district is around 9,528 people and is expected to increase to approx. 10,250 by 2043.
- The median age is 44.9 (compared with 35 nationally) and is projected to increase to 50.9 by 2043.
- Maori residents make up 13% of the population which is slightly lower than the national average of 14%.
- Ethnic diversity is low, with pacific and asian groups significantly under NZ averages.
- Median personal income is almost the same as national rates.

INCOME 2013 CENSUS		
INCOME	SWDC	NEW ZEALAND
100,001 or more	6.3%	5.4%
70,001-100,000	7.1%	7.1%
50,001-70,000	11.3%	11.7%
40,001-50,000	9.4%	8.6%
30,001-40,000	10.7%	10.7%
20,001-30,000	14.2%	12.4%
10,001-20,000	19.3%	16.4%
1-10,000	8.8%	10.4%
Nil	4.9%	7.2%
Loss	0.5%	0.5%
Not Stated	7.5%	9.7%

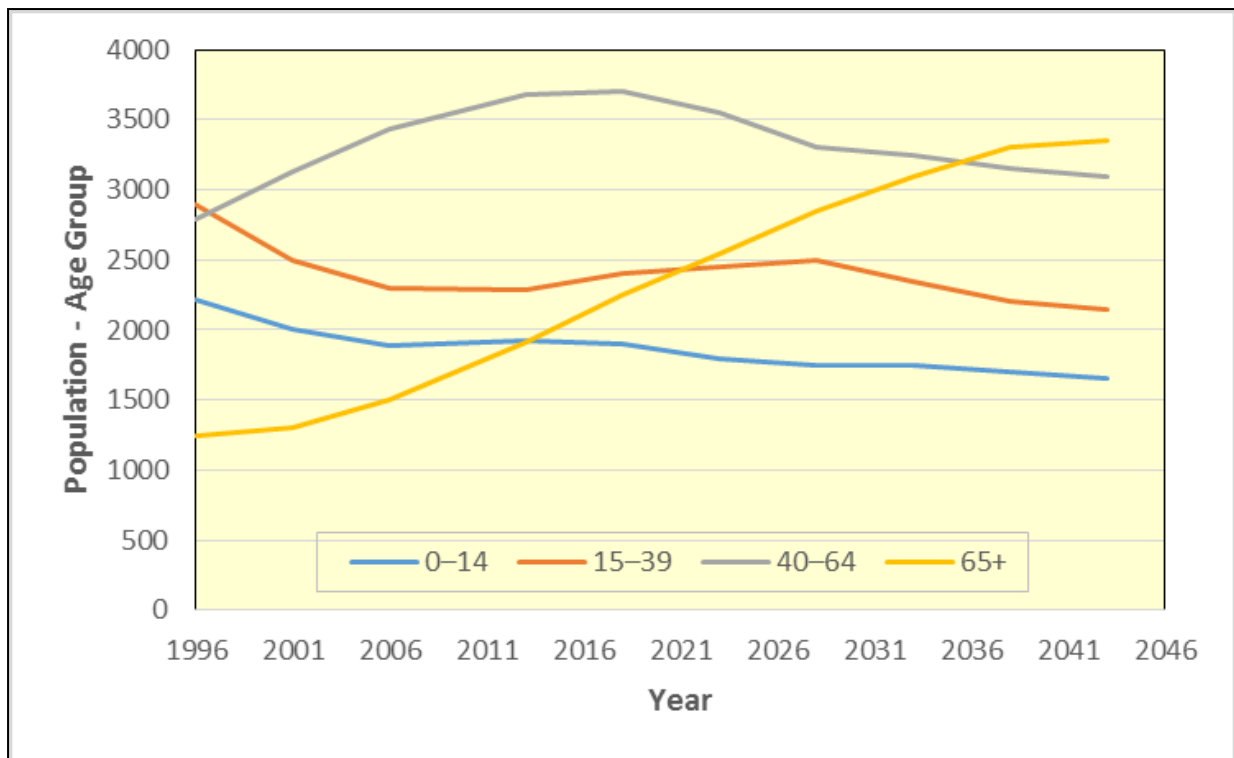
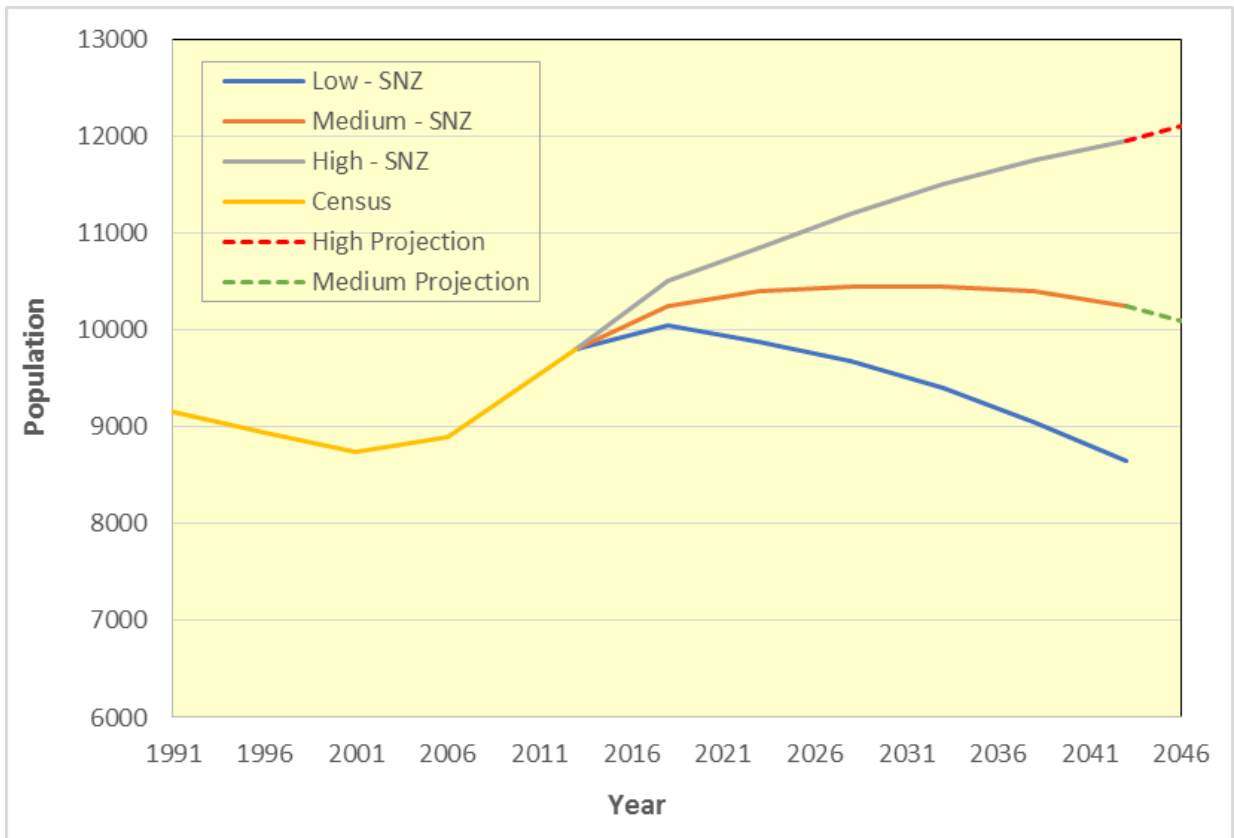
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing are the biggest industries employing 27% of working residents.

South Wairarapa residents over 15 years hold fewer qualifications than New Zealanders as a whole.

EDUCATION (HIGHEST QUALIFICATION) 2013 CENSUS		
QUALIFICATIONS	SWDC	NEW ZEALAND
No formal qualification	22.2%	20.9%
School qualifications	58.3%	59.1%
Tertiary qualifications	18.8%	20.0%

- Life expectancy in the Wairarapa is expected to continue to increase for the period until 2026.

- The rate of home ownership in the district is 72.2% private or family trust ownership (national rates are 64.8% respectively).
- 74.8 percent of households in South Wairarapa district had access to the internet, compared with 76.8 percent for all of New Zealand.
- 15.1 percent of households in South Wairarapa district had access to 3 or more motor vehicles, compared with 16 percent for all households in New Zealand.



COMMUNITY OUTCOMES

Our Vision is to ‘work with and for the South Wairarapa communities to affect the best possible social and economic outcomes which are based on valuing and respecting the people, the land and the resources’

Five community outcomes have been identified by the community in order to achieve this vision. Council has a role in achieving the community outcomes via significant activities. The community outcomes for the South Wairarapa are as follows:

HEALTHY & ECONOMICALLY SECURE PEOPLE

Working towards healthy and well housed people who are economically secure, active and involved in their community.

EDUCATED AND KNOWLEDGEABLE PEOPLE

Educated and knowledgeable people who feel confident that they can achieve their aspirations.

VIBRANT AND STRONG COMMUNITIES

A place where people feel safe, are proud to live and have a sense of belonging.

SUSTAINABLE SOUTH WAIRARAPA

A sustainably managed district where economic development and environmental management go hand in hand.

A PLACE THAT’S ACCESSIBLE AND EASY TO GET AROUND

Well served by a range of transport options (including roading), local and regional services and telecommunications.

SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

The Community’s outcomes define the future shape and form of social, cultural, economic and environmental wellbeing for the district. Council, along with other key-stakeholders, has a role in promoting the sustainable well-being of its district community. It achieves this through the collective application of its ten significant activities, being:

- Governance/Leadership/ Advocacy
- Public Protection
- Economic, Cultural & Community Development
- Resource Management
- Amenities
- Land Transport
- Water Supply
- Solid Waste Management
- Sewerage
- Stormwater Drainage

Each significant activity comprises a number of sub-activities. The scope and cost of providing each significant activity is determined through a series of agreed levels of service. 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 rather than community requirements.

Part 2 defines the services, costs and performance indicators for each significant activity. Council is satisfied that the level of funding provided in this Long Term Plan will provide funds to complete projects up until 2025 and at least maintain the current levels of service.

MEASURING PERFORMANCE

Council resolved to retain the community outcomes as it was felt they were still relevant.

It is very important that Council’s performance in undertaking its significant activities is evaluated. For each significant activity a number of key performance indicators (some of these are regulatory requirements) are given as part of the performance measures, with targets to be achieved for monitoring purposes.

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

The Annual Plan 2017/2018 provides the proposed direction for Council over the next year and it describes the services that Council will provide and how it will fund them over this time period.

At a time when there are directives from government for councils to focus on core services and to be fiscally responsible SWDC can justifiably claim to be a no-frills council. The Council is focused on providing core services to the community it serves.

Council's key issues (from the 2015/2025 LTP) are:

- Wastewater treatment and disposal
- Water supply
- Martinborough Town Hall strengthening
- Waste management and minimisation

Council also provides and maintains amenities such as libraries and swimming pools in each of the three towns as well as the public buildings.

One of the main challenges faced by Council is the treatment and disposal of waste water. This has the potential to be a significant expense to the district during the period of the 2015/2025 LTP and beyond. The provision of alternative water supplies within the district brings challenges and costs that have to be met. Council's regulatory operations in resource management, public health and building control continue and the Annual Plan describes how these activities will continue to be carried out and funded.

While roading is Council's largest budget area, the roading network continues to hold up well. Funding policies set by central government however have meant that any improvements to the network, for example seal extensions, no longer attract a subsidy.

This Annual Plan describes Council's commitment over the next year to the provision of services. Public consultation, which provides the community with an opportunity to have its say, is an integral part of the process.

The Governance budget includes some provision for expenditure against the Local Government Commission Governance review. If additional expenditure is required, this will be collected in future years.

Forecasting Assumptions Note

This summary and the full Annual Plan have been prepared using the best information available.

As with any forecast, there are assumptions made about future events. Please refer to the forecasting assumptions included in Part 4 of the Long Term Plan document for a discussion on the key assumptions.

2017/18 ANNUAL PLAN HIGHLIGHTS

Key changes between the 2017/18 Annual Plan, and the 2017/18 year described in the 2015/25 Long Term Plan

The 2017/18 AP should in general terms mirror year two of the 2015/25 LTP.

There are no material changes between that described in the 2015/25 LTP and this 2017/18 Annual Plan.

The increase of 3.75% described in the Annual Plan is in line with the 3.76% forecast in the LTP.

PROJECTS AND ISSUES BY SIGNICANT ACTIVITY

Governance/Leadership/Advocacy

Council will continue to advocate issues on behalf of its community. A key output will be contributing to the debate around local and regional governance. Council continues to work collaboratively in a joint committee with Carterton and Masterton District Councils in administering the joint Wairarapa District Plan, and participating in shared services with neighbouring councils in the interests of achieving possible cost savings.

Public Protection

This year there are likely to be on-going resourcing requirements in relation to legislation relating to public protection: the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015, Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, Food Act 1981, Building Act 2004 and Building (Earthquake-prone Buildings) Amendment Act 2016. The Council will work with the other local authorities in the region and with central government to review and update our processes to implement any new requirements. The Council is an accredited Building Control Authority (BCA). To maintain accreditation as a BCA, we are required to have external auditors review our processes and practices. We last received recertification for the period through to January 2018. In consequence of a Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment review of Councils functions under the Act, council has strengthened its ability to undertake Building Warrant of Fitness, inspection of swimming pools and earthquake prone buildings duties by the appointment of an officer who will be responsible for this work.

Council has also increased resources available to accelerate the conversion of existing files to electronic storage and to convert new files as they are received.

Economic, Cultural & Community Development

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

Resource Management

In 2010/11 the Wairarapa Combined District Plan (WCDP) became operative. In 2011/12 the three Wairarapa councils started the process to change parts of the operative plan where the need for a change has been identified. This process continues as areas for review are identified. Work started in the 2015/16 year on a Plan change to update the schedule of listed trees in the WCDP and this work should be completed in 2017. Other areas currently listed for future review relate to planning for fault lines, residential standards, heritage provisions, signs and flood management.

During the 2015/16 year work commenced on the Structure Plan for the Greytown Future Development Area and is programmed for completion in the 2017 year (final report in June; then commence required Plan Change process). Work has also been completed on an initial scoping of low density and limited high density, residential land supply for Martinborough. It is now proposed that work on a structure plan be progressed along with any required changes to the provisions of the district plan.

We have provided advice on the Regional Plan being prepared by Wellington Regional Council. This resulted in the lodgement by Council of submissions (jointly with MDC) on the Proposed Natural Resources Plan. These cover matters of significance for both Councils and their communities. These are expected to be heard by a panel of independent commissioners commencing in May 2017 and running through to the end of the year. Evidence will be prepared for those matters going forward to hearing. Appeals to the Environment Court may well need to be lodged for matters still in contention at the end of the WRC hearings.

Amenities

Asset management planning for buildings and reserves will continue to be a focus. It is important to know the real lifetime costs of facilities such as playgrounds, halls, and pools to ensure their continuance and upkeep through appropriate allowances.

The strengthening and refurbishment work on the Martinborough Town Hall will be advanced, with loan funding set aside for the strengthening work identified in the LTP. This project will require

significant community involvement for the refurbishment phase of the hall.

Land Transport

Roading is a vital element to enable social and economic development. With a vast road network and limited money consideration needs to be given to sustainability of maintaining roads over the long term. Council will continue to focus on applying to attract maximum subsidies in the areas of drainage, bridging, road safety and maintenance. Land Transport NZ has removed the seal extension subsidy indefinitely on all road classes, including Special Purpose Roads.

Water Supply

Council will continue to work to improve the water supply in the three main towns

Council's water supplies are continually reviewed to ensure efficiency of supply. Work will continue on the alternative supply for Featherston, for which grant funding has been approved by the Ministry of Health.

Funding continues to be set aside for the targeted cyclical replacement of water supply infrastructure to ensure a reliable water supply system.

Funding has also been set aside for a physical review of underground assets. The outputs of this review will be an understanding of asset condition, and information to target specific replacement programmes.

Solid Waste Management

Council will continue to work with Masterton and Carterton District Councils' to administer the joint waste management contract which is up for renewal. Working together with our neighbours is achieving better service for residents and better environmental outcomes which supports the goals in the Wellington Region Waste Management and Minimisation Plan. Waste minimisation levy funds are applied to analysis of solid waste, recycling, education, advertising and other projects.

Wastewater (Sewerage)

Government released its National Policy Statement on freshwater. This policy statement clearly signalled that discharging to freshwater was no longer an acceptable solution, and Greater Wellington Regional Council revised their resource management environmental standards accordingly. These changes have reflected the feeling of key stakeholders including the community, Department of Conservation and iwi.

Our Aim:

"To collect, treat and discharge wastewater (effluent from toilets and water from hand basins, washing machines, sinks, the shower and bath and trade wastes) from the urban areas of Featherston, Greytown and Martinborough and the coastal settlement of Lake Ferry so as to provide public health protection with minor effects on the environment."

We have responded to these implementing a plan to discharge 100% to land rather than water.

The need to do this project once and do it right recently took a very positive direction with the granting of 35 year waste water consents for both Martinborough and Greytown (the Featherston consent will be lodged August 2016).

During the consent process, feedback received was strongly in support of our aspirational goal, however while it was accepted that rates impacts needed to be closely managed implementation timeframes were seen as too long.

The consent conditions approved for Martinborough are the discharge of 24% of total annual volume to land no later than 1 November 2017. For Greytown pond optimisation works including UV disinfection and discharge of 21% total annual volume to land no later than November 2022.

We propose continuing to defer the cyclical wastewater underground pipe asset replacement programme for the 2017/18 year to accelerate stage one and two of irrigation to land for Martinborough, Greytown and Featherston. We will consult again next year if we propose deferring the replacement programme again in the 2018/19 financial year.

The cyclical replacement program is a process whereby we replace assets that are nearing the end of their serviceable lives, before these assets become unusable. In terms of wastewater, this is mainly in relation to the underground pipework. This asset class deteriorates very slowly, and we can defer all but urgent work without impacting the long term serviceability of the network, or running into a maintenance / financial "bubble" in future years. We have a good understanding of our network, and will set aside sufficient funds to ensure any urgent work can be carried out.

Funding has also been set aside for a physical review of underground assets. The outputs of this review will be an understanding of asset condition, and information to target specific replacement programmes.

Stormwater Drainage

It is Council policy that all stormwater from buildings is disposed of onsite through soakpits. The low density of development and the soil type generally means there are few stormwater

problems. The Council will continue to monitor the situation to ensure the policy continues to be effective. Council will also respond to ongoing or significant issues of water ponding on roads.

