

Long-Term Plan for the years 2025 to 2034

Te Pae Tawhiti



**SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL**
Kia Reretahi Tātau

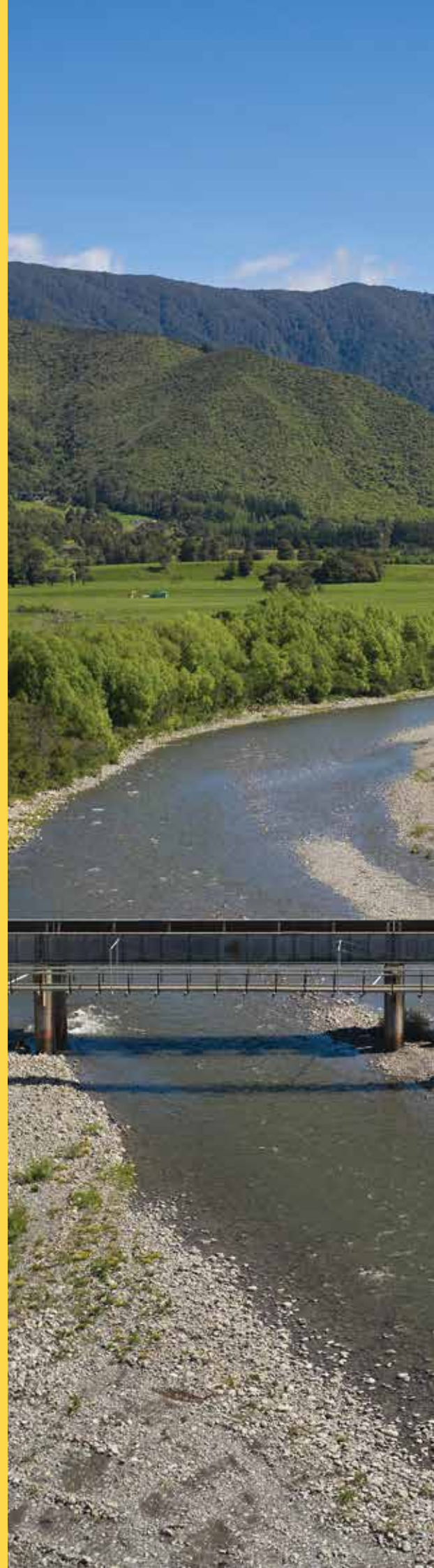




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PART 1

Setting Direction

Te Whakarite I Te Taki



**SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL**
Kia Reretahi Tātau

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Message from the Mayor & Chief Executive Officer



Tena koutou katoa,

Welcome to South Wairarapa District Council's 2025–2034 Long-Term Plan (LTP), which sets out our vision for the community over the next nine years, outlines what we plan to achieve, how much it will cost and how we will fund it.

We also outline how we will monitor our work to provide accountability and tangible outcomes to the community in reporting on our work.

Our decision-making process can involve some tough calls, such as rate rises to fund the much-needed maintenance and renewals of our infrastructure. These are firmly embedded in the must-have needs basket. Throughout this process, we have been mindful of the landscape where the escalating costs of living, both nationally and globally, impact us all, including here in our own beautiful corner of the world.

This document outlines how we are working with other councils to reduce costs, where possible, to alleviate as much pressure on our residents as possible. This is particularly notable in our decisions relating to the future delivery of our water services, which we outline in greater detail later in this document.

This LTP sets out the journey we plan to take our community on over the next decade, along with budgets and improvements to our infrastructure – the biggest challenge for all councils.

Challenges we face in the current landscape

Like many councils across the country, South Wairarapa District Council is facing unprecedented challenges in the current economic, political and climatic environment.

There are many hurdles on our path forward in this post pandemic world. These include the fluid movement of interest rates and insurance costs; drastic weather events which have had far reaching consequences for both our remote and urban communities; and the rising cost of living, which adds further financial stress.

You have told us about the financial pressures you're facing, and we have listened.

For that reason, our LTP focuses strongly on our must-haves for infrastructure, amenities and facilities within the spectacular South Wairarapa.

Notwithstanding the financial pressures faced by our community, we have to deal with historic underinvestment in infrastructure. This is a big task for our small council. We need to invest more in water, roads and amenities as these assets continue to age and need to serve a growing population base. To meet this increased investment, we are joining forces with three other councils for the future of our water.

Our commitment to Māori and Te Tiriti o Waitangi

Our Council is committed to upholding the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi as the founding document between Rangatira of the time and the Crown.

We have a legal duty to improve Māori participation in our democracy and Council established our Māori Standing Committee in 1996 to acknowledge the enduring presence, aspirations, and cultural obligations of mana whenua as kaitiaki of the South Wairarapa.

This will be strengthened in our policy and decision-making process across our Council with the establishment of a Māori Ward, which will foster a closer working relationship with tangata whenua and Māori in all work the Council does.

We stand beside mana whenua and we have a strong desire to give Māori a voice in the governance of our district, now and in the future.

The future of water

Council voted this year to deliver South Wairarapa's water services under a new model - a multi-council Council-Controlled Organisation (CCO) in collaboration with Carterton, Masterton and Tararua District Councils. This will be a shift away from delivering water via Wellington Water Ltd (WWL).

In early 2025, we consulted with the community about their preference between two water service delivery options. This was either a joint Wairarapa-Tararua multi-council CCO alongside Carterton, Masterton and Tararua district councils, or to retain our existing approach. The overwhelming feedback supported the multi-council CCO.

A multi-council CCO model will enable access to higher debt limits to finance critical renewals, upgrades and capacity improvements, all of which will improve the quality of water services for our community.

The other advantages of the Wairarapa–Tararua CCO that we have identified are:

- › Building local economic capacity and jobs for local businesses due to a new local infrastructure organisation
- › Enabling scale and efficiency in the provision of water services, which will reduce costs for the community, over time

The biggest benefits of a CCO water service delivery model for South Wairarapa are economies of scale. It allows us to improve both the scope and the scale of efficiencies in our water services and the legal requirements we need to adhere to.

We will be working with other member councils of the Wairarapa–Tararua CCO to prepare a Water Services Delivery Plan and Implementation Plan by 3 September 2025.

Why nine years instead of 10?

In early 2024, while planning for a 2024–34 LTP, Council opted to defer its adoption by a year and instead develop an Enhanced Annual Plan. This decision allowed us to better understand key factors at the time, including the priorities of the new government, Local Water Done Well reform, and confirmation of New Zealand Transport Agency land transport funding.

As a result of this, our Long-Term Plan was reduced to nine years to keep within the regular planning cycle. This means our next Long-Term Plan will come in two years instead of the regular three.

We appreciate and thank you for sharing your feedback

We are extremely appreciative to everyone in our community and extend our thanks to those who put the time and thought into sharing their feedback with us.

The Plan you hold is the result of the feedback from you, the community, who we work for to deliver the best of life in our stunning district.

Nga mihi



Mayor Martin Connelly



Chief Executive Janice Smith

Elected members

Here at South Wairarapa District Council we are proud to serve and support this fabulous part of New Zealand. The Council is made up of the Mayor plus nine Councillors and is responsible for the governance and setting policy for the Council. There are three wards in the South Wairarapa district - Featherston, Greytown and Martinborough – with three councillors and a Community Board elected from each.

For the upcoming 2025-28 triennium, Council will introduce a Māori Ward Councillor – Te Karu o Te Ika a Māui. Under the Māori Ward Amendment Act, a poll at the 2025 elections will decide on a Māori Ward for South Wairarapa at the 2028 and 2031 local elections.

Council

*Top L-R: Aaron Woodcock, Rebecca Gray, Martin Bosley, Pip Maynard, Colin Olds
Bottom L-R: Alistair Plimmer, Melissa Sadler Futter, Mayor Martin Connolly, Kaye McAuley, Aidan Ellims*



Community Boards

Featherston Community Board

*Top: John Dennison, Tui Rutherford.
Bottom: Annelise Schroeder, Warren Maxwell.
Not pictured: Colin Olds, Rebecca Gray*



Greytown Community Board

*Top: Martin Bosley, Warren Woodgyer,
Aaron Woodcock. Bottom: Joanna
Woodcock, Louise Brown, Neil Morison.*



Martinborough Community Board

*Top: Pip Maynard, Karen Krough,
Mel Maynard. Bottom: Storm Robertson,
Angela Brown, Aidan Ellims.*



Our Strategic Framework

Council needs a strong strategic framework that encapsulates our long-term aspirations for the district, the outcomes we want to achieve for the community and the strategic drivers that will help us get there.

Our Strategic Framework			
Our community outcomes			
Social wellbeing Residents are active, healthy, active, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected	Economic wellbeing A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity	Environmental wellbeing Sustainable living, safe and secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced	Cultural wellbeing Strong relationships with whānau, hapū and marae, celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage
Strategic drivers			
Creating better connections & social wellbeing	Supporting sustainable growth, employment, economic wellbeing & development	Enhancing three waters delivery & environmental quality	Nurturing & creating the district's special character
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Strengthen social connections within the community › Encourage civic pride and participation › Provide universally accessible, safe and diverse spaces to strengthen connection between people and place › Advocate for better transport and technology to improve social and business opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Plan for growth that protects rural land character › Contain rural residential expansion › Support quality urban development › Limit growth in coastal and other areas subject to climate change impacts › Support the transition to a low carbon economy › Encourage economic diversity and local vibrancy › Leverage partnerships with central and regional agencies to enable economic development and employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Deliver sustainable, clean, clear safe and secure water services › Design and implement innovative, sustainable, efficient and affordable wastewater and stormwater systems › Protect and replenish our natural environment and biodiversity › Minimise waste and provide environmentally sustainable Council services › Take active measures to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change › Empower and enable our community to drive behavioural change for the benefit of the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Work in partnership with mana whenua and iwi, respecting tikanga (customs), kaitiakitanga (guardianship) and taha Māori (heritage) › Take opportunities to embrace and celebrate diversity › Take opportunities to advance and showcase arts, culture and heritage › Protect town and rural community character, retaining our unique look and feel Improve urban design and integrate what we build with natural features
Work with Treaty partners	Strong and Efficient Council	Our Communities and District	

Our vision

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

Where we are today

- › Steady population growth: an estimated 1.2% average* annual increase by 2031, from 11,700 to 13,600
- › Rapid increase in house prices in 2020 resulting in Featherston median price \$484,100, Greytown \$732,800, Martinborough just over \$700,000
- › 1 in 5 people over the age of 65
- › Workers challenged to find affordable houses
- › GDP per capita is \$27,000 compared to \$62,000 for NZ average, indication relatively low incomes per person
- › Unemployment rate of 4% which is slightly higher than NZ average of 3.3% - high employment but low GDP
- › Climate change with extreme weather events, droughts, higher temperatures, coastal erosion

**Sense partners Population Prediction for Council*

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

Roles of Council

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



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



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



A town and country lifestyle choice

Snapshot of South Wairarapa District

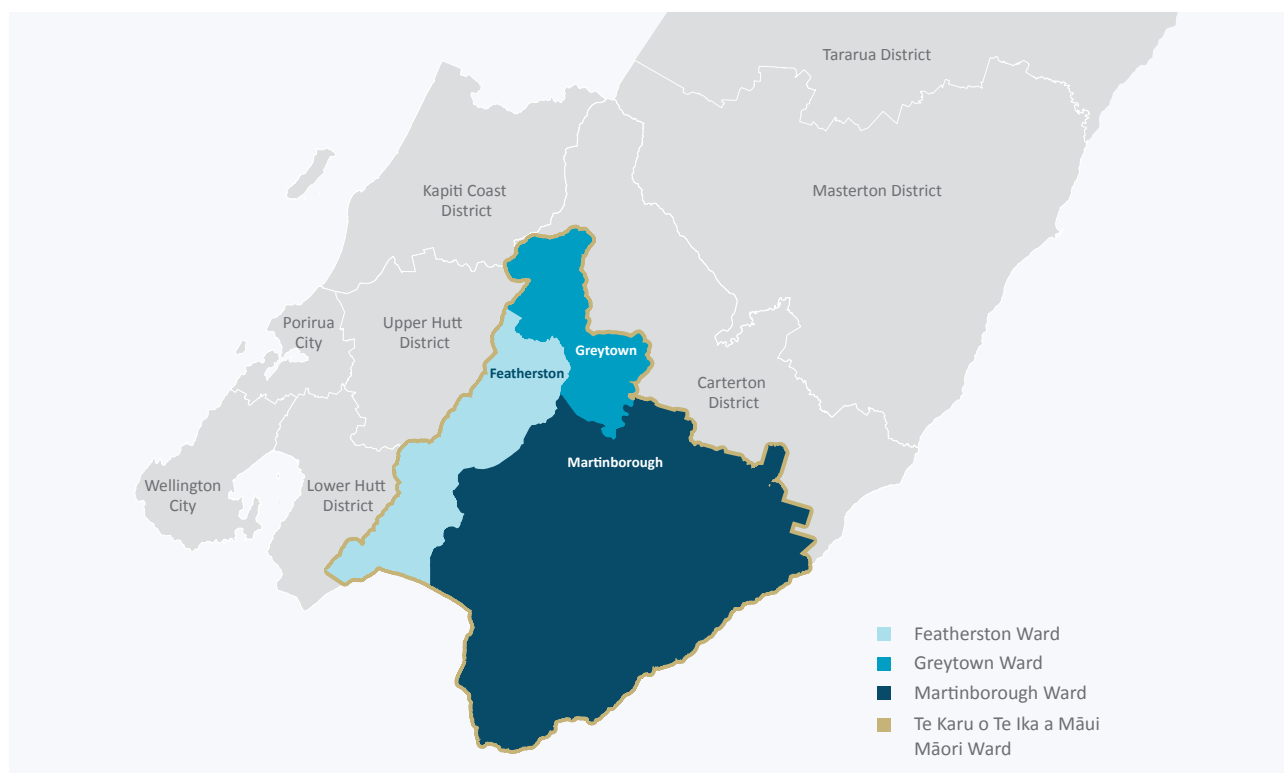
He Whakaahua o te Rohe o Wairarapa ki Te Tonga

The South Wairarapa district covers a vast geographic area and has a relatively small population of ratepayers and residents. Approximately 11,811 people call South Wairarapa home, and the population is growing. The main population centres in the district are the towns of Featherston, Greytown and Martinborough townships, with smaller coastal and rural communities dotted across the district.

Our district is situated at the southernmost corner of the North Island and has an area of approximately 248,455 hectares (2484 square kilometres). Our rural landscape is distinctive with three forest parks, surfing and fishing beaches, vineyards, sheep and dairy farms and the charming small towns.

The South Wairarapa coastline features some of New Zealand's oldest inhabited sites, and local tradition states that the explorer Kupe lived there for a period. The southernmost point of the North Island, Cape Palliser, is known to Māori as Matakītaki a Kupe, and other points along the coast also commemorate Polynesia's most famous explorer.

We're an hour from the capital city by car or train. Visitors to our district are tempted by countless activities such as tramping, fishing, camping, cycling, cafes and restaurants, wine tours, olive oil tasting and boutique shopping.



District Relationships

Wairarapa Shared Services

We have a strong relationship with our neighbours Carterton District Council and Masterton District Council. We collaborate on a number of shared services that allows the expertise and funding of the roles to be spread across each council.