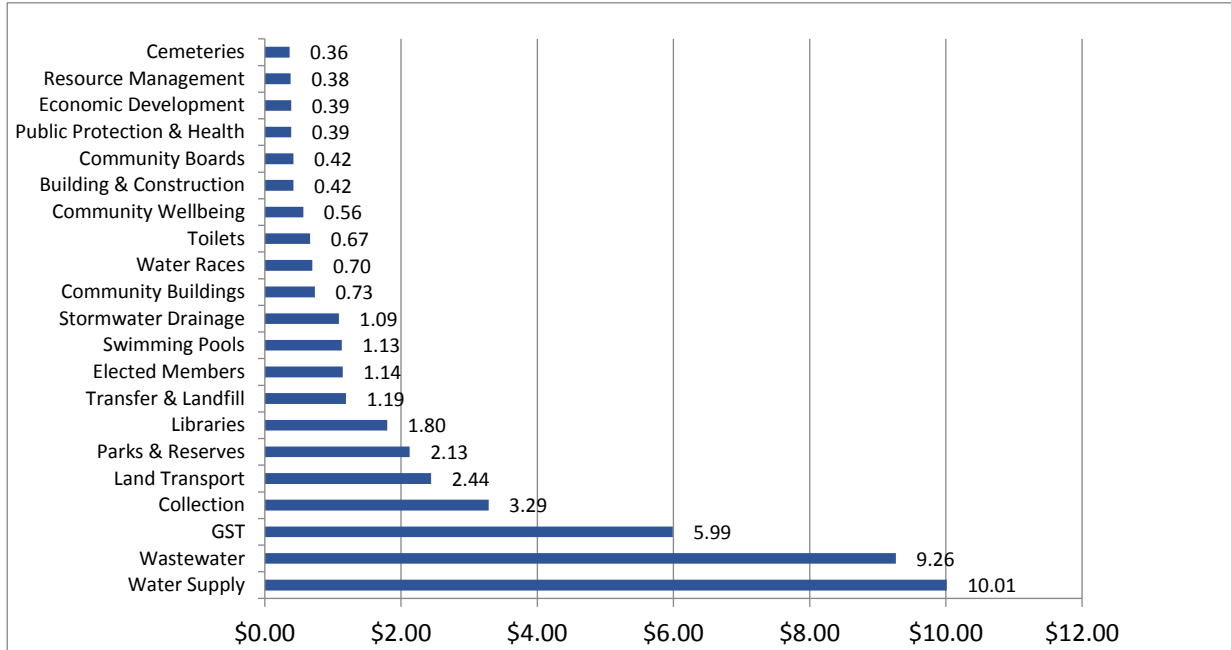
WHAT YOU GET FOR YOUR RATES

Rates Examples (Including GST)						
	COMMERCIAL \$		URBAN \$		RURAL \$	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Low Value						
Land Value	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 240,000	\$ 240,000
General rate	\$ 437	\$ 472	\$ 273	\$ 295	\$ 501	\$ 507
UAGC	\$ 526	\$ 501	\$ 526	\$ 501	\$ 526	\$ 501
Reserves & Civic Amenities	\$ 284	\$ 391	\$ 284	\$ 391	\$ 116	\$ 204
Water	\$ 634	\$ 593	\$ 634	\$ 593		
Wastewater	\$ 515	\$ 527	\$ 515	\$ 527		
Refuse	\$ 173	\$ 184	\$ 173	\$ 184		
	\$ 2,569	\$ 2,668	\$ 2,405	\$ 2,491	\$ 1,142	\$ 1,212
% Increase		3.9%		3.6%		6.1%
Medium Value						
Land Value	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000
General rate	\$ 655	\$ 708	\$ 546	\$ 590	\$ 1,252	\$ 1,268
UAGC	\$ 526	\$ 501	\$ 526	\$ 501	\$ 526	\$ 501
Reserves & Civic Amenities	\$ 284	\$ 391	\$ 284	\$ 391	\$ 116	\$ 204
Water	\$ 634	\$ 593	\$ 634	\$ 593		
Wastewater	\$ 515	\$ 527	\$ 515	\$ 527		
Refuse	\$ 173	\$ 184	\$ 173	\$ 184		
	\$ 2,787	\$ 2,904	\$ 2,678	\$ 2,786	\$ 1,893	\$ 1,973
% Increase		4.2%		4.0%		4.2%
High Value						
Land Value					\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,000,000
General rate					\$ 8,346	\$ 8,451
UAGC					\$ 526	\$ 501
Reserves & Civic Amenities					\$ 116	\$ 204
Water						
Wastewater						
Refuse						
					\$ 8,987	\$ 9,156
% Increase						1.9%

Rates and Charges (Including GST)				
	2016/17	2017/18	CHANGE %	CHANGE
General Rates - Commercial rate in dollar of LV	0.004369155	0.004718448	7.99%	0.00034929
General Rates - Urban rate in dollar of LV	0.002184577	0.002359224	7.99%	0.00017465
General Rates - Rural rate in dollar of LV	0.002086477	0.002112721	1.26%	0.00002624
UAGC	\$ 526	\$ 501	-4.75%	-\$ 25
UAC Urban	\$ 284	\$ 391	37.68%	\$ 107
UAC Rural	\$ 148	\$ 204	37.84%	\$ 56
Water Charge	\$ 634	\$ 593	-6.47%	-\$ 41
Wastewater Charge	\$ 515	\$ 527	2.33%	\$ 12
Refuse Collection Levy	\$ 173	\$ 184	6.36%	\$ 11

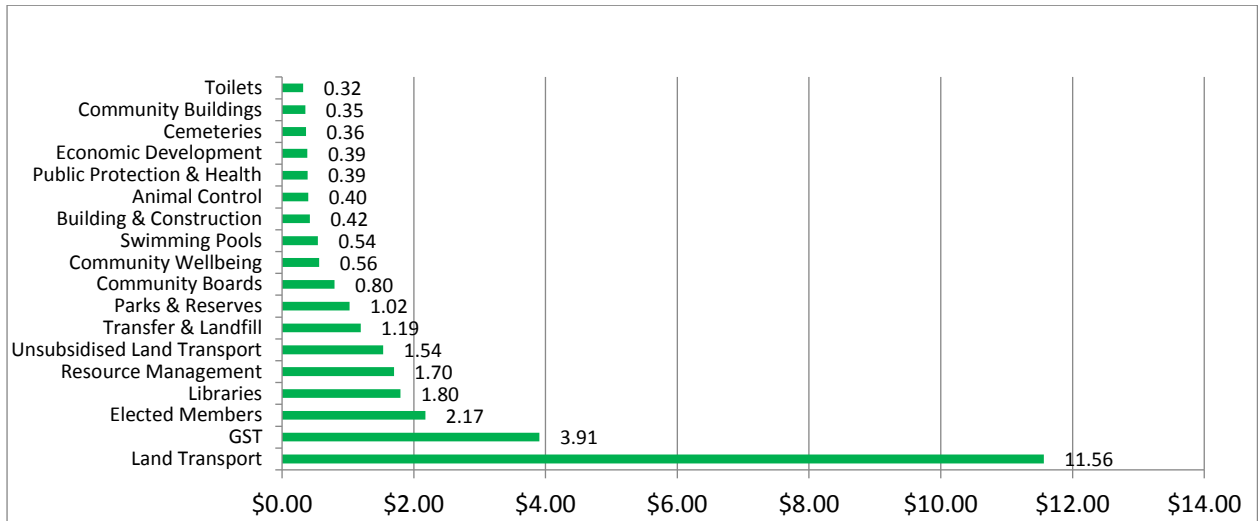
INDICATIVE RESIDENTIAL RATES

For 2017/18, the rates levy on the average value South Wairarapa home in the urban area will be in the order of \$2,363 or about \$45.45 per week. The indicative rates levy per week (on average) is presented graphically below for each service of Council.

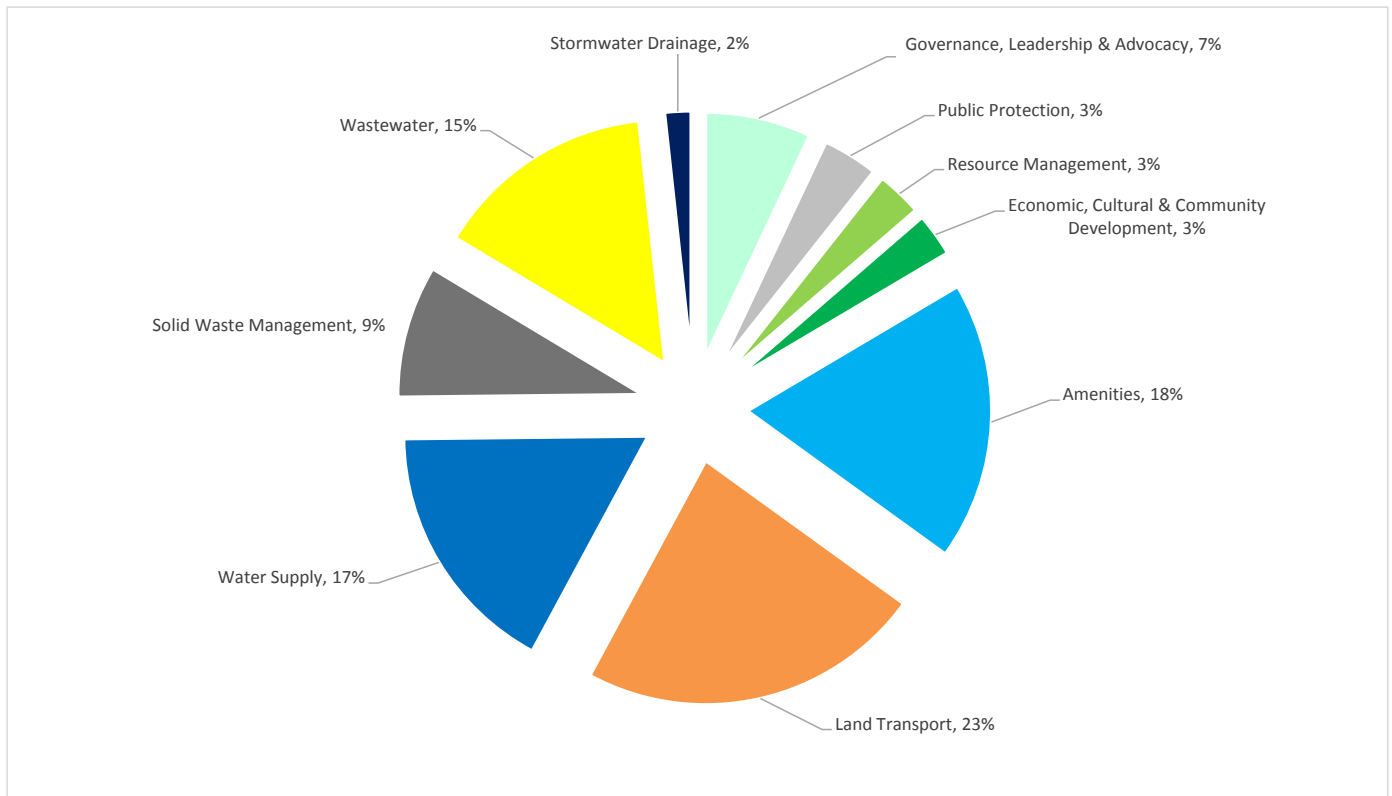


INDICATIVE RURAL RATES

For 2017/18, the rates levy on the average value rural property is in the order of \$1,558 or about \$29.95 per week. The indicative rates levy per week (on average) is presented graphically below for each service of Council.

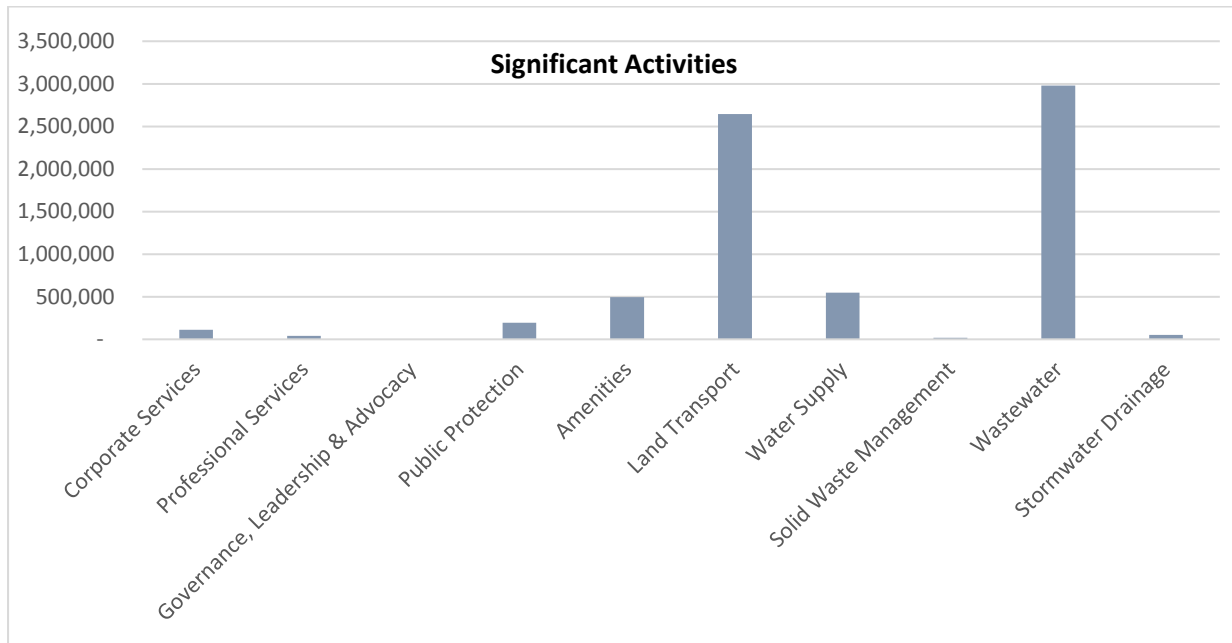


ANNUAL PLAN RATE FUNDING 2017/18



PROJECTED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The following graph represents the projected capital expenditure flows for the term of this Annual Plan.



SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

The community outcomes define the future shape and form of social, cultural, economic and environmental well-being for the district.

Council, along with other key stakeholders, has a role in promoting the sustainable well-being of its district and communities. Well-being is achieved through the collective application of Council's ten significant activities:

- Governance/Leadership/ Advocacy
- Public Protection
- Economic, Cultural and Community Development
- Resource Management
- Amenities
- Land Transport
- Water Supply
- Solid Waste Management
- Wastewater (Sewerage)
- Stormwater Drainage

Each significant activity comprises a number of sub-activities. The scope and cost of providing each significant activity is determined through a series of agreed levels of service. 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 rather than community requirements.

The National Research Bureau (NRB) survey results in this document reflect the results of the latest survey completed in November and December 2016.

The following section defines the services, costs and performance indicators for each significant activity. Council is satisfied that the level of funding provided in this Annual Term Plan will at least maintain the levels of service established in the 2015/2025 LTP. The LTP includes a new range of service level measures as outlined in the amendments to the Local Government Act 2002. Plan changes may occur following further legislative change.

GOVERNANCE/LEADERSHIP/ ADVOCACY

1. DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

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

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

There are 3 elements to governance under the Act, these are:

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

Representation

This involves the provision of leadership and governance of the district through the Mayor's office, the Council/committee structure and the three community boards 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, usually after each triennial election. 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 Council committees and the three community boards are elected from within by each of the respective committees/community boards.

The South Wairarapa District Council currently operates three publicly notified committees as follows:

- The Hearings Committee.
- The Maori Standing Committee.

Council and community board meetings are held six weekly and the Hearings Committee meet as required. A number of operational committees, working parties and focus groups also 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.

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.

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

Monitoring and Reporting

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

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

2. COMMUNITY OUTCOMES TO WHICH THE ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES

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

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES TO WHICH THE ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES	
COMMUNITY OUTCOMES	HOW GOVERNANCE / LEADERSHIP / ADVOCACY CONTRIBUTES
Healthy & economically secure people	By demonstrating leadership and advocacy for the community with regard to health services, social services etc
	By continuing the provision of housing for disadvantaged older people
	By encouraging people to be active
Educated and knowledgeable people	By demonstrating leadership and advocacy for the community with regard to education
Vibrant and strong communities	By demonstrating leadership and advocacy for the community with regard to policing and community safety
	By demonstrating pride in the District and a sense of belonging
	By demonstrating sound and considered governance by Council
Sustainable South Wairarapa	By demonstrating leadership and advocacy to ensure economic development and environmental management go hand in hand
A place that’s accessible and easy to get around	By demonstrating leadership and advocacy in all forms of land transport that will assist the community
	By continuing to provide and improve the district’s roading network

3. THE ACTIVITY GOAL AND PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES

The governance/leadership/advocacy activity goal is:

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

Council’s principal objectives are:

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

4. ASSETS WE LOOK AFTER

The only asset under this activity is a motor vehicle.

5. PROJECTS FOR 2017/18

- Completion of the annual report for 2016/17.
- Reviewing policies as they are due.
- Continuation of the governance review.
- Advocate for public transport to meet the community’s needs.
- Review the Wairarapa Combined District Plan.
- Oversee redevelopment of the Martinborough Town Hall/Waihinga Centre development.

- Continued involvement in the Local Government Commission Governance review.

6. PROJECTS FOR 2018/19 AND BEYOND

It is envisaged treaty settlement will be reached between the crown and Rangitane during this long term plan period with an agreement in principle signed between the parties in 2014. Ngati Kahungunu may also reach settlement. This will require input and consideration on how SWDC

works during and after the transition including a review of the Maori Standing Committee.

7. SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE EFFECTS

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

8. STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE

MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE								
SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR)						HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED
		BASELINE 2005	RESULTS 2015/16	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19 - 2024/25	
Opportunities are provided for the community to have its views heard	Ratepayers and residents feel they can contact a Council member to raise an issue or problem	52%	79%	75%	75%	75%	80%	NRB Survey 3 yearly
	Ratepayers and residents feel that the Mayor and councillors give a fair hearing to their views	63%	63%	70%	72%	75%	80%	NRB Survey 3 yearly
Council determines what activities it should engage in through consultation and regulatory requirements then sets clear direction	Ratepayers and residents are satisfied with Council's decisions and actions	39%	70%	80%	80%	80%	80%	NRB Survey 3 yearly
	Ratepayers and residents are satisfied with how Council allocates rates/funds to be spent on the services and facilities provided (target peer group age)	77%	65%	78%	79%	80%	80%	NRB Survey 3 yearly
Community boards make decisions that consider local issues	Community board decision making; reports on local issues	(New)	Greytown 98% Featherston 97% Martinborough 97%	90%	90%	90%	90%	Community board reports and minutes
	% of ratepayers and residents who know how to contact a community board member	(New)	69%	65%	68%	71%	75%	NRB Survey 3 yearly
Opportunities are available to raise local issues and understand what will happen as a result	Ratepayers and residents satisfied with the way Council involves the public in the decision it makes	(New)	47%	68%	70%	72%	75%	NRB Survey 3 yearly
Opportunities are available to raise issues relating to Maori through the Maori Standing Committee	The Maori Standing Committee makes recommendations to Council in relation to policy and plan development and resource management applications	Maori Standing Committee representation on working parties and similar groups is considered by Council on all occasions	100%	100% applicable applications	100% applicable applications	100% applicable applications	100% applicable applications	Maori Standing Committee minutes

9. SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2018 FOR GOVERNANCE, LEADERSHIP AND ADVOCACY

SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 FOR GOVERNANCE, LEADERSHIP AND ADVOCACY			
	2017 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000	2018 LONG-TERM PLAN \$ 000	2018 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties	829	764	919
Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)			
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes			
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply			
Internal charges and overheads recovered			
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	25	17	28
Total operating funding (A)	854	781	947
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	428	402	467
Finance costs	1	3	2
Internal charges and overheads applied	422	370	475
Other operating funding applications			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	851	775	944
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	3	6	3
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			
Development and financial contributions			
Increase (decrease) in debt			
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			
Lump sum contributions			
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	-	-	-
Applications of capital funding			
Capital Expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			
- to improve the level of service			
- to replace existing assets	40	-	
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(37)	6	3
Increase (decrease) of investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	3	6	3
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(3)	(6)	(3)
Funding Balance	0	0	0

PUBLIC PROTECTION

1. DESCRIPTION

Public protection activities and responsibilities arise under a range of legislation. These responsibilities relate to and include:

- Public nuisances and health.
- Noise.
- Safe and sanitary buildings.
- Dogs and stock.
- Alcohol and safe food.
- Emergency management and civil defence.
- Rural fire.
- Gaming machine numbers and venues.
- Location of brothels.
- Psychoactive Substances

Public Nuisance and Health

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

Noise

The Combined Wairarapa District Plan sets noise limits and Council aims to enforce these for the benefit of residents and those operating any business or activity that has a noise component. In addition Council enforces 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.
- Address non-compliance with the Building Act.
- Adjustments made to the building fees and charges schedule are to recognise increased costs in processing building consent applications since the last significant fee adjustment 2 years ago. In reviewing the fees, Council also consulted with Masterton District Council (MDC) and Carterton District Council (CDC). Fees of the 3 Councils are broadly in line although there are some local differences.