We work together to deliver quality services and value to our residents, ratepayers and customers through shared or integrated services, driving efficiency and the effectiveness of common services and functions.

Shared service opportunities include:

- › Wairarapa Combined District Plan
- › Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaw
- › Joint solid waste contract and Bylaw
- › Central Emergency Management Office
- › Economic development initiatives including the Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy (WEDS)
- › Wairarapa-Tararua Council-Controlled Organisation – future delivery of water services
- › Wairarapa Region Positive Ageing Strategy
- › Waste Management Education Strategy
- › Te Rautaki Rangatahi o Wairarapa: Wairarapa Youth Strategy
- › Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy

Ruamāhanga Roads

The Ruamāhanga Roads contract commenced in July 2019. The contract is a joint approach between the Council and Carterton District to roading maintenance and aims to maximise efficiency, achieve increased regional consistency and optimise the use of internal resources. The contract has been named 'Ruamāhanga Roads' to represent the idea that the Ruamāhanga river flows through the middle of both the Carterton and South Wairarapa districts.

Working with our Treaty Partners

“Kia Reretahi Tātou” speaks to the vision – moemoea, that tangata whenua and council would work together to reach great heights. That together our communities Māori and non-Māori would thrive, our towns will be the best of country living with the community at the heart of everything we do, and from land to sea – ki uta ki tai we are connected and committed to the protection and revitalisation of our district and all things within.

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

Our obligations

Council recognises its obligations to Māori and upholds these obligations by respecting the intrinsic relationship mana whenua have with their ancestral land, water bodies, waahi tapu sites and other taonga tuku iho. Engagement with local hapū, marae, iwi entities and hapori whānui must show manaaki and be authentic.

South Wairarapa District Council upholds Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles by ensuring opportunities for Māori to be part of decision-making processes are considered and presented. Council is cognisant of the need to enable staff to learn Te Reo Māori me ōna Tikanga (language and protocols), with particular attention to Wairarapatanga, to participate effectively in our communities. Protection of Māori culture and heritage extends to Te Reo Māori, and Council can actively protect this through policy which requires partnering with mana whenua to ensure that the reo is correct and the translations are appropriate.

Council give effect to the principles of partnership, protection and participation in all functions of our responsibilities because they are interconnected.

1. Increased participation in the Council structures and decision-making processes

- › The Māori Standing Committee are one mechanism to ensure tikanga and matauranga of local hapū and marae are represented and can provide guidance to Council on matters of significance to Māori.
- › The Pou Māori Advisor role is key to providing strategic and operational direction for Council and embedding kaupapa Māori values, tikanga processes, engagement framework, policy and governance support into the fabric of Council.
- › Council recognises that early and authentic engagement will provide better outcomes for Māori and deliver on key objectives for council.
- › Members of the Māori Standing Committee have a seat at the table of Council's Strategic Working Committee and the Assurance, Risk and Finance Committee with voting rights.

- › Council has established its first and much supported Māori Ward named “Te Karu o te Ika a Māui” for the 2025 election. The name was gifted by Papawai Marae and translates to “the eye of the fish of Māui” - Wairarapa Moana, taonga tuku iho.

2. Learn te reo Māori me ōna tikanga to participate effectively in our communities

Elevating capability and capacity of staff by providing a safe learning environment where staff feel well supported and confident to participate.

Opportunities to learn are varied and include marae visits, engagement with trustees and visits to sites of significance.

Staff involvement in council events that celebrate or commemorate community or new staff where tikanga is applied, for example at citizenship ceremonies, gifting ceremonies, welcoming of new staff, or attending tangi.

Utilising the Māori Engagement Framework for consultation on matters of significance to Māori. Do the research first, understand how they came to be and be authentic.

Greater participation from staff comes when senior leadership actively participate and demonstrate use of te reo Māori.

The inclusion of Te Tiriti training and noho Marae during the onboarding processes for new staff and new elected members at the start of the new triennium.

Ahakoia he iti, he pounamu – though it may be a small thing, it is precious. Even if your reo is only a few simple words, in the world of Māori it is still appreciated.

3. Māori culture and heritage extends to Te Reo Māori, and Council can actively protect these through policy

- › Te reo Māori is a national language of New Zealand under the Māori Language Act 1975 and it has the same status as English, therefore it should be treated the same. Signage is an opportunity to give effect to this.
- › Te reo Māori signage is important in the revitalisation of te reo Māori generally, but also in the revitalisation and presence of mana whenua kōrero in the communities. It helps normalise te reo Māori and embraces the local histories of the area which belong to the local hapū and the iwi.
- › Te reo Māori on signage reflects a community who aspires to be bi-lingual and therefore bi-cultural. Te reo Māori use on public signage next to the English language terms reflects Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- › Te reo Māori is a key element in the prosperity of the Māori people and New Zealand as a bicultural national. It sits at the core of Māori identity and a Māori way of interpreting and understanding the world. But it is also something we can all be proud of as New Zealanders, whether we are Māori or not, it is the language of this land and it is unique.

Kupu Whakamutunga

South Wairarapa District Council is committed to being the best Te Tiriti partner it can be, and will progress authentic engagement with hapū, marae, iwi entities and hapori whānui through the Māori Engagement Framework and guidance of the Pou Māori advisor. There will be continued opportunities for staff to be exposed to and immersed in te reo me ōna tikanga at events organised by council.

The Māori Standing Committee also has funding available to support kaupapa Māori activities. The Māori Standing Committee established four pou from which grants would be assessed under:

- › Tuatahi: Tautoko – support to individuals, groups and for events.
- › Tuarua: Te Taiao – support projects that enhance and protect our environment.
- › Tuatoru: Whakapapa – supports projects, events, groups and individuals that enhance and whakamana the history of South Wairarapa.
- › Tuawha: Marae Wawata – supporting the aspirations of our marae and its people.

These support manaakitanga, pride and collaboration which are three of the values of Council. Māori Standing Committee members are representative of their marae, hapū, whānau and taonga tuku iho and hold generations of understanding of Wairarapa district, they are a committee to Council and have aspirations beyond Kia Reretahi Tātou to a vision of Kotahitanga – unity through manaakitanga.



At a glance

Our district at a glance:

The annual average growth rate for the district's resident population was

1.8%

per annum from **2018 to 2023**.

By comparison, projections used for our last LTP indicated a population annual growth rate of

2.2%

per annum from **2021-2031**.



Growth in South Wairarapa has historically been split evenly between urban and rural areas, but **future growth** is projected to be concentrated in urban centres, with **Greytown** and **Featherston** identified as the “growth nodes”.



The projected resident population annual growth rate for the 2025-34 LTP is

1.1%

per annum between **2023 and 2032**.



Agriculture, forestry and fishing remains the largest industry in the district.

The aging population, along with increasing life expectancy and societal trends towards small families are components of an **increase in smaller households**.



South Wairarapa is projected to see an aging population over the next 25 years with the average age rising from

44.5 to 45.6

by **2048**.

The ethnic mix of the district's population is projected to continue to change in line with national trends, with **Pasifika and Māori having a higher population increase** across the Wairarapa region.

South Wairarapa District Council is responsible for providing a number of services that are essential to keeping our community healthy and safe. Most of these are funded by rates or fees and charges (or a mixture of both). Key services and amenities include:

18
public
toilets



4
community
buildings

3
campgrounds



4
drinking water
systems

884
streetlights

3
pools



63km
of footpath

4
playgrounds



3
dog parks



4
wastewater
systems

20+
parks and
reserves



140
bridges
and
culverts



34
senior
housing units

3
libraries



3
cemeteries



3
recycling stations

3,945
signs



667km
of roading

1
transfer station



Emergency Management, grants, building consents, liquor licensing, dog control, town seating, noise control, food registration, urban kerbside rubbish collection, illegal dumping cleanup, planting, walking and biking tracks, community events and more.

Consultation outcomes and key decisions

For every Long-Term Plan, we must prepare a Consultation Document to summarise our plans and proposals for the duration of the LTP and what the financial implications are.

Public consultation is one of a number of considerations guiding our decision-making. Council uses feedback to gauge support from the community and to highlight any issues or options that may not have been fully explored when preparing our proposals.

Consultation for the LTP place between 7 March and 6 April 2025. The consultation document set out the proposed direction and priorities for Council over the next nine years, and covered specific areas like infrastructure investment, new fees and charges, and updated policies. Consultation allows the community to understand the big decisions we need to make, how we approach them, and what the financial impacts could be.

We shared the consultation document on our website, along with supporting information to help our community understand the challenges we're facing. We asked for feedback on three key decision areas: alternate ways to distribute rates, operating our water network, and prioritising our roading improvements.

The opportunity to provide a submission was widely promoted to our community through channels such as social media, posters, email and advertising in the Wairarapa Times Age Midweek. Elected members and council officers also hosted drop-in sessions and workshops to raise awareness and for the community to ask questions about the consultation decisions and other important topics for them. Several coastal communities and other community groups throughout South Wairarapa were also reached through community sessions.

Council received 230 formal submissions, with 24 submitters requesting to speak to their submissions. We also received 600 formed letters, which supported increasing the level of the UAGC, and did not support a District Services Rate.

What we heard

Decision area one:

Alternate ways to distribute rates

This addressed feedback from ratepayers about how the funding burden is distributed, and offered alternative ways to share the burden.



We asked: Should we adjust the level of uniform charges?



Preferred
Option

- 1** Option 1
Increase the uniform charges to 28% of total rates
(51% in favour)

- 2** Option 2
Maintain the current level of uniform charges at 21% of total rates
(49% in favour)

What we decided

Council will maintain the level of uniform rates at 21% but will continue to monitor its impacts and consider future adjustments.

We asked: Should people who live closer to our towns contribute a higher share of funding the services and facilities in the towns?



Preferred
Option

- 1** Option 1
Introduce a new Targeted Rate to fund town-based facilities and services
(37% in favour)

- 2** Option 2
Continue with the current funding approach
(63% in favour)

What we decided

Council will maintain current funding model for services and facilities based in the town, with a focus on improving access and efficiency (option 2)

We asked: How should we define Separately Used or Inhabitable Parts (SUIPs)?



**Preferred
Option**

- 1** Option 1
Refine the definition by adding exclusions
(79% in favour)
-

- 2** Option 2
Keep the current definition with remissions
(21% in favour)

What we decided

We decided to refine the definition of Separately Used or Inhabitable Part (SUIP) to make it clear which exclusions apply (option 1). This definition can be found on page 143

We asked: Should we change the Refuse & Recycling Charge back to per rating unit instead of per Separately Used Inhabitable Part of a property?



**Preferred
Option**

- 1** Option 1
Charge the Refuse & Recycling Charge per rating unit
(71% in favour)
-

- 2** Option 2
Continue to charge the Refuse & Recycling Charge per SUIP
(28% in favour)

What we decided

We decided to change the Refuse & Recycling Charge back to per rating unit instead of per SUIP (option 1)



Decision area two:

Operating our water network

With ageing infrastructure and competing priorities, it was important that we understand the views of the community to service the network as investment in water significantly impacts rates.

We asked: How much we should spend on operating water services (for 2025/26)?



Preferred
Option

1 Option 1 \$6.05m
Slight increase to add inflation to the current level of funding providing a minimum viable option for the delivery of services
(47% in favour)

2 Option 2 \$6.55m
Option 1 plus a contestable emergency fund held by Council
(22% in favour)

3 Option 3 \$7.08m
Option 1 plus additional priorities to increase planning and resilience
(18% in favour)

4 Option 4 \$8.97m
Option 3 plus the highest level for planning and resilience
(13% in favour)

What we decided

We decided to spend \$6.05 million to operate and maintain the water network for 2025/26 (option 1)



Decision area three:

Prioritising our roading improvements

Our roading network connects communities across the district. It's fragile and parts of it are susceptible to mother nature. We sought guidance from the community to determine how much to invest in Low Cost Low Risk activities for long term benefits to our roads.

We asked: How much of the roading improvements programme should we fund?



Preferred
Option

- 1 Option 1
Fund 100% of the roading improvements programme with additional capital spend
(60% in favour)

- 2 Option 2
Fund 49% of the roading improvements programme
(40% in favour)

What we decided

We decided to fund the full Low Cost Low Risk roading improvements programme with an increased capital budget (option 1)

Other changes from the deliberations:

Community & Youth grants 2025/26

During deliberations, the total pool for the annual Community & Youth grant was increased from \$120,000 to \$200,000 for the 2025/26 year. This was in response to Council recognising the need to support community groups and individuals seeking funds for projects and initiatives that benefit the community, instead of committing to MOUs ahead of a new triennium.

Community Boards

Also resolved were requests made from each of the Community Boards:

- › Martinborough Community Board's request to fence the small children's area at the Waihinga playground with funding from the Waihinga Reserve up to the balance of the reserve. This does not have an impact on rates.
- › Featherston Community Board's request to include Featherston greenspace in the budget.
- › Greytown Community Board's request to extend the Arbor Reserve in Greytown, and delegate beautification to the Greytown Community Board.

PART 2

Significant Activities

Ngā Mahi Whakahirahira



**SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL**
Kia Reretahi Tātau

Ponatahi Road, Martinborough



Strategic framework

Council needs a strong strategic framework that encapsulates our long-term aspirations for the district, the outcomes we want to achieve for the community and how we propose to get there. The strategic framework drives Council's Spatial Plan, which is the blueprint for how we want the district to be in 30 years' time, and our LTP, which sets the direction, activities and budgets for the first ten years. Due to the Enhanced Annual Plan in 2024, the LTP will apply for a nine-year period (2025-34).

Our strategic framework flows from one of purposes of local government, which is to promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural outcomes for our communities in the present and for the future.

Our community outcomes

Social wellbeing	Economic wellbeing	Environmental wellbeing	Cultural wellbeing
Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected	A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity	Sustainable living, safe & secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced	Strong relationships with iwi, hapū and whānau celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage

Our strategic drivers

Creating better connections and social outcomes	Supporting sustainable growth, employment, economic wellbeing and development	Enhancing waters delivery and environmental quality	Nurturing and creating the district's special character, qualities and culture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Strengthen social connections within the community › Encourage civic pride and participation › Provide universally accessible, safe and diverse spaces to strengthen connection between people and place › Advocate for better transport and technology to improve social and business opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Plan for growth that protects rural land and character › Contain rural residential expansion › Support quality urban development limit growth in coastal and other areas subject to climate change impacts › Support the transition to a low carbon economy › Encourage economic diversity and local vibrancy › Leverage partnerships with central and regional agencies to enable economic development and employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Deliver sustainable, clean, clear, safe and secure drinking water › Design and implement innovative, sustainable, efficient and affordable wastewater and stormwater systems › Protect and replenish our natural environment and biodiversity › Minimise waste and provide environmentally sustainable Council services › Take active measures to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change › Empower and enable our community to drive behavioural change for the benefit of the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Work in partnership with mana whenua, respecting tikanga (customs), kaitiakitanga (guardianship) and taha Māori (heritage) › Take opportunities to embrace and celebrate diversity › Take opportunities to advance and showcase arts, culture & heritage › Protect town and rural community character, retaining our unique look and feel Improve urban design and integrate what we build with natural features

Significant Activities and Levels of Service

We provide a range of services and facilities for South Wairarapa communities which help make our district a safe, healthy and enjoyable place to call home. These are grouped into Significant Activities and include things like roading and parking, water supply, civil defence, district promotion, regulatory, parks and reserves, libraries, swimming pools, and customer services.