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:

- Dog Control By-law 2013.
- The Dog Control Act 1996.
- The 2013 Policy for Control of Dogs.

Alcohol

Council administers the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 with the aim of encouraging responsible and safe drinking in the South Wairarapa. Council does this through the development and implementation of its Local Alcohol Policy (LAP), use of inspection services, enforcement and educational processes for licencees and staff. Council also supports the operation of the District Licencing Committee (DLC) in carrying out its decision making responsibilities under the Act.

Safe Food

The Food Act came into effect in March 2015. Provision for a 3-year transition period has been incorporated into regulations. During this time food premises operating under the former Food Hygiene Regulations 1974 will be required to transition to the new regulatory regime.

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.

Emergency Management and Civil Defence

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 a semi-autonomous civil defence and emergency management group. 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 will be retained to enable effective local responses to emergencies. The team has:

- Prepared the Wellington Region 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 Wellington Region CDEM Groups' emergency operations centre 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 Group¹.

Wairarapa has 1.5 staff dedicated to the area.

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

Rural Fire

Council is required to maintain a rural fire organisation capable of responding to rural fire events as provided for in the Forest and Rural Fire Act 2002. From 1 July 2011 the Wairarapa Rural Fire District (WRFD) administers this responsibility on Council's behalf.

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

The WRFD is a contractor to SWDC, and this model continues to have a positive impact.

2. COMMUNITY OUTCOMES TO WHICH THE ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES

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

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES TO WHICH THE ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES	
COMMUNITY OUTCOMES	HOW PUBLIC PROTECTION CONTRIBUTES
Healthy & economically secure people	By providing services which help to protect the health of the community
Educated & knowledgeable people	By contributing to Council's data base of public information
Vibrant and strong communities	By providing services which help to protect the safety and welfare of the community
Sustainable South Wairarapa	By providing services in a sustainably managed way

3. THE ACTIVITY GOAL AND PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES

The public protection activity goal is:

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

The Council's principal objectives are:

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

4. ASSETS WE LOOK AFTER

The only assets under this activity are motor vehicles.

5. PROJECTS FOR 2017/18

The projects for 2017/18 include:

- Monitor the performance and commence review of the Council's bylaws with Masterton and Carterton District Councils.
- Accelerate project to scan existing building consent files along with all new building consents.
- Continue development and establishment of electronic building consent processing through the Goshift programme where appropriate.

- Implement the Local Alcohol Policy. Monitor the performance of the DLC and Council processes under the Act and LAP.
- Review regulatory policy documents by due dates.
- Consider and implement new regime for earthquake prone buildings in accord with legislative requirements.
- Implement health and safety requirements in line with the Health and Safety Act.
- Monitor the performance and commence review of the Council's bylaws with Masterton and Carterton District Councils.
- Accelerate project to scan existing building consent files along with all new building consents.
- Continue development and establishment of electronic building consent processing through the Goshift programme where appropriate.
- Implement the Local Alcohol Policy. Monitor the performance of the DLC and Council processes under the Act and LAP.
- Review regulatory policy documents by due dates.

- Consider and implement new regime for earthquake prone buildings in accord with legislative requirements.
- Implement health and safety requirements in line with the Health and Safety Act.

6. KEY PROJECTS FOR 2018/19 AND BEYOND

- Continue scanning existing and new building consent files.
- Maintain accreditation as a Building Control Authority. Next bi-annual review is due in 2018.
- Respond to changes in legislation which may require additional projects to be initiated, particularly the adjustments to the Building Act, relating to earthquake prone buildings.

7. SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE EFFECTS

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

8. STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE

MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE								
SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR)						HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED
		BASELINE 2005	RESULTS 2015/16	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19 – 2024/25	
Food services used by the public are safe	Premise 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%	100%	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	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council inspection records
The Council will respond when I need some help with noise control	Premises that are high or medium risk are inspected annually, while low risk premises are audited no less than once every three years	-	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council inspection records
	Compliance activities are undertaken generally in accord with the Combined Licencing Enforcement Agencies agreement	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	CLEG agreement and Council records
	% of calls received by Council that have been responded to within 1.5 hours	90%	89%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council inspection records
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	0	6 Visits	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	New	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
	Complaints about dog attacks on persons or stock are responded to within 1 hour	New	62%	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%	93%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
	In cases where multiple stock escapes (more than 1 occasion) have occurred from a property, taking compliance or enforcement or prosecution action against the property owner	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
	Council responds to complaints regarding stock within 48 hours	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
People are prepared for a civil defence emergency	Ratepayers and residents prepared for an emergency	New	74%	75%	77%	80%	80%	NRB Survey 3 yearly
	Regional Civil Defence Emergency Annual Plan achieved.	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WREMO 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%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
	Building consent applications are processed within 20 working days	85%	99.72%	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.	new	63.43%	70%	80%	90%	100%	Council records

9. SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2018 FOR PUBLIC PROTECTION

SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 FOR PUBLIC PROTECTION			
	2017 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000	2018 LONG-TERM PLAN \$ 000	2018 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties	763	807	479
Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)			
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes			
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply	778	768	912
Internal charges and overheads recovered			
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	44	58	39
Total operating funding (A)	1,585	1,633	1,429
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,309	1,328	1,164
Finance costs	10	9	12
Internal charges and overheads applied	246	243	230
Other operating funding applications			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,564	1,580	1,406
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	21	53	24
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			
Development and financial contributions			
Increase (decrease) in debt			120
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			
Lump sum contributions			
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	-	-	120
Applications of capital funding			
Capital Expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			162
- to improve the level of service			
- to replace existing assets	1	26	31
Increase (decrease) in reserves	20	27	(50)
Increase (decrease) of investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	21	53	144
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(21)	(53)	(24)
Funding Balance	0	0	0

ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1. DESCRIPTION

This Plan summarises the Council's strategic and management long term approach to economic, cultural and community development.

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

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

2. COMMUNITY OUTCOMES TO WHICH THE ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES

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

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES TO WHICH THE ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES	
COMMUNITY OUTCOMES	HOW THE ECONOMIC/CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES
Healthy & economically secure people	By contributing to the economic development of the district
Educated and knowledgeable people	By contributing to the cultural development of the district
Vibrant and strong	By contributing to the social and community development of the district
Sustainable South Wairarapa	By contributing to the environmental well-being of the district

3. THE ACTIVITY GOAL & PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES

The economic, cultural and community development activity goals are:

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

The Council's principal objectives are:

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

4. ASSETS WE LOOK AFTER

There are no assets that this activity manages.

5. PROJECTS FOR 2017/18

Projects for 2017/18 include:

- Continued involvement with economic development both regionally and locally through the Wellington Regional Strategy, Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency, Destination Wairarapa and other agencies and local business groups.
- Continued support for Wairarapa Safer Community Trust.
- Support for cultural organisations.
- Continue to administer the Creative Communities Scheme under contract with Creative NZ.
- Continued support for the Wairarapa Water Use Project.
- Continue support for expansion of Greytown Sport and Leisure.

6. PROJECTS FOR 2018/19 AND BEYOND

There are no specific new projects identified under this activity for 2018/19 and beyond.

7. SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE EFFECTS

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

8. OPERATING COSTS (GRANTS)

9. STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE

MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE								
SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR)						HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED
		BASELINE	RESULTS 2015/16	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19 - 2024/25	
Programmes that aim to improve the health and safety of our communities can be accessed	Support, and where appropriate, funding is provided to organisations and agencies to help them deliver their programmes and services to their communities	Yes	Achieved 10 grants made	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Council records
Organisations that support art, heritage and cultural activities are supported	Support, and where appropriate, funding is provided to organisations and agencies to help them deliver their programmes and services to their communities	Yes	Achieved 6 grants made	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Council records

10. SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 2018 FOR ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 FOR ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			
	2017 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000	2018 LONG-TERM PLAN \$ 000	2018 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties	377	321	374
Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)			
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes			
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply			
Internal charges and overheads recovered			
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-
Total operating funding (A)	377	321	374
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	13	9	2
Finance costs	6	1	6
Internal charges and overheads applied	54	48	68
Other operating funding applications	304	264	298
Total applications of operating funding (B)	377	321	374
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	-	-	
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			
Development and financial contributions			
Increase (decrease) in debt			
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			
Lump sum contributions			
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	-	-	-
Applications of capital funding			
Capital Expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			
- to improve the level of service			
- to replace existing assets	-	-	
Increase (decrease) in reserves		-	
Increase (decrease) of investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	-	-	-
Funding Balance	0	0	0

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1. DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

2. COMMUNITY OUTCOMES TO WHICH THE ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES

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

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES TO WHICH THE ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES	
COMMUNITY OUTCOMES	HOW THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES
Educated and knowledgeable people	By contributing to people's confidence that they can achieve their aspirations
Vibrant and strong communities	By contributing to people feeling safe, are proud to live and have a sense of belonging
Sustainable South Wairarapa	By ensuring that the district is sustainably managed where economic development and responsible environmental management go hand in hand

3. THE ACTIVITY GOAL AND PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES

The resource management activity goals are:

- To promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources of the district.
- To maintain an effective District Plan that meets all statutory requirements.
- To administer the District Plan in an accurate, consistent and timely manner, providing certainty to residents and meeting legal requirements.

- To undertake monitoring to enable SoE Reports and plan effectiveness reviews to be completed.

The Council's principal objectives are:

- Assess all land use and subdivision applications in accord with the requirements of the Act, Regional Policy Statement and District Plan.
- Seek compliance with and if required enforce the rules of the District Plan, and take appropriate (in the circumstances) action where breaches have been identified.
- Prepare and implement changes to the District Plan where a change of policy is promoted by Council or deficiencies in the Plans provisions have become apparent through practice or monitoring.
- Advise the public on the provisions of the District Plan and on general planning related matters of whatever nature.

4. ASSETS WE LOOK AFTER

There are no assets that this activity manages.

5. PROJECTS FOR 2017/18

Projects for 2017/18 include:

- Establish a monitoring and reporting /plan effectiveness strategy for the WCDP and then commence implementation with MDC and CDC.
- Continue to improve the functionality of the District Plan and undertake Council initiated plan changes where necessary, in response to findings in SoE Reports and plan effectiveness reviews.
- Respond to changes to the Resource Management Act 1991 by Government to ensure compliance with statutory requirements.
- Review those parts of the WCDP to ensure compliance with the National Policy Statement for urban capacity, and undertake necessary updates already identified, including earthquake hazard controls, flood hazard controls, notable tree schedules and signage.
- Complete urban development review for Martinborough including a structure plan and plan change.
- Continue to provide an approach that meets the Council's legislative requirements while

facilitating investment in buildings and businesses in the district.

- Review residential water race maintenance.

6. PROJECTS FOR 2018/19 AND BEYOND

- Review the Combined Wairarapa District Plan Intended changes to the Resource Management

Act by government will impact significantly on future planning activity and service delivery. While these changes are not quantifiable at this time, within the life of this LTP an allowance will need to be made for any new requirements imposed upon Council by government.

7. STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE

MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE								
SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR)						HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED
		BASELINE	RESULTS 2015/16	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2017/18 - 2024/25	
All resource consents will be processed efficiently	Consent applications completed within statutory timeframes	100% 2008	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
	s.223* certificates issued within 10 working days	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
	s.224* certificates issued within 15 working days of receiving all required information (note no statutory requirement)	New	100%	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"	70% 2008	87%	72%	75%	77%	80%	NRB Survey 3 yearly
Council has a reserve management programme	The District Plan has a monitoring programme that provides information on the achievement of its outcomes (AER's)	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Council records
	Council maintains and updates reserve management plans as required	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Council records
Land Information Memoranda It is easy to purchase information on any property in the district	LIMs contain all relevant accurate information (no proven complaints)	100% 2008	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
	Non-urgent LIMs are processed within 10 days	100% 2008	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records

NOTES:

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

8. SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT			
	2017 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000	2018 LONG-TERM PLAN \$ 000	2018 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties	354	340	394
Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)			
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes			
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply	158	156	193
Internal charges and overheads recovered			
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	8	6	11
Total operating funding (A)	520	502	598
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	419	378	489
Finance costs	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	67	93	77
Other operating funding applications			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	486	471	566
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	34	31	32
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			
Development and financial contributions	118	124	142
Increase (decrease) in debt			
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			
Lump sum contributions			
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	118	124	142
Applications of capital funding			
Capital Expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			
- to improve the level of service			
- to replace existing assets		-	
Increase (decrease) in reserves	152	155	174
Increase (decrease) of investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	152	155	174
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(34)	(31)	(32)
Funding Balance	0	0	0

AMENITIES

1. DESCRIPTION

This plan summarises the Council's strategic and management long term approach to amenity development.

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

The Local Government Act 2002 provides the statutory authority for Council to own and manage properties. Council provides the management, planning, administration and maintenance of outdoor sports and recreation areas, children's playgrounds, passive parks, reserves and open spaces for casual and spontaneous leisure needs.

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

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

Following a consultation process coastal plans have been completed and a prioritised program of work has been allowed for in the LTP.

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

2. COMMUNITY OUTCOMES TO WHICH THE ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES

The community outcomes to which the amenities activity primarily contributes are described in the following table.

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES TO WHICH THE ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES	
COMMUNITY OUTCOMES	HOW THE AMENITIES ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES
Healthy & economically secure people.	By providing amenities to assist active communities
Educated & knowledgeable people.	By providing amenities to assist people achieve their aspirations
Vibrant & strong communities	By providing amenities for outside communities to feel safe, so that they are proud to live here and have a sense of belonging
Sustainable South Wairarapa	By providing amenities which are sustainably managed

3. THE ACTIVITY GOAL AND PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES

The amenities activity goals are:

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

The Council's objectives are:

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

4. ASSETS WE LOOK AFTER

This activity maintains the following assets:

Featherston

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

- Card 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 St to Ludlum St (SH2), Garden One Tree Hill Walkway Revans Street, Garden One Tree Hill Walkway Bell Street, pensioner flats (Burling and Mathews), Featherston Swimming Pool, dog park and skateboard park.

Greytown

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

- Greytown Cemetery, SH2 berm Greytown Southern Gateway, Dog Park, Arbor Reserve, Pensioner Flats 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 and the Greytown Town Centre building.

Martinborough

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

- Dublin Street Cemetery and Puruatanga Road Cemetery, Centennial Park, Martinborough Motor Camp, Martinborough Swimming Pool, Huangarua Park, Coronation Park and Puruatanga Park, Memorial Square, Martinborough Town Hall, Martinborough Playground, Martinborough Public Toilet, Martinborough Museum, the pensioner flats on Naples Street, and the dog park.

Rural

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

- 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.

Other amenities

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

- *Featherston:* Daniell Street adjacent to Railway, Johnson Street adjacent to railway, traffic islands and berms.
- *Martinborough:* Grassed area adjacent to the fire station, Council offices, old Council chambers in Cork Street, and Pain Farm.
- *Greytown:* Greytown cycle trail, and the walkway between Udy and Kuratawhiti Streets.

5. PROJECTS FOR 2017/18

Projects for 2017/18 include:

- Continue the new cemetery development at Featherston.
- Carry out the Waihinga Centre project.
- Program works from the coastal reserves development plans.
- Establish Soldiers Memorial Park Development Plan.
- Development plan for youth focused facility in Greytown.
- Development plan for Card Reserve.
- Connect libraries to ultra-fast broadband.
- Cemetery database on-going development.
- Greytown Cemetery driveway.
- Complete Boer War Memorial – plinth, steps and lighting by ANZAC day.
- External access to Card Reserve stadium toilet.
- Refurbish Featherston train mosaic.
- Carpark at Whatarangi.
- Review use of glyphosphate.
- Investigate new tourism infrastructure fund and apply if appropriate.

PROJECTS FOR 2018/19 AND BEYOND

- Reopen Hart Street Park land.
- Chemical wash and paint the Greytown Town Centre.

6. SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE EFFECTS

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

7. STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE

MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE								
SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR)						HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED
		BASELINE 2005	RESULTS 2015/16	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/21 – 2024/25	
Parks and reserves enhance the quality of life in our communities	Users satisfied with parks and reserves	86% 2005	-	90%	90%	90%	90%	NRB survey 3 yearly
Our playgrounds in parks and reserves are safe and enjoyed by the community	Ratepayers and residents are satisfied with Council playgrounds	New	-	80%	80%	80%	85%	NRB survey 3 yearly
	Council playground equipment that meets national standards	New	93.4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
Clean safe public swimming pools can be accessed in the district	Council pools comply with NZ swimming pool water testing standards	90% 2008	92%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
	Ratepayers and residents satisfaction with Council swimming pools	59% 2008	61%	65%	67%	70%	75%	NRB survey 3 yearly
Provision of some low cost housing for the elderly (or in line with Council policy) in each town	Occupancy of pensioner housing	97% 2008	98.99%	94%	94%	94%	94%	Council records
Well maintained hall facilities that are available for the public to book	Ratepayers and residents satisfied with town halls	New	74%	74%	76%	78%	80%	Council records
Cycling embraced in the district	Cycle strategy	New	Draft in place work plan being developed	Developed	Implemented	Tested	Reviewed	Council records
Public toilets are convenient, clean and safe	Ratepayers and residents satisfied with public toilet facilities	60% 2005	85%	90%	90%	90%	90%	NRB Survey 3 yearly
The libraries provide relevant and up-to-date books and services	Taking programmes out into the community and providing a wide variety of programmes in the library	New	31	>3 per library	>3 per library	>3 per library	>3 per library	Council records
	% of ratepayers and residents satisfied with libraries	83% 2005	91%	90%	90%	90%	90%	NRB Survey 3 yearly

8. SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 FOR AMENITIES

SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 FOR AMENITIES			
	2017 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000	2018 LONG-TERM PLAN \$ 000	2018 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties	1,929	1,943	2,427
Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)			
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes			
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply			
Internal charges and overheads recovered			
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	511	509	532
Total operating funding (A)	2,440	2,452	2,959
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,840	1,843	1,932
Finance costs	17	145	16
Internal charges and overheads applied	543	611	572
Other operating funding applications			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	2,500	2,599	2,619
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	(60)	(147)	340
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			
Development and financial contributions			
Increase (decrease) in debt	(42)	(61)	(52)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			
Lump sum contributions			
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	(42)	(61)	(52)
Applications of capital funding			
Capital Expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			
- to improve the level of service			
- to replace existing assets	4,659	387	496
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(4,762)	(595)	(208)
Increase (decrease) of investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	(103)	(208)	288
Surplus (deficit) of capital	60	147	(340)
Funding Balance	0	0	0

LAND TRANSPORT (ROADING AND FOOTPATHS)

1. DESCRIPTION

This Plan covers the provision of roading network services to the residents of South Wairarapa district. This includes roads, bridges and culverts, footpaths, street lighting, street cleaning, vegetation control, kerb and channel, and structures such as retaining walls, bus shelters and car parks including railway station car parks.

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

The section of State Highways 2 and 53 within the South Wairarapa district boundary are controlled and operated by NZTA. Footpaths within 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 new subsidy rate of 52%. For the Special Purpose Road (Cape Palliser Road) subsidy rates are 100% for the year transitioning to 52% by 2026.