The following section provides a description of the service we provide, any assets we own, performance and financial information for each group of activities.

Democracy and Engagement	Land Transport
Planning and Regulatory Services	Water Supply
Finance and Corporate Support	Wastewater
Community Facilities and Services	Stormwater Drainage

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

Measuring performance

It is important that Council's performance in undertaking its significant activities is evaluated so that we can see how well we are achieving our vision and identify areas for improvement. For each service level, we have identified a number of key performance indicators with targets over the life of the LTP.

Democracy and Engagement

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 wellbeing 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.

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 wellbeing. Although the model is one of representative democracy there are strong elements of citizen participation.

There are two elements to governance under the Act:

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

Representation

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

In the interests of efficiency, and to provide separation between the Council's regulatory and non-regulatory roles, the Council may choose to establish committees. Representation on and delegations to committees is decided by the Mayor and Council. A committee chairperson is responsible for presiding over meetings of a committee and ensuring that the committee acts within the powers delegated by Council.

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

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

- › Māori Standing Committee;
- › Strategy Working Committee
- › Assurance, Risk & Finance Committee
- › CEO Employment Committee.

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.

Freedom of information

These services are fundamental to transparency of decision-making and officers ensure Council meets its responsibilities under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, the Privacy Act 2020 and the Public Records Act 2005. Officers manage Council's records and archives, develop policy and provide advice and training to officers to ensure continued compliance.



Hau Ariki Marae solar panel installation

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

Monitoring and reporting

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 including performance against key performance indicators.

Assets we look after

There are no assets that this activity manages.

Significant negative effects

Low confidence in Council decision-making or participation in democratic and governance processes and poor strategic planning has negative effects. We continue to improve the quality of council reporting and transparency in decision-making. We have redeveloped our Significance and Engagement Policy to ensure we appropriately engage with the community.

Community outcomes and strategic drivers

The Democracy and Engagement activity primarily contributes to the following community outcomes and strategic drivers.

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

The activity goal and principal objectives

The goal for Democracy and Engagement is:

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

Council's principal objectives are:

- › to be a vigorous advocate for issues of concern to the community and demonstrate leadership in carrying out its work;
- › to demonstrate sound and considered governance;
- › to develop good policies and strategies in order to guide its work in a consistent manner;
- › to assist in coordinating the many different actions of central government, education providers and businesses to make Council's vision a reality;
- › to have strategies and planning which will be keys to success, as will new and innovative ways of doing things.

- › to encourage and facilitate public consultation and opportunities for effective public partnership in Council's decision-making process;
- › to use best practice to achieve measurable results and to continue to make South Wairarapa a great place in which to live and work;
- › to work with others (councils included) in partnerships to achieve best results for South Wairarapa and also Wairarapa as a whole; and
- › to foster iwi and hapū relationships and meet Treaty of Waitangi obligations.

Statement of service performance

Our Democracy and Engagement activity provides strategic direction and leadership to the Council and our community, enables democratic decision-making that is open, transparent and accountable, and supports the effective and efficient operation of all Council activities. This includes working with iwi, consulting with the community on key decisions, running the local body election process every three years and pursuing strategic objectives for our community

How we measure success

Every year Council produces an Annual Report that informs our community about what has been achieved and how well we performed against the plans and budgets that were set for that year. This work includes an unqualified audit opinion and must be compliant with legislation.

In addition, there is regular reporting to the Strategic Leadership Team, Assurance Risk and Finance Community and Council on progress with work and projects in this activity group.

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Targets (for the financial year)						How it will be measured
		Base-line	2023 /24 Results	2025 /26	2026 /27	2027 /28	2028 -34	
Council supports and enables good decision-making resulting in decisions that are transparent, robust, fair and legally compliant	Meeting and committee agenda are made available to the public 3 working days prior to meetings. (With the exception of extra-ordinary meetings).	75%	75%	100%	100%	100%	Main-tain 100%	This information is recorded on Infocouncil which holds all meeting and committee agendas.
	Official Information requests are handled within statutory timeframes (20 working days unless by prior arrangement).	90%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	The information is recorded in the council's database and reported on regularly at Assurance, Risk and Finance.

Prospective Funding Impact Statement

[illegible]

Finance and Corporate Support

Description

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

Finance and corporate compliance

Council's finance and corporate compliance activities include:

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

People and culture

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

Corporate support

Corporate support activities help deliver the day-to-day operations of Council through legal, customer services, health & safety, well-being, admin support and information technology management. The Customer Services team are often the first point of contact with Council through face to face, telephone and email enquiries.

Communications

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

Legal

The role of the in-house legal function is to help understand the pressure points, strategy and objectives of Council and effectively communicate the risks and legal issues involved in any decision to management. This enables management to make informed strategic choices within an acceptable legal risk profile.

Business continuity, emergency management and civil defence

Council is acutely aware of the need to build resilience and continuity into its own operations and within the community.

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

Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) has joined with the city and district councils in the region to form Wellington Region Emergency Management Office (WREMO), a semi-autonomous civil defence and emergency management organisation. All the councils' emergency management staff and resources are pooled together. Improved effectiveness from increased scale and co-ordination, as well as efficiencies from the centralised provision of services such as training and public education has occurred.

Local emergency management offices have been retained to enable effective local responses to emergencies.

The WREMO team has:

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

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

Wairarapa has 2 staff dedicated to the area.

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

Assets we look after

Council's information technology hardware assets

Significant negative effects

Lack of planning for emergency events and business continuity and low community resilience has significant negative effects. We continue to work closely with our CDEM group and the community to ensure we can respond effectively.

Low confidence and a lack of transparency in council processes and decision-making has negative effects. We continue to improve our processes and provide staff training relating to requests for official information.

Community outcomes and strategic drivers

The Finance and Corporate Support activity primarily contributes to the following community outcomes and strategic drivers.

Social	Economic	Environmental
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected › Creating better connections & social wellbeing › Encourage civic pride and participation › Advocate for better transport and technology to improve social and business opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity › Supporting sustainable growth, employment, economic wellbeing & development › Plan for growth that protects rural land and character › Contain rural residential expansion › Support quality urban development › Limit growth in coastal and other areas subject to climate change impacts › Support the transition to a low carbon economy › Leverage partnerships with central and regional agencies to enable economic development and employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Enhancing 3 waters delivery and environmental quality › Take active measures to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change › Empower and enable our community to drive behavioural change for the benefit of the environment

The activity goal and principal objectives

The goals for Financial and Corporate Support are:

- › To ensure fiscal responsibility and that the council operates within its means and balances budgets.
- › To provide clear and accessible financial information to the Council and community.
- › To ensure that customer services are efficient, effective and responsive.
- › To create a supportive and productive work environment that fosters a culture of continuous improvement.
- › To enable effective local responses to emergencies

The Councils principal objectives for financial and Corporate Support are:

- › To ensure that council is adhering to all relevant financial regulations and standards.
- › Align financial planning with long-term community goals and priorities, including infrastructure and capital improvement projects.

Statement of service performance

Finance and Corporate Support's focus is on managing internal business operations to deliver the Annual Plans and Annual Reports. There are limited KPI's for this service area as our measurement for success will be the Annual Reports that inform our community about what has been achieved and how well we performed against the plans and budgets that were set for that year.

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Targets (for the financial year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline	2023 /24 Results	2025 /26	2026 /27	2027 /28	2028 -34	
People are prepared for a civil defence emergency	Staff are qualified and trained in foundation level civil defence.	New baseline to be established	n/a	75%	85%	95%	Maintain or improve on 95% each year until 100% is reached	This information is recorded on Council records

Major activities planned

	2026 LTP Budget \$	2027 LTP Budget \$	2028 LTP Budget \$	2029 LTP Budget \$	2030 LTP Budget \$	2031 LTP Budget \$	2032 LTP Budget \$	2033 LTP Budget \$	2034 LTP Budget \$
Level of Service									
Building security alarm system upgrade	102,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Video Conferencing solution	-	-	-	32,940	-	-	-	35,550	-
Total capital expenditure for level of service	102,500	-	-	32,940	-	-	-	35,550	-
Renewals									
Vehicle Replacement	123,000	-	215,200	-	-	228,400	-	-	241,400
Laptop Replacement	102,500	105,100	107,600	109,800	112,000	114,200	116,300	118,500	120,700
Building H & S	15,375	15,765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WMWare server hardware	-	-	-	-	67,200	-	-	-	-
Corporate Offices	1,793,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Martinborough Corporate Office Upgrades	51,250	52,550	53,800	54,900	56,000	57,100	58,150	59,250	60,350
Network Infrustrure	51,250	-	-	-	-	57,100	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure for renewals	2,137,125	173,415	376,600	164,700	235,200	456,800	174,450	177,750	422,450
Total Finance & Corporate Support	2,239,625	173,415	376,600	197,640	235,200	456,800	174,450	213,300	422,450

Planning and Regulatory Services

Description

Planning and regulatory activities and responsibilities arise under a range of legislation. These are:

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

Planning

Council, together with Carterton and Masterton District Council's, 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 plan's objectives, policies and rules continue to achieve integrated management of the effects of activities on the environment; that mitigation or avoidance of natural hazards is achieved, that hazardous substances are managed, that land uses, subdivision of land or use of contaminated land is appropriately controlled, that noise emissions are controlled or mitigated and, activities on the surface of water are appropriately regulated.

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

Public nuisance and health

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



Waihinga playground

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;
- › non-compliance with the Building Act 2004 is addressed; and
- › adjustments made to the building fees and charges schedule recognise increased costs in processing building consent applications.

Dogs and 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 Act 1996;
- › Dog Control By-law 2023;
- › Policy for Control of Dogs 2023;
- › Impounding Act 1955; and
- › Wairarapa Consolidated Bylaws.

Alcohol

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

Safe Food

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

Council retains a role as a registration authority and is the first point of contact for a significant proportion of food businesses. Council is also required to monitor performance of premises and undertake compliance, enforcement and prosecution activities. Community Outcomes and Strategic Drivers to Which the Activity Contributes

The Planning and Regulatory Services activity primarily contributes to the following community outcomes and strategic drivers.

Assets we look after

Council dog pound in Featherston.

Significant negative effects

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

Community outcomes and strategic drivers

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



Centennial and Considine Park, Martinborough

The activity goal and principal objectives

Planning

The planning 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; and
- › to undertake monitoring to enable State of the Environment (SoE) reports and plan effectiveness reviews to be completed.

The Council's principal objectives are:

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

Regulatory services

The regulatory services 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; and
- › to put in place appropriate operational regimes for all matters relating to public protection.

Statement of service performance

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Targets (for the financial year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline	2023/24 Results	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028-34	
The Council will respond when I need some help with noise control	Response time to attend noise control call outs	100%	100%	100% within 1.5 hours	100%	100%	100%	The information is recorded in the council's service request database with information captured from contractors
Dogs don't wander freely in the street or cause menace to or harm humans or stock	Number of animal control community education and engagement activities	0	0	1 visit related to high priority issues or concerns	2 Visits related to high priority issues or concerns	3 Visits related to high priority issues or concerns	Maintain or improve on 3 visits per year	Recorded in management service reporting
	Response time to attend dog attacks on persons or stock	100% Revised response time from 1.5 to 1hr	100%	90% within one hour of being received during normal working hours	95% within one hour of being received during normal working hours	100% within one hour of being received during normal working hours	100% within one hour of being received during normal working hours	The information is recorded in Council's service request database
Food services used by the public are safe	Premises are verified in accordance with regulatory requirements	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Maintain at 100%	This information is recorded on the Council database
Sale of alcohol is controlled, and responsible drinking is promoted	Premises that are high or medium risk have compliance activities undertaken annually	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Maintain at 100%	This information is recorded on the Council database
	Premises that are low risk have compliance activities undertaken every three years	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Maintain at 100%	This information is recorded on the Council database
All resource consents will be processed efficiently	Non-notified resource consent applications completed within statutory timeframes (20 working days unless prior arrangement)	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%	Maintain 100%	The information is recorded on the Councils database

Statement of service performance

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Targets (for the financial year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline	2023/24 Results	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028-34	
Council certifies all consented work complies with the building code – ensuring our communities are safe	Commercial Building Warrant of Fitness' (BWOFs) have been reviewed within statutory timeframes (20 working days of their due date unless prior arrangement).	100%	Yes target was met	100%	100%	100%	Maintain or improve on 90%	Territorial Authority
	Code Compliance Certificate applications are processed within statutory timeframes (20 working days unless prior arrangement).	98%	98%	100%	100%	100%	Maintain 100%	This information is recorded on the Council Database
	Building consent applications are processed within statutory timeframes (20 working days unless prior arrangement).	98%	98%	100%	98%	98%	Maintain or improve on 98%	This information is recorded on the Council database
	Proportion of known residential swimming pools that have been inspected within the financial year	New baseline to be established	n/a	33%	66%	100%	100% of pools to be inspected by end of each three yearly cycle	This information is recorded on the Council Database



Featherston pool



Featherston library

Prospective Funding Impact Statement

[illegible]

Community Facilities and Services

Description

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

Council facilities

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

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

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

Council is responsible for the provision and maintenance of Council's cemeteries, public toilets and public swimming pools.

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

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

Solid waste and recycling

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

In South Wairarapa district there is one manned transfer and recycling station at Martinborough and manned recycling stations at Featherston, Greytown,

Martinborough, and Pirinoa. However, we propose to disestablish the recycling station at Greytown during the LTP term. There are unmanned recycling depots at Hinakura, Pirinoa and Ngawi. Private collection services are also available in the district including coastal areas, particularly during tourist seasons, and disposal of this material is allowed at the Council's transfer station.

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

For 2023/24 a total of 4,695 properties were charged for 4,873 refuse collection in the financial year.

Urban properties are compulsory and rural properties by choice provided they are on the collection service routes.

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

Community and economic development

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

We support other organisations in the community by providing community grants as part of the annual planning process and through the Community Boards and Māori Standing Committee.

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

Assets we look after

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

Featherston

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

Greytown

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

Martinborough

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

Rural

Camp Memorial and Peace Garden SH2, Otaraia Reserve, Tauwharenikau suspension bridge and trails, Lake Ferry two large, grassed areas one either side of the Motor Camp (includes toilets and playground), Lake Ferry car park, Ngawi surf break toilet, coastal camping area with pit toilet, Te Awaiti and Tora Farm Road toilets and sites for camping, Cape Palliser road litter bin sites and pit toilet, and Hinakura, Ngawi and Pirinoa recycling centres.

Significant negative effects

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.

Community outcomes and strategic drivers

The Community Facilities and Services activity primarily contributes to the following community outcomes and strategic drivers.

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

The activity goal and principal objectives

Council facilities

The activity goals for council facilities are:

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

The 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; and
- › to achieve defined management standards.

Solid waste and recycling

The activity goal for solid waste and recycling is:

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

The objectives are:

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

Community and economic development

The activity goals for community and economic development are:

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

The objectives are:

- › to encourage interest in the social development of the district with the aim of assisting individuals and community groups to help themselves.
- › to encourage cultural development for the benefit of the district and Wairarapa as a whole;
- › to provide community leadership, facilitation, advocacy and contribute to funding where it can by way of grants;
- › to actively develop a safe, inclusive and cohesive community by:
- › 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; and
- › respecting obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi.
- › 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.