2. COMMUNITY OUTCOMES TO WHICH THE ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES

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

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES TO WHICH THE ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES	
COMMUNITY OUTCOMES	HOW THE AMENITIES ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES
Healthy and economically secure people	By advocating for better transport systems for the community with regard to health services, employment opportunities and social services
Vibrant and strong communities	By ensuring land transport, in all its forms, is safe for the community and that it encourages a sense of pride and belonging
A place that is accessible and easy to get around.	By demonstrating advocacy and commitment to achieving improved land transport options and services and telecommunications
Sustainable South Wairarapa.	By ensuring all transport options and telecommunications add to the sustainability of the South Wairarapa

3. THE ACTIVITY GOAL AND PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES

The land transport goal is:

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

The Council's principal objectives are:

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

4. ASSETS WE LOOK AFTER

This activity maintains the following assets:

ASSET DESCRIPTION			
PAVEMENT LENGTH (KM)	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
Sealed	333.3	67.4	400.7
Unsealed	267.2	0.6	267.8
TOTAL	600.5	68.0	668.5
<i>Guard Rails (m)</i>	2,319	38	2,357
BRIDGES & MAJOR CULVERTS (No.)	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
Timber Bridges	9	-	9
Concrete Bridges	76	-	76
Armes/Twin pipes/concrete pipes	15	-	15
Box Culverts (span 2.5m)	37	-	37
TOTAL	137		137
STREET LIGHTS (No.)	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
Featherston	-	332	332
Greytown	-	282	282
Martinborough	-	283	283
Rural	34	-	34
TOTAL	34	897	931
KERB & CHANNEL (M)	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
Featherston	-	21,252	21,252
McMaster/East Street, Greytown	-	20,818	20,818
Martinborough	-	27,471	27,471
TOTAL		69,541	69,541
FOOTPATHS (M)	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
<i>Featherston</i>			
- Asphalt/seal		9,184	20,485
- Concrete		11,195	
- Metal		106	
<i>Greytown</i>		8,737	
- Asphalt/seal		7,962	17,097
- Concrete		398	
- Metal			
<i>Martinborough</i>			
- Asphalt /seal		13,758	21,338
- Concrete		7,412	
- Metal		168	
TOTAL		58,920	58,920
BUS PASSENGER SHELTER (No.)	RURAL	URBAN	TOTAL
Featherston		2	2
Greytown		2	2
Martinborough		1	1
TOTAL		5	5

NOTE

Asset information as at 1 July 2016.

Pavements (Roads)

Roadways smoothed to provide users with a safe and comfortable ride and residents a dust free environment.

Road surfaces resealed to maintain pavement integrity.

Drainage

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

Berms and embankments

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

Vegetation

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

Urban footpaths

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

- Central business district areas in the three towns have footpaths on both sides of the street.
- Other urban streets generally have a footpath on one side.

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

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

Aesthetically footpaths are free from

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

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

Kerb and channel

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

Structures

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

Retaining walls and seawalls provided to maintain roadway stability.

Street cleaning

Street cleaning in urban areas is carried out on a programmed basis to minimise flooding, and maintain a clean and tidy environment.

Vehicle access

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

Car parking

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

Bus passenger shelters

Bus passenger shelters in urban areas are provided and maintained for the convenience of public transport users by Wellington Regional Council in consultation with South Wairarapa District Council.

Street lighting

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

5. PROJECTS FOR 2017/18

Projects for 2017/18 include:

- Implement Cycle Strategy and develop work plan.
- Complete an annual reseals programme and re-metaling programme.
- Complete the bridge inspection programme and develop works program for 2017/18 from the results.

- Renew footpaths as per community board programme.
- Complete 1km seal extensions.
- Investigate options for rural residential footpaths.
- Stabilise Ushers hill, White Rock road.
- Lime path on North Road.
- Review parking.
- Complete speed limit review submission to NZTA.
- Review speed bumps.
- Review provision on bike racks.
- Review footpath, seal extension and resealing strategy for consideration in the 2017/18 annual plan and adoption in next LTP.

6. PROJECTS FOR 2018/19 AND BEYOND

- Complete annual seal extension, reseal and re-metaling programmes.
- Special purpose road transition from 100% to 52% subsidy.
- Start Transition to One Network Road Classification.
- Start signage review implementation (national).

7. SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE EFFECTS

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

8. STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE

MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE								
SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR)						HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED
		BASELINE 2005	RESULTS 2015/16	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/21 – 2024/25	
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%	96% Urban 99% Rural	95%	95%	95%	95%	Council records
	Ratepayers and residents fairly/very satisfied with the roads	81%	73%	78%	80%	82%	85%	NRB Survey 3 yearly
	5% of sealed roads are resealed each year subject to availability of NZTA subsidy	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Council records
	The pavement condition index as measured by the NZTA pavement integrity index	New	93%	95%	95%	95%	95%	NZTA
	The number of crashes causing injuries is reduced	New	27	Group and control average	Group and control average	Group and control average	Group and control average	NZTA
	The number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network	New	3	<7	<7	<7	<7	NZTA
Footpaths can be safely used to get around town	Ratepayers and residents are satisfied with footpaths in the district	New	63%	68%	70%	70%	75%	NRB Survey 3 yearly
	Availability of footpaths on at least one side of the road down the whole street	84.8%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	Council records
	Footpath Condition rating 95% compliant with SWDC AMP Standard	New	-	95%	95%	95%	95%	Council records
	The % of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths responded to within 48 hours	New	86%	95%	95%	95%	95%	Council records
	Meet annual plan footpath targets	New	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Council records

NOTE:

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.
4. Levels of service from reseal and rehabilitation programmes (other roads) can be achieved from expenditure levels similar to 2011/12 budgets.
5. KPI's will be reviewed to align with the One network road classification in 2018.

9. SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 FOR LAND TRANSPORT

SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 FOR LAND TRANSPORT			
	2017 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000	2018 LONG-TERM PLAN \$ 000	2018 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties	2,784	2,818	3,007
Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)			
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2,126	2,363	3,039
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply			
Internal charges and overheads recovered			
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	429	409	415
Total operating funding (A)	5,339	5,590	6,461
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	2,322	2,295	2,431
Finance costs	60	56	42
Internal charges and overheads applied	474	511	530
Other operating funding applications			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	2,856	2,862	3,002
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	2,482	2,728	3,458
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			
Development and financial contributions			
Increase (decrease) in debt	(93)	(98)	(109)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			
Lump sum contributions	123	128	170
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	30	30	61
Applications of capital funding			
Capital Expenditure			
- to meet additional demand		-	
- to improve the level of service	344	126	469
- to replace existing assets	1,434	1,874	2,176
Increase (decrease) in reserves	734	758	875
Increase (decrease) of investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	2,513	2,758	3,520
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(2,482)	(2,728)	(3,458)
Funding Balance	0	0	0

WATER SUPPLY

1. DESCRIPTION

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

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

In the South Wairarapa district, there are presently two public water supply systems – Greytown (for Greytown and Featherston) and Martinborough, with 3927 serviced and 230 serviceable connections.

Five sources supply water to the urban populations of Featherston, Greytown and Martinborough. The sources of water are:

Featherston – Boar Bush Gully Catchment

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 the Boar Bush holding tanks which have a capacity of 450,000 litres. This source is currently operated as an emergency supply only.

Featherston – Tait's Creek Intake Weir

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 which supplies water to the holding tanks. 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. This source is currently operated as an emergency supply only.

This supply is under review, and options are being considered to ensure a reliable emergency supply is available. The preferred option is a bore utilising the Tauherenikau ground water zone.

Greytown & Featherston – Waiohine River

Water is abstracted from the Waiohine River into a diversion channel on the river berm from which it is pumped to storage ponds each having a capacity of 18,250,000 litres.

Water then passes through an ultra-filtration plant and supplies both Greytown and Featherston. A 3.9km 300mm PVC pipe supplies water from the UF plant to the pipeline crossing the Tauherenikau River.

Council has identified the most suitable option to be the installation of two further bores approximately 100 metres from the recently installed bore and to connect all three bores to the Waiohine treatment plant. To achieve the necessary 4-log protozoa removal level, the installation of UV disinfection after the existing membrane process is proposed. This option will allow bore water to be used as the main water source, supplemented by the river source during the summer demand peak. This work is proposed to be completed by the end of June 2016.

Greytown Well

This is an alternative source of water for Greytown. It is required when the principal source of water from the Waiohine River has elevated turbidity conditions limiting the operation of the ultra-filtration plant at Woodside.

The groundwater is abstracted from a single bore along Kuratawhiti Street outside the Memorial Baths. Water is pumped directly into the existing mains via a 300mm main over 450m meters.

The resource consent allows a total abstraction of 60 litres per second. This supply has been utilised more than anticipated recently and options are being reviewed to reduce usage. The changes to the Featherston supply will to a certain extent reduce usage of this bore.

Martinborough – Herricks Wells

This is the principal source of water for Martinborough being the groundwater aquifer in the vicinity of the Ruamahanga 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 to three town reservoirs each having a capacity of 850,000 to 920,000 litres. These supply water by gravity flow via a 1.8km length of main. Resource consent conditions allow total abstraction at 90l/sec (combined abstraction from three bores). As part of the agreement with the land owner, Council provides him water at 20 l/sec.

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 that is approximately 225km of open race delivering water.

Martinborough – Huangarua

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 then pumped 1km to the twin reservoirs. This is not a preferred source of water for Martinborough and is used for emergency water supply only.

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

The Council owns a number of structures and components supplying water including the following:

WATER SUPPLY	
URBAN	NETWORK
Featherston	36km of underground pipes
Greytown	30km of underground pipes
Martinborough	38km of underground pipes
RURAL	NETWORK
Featherston	40km of open race
Greytown	225km of open race

A summary of data is held on the geographical information system (GIS) 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 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.

2. COMMUNITY OUTCOMES TO WHICH THE ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES

The community outcomes to which the water supply activity primarily contributes are described in the following table.

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES TO WHICH THE ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES	
COMMUNITY OUTCOMES	HOW THE WATER SUPPLY ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES
Healthy & economically secure people	By ensuring that adequate public supplies are provided, at an affordable cost, and that private supplies are properly monitored
Vibrant & strong communities	By ensuring that adequately located and pressured connections for fire fighting are provided in reticulated communities
Sustainable South Wairarapa	By ensuring that all of the reticulated systems operate as efficiently as possible, that the conditions of the water permits are complied with and that average consumption per annum is maintained or reduced
Healthy & economically secure people	By ensuring that adequate public supplies are provided, at an affordable cost, and that private supplies are properly monitored

3. THE ACTIVITY GOAL AND PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES

The water supply activity goal is:

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

The Council's principal objectives are:

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

4. ASSETS WE LOOK AFTER

Water Sources Urban

Five sources supply water to the urban populations of Featherston, Greytown and Martinborough. The sources of water are:

- Featherston - Boar Bush Gully Catchment. This source is currently operated as an emergency supply only.
- Featherston - Tait's Creek Intake Weir. This source is currently operated as an emergency supply only.
- Greytown & Featherston - Waiohine River.
- Greytown - supplementary well.
- Martinborough - Herrick's Wells. This is the preferred source of water for Martinborough.
- Martinborough - Huangarua (used for emergency water supply only).

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).

5. PROJECTS FOR 2017/18

Projects for 2017/18 include:

- Complete the alternative Featherston supply project.
- Implement cryptosporidium testing.
- Implement outstanding water rates penalty.
- Carry out asset condition review.

6. PROJECTS FOR 2018/19 AND BEYOND

- Maintain water races to meet consent requirements.
- Investigate decommissioning Boar Bush Gully and Tait's Creek Featherston alternate supplies.
- Review Bore Bush reserve use and function.

7. SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE EFFECTS

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.

In addition, a reliable supply is needed for fire fighting purposes. Council ensures reliability by regularly maintaining the system.

8. STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE

MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE								
SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR)						HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED
		BASELINE 2005	RESULTS 2015/16	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/21 – 2024/25	
Potable water demand	The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the territorial authority	New	728 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	95% 2008	98%	95%	95%	95%	95%	Council records
The water provided is safe to drink	Water supply systems comply with Ministry of Health Bacteriological Drinking Water Standards guidelines 2008*	95% 2008	MBA: Yes GTN: No FSTN: No	95%	95%	95%	95%	Council records
	Water supply systems comply with Ministry of Health Protozoa Drinking Water Standards guidelines 2008	New	MBA: No GTN: No FSTN: No	95%	95%	95%	95%	Council records
Customer satisfaction**	The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water taste per 1000 connections	-	1.73	< 15	< 15	<15	<15	Council records
	The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water odour per 1000 connections	-	2.01	<15	<15	<15	<15	Council records
	The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water pressure or flow per 1000 connections	-	4.03	<15	<15	<15	<15	Council records
	The total number of complaints received by the local authority about continuity of supply per 1000 connections	-	5.75	<15	<15	<15	<15	Council records
	The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water clarity per 1000 connections	-	3.16	<15	<15	<15	<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, the following median response times measured	Ratepayers and residents satisfied with level of service for water	46% 2008	59%	75%	77%	80%	80%	NRB Survey 3 yearly
	Attendance for urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site	-	66%	< 1 Hr	< 1 Hr	< 1 Hr	< 1 Hr	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	-	82%	< 8 Hrs	< 8 Hrs	< 8 Hrs	< 8 Hrs	Council records
	Attendance for non-urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site	-	76%	< 2 working days	< 2 working days	< 2 working days	< 2 working days	Council records
	Resolution of non-urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm	-	88%	< 5 working days	< 5 working days	< 5 working days	< 5 working days	Council records
There is adequate water for urban fire fighting	Fire hydrants tested annually that meet NZ Fire Service Code of Practice	New	40%	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	-	45.5%	<20%	<20%	<20%	<20%	Council records

NOTE:

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

** The local authority's response to any of these issues (expressed per 1000 connections to the local authority's networked reticulation system).

9. SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 FOR WATER SUPPLY

SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 FOR WATER SUPPLY			
	2017 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000	2018 LONG-TERM PLAN \$ 000	2018 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties			
Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	2,335	2,381	2,227
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes		-	
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply	172	161	174
Internal charges and overheads recovered			
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	59	55	60
Total operating funding (A)	2,566	2,597	2,462
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,225	1,286	1,268
Finance costs	113	100	95
Internal charges and overheads applied	303	307	322
Other operating funding applications			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,641	1,693	1,684
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	925	905	777
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	420		420
Development and financial contributions	46	63	63
Increase (decrease) in debt	(84)	(88)	(49)
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			
Lump sum contributions			
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	382	(25)	435
Applications of capital funding			
Capital Expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			
- to improve the level of service	700		
- to replace existing assets	680	371	549
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(73)	509	663
Increase (decrease) of investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,307	880	1,212
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(925)	(905)	(777)
Funding Balance	0	0	0

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

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

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

In the South Wairarapa district there is presently one transfer and recycling station at Martinborough and recycling stations at Featherston, Greytown, Martinborough, and Pirinoa. All these sites are managed via contract by Council. There is an unmanned recycling depot at Hinakura 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.

3,820 properties are charged for refuse collection services. Urban properties are compulsory and rural properties by choice provided they are on the collection service routes.

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

1. COMMUNITY OUTCOMES TO WHICH THE ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES

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

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES TO WHICH THE ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES	
COMMUNITY OUTCOMES	HOW THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES
Healthy & economically secure people	By providing services which help to protect the health of the community
Vibrant and strong Communities	By providing services which help to protect the safety of the community
Sustainable South Wairarapa	By providing services in a sustainably managed way

2. THE ACTIVITY GOAL AND PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES

The solid waste management goal is:

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

And the Council's principal objectives are:

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

3. ASSETS WE LOOK AFTER

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

4. PROJECTS FOR 2017/18

Projects for 2017/18 include:

- Continue to work with Carterton and Masterton District Councils on solid waste management issues and solutions.
- Work at a regional and sub-regional level towards the outcome of the Waste Management and Minimisation Plan as required under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008.
- Provide at least two hard waste collections per year.
- Implement new solid waste contract.
- Improve/Renew Martinborough Transfer Station fencing.
- Carry out all actions listed for SWDC under the Regional Waste Management Plan.

5. PROJECTS FOR 2018/19 AND BEYOND

- Development and upgrade of transfer stations.
- Bonny Glen consent up for renewal.
- Review rubbish days.

6. SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE EFFECTS

Council recognises 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.

7. STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE

MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE								
SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR)						HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED
		BASELINE 2005	RESULTS 2015/16	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/21 – 2024/25	
Recycling stations are accessible and maintained	Number of communities with recycling centres	6	6	6	6	6	6	Council records
Refuse and recycling collection services are provided and waste minimisation actively promoted	Volume of waste disposed out of district	1995 tonne 2008	Increased 4.9%	Decreasing by 2.5%	Decreasing by 2.5%	Decreasing by 2.5%	Decreasing by 2.5%	Council records
	% of ratepayers and residents satisfied with the level of service	83% 2005	66%	80%	85%	90%	90%	NRB Survey 3 yearly

8. SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 FOR SOLID WASTE

SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT			
	2017 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000	2018 LONG-TERM PLAN \$ 000	2018 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties	1,054	1,247	1,152
Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)			
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes			
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply	183	132	233
Internal charges and overheads recovered			
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	160	151	163
Total operating funding (A)	1,397	1,531	1,548
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	1,261	1,367	1,407
Finance costs			
Internal charges and overheads applied	123	135	126
Other operating funding applications			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,384	1,502	1,533
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	13	29	16
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			
Development and financial contributions			
Increase (decrease) in debt			
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			
Lump sum contributions			
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	-	-	-
Applications of capital funding			
Capital Expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			
- to improve the level of service			
- to replace existing assets	17	28	20
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(4)		(4)
Increase (decrease) of investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	13	29	16
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(13)	(29)	(16)
Funding Balance	0	0	0

WASTEWATER (SEWERAGE)

1. DESCRIPTION

This Plan summarises the Council's strategic and management long term approach for the provision and maintenance of sewerage to properties in the district (excluding those that service single premises that have their own septic tanks).

This plan covers the disposal of:

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

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

In the South Wairarapa district, there are presently four waste water systems, to which 4069 pans are serviced and 273 properties serviceable.

The sewerage schemes are:

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

Featherston - Urban

A gravity system (95%) with minor pumping (5%).

Sewage 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.

Treated effluent is discharged via a trough into an open channel which flows into Donald's Creek below Longwood Road.

Council have purchased 170ha Hodder Farm adjacent to the current oxidation ponds as part of the consent process to irrigate to land.

Greytown - Urban

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

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

The Greytown sewage ponds are located at the end of Pah 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 Ruamahanga River some 1,500 metres downstream of the effluent discharge point.

Council have purchased 116ha Bicknell Farm adjacent to the current Papawai site as part of the consent process to irrigate to land.

Martinborough - Urban

Martinborough operates entirely as a gravity system.

Sewage flows by gravity from individual connections through the mains to a single anaerobic 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 the Square.

Treated effluent is discharged via an outlet structure into the Ruamahanga River.

A few households in Martinborough are still operating off septic tanks and not connected to the system.

Summary of Council Infrastructure

The Council owns a number of structures and components for the disposal of waste water as shown in the table on the following page:

SYSTEM	
URBAN	NETWORK
Featherston	25km of underground pipes
Greytown	20km of underground pipes
Martinborough	20km of underground pipes
RURAL	NETWORK
Lake Ferry Settlement	3km underground pipes (nearly 50% rising mains)

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. Currently for normal renewal applications, uPVC pipeline is the material of choice.

Greytown is predominantly concrete and fibrolite. 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.

Sewer pumps and aerators are controlled and monitored through Council's telemetry system.

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

The Council provides for the disposal of waste water 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 Disposal – Sewerage Connection Policy.

The Council operates and maintains the system for disposal of sewage in accordance with standards established by the Ministry of Health and the Greater Wellington Regional Council.

2. COMMUNITY OUTCOMES TO WHICH THE ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES

The community outcomes to which sewerage activity primarily contributes are described in the table in the following column.

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES TO WHICH THE ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES	
COMMUNITY OUTCOMES	HOW THE WASTEWATER ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES
Healthy and economically secure people	By ensuring that adequate public systems are provided, at an affordable cost
Sustainable South Wairarapa	By ensuring that all of the reticulated systems operate as efficiently as possible; that the conditions are complied with

3. THE ACTIVITY GOAL AND PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES

The waste water activity goal is:

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

The Council's principal objectives are:

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

4. ASSETS WE LOOK AFTER

In the South Wairarapa district, there are four waste water community systems. There are 3,274 properties connected to the four systems.

The sewerage schemes are:

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

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

5. PROJECTS FOR 2017/18

Projects for 2017/18 include:

- Continued programme of sewerage reticulation repairs and renewals.
- Install ultra-violet disinfection for the Greytown effluent discharge and apply for land irrigation consents.
- Carry out asset condition review.
- Implement stage 1 wastewater plan, approximately 24% to land at Greytown site.
- Gain consent for Featherston wastewater implementation.

6. PROJECTS FOR 2018/19 AND BEYOND

- Continue to develop waste water treatment systems to meet the requirements of the new resource consents.
- Irrigating to land.

7. SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE EFFECTS

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

8. STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE

MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE								
SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR)						HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED
		BASELINE	RESULTS 2015/16	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/21 – 2024/25	
Council provides waste water services that effectively collect and dispose of waste water	Number of blockages per 1000 connections	New	10.45	<10	<10	<10	<10	Council records
	Ratepayers and residents satisfaction with waste water services	67% 2005	49%	70%	70%	70%	70%	NRB survey 3 yearly
	Number of dry weather sewerage overflows per 1000 connections	-	1.73	<10	<10	<10	<10	Breach of Consent
	Attendance time: from notification to arrival on site	-	54%	< 1 Hr	< 1 Hr	< 1 Hr	< 1 Hr	Council records
	Resolution time: from notification to resolution of fault	-	72%	< 4 Hrs	< 4 Hrs	< 4 Hrs	< 4 Hrs	Council records
Waste water 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*	90% 2008	96%	90%	90%	90%	90%	Council records
	No. of abatement notices	-	0	<2	<2	<2	<2	Council records
	No. of infringement notices	-	0	0	0	0	0	Council records
	No. of enforcement notices	-	0	0	0	0	0	Council records
	No. of convictions	-	0	0	0	0	0	Council records
	No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about sewage odour	-	1	< 15	< 15	< 15	< 15	Council records
	No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about sewage system faults	-	2.24	< 15	< 15	< 15	< 15	Council records
	No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about sewage system blockages	-	10.45	< 15	< 15	< 15	< 15	Council records
	No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about the response to issues with sewage	-	0.2	< 15	< 15	< 15	< 15	Council records
Proportion of urgent waste water service requests responded to within 6 hours of notification	New	87%	95%	95%	95%	95%	Council records	

NOTE:

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

9. SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 FOR WASTEWATER

SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 FOR WASTEWATER			
	2017 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000	2018 LONG-TERM PLAN \$ 000	2018 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties			
Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	1,860	2,069	1,927
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes			
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply			
Internal charges and overheads recovered			
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	272	292	267
Total operating funding (A)	2,132	2,361	2,194
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	667	701	695
Finance costs	720	738	532
Internal charges and overheads applied	249	242	276
Other operating funding applications			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	1,636	1,680	1,503
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	496	681	691
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			180
Development and financial contributions	45	24	78
Increase (decrease) in debt	529	202	575
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			
Lump sum contributions			
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	574	227	832
Applications of capital funding			
Capital Expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			1,150
- to improve the level of service	872	575	1,514
- to replace existing assets	620	214	314
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(422)	118	(1,456)
Increase (decrease) of investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	1,070	907	1,523
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(496)	(681)	(691)
Funding Balance	0	0	0

STORMWATER DRAINAGE

1. DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

2. COMMUNITY OUTCOMES TO WHICH THE ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES

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

COMMUNITY OUTCOMES TO WHICH THE ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES	
COMMUNITY OUTCOMES	HOW THE STORMWATER ACTIVITY CONTRIBUTES
Vibrant and strong communities	By ensuring that people feel safe and are proud to live in
Sustainable South Wairarapa	By ensuring that the stormwater systems, whether Council's or private, operate as efficiently as possible

3. THE ACTIVITY GOAL AND PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES

The stormwater activity goal is:

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

The Council's principal objectives are to:

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

4. ASSETS WE LOOK AFTER

This activity owns and maintains all pipes and pits that collect and discharge stormwater in the district.

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

5. PROJECTS FOR 2017/18

Projects for 2017/18 include:

- Continued renewal and upgrading of stormwater drains.
- Review Dublin Street West drain and arrange appropriate works.
- Urban kerbing and drainage reviewed and implemented.

6. PROJECTS FOR 2018/19 AND BEYOND

- Implement a monitoring system.

7. SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE EFFECTS

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

8. STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE

MEASURING SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE								
SERVICE LEVEL	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR)						HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED
		BASELINE 2005	RESULT 2015/16	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/22 – 2024/25	
Stormwater drains are well operated and maintained by the Council	% of ratepayers and residents satisfied with stormwater drains	50%	57%	54%	55%	57%	60%	NRB survey 3 yearly
	% 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	-	0	0	0	0	0	Council records
	No. of habitable floors affected per flooding event per 1000 properties connected	-	0	0	0	0	0	Council records
Consent Compliance	No. of abatements notices	-	0	0	0	0	0	Council records
	No. of infringement notices	-	0	0	0	0	0	Council records
	No. of enforcement notices	-	0	0	0	0	0	Council Records
	No. of convictions	-	0	0	0	0	0	Council Records
	Median Response time to flooding events(Notification to personnel reaching site in hrs)	-	0	3	3	3	3	Council Records
	No. of complaints about stormwater per 1000 properties connected	-	0	0	0	0	0	Council records

NOTE:

We have no properties connected to the stormwater system.

9. SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 FOR STORMWATER DRAINAGE

SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018 FOR STORMWATER DRAINAGE			
	2017 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000	2018 LONG-TERM PLAN \$ 000	2018 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties	213	226	226
Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)			
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes			
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply			
Internal charges and overheads recovered			
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	7	5	7
Total operating funding (A)	220	232	233
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	50	52	50
Finance costs	6	8	6
Internal charges and overheads applied	57	76	69
Other operating funding applications			
Total applications of operating funding (B)	114	135	126
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	106	96	108
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure			
Development and financial contributions			
Increase (decrease) in debt			-
Gross proceeds from sale of assets			
Lump sum contributions			
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	-	-	-
Applications of capital funding			
Capital Expenditure			
- to meet additional demand			
- to improve the level of service			
- to replace existing assets	52	54	54
Increase (decrease) in reserves	54	43	54
Increase (decrease) of investments			
Total applications of capital funding (D)	106	96	108
Surplus (deficit) of capital funding	(106)	(96)	(108)
Funding Balance	0	0	0

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FINANCIAL ASSUMPTIONS

Significant forecasting assumptions and risks underlying the financial estimates in the Annual Plan are identified in the Long Term Plan 2015/2025 and cover the following.

1. GENERAL FORECASTING ASSUMPTIONS

Preamble

The Annual Plan, 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 Annual Plan may not be suitable for other purposes.

Governance

There has been a significant amount of discussion recently on governance in the local authority sector. There have not been any concrete proposals tabled from which we can gain an understanding of the likely shape of local government in the future.

As such we cannot quantify the risk or ascertain any options.

The assumption in the LTP is therefore that the status quo will remain for the term of the LTP.

Levels of Service

Unless otherwise stated in the individual activity sections, services are generally assumed to remain the same.

Any changes to the services other than those forecast in the LTP will change costs. Customer expectations regarding levels of service may change.

Most communities have already defined the levels of service they expect and what they are prepared to pay for that level of service. Whilst customers may wish for a higher level of service, most are hesitant at paying for this increase.

Population Growth

The latest census was held during 2013, which identified a population of 9,582. Statistics New Zealand has estimated the population increasing to 10,250 in 2043.

The assumption used in the LTP is that population will remain static over the ten-year period.

POPULATION GROWTH		
RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
Growth does not meet the assumption	Medium	<p>The population growth assumption is based on the medium statistical growth predictions.</p> <p>If the changes are less than predicted then some projects will not go ahead and expenditure will be lower than forecast. If population growth is higher than predicted, then some projects will go ahead earlier than forecast, and expenditure will be higher than forecast.</p> <p>The current infrastructure is forecast to be able to meet the projected growth.</p>

Number of Rateable Properties Growth

The number of rateable properties is assumed to be 6,685 by 2025; this is a growth of 2.3% from the 2015 year (6,535).

Forecast rating units by year.

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
6550	6565	6580	6595	6610
2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
6625	6640	6655	6670	6685

RATEABLE PROPERTIES		
RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
Growth does not meet assumption	Medium	<p>The growth has been based on figures from 2014 and takes into account 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.</p>

New Zealand Transport Agency

Subsidies from New Zealand Transport Agency have been included at the approved rate for the 2017/18 year. NZTA has confirmed that the new rate for other roads will be 52% from 2017 and 100% for the Special Purpose Roads until 2020 then it drops 5% that year and every year after until it gets to 52%.

NZ TRANSPORT AGENCY		
RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
Changes in subsidy rate and variation in criteria for inclusion in subsidised works programmes.	Low	The government has increased petrol tax to provide additional funding for roading and this commitment is unlikely to change.

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 in planning documents.

WATER METERING		
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 organization 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>

2. 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. Revaluations are carried out at three-year intervals.

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

Interest Rates

The range of interest rates on term debt is calculated at 2.26% to 3.42%. 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 3.6%.

INTEREST RATES		
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 \$8,411. On the total forecast portfolio of \$15M, this would result in an increase / decrease of \$125,000. Council would have the option of mitigating this impact by altering the term of the loans</p>

Depreciation

Over the term of the AP, Council has elected to fully fund depreciation on all assets with the exception of land transport (where approximately 48% of depreciation is funded due to 52% of land transport capital expenditure being funded by NZTA) and specific amenities which Council has identified would not be replaced or replacement would be funded by rates and insurance (includes playgrounds, swimming pools, pensioner housing, Ngawi Hall, Martinborough Town Hall, ANZAC/Kiwi Hall and Greytown Town Centre) at the time required. In addition we propose to not fund 25% of depreciation of water and wastewater underground assets.

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.
- Depreciation on new and renewal programmes will impact in the year following the capital programme.

DEPRECIATION		
RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
That more detailed analysis of planned capital works once complete may alter the depreciation expense. That asset lives may alter due to new technology improving asset lives.	Low	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.

Asset Lives

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

ASSET LIVES		
RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
That assets wear out earlier than estimated.	Low	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 plan.

FUTURE REPLACEMENT OF ASSETS FUNDS		
RISK	LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY	REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY
Asset Management Plans are incomplete. Condition ratings and life cycle demand assumptions are erroneous.	Low to Moderate	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 2014/15 and found to be adequately maintained.

Sources of Funds for Future Replacement of Assets

This is detailed in the Council Activities Section 3 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 years cash arising from the funding of depreciation.
- Loan funding.
- Special funds set aside for specific purposes identified by Council.

FUTURE REPLACEMENT OF ASSETS FUNDS		
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

Operating Revenues and Expenses

2017/18 revenues and expenses have been predicted. Beyond this, inflation has been included in the Plan. Inflation has been predicted using the BERL (Business & Economic Research Limited) forecasts of price level change adjusters and is as follows.

INFLATION			
YEAR	ROADING	WATER SUPPLY/WASTE WATER/STORMWATER	PROPERTY
2015/16	1.2%	2.1%	2.2%
2016/17	1.4%	2.5%	2.4%
2017/18	2.2%	2.6%	2.5%
2018/19	2.4%	2.8%	2.6%
2019/20	2.5%	2.9%	2.8%
2020/21	2.7%	3.1%	2.9%
2021/22	2.8%	3.2%	3.0%
2022/23	3.0%	3.4%	3.2%
2023/24	3.1%	3.5%	3.3%
2024/25	3.3%	3.6%	3.4%

INFLATION		
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. An interest rate of 3.6% has been assumed for the return on the special funds investment.

INVESTMENTS AND RETURN ON INVESTMENTS		
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 Annual 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 2016/17 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

In the long term it is predicted that climate change will have two principle impacts upon the South Wairarapa district of an increased risk from severe natural hazards, and a gradual change in environmental conditions such as rainfall and tide levels.

Within the lower North Island it is expected that over the next 40 years the average temperatures will rise by between 0.2°C and 2.2°C, evaporation will increase, enhanced westerly winds will occur. Heavy rain/storms will become more frequent requiring Council to consider the level of flood protection and the capacity of the three town's stormwater drainage system.

More frequent droughts may affect the security of water supply to all three towns. Currently the Council relies on adequate water flows from bores and direct from Waiohine River and only has reservoirs to buffer daily demand; there are no stored water facilities for a prolonged drought.

The Ministry for the Environment predicts mean sea level rise of at least 0.8m relative to the 1980–1999 average for periods up until 2090. Sea level rise may generate additional issues along coastal roads from rising tides and coastal erosion from storm surge. The assessed impact on infrastructure from coastal change is negligible in the 30-year horizon and there is no immediate response to these risk presented in this Strategy. However Council will keep abreast reports on these issues.

We will look to align our approach to that currently being developed by Greater Wellington Regional Council.

Martinborough Town Hall

The Council assumes that the all of the external funding for the Martinborough Town Hall will be received.

Maintenance, Renewal and Capital Program

The maintenance, renewal and capital expenditure program for Councils core assets is based on the information in Council's asset/activity management plans. This information is the best information available to Council about these assets. 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 some limitations, Where these limitations exist, the information will be reviewed as new information becomes available updated information could result in changes to the costs of timing of planned expenditure.

Wairarapa Unitary Authority

The Council assumes that South Wairarapa District Council will continue to operate as a sole district council for the foreseeable future. However, the Local Government Commission is currently conducting a consultation process for a proposal to amalgamate Carterton, Masterton and South Wairarapa District Councils.

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 5 April 2017.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

Reporting Entity

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

The SWDC is a separate legal entity and does not have any subsidiaries. Accordingly, the SWDC has designated itself as a public benefit entity for the purposes of the new Public Sector Public Benefit Entity Standards (PBE standards).

The financial forecasts of the Council are for the financial years from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018. The financial forecasts were authorised for issue by Council from 5 April 2017.

Basis of Preparation

The prospective financial statements of the South Wairarapa District Council have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, section 93 and Part 1 of Schedule 10, and the information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

These prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with PBE standards for a Tier 2 entity.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

Statement of Prospective Financial Information

The financial information contained in this document is a forecast for the purposes of FRS 42. It has been prepared on the basis of assumptions as to future events that the Council reasonably expects to occur, associated with the actions it reasonably expects to take, as at the date the forecasts were prepared. The purpose for which it has been prepared is to enable the public to participate in the decision making process as to the services to be provided by the Council to the community.

Council does not intend to update the prospective financial statements subsequent to the final presentation of the Annual Plan.

The Annual Plan is in full compliance with PBE FRS 42.

The actual results achieved are likely to vary from the information presented. The variation may be

material and will be dependent upon circumstances which arise during the forecast period.

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

The prospective financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, certain infrastructure assets, investment property, forestry assets and certain financial instruments (including derivative instruments). The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

The prospective financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars. The functional currency of the Council is New Zealand dollars.

The primary objective of the SWDC is to provide goods and services for the community or social benefit rather than making a financial return. Accordingly, the SWDC has designated itself as a public benefit entity for the purposes of New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS).

Accrual accounting is used to recognise and match costs with revenues in the period.

Reliance is placed on the fact that Council is a 'going concern' and that sufficient funds are available, or will be received, to allow Council to operate at the levels of activity estimated.

The Consultation Document was authorised by Council on 5 April 2017 and the Consultation Document issued on 5 April 2017. Following hearings and Council's consideration of the views and requests received during consultation, Council will adopt the Annual Plan on XX June 201X.

Statement of Compliance

The Annual Plan and Long Term Plan are in full compliance with Financial Reporting Standard 42 (FRS 42) "Prospective Financial Statements".

The financial statements contained within this Annual Plan follow the appropriate legislative requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, and generally accepted accounting principles recognised as appropriate and relevant for the reporting of financial information in the public sector.

Measurement Base

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, certain infrastructure assets, investment property, forestry assets and certain financial instruments (including derivative instruments).

Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars 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.

Standards, amendments and interpretations issued that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early

The revised suite of PBE standards issued in October 2014 has been applied to these prospective financial statements. The revised PBE standards have not materially affected the Council.

Significant Accounting Policies**Revenue**

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

Revenue may be derived from either exchange or non-exchange transactions.

Revenue from Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions

Revenue from exchange transactions arises where the Council provides goods or services to another entity and directly receives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash in exchange).

Revenue from non-exchange transactions arises from transactions that are not exchange transactions. Revenue from non-exchange transaction arises when the Council receives value from another party without giving approximately equal value directly in exchange for the value received.

Approximately equal value is considered to reflect a fair or market value, which is normally commensurate with an arm's length commercial transaction between a willing buyer and willing seller. Many of services that the Council provides for a fee are charged at below market value as they

are subsidised by rates. Other services operate on a cost recovery of breakeven basis and are not considered to reflect a market return. Most of the Council's revenue is therefore categorised as non-exchange.

Specific accounting policies for major categories of revenue are outlined below. The Council undertakes various activities as part of its normal operations, some of which generate revenue, but generally at below market rates. The following categories (except where noted) are classified as transfers, which are non-exchange transactions other than taxes.

Rates Revenue

Rates 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. Rates revenue is recognised when invoices are created.

Rates revenue is recognised by Council as being income on the date invoiced for each instalment. Rates are tax as they are payable under the Local Government Rating Act 2002 and are therefore defined as non-exchange.

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

Other RevenueRevenue from Water Rates

Water billing revenue is recognised on an accrual basis and are taxes that use a specific charging mechanism to collect the rate and are non-exchange revenue. Unbilled usage, as a result of unread meters at year end, is accrued on an average usage basis.

Grants

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

Other grants and bequests, and assets vested in Council – with or without conditions – are recognised as revenue when control over the assets is obtained.

Provision of Services

Revenue from the rendering of services is non-exchange is recognised when the transaction occurs to the extent that a liability is not also recognised. Within rendering of services the only revenues considered to be exchange revenue are from commercial leases of some building assets. For these transactions the revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The sale of goods is classified as exchange revenue. Sale of goods is recognised when products are sold to the customer and all risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer.

Vested Assets

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

Agency Fees

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 and Dividends

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividends are recognised when the right to receive payment has been established and are classified as exchange revenue. Dividends are recorded net of imputation credits.

Revenue from fines and penalties (e.g. traffic and parking infringements, library overdue book fines, rates penalties) is recognised when infringement notices are issued or when the fines/penalties are otherwise imposed.

Other Gains and Losses

Gains include additional earnings of the disposal of property, plant and equipment and movements in the fair value official assets and liabilities.

Vested asset revenue is recognised as non-exchange revenue when the maintenance period (where the developer is responsible for addressing maintenance items) ends and the asset is at the required standard to be taken over by Council.

Development Contributions

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

development contributions and financial contributions are recognised as liabilities until such time as the council provides, or is able to provide, the service.

Development contributions are classified as part of "contributions" ("other revenue").

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 the Council has no obligation to award on receipt of the grant application and are recognised as expenditure when the grant is made.

Tax

Current and deferred tax is recognised against the surplus or deficit for the period, except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or to transactions recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is the amount of tax payable based on the taxable surplus for the current year, plus any adjustments to tax payable in respect of prior years.