Recycling and waste collection, Featherston

Statement of service performance

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Targets (for the financial year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline	2023/24 Results	2025 /26	2026 /27	2027 /28	2028 -34	
Council provides community facilities and spaces that encourage community use	Community & visitors are happy with the overall experience they have had with community buildings, parks, pools, cemeteries, transfer stations, and public toilets	New baseline to be established	Customer survey 81%	Establish a new baseline with the new reporting tool	Maintain or improve on baseline	Maintain or improve on baseline	Aim of 90% happy by 2034	New measure to provide more monitoring and reporting during each year. A QR code placed at each location linked to an online survey form to collect feedback
	Number of people using our Libraries reflected by overall library usage and number of visits. Usage consists of 1. Physical issues 2. Digital issues, and 3. Computer/Wi-Fi Visits consist of: 1. In Person Visits, 2. Digital (website, OPAC, Social Media) 3. Housebound 4. Programs and Special events	0	0	1 visit related to high priority issues or concerns	2 Visits related to high priority issues or concerns	3 Visits related to high priority issues or concerns	Maintain or improve on 3 visits per year	Recorded in management service reporting
Council promotes the waste management hierarchy “reduce, reuse, recycle, reprocess, treat, dispose”	Reduction in waste transferred to landfill	New baseline to be established	n/a	5% overall reduction	10% overall recovered	15% overall recovered	Goal of 30% reduction by 2030	The information is recorded in the council's service request database
Refuse collection and disposal meets the needs of the community	Number of complaints due to non-collection of official rubbish bags in weekly collection	New baseline to be established	n/a	Less than 30 per month	Less than 30 per month	Less than 30 per month	Maintain or improve on less than 30 per month	The information is recorded in the council's service request database, with information captured from consultants

Major activities planned

	2026 LTP Budget \$	2027 LTP Budget \$	2028 LTP Budget \$	2029 LTP Budget \$	2030 LTP Budget \$	2031 LTP Budget \$	2032 LTP Budget \$	2033 LTP Budget \$	2034 LTP Budget \$
Growth									
Greenspace	512,500	2,704,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure for growth	512,500	2,704,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level of service									
Greytown transfer station green waste concrete pad	-	-	66,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self Issue	56,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency Management Resilience Upgrades	10,260	10,520	10,750	10,950	11,160	11,360	11,570	11,770	11,970
Playground refurbishments	328,000	315,300	1,936,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse / Recycling Upgrades	102,500	105,100	107,600	109,800	112,000	114,200	116,300	118,500	120,700
Mobile Van	-	-	81,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riparian planting	20,500	21,020	21,520	21,960	22,400	22,840	23,260	23,700	24,140
Organics kerbside collection bins	-	-	53,800	109,800	112,000	-	-	-	-
Considine Park toilets build to complement the pump track	-	-	322,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Card Reserve toilet development	-	-	322,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
External Click and Collect lockers	-	53,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation trail related infrastructure - repair stations, hydration, shelter, bike stands / locks etc	51,250	52,550	53,800	54,900	56,000	57,100	58,150	59,250	60,350
Bin sensors	2,050	2,102	2,152	2,196	2,240	2,284	2,326	2,370	2,414
Lake Ferry paddock beside hotel subdivision into three residential sections for sale	-	-	129,120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soldiers Memorial Park - Turf improvements - Tennis club parking (new)	-	-	107,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Featherston war memorial lighting - dome	10,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smart bins for rural areas	154	158	161	165	168	171	174	178	181
Total capital expenditure for level of service	581,614	559,750	3,216,80	309,771	315,968	207,955	211,780	215,768	219,755

	2026 LTP Budget \$	2027 LTP Budget \$	2028 LTP Budget \$	2029 LTP Budget \$	2030 LTP Budget \$	2031 LTP Budget \$	2032 LTP Budget \$	2033 LTP Budget \$	2034 LTP Budget \$
Renewals									
Cemeteries Upgrades	51,250	52,550	53,800	54,900	56,000	57,100	58,150	59,250	60,350
Greytown Rugby grounds	102,500	105,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pain Farm homestead and cottage exterior painting	-	-	-	-	-	114,200	-	-	-
Car Park Resurfacing (\$10/sqm reseal, \$100/sqm redo)	36,190	37,485	38,815	40,075	41,370	42,595	43,855	45,080	46,235
Housing Renewals	51,250	52,550	53,800	54,900	56,000	57,100	58,150	59,250	60,350
Featherston toilets upgrade	307,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parks / Reserves Upgrades	51,250	52,550	53,800	54,900	56,000	57,100	58,150	59,250	60,350
Greytown campground upgrades	-	-	753,200	82,350	-	-	-	-	-
Community Building exterior paint - Greytown Old Library - Greytown Town Centre- Featherston Library and Old Courthouse	205,000	105,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greytown Town Centre upgrades - heating / air cond - electrical capacity - window and roof leaks	205,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swimming Pools- Pool surface upgrades- Plant upgrades- Changing room upgrades	102,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Upgrades- Burling Flats Senior Housing- Roofing- Interior fit outs	-	105,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Featherston old courthouse upgrades	-	-	-	16,470	-	-	-	-	-
Toilet Upgrades	51,250	52,550	53,800	54,900	56,000	57,100	58,150	59,250	60,350
Swimming Pool annual renewals	51,250	52,550	53,800	54,900	56,000	57,100	58,150	59,250	60,350
Arbor Reserve toilets - relocate / upgrade	-	-	322,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental Property Upgrades	51,250	52,550	53,800	54,900	56,000	57,100	58,150	59,250	60,350
Library Book Collection	122,992	126,575	129,918	133,262	136,366	139,590	142,576	145,680	148,546
Greytown campground, reserve, tennis court driveway redo	77,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Building Upgrades	51,250	52,550	53,800	54,900	56,000	57,100	58,150	59,250	60,350
Total capital expenditure for renewals	1,517,982	847,210	1,621,333	656,457	569,736	696,085	593,481	605,510	617,231
Total Community Facilities & Services	2,612,096	4,111,182	4,838,136	966,227	885,704	904,041	805,261	821,278	836,986

Land Transport

Description

This section 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 Local Government Act 1974 and the Land Transport Management Act 2003. These acts stipulate that South Wairarapa District Council is the owner and road controlling authority of all roads other than state highways in the district.

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

The operation and maintenance of the roading components of the network are eligible for financial assistance from NZTA at the new subsidy rate of 51%. For the Special Purpose Road (Cape Palliser Road) subsidy rates are 100% for the year transitioning to 51% by July 2027.

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

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; and
- › failed path (vehicle weight).

Aesthetically footpaths are free from:

- › cracks more than 2m long or more than 2 within 2m; and
- › 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 to prevent flooding.

Structures

Bridges 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-street 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 GWRC 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.

Assets we look after

This activity maintains the following assets:

Bridges

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| › 9 timber | › 15 armco/pipes |
| › 76 concrete | › 37 box culverts |

Streetlights

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| › 332 in Featherston | › 283 in Martinborough |
| › 282 in Greytown | › 34 in rural areas |

Pavement (Roads)

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| › Urban | › Rural |
| › 60.9km of sealed | › 341km of sealed |
| › 1.3km of unsealed | › 260km of unsealed |

Kerb & Channel

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| › 21.3km in Featherston | › 27.5km in Martinborough |
| › 20.8km in Greytown | |

Footpaths (concrete, asphalt, metal)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| › 20.7km in Featherston | › 23.0km in Martinborough |
| › 21.7km in Greytown | |

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 programme is audited by NZTA.

Community outcomes and strategic drivers

The Land Transport activity primarily contributes to the following community outcomes and strategic drivers.