Deferred tax is the amount of tax payable or recoverable in future periods in respect of temporary differences and unused tax losses. Temporary differences and differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax losses used in the computation of taxable surplus.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the entity expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax is not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition of an asset and liability in a transaction that is not a business

combination, and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting surplus nor taxable surplus.

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 prospective 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.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

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.

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

The Council does not engage in the use of derivative financial instruments and hedging activities.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs unless they are carried at fair value through surplus or deficit in which case the transaction costs are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Council 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 Council has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories for the purpose of measurement:

- Fair value through surplus or deficit.
- Loans and receivables.
- Held to maturity investments.
- Fair value through other comprehensive.
- Income.

The classification of a financial asset depends on the purpose for which the instrument was acquired.

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Surplus or Deficit

Financial assets at fair value through surplus and deficit include financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term or it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of short-term profit-taking. Derivatives are also categorised as held for trading unless they are designated into hedge accounting relationship for which hedge accounting is applied.

Financial assets acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term or part of a portfolio classified as held for trading are classified as a current asset. The current/non-current classification of derivatives is explained in the derivatives accounting policy above.

After initial recognition, financial assets in this category are measured at their fair values with gains or losses on re-measurement recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Council does not hold any financial assets in this category.

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.

After initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method less impairment. Gains and losses when the asset is impaired or derecognised are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Loans to community organisations made at nil or below-market interest rates are initially recognised at the present value of their expected future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial instrument. The loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The difference between the face value and present value of the expected future cash flows of the loan is recognised in the surplus or deficit as a grant.

Council's loans and receivables comprise debtors and other receivables, community and related party loans. Loans and receivables are classified as "debtors and other receivables" in the prospective statement of financial position.

Held to Maturity Investments

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

After initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses when the asset is impaired or derecognised are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Council's investments in this category include bank term deposits.

Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses

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 the share investment within 12 months of balance date

or if the debt instrument is not expected to be realised within 12 months of balance date.

Council includes in this category:

- Investments that it intends to hold long-term but which may be realised before maturity.
- 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.

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

Impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Council 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.

Inventories

Inventories (such as spare parts and other items) held for distribution or consumption in the provision of services that are not supplied on a commercial basis are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. The valuation includes allowance for slow moving and obsolete items. Where inventories are acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, the cost is the current replacement cost at the date of acquisition.

Inventories held for use in the production of goods and services on a commercial basis are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of purchased inventory is determined using the FIFO method.

The amount of any write-down for the loss of service potential or from cost to net realisable value is recognised in the statement of financial performance in the period of the write-down.

When land held for development and future resale is transferred from investment property/property, plant and equipment to inventory, the fair value of the land at the date of the transfer is its deemed cost.

Costs directly attributable to the developed land are capitalised to inventory, with the exception of infrastructural asset costs which are capitalised to property, plant and equipment.

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 principally 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 financial performance.

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

Non-current assets held for sale (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 disposal proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are included in the surplus or deficit. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in asset revaluation reserves in respect of those assets are transferred to accumulated funds.

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.

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 per the following table.

DEPRECIATION		
ASSET	ESTIMATED LIFE	DEPRECIATION RATE
Buildings	100 years	1%
Heritage assets	100 years	1%
Furniture and equipment	5 to 22 years	20% to 4.5%
Motor vehicles	5 years	20%
Library collections	5 years	19.4%
Roading*	1 to 100 years	100% to 0.3%
Bridges*	18 to 100 years	5.6% to 1%
Water infrastructure*	1 to 100 years	100% to 2.5%
Sewer infrastructure*	2 to 100 years	50% to 1%
Stormwater infrastructure*	10 to 100 years	10% to 1.25%
Parks and reserves	5 to 50 years	20% to 2%
Finance leases	3 to 5 years	33% 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.

A summary of these lives are 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 net revaluation results are credited or debited to other comprehensive income and are accumulated to an asset revaluation reserve in equity for that class of asset.

Where this would result in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is not recognised in other comprehensive income but is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase on revaluation that reverses a previous decrease in value recognised in the surplus or deficit will be recognised first in the surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense.

Land and Buildings

At fair value determined from market-based evidence by an independent valuer. The most recent valuation was performed by Angela Scott BBS (VPM), MPINZ, Rupert Yortt BBS (VPM), David Cornford BBS (VPM), MPINZ of QV Asset & Advisory, and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2016.

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

Infrastructure Assets

Infrastructure asset classes – Roads, bridges & footpaths, water systems, wastewater systems and 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 2015. 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 Colin Gerrard (BSc, MSc, GIPENZ) and Sarah Seel (BE, MIPENZ) of AECOM New Zealand Limited, and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2015.

Investment Properties

SWDC's investment properties are valued annually at fair value with the latest valuation effective 30 June 2016. All investment properties were based on open market evidence. The most recent valuation was performed by Angela Scott BBS (VPM), MPINZ, Rupert Yortt BBS (VPM), David Cornford BBS (VPM), MPINZ of QV Asset & Advisory.

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 determined from market-based evidence by an independent valuer. The most recent valuation was performed by Angela Scott BBS (VPM), MPINZ, Rupert Yortt BBS (VPM), David Cornford BBS (VPM), MPINZ of QV Asset & Advisory, and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2016.

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.

Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised in the surplus or deficit when incurred.

Easements

Easements are recognised at cost, being the costs directly attributable in bringing the asset to its intended use. Easements have an indefinite life and are not amortised, but are instead tested for impairment annually.

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 surplus or deficit.

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%

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

Intangible 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 indicators of impairment at each balance date. When there is an indicator of impairment the asset's 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 asset's 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 and cash-generating units is the present value of expected future cash flows.

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 surplus or deficit.

For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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 surplus or deficit, a reversal of the impairment loss is also recognised in the surplus or deficit.

For assets not carried at a revalued amount (other than goodwill), the reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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.

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

Impairment of Non-financial 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 at each balance date. 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 asset's 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.

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 surplus or deficit.

For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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 surplus or deficit.

For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Creditors and Other Payables

Creditors and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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.

Superannuation Schemes

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution superannuation schemes are recognised as an expense in the surplus or deficit 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 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 an interest expense and is included in "Finance costs".

Financial Guarantee Contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the Council to make specified payments to reimburse the holder of the contract for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised at fair value, even if a payment under the guarantee is not considered probable. If a financial guarantee contract was issued in a standalone arm's length transaction to an unrelated

party, its fair value at inception is equal to the consideration received. When no consideration is received, a liability is recognised based on the probability that the Council will be required to reimburse a holder for a loss incurred discounted to present value. The portion of the guarantee that remains unrecognised, prior to discounting to fair value, is disclosed as a contingent liability.

Financial guarantees are subsequently measured at the initial recognition amount less any amortisation. However, if it is probable that expenditure will be required to settle a guarantee, then the provision for the guarantee is measured at the present value for the future expenditure.

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 within 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.
- Restricted reserves.
- Asset revaluation reserves.
- Sinking fund reserves.
- Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense 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.

Asset Revaluation Reserves

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

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

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Cost Allocation

The SWDC has derived the cost of service for each significant activity of the Council 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.

Prospective Statement of Cash Flows

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

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

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

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

Prospective Significant Activity Statements

The prospective group of activity statements, as provided in the statement of service performance, report the net cost of services for significant activities of the Council, and are represented by the costs of providing the service less all revenue that can be allocated to these activities.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

In preparing these prospective 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 Council 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 like stormwater, wastewater and water supply pipes that are underground. This risk is minimised by Council 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 financial performance.

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 surplus for the financial years ended 30 June 2018 to 30 June 2025. This surplus is required to fund a number of transactions/projects that 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 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2018

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018				
ANNUAL PLAN 30 JUNE 2017 \$ 000		ANNUAL PLAN 30 JUNE 2018 \$ 000	LTP 30 JUNE 2018 \$ 000	LTP 30 JUNE 2019 \$ 000
OPERATING INCOME				
12,657	Rates	13,131	13,116	13,505
143	Rates penalty	140	133	137
267	Interest	222	232	281
878	Fees & licences	1,030	875	898
660	User levies	722	576	595
67	Commissions	69	63	65
2,126	NZ Transport Agency Subsidy	3,039	2,363	2,336
80	Petrol tax	83	83	85
435	Grants, subsidies & donations	615	15	16
502	Rentals	525	563	580
-	Assets vesting in council	-	-	-
332	Contributions	453	342	352
-	Share revaluation	-	-	-
-	Profit on sale of assets	-	-	-
38	Gain on asset revaluations	35	49	49
332	Miscellaneous income	333	333	303
18,517	Total operating income	20,397	18,743	19,201
OPERATING COSTS				
854	Governance, leadership & advocacy	947	781	801
1,585	Public protection	1,430	1,633	1,658
487	Resource management	567	474	487
377	Economic, cultural & community development	374	321	330
2,828	Amenities	3,003	2,972	3,014
5,305	Land transport	5,577	5,254	5,274
2,482	Water supply	2,539	2,509	2,526
1,397	Solid waste management	1,548	1,531	1,586
2,024	Wastewater	1,921	2,104	1,998
220	Stormwater drainage	233	232	232
40	Rate debtors written off	40	42	43
17,599	Total operating costs	18,179	17,852	17,949
918	Total surplus/(deficit)	2,218	892	1,252
	Tax expense		-	-
918	Total surplus/(deficit) after tax	2,218	892	1,252
Note: Total operating costs include:				
4,189	Depreciation	4,435	4,289	4,329
862	Interest	626	893	846

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2018

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018				
ANNUAL PLAN 30 JUNE 2017 \$ 000		ANNUAL PLAN 30 JUNE 2018 \$ 000	LTP 30 JUNE 2018 \$ 000	LTP 30 JUNE 2019 \$ 000
918	Total surplus/(deficit)	2,218	892	1,252
-	Vested assets	-	-	-
1	Increase/(decrease) in share revaluation reserve	1	1	1
-	Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve	-	18,455	2,902
1	Total other comprehensive Revenue and expense	1	18,456	2,903
919	Total Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense	2,219	19,348	4,156

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2018

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018				
ANNUAL PLAN 30 JUNE 2017 \$ 000		ANNUAL PLAN 30 JUNE 2018 \$ 000	LTP 30 JUNE 2018 \$ 000	LTP 30 JUNE 2019 \$ 000
381,195	Equity at Start of Year	384,826	405,793	425,501
-	Total comprehensive revenue and expenses	2,219	18,455	2,902
381,195	Equity at end of year	387,045	424,247	428,403

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

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2018				
ANNUAL PLAN 30 JUNE 2017 \$ 000		ANNUAL PLAN 30 JUNE 2018 \$ 000	LTP 30 JUNE 2018 \$ 000	LTP 30 JUNE 2019 \$ 000
	ASSETS			
	Current assets			
75	Cash and cash equivalents	444	100	100
4,944	Short term deposits	3,177	2,013	3,245
151	Sinking fund/loan redemption reserves deposits	151	151	151
4,099	Investments	3,905	4,598	4,923
2,232	Debtors and other receivables	2,459	2,260	2,315
34	Inventories	21	33	33
-	Assets held for sale	-	-	-
11,535	Total current assets	10,157	9,153	10,766
	Non-current assets			
80	Investments	94	79	80
169	Intangible assets	193	189	183
7,723	Investment properties	7,068	9,870	9,919
380,790	Property, plant and equipment	390,328	425,402	427,446
388,762	Total non-current assets	397,683	435,539	437,628
400,297	Total assets	407,840	444,692	448,394
	LIABILITIES			
	Current liabilities			
2,121	Creditors and other payables	2,191	2,152	2,164
337	Employee entitlements	349	326	326
544	Public debt - current portion	899	744	789
3,003	Total current liabilities	3,439	3,222	3,279
	Non-current liabilities			
15,685	Public debt - non current portion	16,917	16,815	16,305
414	Landfill aftercare provision	439	408	407
16,098	Total non-current liabilities	17,356	17,223	16,712
	Equity			
143,125	Public equity	148,686	141,610	141,153
7,233	Special reserves and trust funds	3,317	5,287	5,586
14,657	Depreciation reserves	15,770	19,722	21,133
4	Share revaluation reserve	4	6	7
216,177	Asset revaluation reserve	219,269	257,623	260,525
381,195	Total equity	387,045	424,247	428,403
400,297	Total liabilities and equity	407,840	444,692	448,394

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

PROSPECTIVE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2018

PROSPECTIVE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018				
ANNUAL PLAN 30 JUNE 2017 \$ 000		ANNUAL PLAN 30 JUNE 2018 \$ 000	LTP 30 JUNE 2018 \$ 000	LTP 30 JUNE 2019 \$ 000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash was received from:				
12,800	Rates	13,271	13,249	13,642
2,561	Government grants & subsidies	3,653	2,378	2,352
80	Petrol tax	83	83	85
2,574	Other income	1,939	2,616	2,694
2,454	Regional council rates	2,757	2,757	2,922
246	Interest on investments	201	211	260
20,714		21,905	21,294	21,955
Cash was applied to:				
12,589	Payments to suppliers & employees	13,296	12,557	12,700
2,454	Regional council rates	2,757	2,757	2,922
841	Interest paid	568	893	846
15,884		16,621	16,207	16,468
4,830	Net cash flow from operating activities	5,284	5,087	5,487
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash was received from:				
3,265	Sale of fixed assets	-	-	-
403	Term investments & advances	2,360	314	326
232	Investments in loan redemption & sinking funds	-	-	-
3,900		2,360	314	326
Cash was applied to:				
11,152	Purchase of fixed assets	9,287	3,804	3,465
412	Term investments, shares & advances	2,360	314	326
-	Investments in loan redemption & sinking funds	-	-	-
11,563		11,647	4,118	3,790
(7,663)	Net cash flow from investing activities	(9,287)	(3,804)	(3,465)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Cash was received from:				
2,172	Drawdown of public debt	1,214	575	279
2,172		1,214	575	279
Cash was applied to:				
544	Repayment of public debt	899	662	744
544		899	662	744
1,628	Net cash flow from financing activities	316	(86)	(465)
(1,205)	Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	(3,688)	1,197	1,558
10,474	Add cash at start of year (1 July)	10,965	5,665	6,861
9,269	Balance at end of year (30 June)	7,277	6,861	8,419
REPRESENTED BY:				
75	Cash and bank	444	100	100
4,944	Short term deposits and cash investments	3,177	2,013	3,245
4,250	Loan redemption reserves	4,056	4,749	5,074
9,269		7,677	6,861	8,419

SCHEDULE OF PROSPECTIVE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2018

PROSPECTIVE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018					
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ANNUAL PLAN 30 JUNE 2017 \$		CARRIED FORWARD CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 30 JUNE 2017 \$	NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 30 JUNE 2018 \$	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 30 JUNE 2018 \$	TOTAL CAPITAL LTP 2017/18
GOVERNANCE, LEADERSHIP & ADVOCACY					
40,000	Motor vehicles				
40,000		-	-	-	-
PUBLIC PROTECTION					
	Motor vehicles		60,000	60,000	25,000
1,000	Equipment/Furniture		13,200	13,200	1,000
	New Dog Pound		120,000	120,000	
1,000			193,200	193,200	26,000
AMENITIES					
246,380	Playgrounds	200,000	32,130	232,130	32,130
47,690	Parks & reserves	20,000	95,000	115,000	16,065
10,460	Campgrounds	8,469	15,355	23,824	10,710
	Swimming pools				
85,000	Toilets		30,000	30,000	
73,903	Cemeteries	27,043		27,043	81,396
	Property improvements		53,550	53,550	53,550
21,966	Community housing		37,485	37,485	37,485
10,460	Community buildings		10,710	10,710	10,710
	Investment buildings		38,800	38,800	
20,000	Featherston stadium				
214,430	Greytown town centre	214,430	66,129	280,559	5,355
4,575,172	Waihinga centre	780,172		780,172	
91,980	Library books		96,390	96,390	96,390
31,380	Town centres				32,130
10,460	Libraries	10,460	10,710	21,170	10,710
	Featherston town square development		9,900	9,900	
5,439,281		1,260,574	496,159	1,756,733	386,631
LAND TRANSPORT					
43,548	Signs & guardrails (Other Roads)		44,421	44,421	44,421
182,880	Seal extensions (Other Roads)	20,000	125,829	145,829	125,829
432,821	Reseals (Other Roads)		443,756	443,756	443,756
96,401	Reseals (SPRs)		98,582	98,582	98,582
260,025	Rehabilitation (Other Roads)		266,083	266,083	266,083
77,975	Rehabilitation (SPRs)		79,433	79,433	79,433
92,160	New footpath		94,372	94,372	94,372
45,220	Renewal footpaths		46,305	46,305	46,305
78,220	Drainage		80,372	80,372	80,372
11,339	Drainage (SPR)		12,059	12,059	12,059
143,693	Minor safety works (Other Roads)		150,611	150,611	150,611
17,595	Minor safety works (SPRs)		18,093	18,093	18,093
6,383	Traffic services (SPRs)		6,530	6,530	6,386
26,217	Structures		27,071	27,071	27,071
241,853	Road metalling		248,313	248,313	248,313
21,974	Road metalling (SPRs)		22,699	22,699	22,699
	Resilience Improvements		800,000	800,000	235,697
	New bridges		80,000	80,000	
1,778,304		20,000	2,644,529	2,664,529	2,000,082

SCHEDULE OF PROSPECTIVE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS ENDING 30 JUNE 2018 CONTINUED

PROSPECTIVE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018					
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ANNUAL PLAN 30 JUNE 2017 \$		CARRIED FORWARD CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 30 JUNE 2017 \$	NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 30 JUNE 2018 \$	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 30 JUNE 2018 \$	TOTAL CAPITAL LTP 2017/18
WATER SUPPLY					
100,000	Investigation underground assets	46,000	321,600	367,600	
1,116,270	Cyclical renewal		178,400	178,400	321,600
700,000	Featherston supply supplementation				
15,000	Water race up grade	15,000	49,441	64,441	49,441
1,931,270		61,000	549,441	610,441	371,041
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT					
15,000	Development work	15,000	15,000	30,000	26,112
	Resource consents		5,000	5,000	
2,000	Transfer station upgrade				2,000
17,000		15,000	20,000	35,000	28,112
WASTE WATER					
555,053	Reticulation renewals	200,000	214,400	414,400	214,400
300,000	Irrigation	300,000	300,000	600,000	
100,000	Investigation underground assets	90,000	100,000	190,000	
568,841	Alternative disposal systems (Greytown)	130,000	600,000	730,000	155,440
303,340	Alternative disposal systems (Martinborough)	50,000	300,000	350,000	155,440
219,942	Alternative disposal systems (Featherston)	20,000	264,248	284,248	264,248
20,000	Papawai farm - tilson creek culvert		50,000	50,000	
	New pipeline		1,150,000	1,150,000	
2,067,176		790,000	2,978,648	3,768,648	789,528
STORM WATER DRAINAGE					
52,300	Reticulation upgrade	52,300	53,600	105,900	53,600
52,300		52,300	53,600	105,900	53,600
CORPORATE SERVICES					
15,720	Council offices		10,740	10,740	10,740
11,528	Furniture		11,814	11,814	11,814
46,112	IT hardware		47,256	47,256	47,256
33,536	IT software		34,368	34,368	34,368
8,384	Office equipment		8,592	8,592	8,592
	GIS				10,740
115,280		-	112,770	112,770	123,510
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES					
50,000	Motor vehicles		25,000	25,000	25,000
15,000	GIS		15,000	15,000	
	Miscellaneous				
65,000		-	40,000	40,000	25,000
11,506,611	Total Capital Expenditure	2,198,874	7,088,347	9,287,221	3,803,504

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF SPECIAL AND SEPARATE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2018

PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF SPECIAL AND SEPARATE FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018		2018			
		ACTIVITIES TO WHICH THE RESERVE RELATES	OPENING BALANCE \$ 000	TRANSFERS IN \$ 000	TRANSFERS OUT \$ 000
District Property					
To be used for Town Centre Development	All activities	400	11	-	411
Asset Realisation					
Capital gains from the sale of Council Assets that have been realised overtime.	All activities	163	4	-	168
Plantation Reserve					
For road protection schemes and seal extensions in the future.	All activities	64	2	(25)	41
Community Board Reserves					
<i>Community Board funds Carried over:</i>					
Featherston	Governance	(2)	38	(35)	
Greytown	Governance	5	38	(38)	5
Martinborough	Governance	6	38	(40)	4
Beautification reserve	Governance	35			35
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	All activities	104	178	(2)	280
Water Race Reserves					
Featherston/Longwood Water race	Water	(6)	75	(65)	4
Moroa	Water	198	75	(129)	144
Trusts					
Campground Memorial:	Amenities	7	-	-	7
Pain Farm	Amenities	42	49	-	91
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.					
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.	All activities	1421	808	(1165)	1064
Combined District Plan Reserve					
To Spread the costs of the District plan over the life of the plan	Resource Mngmt	(71)	33	(2)	(39)
Wastewater Reserve					
To Spread the initial costs of the Wastewater project - Land	Wastewater	321	21	-	342
Maintenance Reserve					
To cover maintenance to buildings	All activities	-	30	(105)	(75)
Roading Reserve					
General operating and capital expenditure reserve for Roading	Roading	400	211	-	611
Wastewater Reserve					
General operating and capital expenditure reserve for Wastewater	Wastewater	-	33	-	33
Water Reserve					
General operating and capital expenditure reserve for Water	Water	-	38	-	38
Loan Redemption Reserve					
	All activities	151	-	-	151
Depreciation Reserves					
To fund new capital projects	All activities	15,073	7,785	(7,088)	15,770
		21,889	9,467	(8,694)	19,086

FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

The revenue and financing mechanisms to be used to cover the estimated expenses of the Council for the Year ended 30 June 2018 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 0.0047184 per dollar of rateable land value. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$193,313.
- *Group 2 Urban* - A rate of 0.0023592 per dollar of rateable land value. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$926,016.
- *Group 3 Rural* - A rate of 0.0021127 per dollar of rateable land value. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$3,645,361.

In addition, the Council has set a Uniform Annual General Charge on each rating unit of \$501. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$2,961,193. 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 the 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 0.0020522 per dollar of land value. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$74,750.

The Moroa rate will be 0.0004322 per dollar of land value. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$80,500.

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 \$527 per serviced connection. Serviceable rating units, which are those which could be connected to the system but are not at this time, will be 50% of this charge of \$264 per serviceable connection.

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.

The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$2,215,788.

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 \$593 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 \$297 per serviceable connection.

The uniform targeted rate will apply to each connection. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$2,394,422.

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 2017/18 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 \$391 per urban rating unit. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$1,268,699.

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 \$204 per rural rating unit. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$543,728.

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 \$184 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 \$785,781.

Overall Rating Levels

The combined effect on individual rating units of a 3.75% 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 AP. 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 YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2018			
	2017 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000	2018 LONG-TERM PLAN \$ 000	2018 ANNUAL PLAN \$ 000
Sources of operating funding			
General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties	8,462	8,666	8,977
Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply)	4,195	4,450	4,154
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	2,126	2,363	3,039
Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply	1,291	1,217	1,512
Interest and Dividends from investments	269	211	224
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,246	1,293	1,299
Total operating funding (A)	17,589	18,201	19,205
Applications of operating funding			
Payments to staff and suppliers	11,823	11,980	12,382
Finance costs	1,242	1,277	1,025
Other operating funding applications	304	264	298
	-	-	-
Total applications of operating funding (B)	13,369	13,521	13,704
Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B)	4,220	4,680	5,501
Sources of capital funding			
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	420	-	600
Development and financial contributions	209	212	283
Increase (decrease) in debt	310	(86)	485
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	123	128	170
Other dedicated capital funding			
Total sources of capital funding (C)	1,062	253	1,538
Applications of capital funding			
Capital Expenditure			
- to meet additional demand	-	-	1,312
- to improve the level of service	1,916	701	1,983
- to replace existing assets	7,684	3,103	3,793
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(4,318)	1,130	(50)
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-
Total applications of capital funding (D)	5,282	4,933	7,039
Surplus (deficit) of capital	(4,220)	(4,680)	(5,501)
Funding Balance	0	0	0

RATES EXAMPLES

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

Rates Examples (Including GST)						
	COMMERCIAL \$		URBAN \$		RURAL \$	
	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18	2016/17	2017/18
Low Value						
Land Value	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 240,000	\$ 240,000
General rate	\$ 437	\$ 472	\$ 273	\$ 295	\$ 501	\$ 507
UAGC	\$ 526	\$ 501	\$ 526	\$ 501	\$ 526	\$ 501
Reserves & Civic Amenities	\$ 284	\$ 391	\$ 284	\$ 391	\$ 116	\$ 204
Water	\$ 634	\$ 593	\$ 634	\$ 593		
Wastewater	\$ 515	\$ 527	\$ 515	\$ 527		
Refuse	\$ 173	\$ 184	\$ 173	\$ 184		
	\$ 2,569	\$ 2,668	\$ 2,405	\$ 2,491	\$ 1,142	\$ 1,212
% Increase		3.9%		3.6%		6.1%
Medium Value						
Land Value	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000
General rate	\$ 655	\$ 708	\$ 546	\$ 590	\$ 1,252	\$ 1,268
UAGC	\$ 526	\$ 501	\$ 526	\$ 501	\$ 526	\$ 501
Reserves & Civic Amenities	\$ 284	\$ 391	\$ 284	\$ 391	\$ 116	\$ 204
Water	\$ 634	\$ 593	\$ 634	\$ 593		
Wastewater	\$ 515	\$ 527	\$ 515	\$ 527		
Refuse	\$ 173	\$ 184	\$ 173	\$ 184		
	\$ 2,787	\$ 2,904	\$ 2,678	\$ 2,786	\$ 1,893	\$ 1,973
% Increase		4.2%		4.0%		4.2%
High Value						
Land Value					\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,000,000
General rate					\$ 8,346	\$ 8,451
UAGC					\$ 526	\$ 501
Reserves & Civic Amenities					\$ 116	\$ 204
Water						
Wastewater						
Refuse						
					\$ 8,987	\$ 9,156
% Increase						1.9%

RATES AND CHARGES

The following table shows the rating change from the 2016/17 year to the 2017/18 year.

Rates and Charges (Including GST)				
	2016/17	2017/18	CHANGE %	CHANGE
General Rates - Commercial rate in dollar of LV	0.004369155	0.004718448	7.99%	0.00034929
General Rates - Urban rate in dollar of LV	0.002184577	0.002359224	7.99%	0.00017465
General Rates - Rural rate in dollar of LV	0.002086477	0.002112721	1.26%	0.00002624
UAGC	\$ 526	\$ 501	-4.75%	-\$ 25
UAC Urban	\$ 284	\$ 391	37.68%	\$ 107
UAC Rural	\$ 148	\$ 204	37.84%	\$ 56
Water Charge	\$ 634	\$ 593	-6.47%	-\$ 41
Wastewater Charge	\$ 515	\$ 527	2.33%	\$ 12
Refuse Collection Levy	\$ 173	\$ 184	6.36%	\$ 11

APPENDICES

2017/2018 SCHEDULE OF FEES AND CHARGES

Fees shown are inclusive of GST.

COMMUNITY SERVICES	FEES
	\$
Council Office	
<i>Opening Hours</i>	
Monday to Friday 8:00am-4.30pm	
Rubbish Bags (bundle of 10)	8.00
Photocopying:	
Black and white (per copy)	
Single sided A4	.30c
Single sided A3	.50c
Double sided A4	.40c
Double sided A3	.60c
Photocopying:	
Colour (per copy)	
Single sided A4	3.00
Single sided A3	5.00
Double sided A4	4.00
Double sided A3	6.00
Street Index – with rates	127.00
Photocopy plans etc:	10.00
Time involved to retrieve and/or photocopy plans (per 10 minutes)	
Any other services not covered elsewhere (per hr)	75.00

LIBRARY/SERVICE CENTRES	FEES
	\$
Featherston	
<i>Opening Hours</i>	
Monday to Friday 9.30am-5pm	
Saturday 10am-12pm	
Greytown	
<i>Opening Hours</i>	
Monday to Friday 9.30am-5pm	
Saturday 10am-12pm	
Martinborough	
<i>Opening Hours</i>	
Monday to Friday 9.30am-5pm	
Saturday 10am-12pm	
Rental Books	.50c
Magazines	No Charge
Premium Magazine Range	.50c
Reservation of Books	.50c
Replacement Cards	
Lost	2.00
Theft/Worn out	No Charge
Inter-loan Items:	
Books	10.00
Book Covering:	
Paperback	50c
Hardback	1.00
Large	2.00
Internet	No charge
Printouts (per page)	20c
DVD/Video Hire (one week)	2.00
Laminating	
A3	3.00
A4	2.00
Fax Service:	
Per page	50c
Australia per page	2.00
Rest of World per page	5.00

POOLS	FEES
	\$
Featherston	
<i>Opening Hours During School Term</i>	
Monday – Thursday 2pm – 5.30pm	
Friday 2pm – 7:30pm	
Saturday – Sunday 1pm – 5.30pm	
<i>Opening Hours During School & Public Holidays:</i>	
Saturday-Thursday 1pm – 5.30pm	
Friday 1pm-7.30pm	
Greytown	
<i>Opening Hours During School Term</i>	
Monday – Thursday 2pm – 5.30pm	
Friday 2pm – 7:30pm	
Saturday – Sunday 1pm – 5.30pm	
<i>Opening Hours During School & Public Holidays:</i>	
Saturday-Thursday 1pm – 5.30pm	
Friday 1pm-7.30pm	
Martinborough	
<i>Opening Hours During School Term</i>	
Monday – Thursday 2pm – 5.30pm	
Friday 2pm – 7:30pm	
Saturday – Sunday 1pm – 5.30pm	
<i>Opening Hours During School & Public Holidays:</i>	
Saturday-Thursday 1pm – 5.30pm	
Friday 1pm-7.30pm	
<i>Charges (All towns)</i>	
Adults	3.00
College Students	2.00
Children 12 yrs and under	2.00
Adults accompanying children under 8yrs and not swimming	No Charge
10 Swim Tickets (Adult)	15.00
10 Swim Tickets (Child)	10.00

COMMUNITY BUILDINGS	FEES
	\$
<i>Fees and Charges – All venues (in addition to hire charges)</i>	
Deposit (required to confirm booking)	venues - 50% of hire charge
Bond if alcohol to be served	300.00
Cleaning fee per hour (if required)	35.00
- Small & medium venues min 1 hr	
- Large venues min 2 hrs	
Custodian Call-out – per hour (if required)	25.00
Access to Kitchen Facilities (small and medium venues)	20.00

SMALL VENUES	FEES
	\$
FEATHERSTON ANZAC HALL COMMITTEE ROOM	
GREYTOWN UPSTAIRS ROOMS	
MARTINBOROUGH COUNCIL CHAMBERS	
<i>Schools // Public Meetings /Free Admission to General Public</i>	
Weekday (morning or afternoon)	25.00
Monday to Friday – full day or part morning / part afternoon	50.00
Monday to Thursday evening	25.00
Friday evening, Saturday, Sunday, Public Holidays	75.00
<i>Private Use or Commercial Use</i>	
Weekday (morning or afternoon)	30.00
Monday to Friday – full day or part morning / part afternoon	60.00
Monday to Thursday evening	30.00
Friday evening, Saturday, Sunday, Public Holidays	120.00

MEDIUM VENUES	
MARTINBOROUGH GREEN ROOM, FEATHERSTON KIWI HALL AND/OR SUPPER ROOM, GREYTOWN WBS ROOM, GREYTOWN OLD LIBRARY	FEES \$
<i>Schools / Public Meetings / Free Admission to General Public</i>	
Weekday (morning or afternoon)	30.00
Monday to Friday – full day or part morning / part afternoon	60.00
Monday to Thursday evening	30.00
Friday evening, Saturday, Sunday, public holidays	150.00
<i>Private or Commercial Use</i>	
Weekday (morning or afternoon)	40.00
Monday to Friday – full day or part morning / part afternoon	80.00
Monday to Thursday evening	40.00
Friday evening, Saturday, Sunday, public holidays	150.00
Note: Projector available in Greytown WBS Room	

LARGE VENUES	
GREYTOWN TOWN CENTRE FORUM, GREYTOWN TOWN CENTRE FORUM & WBS ROOM, ANZAC HALL (INCL SUPPER ROOM), MARTINBOROUGH TOWN HALL (INCL GREEN ROOM)	FEES \$
KITCHEN ACCESS INCLUDED IN HIRE CHARGE	
Seated Functions (seating/tables set up)	
Weekday – morning or afternoon up to 4 hours	135.00
All day or part day over 4 hours	195.00
Monday to Thursday evening	135.00
Friday evenings, Saturday, Sunday, Public Holidays	375.00
Each hour after midnight	100.00
Functions - (chairs/tables available but set up and put away by hirer)	
Weekday – morning or afternoon up to 4 hours	75.00
All day or part day over 4 hours	150.00
Monday – Thursday evening	100.00
Friday evening, Saturday, Sunday and Public holidays	300.00
Each hour after midnight	100.00
Displays / Exhibitions (clear floor)	
Local and Free Admission	0.00
Non Local or Admission Charged or Commercial	100.00
Pack in/out per day	25.00
Sport and Fitness	
Clear floor, Local Only, Activities with no audience	20.00/hr
Sale of Goods/Auctions	
Local	150.00
Non Local per day	300.00
Pack in – Pack out day	50.00
Stage Performances/Musical Recitals etc.	
<i>Free Admission</i>	
Pack in/out and Rehearsals – per day	25.00
Performance Day	150.00
<i>Admission Charged – Local Amateur Performers</i>	
Pack in/out and Rehearsals – per day	25.00
Performance Day	150.00
<i>Admission Charged – Professional Performers</i>	
Pack in/out and Rehearsals – per day	50.00
Performance Day	300.00

SPORTS STADIUMS	
FEATHERSTON SPORTS STADIUM AND ANNEX	FEES \$
Hours	
Daytime: 8:00am – 6:00pm	
Evening: 6:00pm – 12:00am	
Rates	
Hourly (Stadium) - Minimum 2 hours	10.00 /hr
Daytime	75.00
Evening	45.00
Hourly (Annex) - Minimum 2 hours	2.00/hr

CEMETERIES	FEES \$
Burial	
Adult	665.00
Child – Under 10	305.00
Infant – Under 1	123.00
Burial of Ashes	204.00
Family interment (registration fee)	50.00
Extra depth charge (not available in Featherston)	255.00
Top Soil Charge	300.00
Burial on weekends, holidays or before noon on a Monday or the day after a Public Holiday	1022.00
Additional Fee – Non Resident	777.00
Breaking Concrete	Actual cost
Disinterment or Re interment	By Arrangement
Plot Fee	
Adult	920.00
Infant under 1	153.00
Child under 10	306.00
Cremation Plot / Columbarium Wall	250.00
RSA	
No charge for plot, or out of district fee, charge interment fee only.	

PENSIONER HOUSING	FEES PER 4 WEEKS \$
Greytown	
Westhaven (\$73/week)	292.00
Martinborough	
Cecily Martin (\$83/week)	332.00
Featherston	
Burling (Single) (\$73/week)	292.00
Burling (Double) (\$88/week)	352.00
Matthews (\$88/week)	352.00

DOG REGISTRATION	FEES \$
General Fees	
Desexed	Urban 75.00 Rural 42.00
Entire	Urban 105.00 Rural 64.00
Late Fees Desexed	Urban 112.50 Rural 63.00
Late Fees Entire	Urban 157.50 Rural 96.00
Other Fees	
Flat fee for up to 10 Rural Dogs plus \$20 per additional dog	210.00
Late flat fee for up to 10 rural dogs plus \$30 per additional dog	300.00
Surrender a dog for euthanasia	30.00
Permit application to keep more than two dogs in an urban area including breeder	140.00
Re-homing fee for impounded dogs	30.00
Costs and expenses relating to impounding and securing impounded dogs	Actual cost plus 10%
Replacement registration tag (if tag lost or damaged)	7.50
Bark Control Collars	Actual cost plus 10%
Impounding Fees	
First Impounding	80.00
Second Impounding	170.00
Third Impounding	265.00
Feeding (per day)	25.00

STOCK RANGING	FEES \$
Costs and expenses for impounding and securing impounded stock.	Actual costs plus 10%
Call out fee per hour (or part of)	148.00
Impounding Fees	
First Impounding per animal	200.00
Second Impounding per animal	400.00
Third impounding per animal	600.00
Feeding (per day per animal)	50.00

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES – SAFE FOOD, BYLAWS, NOISE, GAMBLING	FEES \$
Note: Food premises operating under an approved Food Control Plan and will be charged according to the food hygiene registration fees until new regulations come into effect.	
Food Hygiene Regulations Registration	260.00
Food Act Registration	100.00
Food Act Verification	260.00
EHO Hourly Rate for Compliance Enforcement	148.00/hr
Camping Ground (per annum)	255.00
Hairdressers Registration (per annum)	255.00
Offensive Trade Registration (per annum)	255.00
Bylaw Permit Fee (includes hawkers, itinerant trader, advertising signs, hoardings, street stalls [large], food stalls, amusement galleries, event registration)	153.00
Bylaw Permit Fee (includes street stall [small])	21.00
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	357.00
Return of seized equipment –administration and return fee per property, PLUS	102.00
Burglar alarm disconnection (if required)	Electrician/Service Callout charges plus 10%
General	
Abandoned vehicles removal and disposal	Actual costs + 10%
Bylaws Enforcement (incl. long grass removal (fire risk) and removal of vegetation over-hanging public places.	Actual costs + 10%
Gambling	
Venue and gaming machine per consent	357.00

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES - LIQUOR LICENSING	FEES \$
Licence Applications	As per Act
Managers Certificates	As per Act

PLANNING - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT; LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTS	FEES \$
Non-Notified Land Use	
Controlled	550.00
Restricted discretionary-minor	350.00
Restricted discretionary-other	650.00
Discretionary (Heritage – Minor)	350.00
Discretionary	810.00
Non-complying	1,560.00

PLANNING - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT; LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTS	FEES \$
Limited Notified Land Use	
Restricted discretionary	960.00
Discretionary	1,250.00
Non-complying	2,050.00
Publicly Notified Land Use	
Restricted discretionary	1,450.00
Discretionary	1,800.00
Non-complying	2,600.00
Non-Notified Subdivision	
Controlled (up to 3 lots created)	850.00
Controlled (4 to 10 lots created)	1,050.00
Controlled (11 or more lots created)	1,250.00
Restricted discretionary (up to 3 lots created)	920.00
Restricted discretionary (4 to 10 lots created)	1,120.00
Restricted discretionary (11 or more lots created)	1,320.00
Discretionary (up to 3 lots created)	1,320.00
Discretionary (4 to 10 lots created)	1,520.00
Discretionary (11 or more lots created)	1,720.00
Non-complying (up to 3 lots created)	1,520.00
Non-complying (4 to 10 lots created)	1,720.00
Non-complying (11 or more lots created)	1,920.00
Limited Notified Subdivision	
Restricted discretionary	1,520.00
Discretionary	1,920.00
Non-complying	2,120.00
Publicly Notified Subdivision	
Restricted Discretionary	1,720.00
Discretionary	2,120.00
Non-complying	2,320.00
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)	148.00
Plan change	5,600.00
Additional Charges	
Site Inspections (per inspection up to 1 hour, then hourly rate shall apply)	100.00
Pre-hearing	525.00
Hearing	1,200.00
Hourly Rate above deposit	148.00
External consultancy	Actual cost + 10%
Protected trees	No charge to applicant*
<i>*Fees will not be charged for applications relating to modifying or removing trees listed in Appendix 1.4 (Notable trees) of the Wairarapa Combined District Plan.</i>	
<i>This only applies where no other aspect of the proposal requires resource consent; e.g. a yard encroachment.</i>	
Certification	
S223 Certificate	310.00
S224 Certificate	400.00
S226 Certificate	375.00
S243 Approval	375.00
S348 of LGA approvals	375.00
Certificate of Compliance	650.00
Planning Certificate (SSoA)	75.00
Request to vary condition of consent	400.00
Objection to condition of consent	650.00
LIMS	
LIM – Urgent (5 working days)	450.00
LIM – Standard (10 working days)	250.00
Certification of Title Searches	30.00

BUILDING CONSENTS	PIM FEE (IF APPLYING PRIOR OR WITH BC APPLICATION ADDITIONAL TO BC FEE) \$	BUILDING CONSENT (BC) ONLY FEE EXCLUDING BRANZ & DBH LEVIES \$
Plumbing & Drainage (P&D)		
Minor Work		
Solid fuel heater	46.00	300.00
Minor plumbing, drainage work – fittings, drain alteration, solar panel	46.00	379.00
Drainage work e.g. new minor subdivision services & common drains (see commercial fees for larger subdivisions)	46.00	971.00
Drainage work e.g. new effluent disposal system	46.00	971.00
Wet area shower (vinyl floor)	46.00	481.00
Wet area shower (tiled floor)	46.00	721.00
Private marquee <i>professional assembly only</i> (no inspection)	46.00	139.00
Public marquee >100 sq m < 50 people <i>professional assembly only</i> (no inspection)	46.00	139.00
Public marquee >100 sq m > 50 people private marquee > 100 sq m (with inspection)	46.00	287.00
Sheds / Garages / Conservatories etc		
Spa pools, swimming pool <1200 high on ground & swimming pool fence only	N/A	83.00
All other and in-ground swimming pool	N/A	346.00
Garden sheds/retaining walls/carports/decks/proprietary aluminum conservatories/other minor works	46.00	509.00
Minor farm buildings/haysheds/covered yards 1-6 bays etc incl farm bridges < \$15,000	92.00	666.00
Larger farm buildings (covered yards, wool sheds) no P&D incl farm bridges >\$15,000	92.00	1045.00
Larger farm buildings (covered yards, wool sheds) with P&D	92.00	1,452.00
Proprietary garages std	92.00	703.00
Proprietary garages with fire wall	92.00	814.00
Proprietary garages with P&D	92.00	1,026.00
Proprietary garages including sleepout no P&D	92.00	814.00
Proprietary garages including sleepout with P&D	92.00	1,109.00
Garages, simple custom design single level	92.00	878.00
Garages, simple custom design single level with P&D (if sleepout use dwelling fee)	92.00	1,285.00
Residential repile	46.00	573.00
Residential demolition	46.00	240.00

BUILDING CONSENTS	PIM FEE (IF APPLYING PRIOR OR WITH BC APPLICATION ADDITIONAL TO BC FEE) \$	BUILDING CONSENT (BC) ONLY FEE EXCLUDING BRANZ & DBH LEVIES \$
Residential New Dwellings		
Single storey brick veneer Urban	370.00	3,217.00
Single storey brick veneer rural	370.00	3,883.00
Single storey weatherboard urban	370.00	3,365.00
Single storey weatherboard rural	370.00	4,068.00
Single storey stucco/texture coating/ply/steel/block or multi cladding urban	370.00	3,606.00
Single storey stucco/texture coating/ply/steel/block or multi cladding rural	370.00	4,345.00
Multi storey brick veneer urban	555.00	3,587.00
Multi storey brick veneer rural	555.00	4,345.00
Multi storey weatherboard urban	555.00	3,735.00
Multi storey weatherboard rural	555.00	4,438.00
Multi storey stucco/texture coating/ply/steel/block or multi cladding urban	555.00	3,976.00
Multi storey stucco/texture coating/ply/steel/block or multi cladding rural	555.00	4,715.00
Transportable dwelling (yard built)	92.00	2,829.00
<i>Note: Double units charged at single unit rate plus 50%.</i>		
<i>Other charges may apply. Check the last section of this schedule or contact a Council officer.</i>		
<i>Dwellings with multiple cladding types are charged at Stucco/Texture coating/Ply/Steel/Block rate</i>		
Residential Dwelling Additions & Alterations (including non-proprietary conservatories)		
Internal alterations	46.00	590.00
Internal alterations with P&D	46.00	738.00
Single storey brick veneer	92.00	1,683.00
Single storey brick veneer with P&D	92.00	1,868.00
Single storey weatherboard	92.00	1,868.00
Single storey weatherboard with P&D	92.00	2,163.00
Single storey stucco/texture coating/ply/steel/block	92.00	2,200.00
Single storey stucco/texture coating/ply/steel/block with P&D	92.00	2,496.00
Multi storey brick veneer	185.00	1,979.00
Multi storey brick veneer with P&D	185.00	2,274.00
Multi storey weatherboard	185.00	2,237.00
Multi storey weatherboard with P&D	185.00	2,533.00
Multi storey stucco/texture coating/ply/steel/block	185.00	2,478.00
Multi storey stucco/texture coating/Ply/Steel/Block with P&D	185.00	2,774.00
<i>Note: All residential additions with multiple cladding types are charged as stucco/texture coating/ply/steel/block rate</i>		

BUILDING CONSENTS	PIM FEE (IF APPLYING PRIOR OR WITH BC APPLICATION ADDITIONAL TO BC FEE) \$	BUILDING CONSENT (BC) ONLY FEE EXCLUDING BRANZ & DBH LEVIES \$
Relocated Residential Dwellings		
<i>Note: If Relocation Includes Alterations or Additions Add Alteration & Addition rate as above</i>		
Relocated residential dwelling urban	555.00	1,664.00
Relocated residential dwelling rural	555.00	1,960.00
<i>Note: See other charges for bonds</i>		
Commercial / Industrial		
Commercial demolition	46.00	573.00
Single storey shop fit outs	46.00	1,193.00
Multi storey shop fit outs	92.00	1,489.00
Single storey multi-unit apartments/motels	370.00	2,182.00 plus 443.00 per unit
Multi storey multi-unit apartments/motels	555.00	2,551.00 plus 740.00 per unit
Minor commercial work e.g. signs/shop fronts/minor fit outs (No P&D)	185.00	925.00
<i>Use commercial rate for large subdivision services installations</i>		
Commercial/Industrial <\$50,000	296.00	1,900.00
Commercial/Industrial \$50,001 - \$100,000	444.00	3,143.00
Commercial/Industrial \$100,001 - \$150,000	593.00	4,031.00
Commercial/Industrial \$150,001 - \$250,000	740.00	4,919.00
Commercial/Industrial \$250,001 - \$350,000	887.00	5,806.00
Commercial/Industrial \$350,001 - \$500,000	1,035.00	6,694.00
Commercial/Industrial \$500,001 - \$1,000,000	1,035.00	7,285.00
Commercial/Industrial /Agricultural >\$1,000,000	1,035.00	7,285.00 plus 740.00 per 100,000 value
<i>Development levies may apply to commercial building consents. Check with Council.</i>		

BUILDING CONSENTS – OTHER CHARGES	UNITS	FEES \$
<i>Infrastructure connections may apply to connections or additional loads on Council services. Check with Council. Connection fees may apply to new connections to Council services. Check with Council.</i>		
BRANZ Levy (for work of \$20,000 or more)	Per 1,000	1.00
Building Levy (for work of \$20,000 or more)	Per 1,000	2.01
Structural engineering or fire engineering assessment/peer review		Cost+ 10%
NZ Fire Service design review		Cost +10%
<i>The building consent fee does not include the cost of any structural or fire engineer's assessment which may be required</i>		
Compliance schedule change – new and/or amended		185.00
Inspection hourly rate		185.00
Inspection fee (minimum) per inspection		148.00
Certificate of Acceptance - Building consent fee for the applicable building payable with lodgment plus actual charges	Per hour – payable on issue of certificate	185.00
Re-assessment fee (amended BC plans) lodgment fee includes ½ hour assessment		277.00 lodgment plus 185.00 per hr over and above first hr
Building Warrant of Fitness and Swimming Pool audit/inspection fee		185.00
Building Warrant of Fitness Renewal		100.00
Building Certificate (SSoA)		75.00
Application for Certificate of Public Use		277.00
Application for a modification or waiver to a building consent		92.00
Charge for conversion of hard-copy documents (applications etc) and conversion of documents to approved electronic format payable on every Building Consent		77.00
New Building Consent Minor Works printed		10.00
New Building Consent Residential Consent printed		30.00
New Building Consent Commercial Consent printed		50.00
Old Building Consents Minor Works printed		50.00
Old Building Consents Residential Consent printed		75.00
Old Building Consents Commercial Consent printed (additional charges will apply for larger consents as below)		100.00
Scan documents, email electronic copies, Google drive (Dropbox)		10.00 per 10 minutes
Infrastructure Deposits (refundable)		1,000.00
<i>-All relocated dwellings, work over \$100,000, commercial work in urban area greater than \$20,000 and at officer discretion where there is a risk to public infrastructure.</i>		

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	FEES \$
Water and Sewer Connections	
<i>(All new dwellings on town supply)</i>	
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
For large discharges:	
Flow	0.56/m ³
BOD	0.59/kg
SS	0.61/kg
Capital Contributions*	
Financial Contribution water	3,736.83
Financial Contribution sewer	2,013.17
Water Rates	
Ad hoc water reading fee	40.00
Urgent water reading (within 48hrs)	100.00
Use over 350m ³	1.84 per m ³
Vehicle Crossings	
Vehicle Run Up Charge (Refunded after completed to Council specifications)	550.00
Rapid Numbers	
Rapid Numbering (per number)	50.00

- Note there are specific charges levied under the RMA/Wairarapa Combined District Plan in relation to Greytown developments. Contact SWDC for more detail.

TRANSFER STATIONS/LANDFILLS	FEES \$
Featherston – Recycling Station (Johnston St)	
<i>Opening Hours</i>	
Thursday 11am – 3pm	
Saturday- Sunday 11am-3pm	
Greytown – Recycling Station (Cotter St)	
<i>Opening Hours</i>	
Tuesday 1pm-3:30pm	
Saturday 10am-12pm	
Sunday 10am-1pm	
Martinborough – Transfer Station and Recycling Station (Lake Ferry Rd)	
<i>Opening Hours</i>	
Wednesday 1pm-3pm	
Saturday 10am-4pm	
Sunday 10am – 1pm	
Pirinoa – Recycling Station	
<i>Opening Hours</i>	
Wednesday 1pm-3pm	
Saturday 10am-12pm	
Sunday (May – August) 3pm – 5pm	
Sunday (September – April) 4pm-6pm	
<i>Recycling</i>	
Clean and sorted recyclable items	No Charge
Replacement recycling bins	17.50
<i>General Refuse (Martinborough Only)</i>	
A minimum charge of \$10.00 per load will apply	185.00 per tonne
Car Bodies – Stripped	26.00
<i>Green Waste (Recycling Stations)</i>	
Car Boot	10.00
Van/trailer	Up to 250 kg 15.00
Large Trailer / Small Truck	Up to 2 tonne 30.00
Large Truck	Up to 6 tonne 45.00
Larger loads by the discretion of Council's Operator	
<i>Tyres (Martinborough Only)</i>	
Tyres (per tonne)	500.00
Car & 4WD tyres – up to 4 tyres on rims	3.00 each
Truck, Tractor or earthmover tyres, more than 4 tyres/load (any type) or mixed load containing tyres	500.00 per tonne

ELECTED MEMBER CONTACTS

MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS		
MEMBERS CONTACT DETAILS		
Vivien Napier – Mayor (Chairperson)	13 Homestead Lane Greytown 5712	Phone (06) 304 9473 (home) Phone (06) 306 9611 (business) Email the.mayor@swdc.govt.nz
Cr Brian Jephson Deputy Mayor	Palliser Bay Station Palliser Bay Road RD 2 Featherston 5772	Phone (06) 308 8956 Cell (027) 502 6198 Email brian.jephson@swdc.govt.nz
Cr Margaret Craig	13 Jellicoe Street Greytown 5712	Phone (06) 304 8557 Cell (021) 236 4600 Email margaret.craig@swdc.govt.nz
Cr Paora Ammunson	15 Hecklers Road R D 1 Greytown 5794	Phone (06) 304 9998 Cell (027) 730 4999 Email paora.ammunson@swdc.govt.nz
Cr Colin Wright	12 Kuratawhiti Street Greytown 5712	Phone (06) 304 8995 Cell (027) 220 8788 Email colin.wright@swdc.govt.nz
Cr Pam Colenso	30 New York Street Martinborough 5711	Phone (06) 306 9503 Cell (027) 441 4892 Email pam.colenso@swdc.govt.nz
Cr Pip Maynard	17A Cambridge Road Martinborough 5711	Phone (06) 306 8363 Cell (021) 683 638 Email pip.maynard@swdc.govt.nz
Cr Lee Carter	34 Lyon Street Featherston 5710	Phone (06) 308 9843 Cell (027) 248 1364 Email lee.carter@swdc.govt.nz
Cr Colin Olds	59 Moroa Road RD 1 Featherston 5771	Phone (06) 308 6062 Cell (027) 432 9951 Email colin.olds@swdc.govt.nz
Cr Dayle Harwood	8 Farrier Grove Featherston 5710	Cell (021) 562 953 Email dayle.harwood@swdc.govt.nz

FEATHERSTON COMMUNITY BOARD

MEMBERS CONTACT DETAILS

Brenda West (Chairperson)	99 Watt Street Featherston 5710	Phone (06) 308 6594 Cell (021) 273 6325 Email west.bren@gmail.com
Mark Shepherd	61-63 Waite Street Featherston 5710	Cell (027) 308 8035 Email mtshepherd@xtra.co.nz
Robyn Ramsden	3 Farrier Grove Featherston 5710	Phone (06) 308 8887 Cell (021) 303 553 Email robynjradsden@gmail.com
Claire Bleakley	605 Western Lake Road Featherston 5710	Phone (06) 308 9842 Cell (027) 348 6731 Email p.bleakley@orcon.net.nz
Cr Colin Olds	59 Moroa Road RD 1 Featherston 5771	Phone (06) 308 6062 Cell (027) 432 9951 Email colin.olds@swdc.govt.nz
Cr Dayle Harwood	8 Farrier Grove Featherston 5710	Cell (021) 562 953 Email dayle.harwood@swdc.govt.nz

GREYTOWN COMMUNITY BOARD

MEMBERS CONTACT DETAILS

Leigh Hay	8 Wood Street Greytown 5712	Phone (06) 304 9876 Cell (021) 710 103 Email hay4greytown@gmail.com
Christine Stevenson	143 Papawai Rd RD 1 Greytown 5792	Phone (06) 304 9175 Cell (021) 516 264 Email christine.stevenson@solwaycollege.school.nz
Mike Gray	15 Udy Street Greytown 5712	Phone (06) 304 9376 Cell (027) 857 2508 Email mike.kaygray@xtra.co.nz
Ann Rainford	6 Horton Street Greytown 5712	Phone (06) 304 9960 Cell (021) 0833 1468 rainfordann@gmail.com
Cr Margaret Craig	13 Jellicoe Street Greytown 5712	Phone (06) 304 8557 Cell (021) 236 4600 Email margaret.craig@swdc.govt.nz
Cr Paora Ammunson	15 Hecklers Road RD1 Greytown 5794	Phone (06) 304 9998 Cell (027) 730 4999 Email paora.ammunson@swdc.govt.nz

MARTINBOROUGH COMMUNITY BOARD**MEMBERS CONTACT DETAILS**

Lisa Cornelissen (Chairperson)	10 Dublin Street West Martinborough 5711	Phone (028) 2553 4857 Email martinboroughlisa@cornelissen.co.nz
Fiona Beattie	204 Whareroto Road RD2 Featherston	Phone (06) 308 6188 Cell (027) 545 4430 Email afbeattie@xtra.co.nz
Maree Roy	60 Strasbourge Street Martinborough 5711	Phone (06) 306 9319 Email maree.greenfrog@gmail.com
Victoria Read	PO Box 173 Martinborough 5741	Phone (06) 306 8570 Cell (027) 227 1252 Email victoria@victoriaread.co.nz
Cr Pam Colenso	30 New York Street Martinborough 5711	Phone (06) 306 9503 Cell (027) 441 4892 Email pam.colenso@swdc.govt.nz
Cr Pip Maynard	17A Cambridge Road Martinborough 5711	Phone (06) 306 8363 Cell (021) 683 638 Email pip.maynard@swdc.govt.nz

NON-ELECTED MEMBER CONTACTS

MAORI STANDING COMMITTEE		
MEMBERS CONTACT DETAILS		
Reuben Tipoki (chair) Hau Ariki Marae	25-39 Lake Ferry Road RD2 Featherston 5772	Phone (027) 304 5422 Email rرتipoki@gmail.com
Michael Roera Papawai Marae	21 Pah Road RD1 Greytown 5794	Phone (021) 150 1729 Email mroera@hotmail.co.nz
Amiria Te Whaiti Papawai Marae	23 Pah Road RD1 Greytown 5794	Phone (022) 170 3009 Email jacquiamiria@hotmail.co.nz
Teresa Aporo Kohunui Marae	305 Hinakura Road RD4 Martinborough 5784	Phone (022) 066 3088 Email teresaaporogmail.com
Terry Te Maari Kohunui Marae	3009 Lake Ferry Road Pirinoa RD2 Featherston 5772	Email Terryte123@gmail.com
Johnny Shaw Hau Ariki Marae	2 Naples Street Martinborough 5711	Phone (029) 411 9946 Email shirlsshaw@xtra.co.nz
Horipo Rimene Rangitane o Wairarapa	Rangitane o Wairarapa PO Box 354 Masterton 5840	Phone (06) 370 0600 Email horipo@rangitane.iwi.nz
Demetrius Potangaroa Kahungunu ki Wairarapa	Kahungunu ki Wairarapa 7 Gray Street Masterton 5810	Email dpotangaroa@yahoo.com
Cr Paora Ammunson	15 Hecklers Road RD1 Greytown 5794	Phone (06) 304 9998 Cell (027) 730 4999 Email paora.ammunson@swdc.govt.nz
Cr Pip Maynard	17A Cambridge Road Martinborough 5711	Phone (06) 306 8363 Cell (021) 683 638 Email pip.maynard@swdc.govt.nz

COUNCIL DIRECTORY

COUNCIL DIRECTORY		
Council Office	Location: 19 Kitchener St Martinborough Postal: PO Box 6 Martinborough 5741	Phone (06) 306 9611 Fax (06) 306 9373 web: www.swdc.govt.nz email: enquiries@swdc.govt.nz
	AFTER HOURS Emergency calls only (06) 306 8440 Rural Fire Officer Cell (027) 289 9609 Dog Control Officer (06) 308 9076 or Dog Control Officer Cell (027) 441 2737 Noise Control (call free) 0800 664 732	
Civil Defence Emergency Management Wairarapa		Phone 0800 239 247
Featherston Service Centre/Library	Fitzherbert Street Featherston	Phone (06) 308 9030
Greytown Service Centre/Library	115/117 Main Street Greytown	Phone (06) 304 9061 Fax (06) 304 9008
Martinborough Library	6 Kitchener Street Martinborough	Phone (06) 306 9758
Greytown Campground	Kuratawhiti St Greytown	Phone (06) 304 9387 www.greytowncampground.co.nz
Martinborough Campground	Cnr Princes & Dublin St Martinborough	Phone 0800 780 909 Web: www.martinboroughcamping.com

GLOSSARY

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 Roading 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