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



Hinekura Road remediation

The activity goal and principal objectives

The Land Transport goals are:

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

The Council's principal objectives are:

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



Cape Palliser Road repair, above Huripi stream

Statement of service performance

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators	Performance Targets (for the financial year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline	2023/24 Results	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028-34	
The roads are maintained to ensure that they are safe and comfort- able to travel on	Average quality of ride on a sealed local road network, measured by smooth travel exposure	New recording and monitoring	94% urban 98% rural	90%	93%	95%	Maintain or increase from 95%	The information is recorded by contractors in the RAM database. New recording and monitoring system
	Percentage of sealed local networks that is resurfaced	4.02%	4.02%	Maintained within 5% to 7%	Maintained within 5% to 7%	Maintained within 5% to 7%	Maintained within 5% to 7%	The information is recorded by contractors into the RAM database
	Number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local network	6	6	Less than 7	Less than 7	Less than 7	Maintain or improve on less than 7	The information is recorded in the NZTA crash analysis systems database
	Percentage of urgent customer services requests are responded to within two days	Change from all requests to urgent and non-urgent.	All requests 71%	80%	85%	90%	Maintain or improve on 90%	The information is recorded by contractors into the RAM database
	Percentage of non-urgent customer service request responded to within two week	Change from all requests to urgent and non urgent	All requests 71%	Establish baseline	85%	90%	Maintain or improve on 90%	The information is recorded in the council's service request database
Footpaths can be safely used to get around town	Footpath Condition survey done every two years with at least 90% rated Excellent, Good, Average	A reduction in funding has lead to a reset of these KPI to reflect future investment	No result	80%	82%	83%	Maintain or improve from 83%	The information is recorded by contractors into the RAM database

Please note that these performance measures are mandatory as directed by the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) Non-Financial Performance Measures Rules 2024

Major activities planned

	2026 LTP Budget \$	2027 LTP Budget \$	2028 LTP Budget \$	2029 LTP Budget \$	2030 LTP Budget \$	2031 LTP Budget \$	2032 LTP Budget \$	2033 LTP Budget \$	2034 LTP Budget \$
Growth									
Walk way/Cycle way improvements LR	112,500	112,500	82,050	84,225	86,475	88,575	90,750	92,925	94,950
stock underpass contribution LR	55,000	65,000	-	72,995	-	76,765	-	80,535	-
Kerb and channel/ footpath additions LR	450,000	450,000	328,200	336,900	345,900	354,300	363,000	371,700	379,800
Total capital expenditure for growth	617,500	627,500	410,250	494,120	432,375	519,640	453,750	545,160	474,750
Level of Service									
RtZ-Birdwood/Fox Streets Intersection improvements	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collector Road widening LR	120,000	120,000	191,450	196,525	201,775	236,200	242,000	247,800	253,200
East Coast stability planting LR	75,000	55,000	60,170	61,765	63,415	64,955	66,550	68,145	69,630
Speed review (SPR)	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guard rail installation LR	-	-	82,050	84,225	86,475	88,575	90,750	92,925	94,950
ECOREEF extension LR	-	-	1,094,000	1,123,000	1,153,000	1,181,000	1,210,000	1,239,000	1,266,000
Rock supply to Cape Palliser Rd LR	-	-	218,800	224,600	230,600	236,200	242,000	247,800	253,200
RtZ-Ponatahi Road Huangarua River - kokotay Rd SNP	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speed management plan speed signs LR	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bridge strengthening LR	225,000	225,000	164,100	168,450	172,950	177,150	181,500	185,850	189,900
East Coast resilience study LR	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speed review (LR)	437,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glue Pot Stability LR	500,000	250,000	273,500	280,750	288,250	295,250	-	-	-
Guard rail installation SPR	75,000	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Road delineation improvements LR	35,000	35,000	38,290	39,305	40,355	-	-	-	-
Guard rail installation Lake Ferry	90,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECOREEF extension SPR	990,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock supply to Cape Palliser Rd SPR	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure for level of service	3,532,000	2,060,000	2,122,360	2,178,620	2,236,820	2,279,330	2,032,800	2,081,520	2,126,880

	2026 LTP Budget \$	2027 LTP Budget \$	2028 LTP Budget \$	2029 LTP Budget \$	2030 LTP Budget \$	2031 LTP Budget \$	2032 LTP Budget \$	2033 LTP Budget \$	2034 LTP Budget \$
Renewals									
Footpath renewal LR unsubsidised	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drainage Renewals LR	460,620	468,911	547,000	561,500	576,500	767,650	786,500	805,350	822,900
Sealed Road pavement rehabilitation LR	1,035,999	1,054,647	1,641,000	1,684,500	1,729,500	2,125,800	2,178,000	2,230,200	2,278,800
Bridge struce renewal/replace	-	-	547,000	561,500	576,500	590,500	605,000	619,500	633,000
Structure compoment replacements LR	161,178	164,079	273,500	280,750	288,250	472,400	484,000	495,600	506,400
Sealed Road Resurfacing LR	1,252,136	1,274,674	1,750,400	1,796,800	1,844,800	2,362,000	2,420,000	2,478,000	2,532,000
Traffic Service renewals LR	56,075	57,085	82,050	84,225	86,475	88,575	90,750	92,925	94,950
Structure compoment replacements SPR	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsealed road metalling LR	501,515	510,543	820,500	842,250	864,750	885,750	907,500	929,250	949,500
Drainage Renewals SPR	22,000	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsealed road metalling SPR	7,768	8,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riddiford Bridge replacement LR	795,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footpath renewal LR	60,047	61,586	202,390	207,755	213,305	236,200	242,000	247,800	253,200
Traffic Service renewals SPR	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sealed Road Resurfacing SPR	124,000	124,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure for renewals	4,612,338	3,881,681	5,863,840	6,019,280	6,180,080	7,528,875	7,713,750	7,898,625	8,070,750
Total Land Transport	8,761,838	6,569,181	8,396,450	8,692,020	8,849,275	10,327,845	10,200,300	10,525,305	10,672,380

Prospective Funding Impact Statement

[illegible]

Water Supply

Description

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

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

There are presently three public water supply systems in the South Wairarapa which serves Featherston and Greytown, Martinborough and Pirinoa. In 2023/24 4,316 properties for 4,558 connections were serviced and 198 serviceable connections.

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

Greytown and Featherston – Waiohine river

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

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

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

A 3.9km 300mm diameter pipeline supplies water from the plant to the existing pipeline crossing the Tauwharenīkau River, and supplies the Boar Bush reservoir, which has a capacity of 450,000 litres.

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

Featherston – Boar Bush Gully Catchment

This source is operated as an emergency/backup supply for Featherston only.

A catchment area of approximately 3km² supplies runoff to an earth dam. The reservoir behind the earth dam contains approximately 40 days storage and includes a settling pond immediately upstream.

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

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

Featherston – Tait's creek intake weir

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

Greytown well

Groundwater is abstracted from a single bore along Kuratawhiti Street outside the Memorial Baths and is treated using ultra-violet light and dosed with chlorine. Water is pumped directly into the existing mains via a 300mm main around 450m metres long. It is planned to install additional filtration equipment at the plant in this year.

Martinborough – Ruamāhanga wells

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

The groundwater is abstracted from four bores approximately 2.5km south east of Martinborough and approximately 650m from the older terraces upon which Martinborough township is located.

Water is pumped directly into the town reticulation and on to four town reservoirs with a total capacity of 3,560,000 litres.

Martinborough – Huangarua

This is a backup/emergency water supply only.

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

Pirinoa

Pirinoa is a small community scheme serving the Pirinoa School, Pirinoa store and the Pirinoa Community Hall.

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

Sources of water for water races

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

Featherston – Tauwharenīkau river (Longwood water race)

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

Greytown – Waiohine river (Moroa water race)

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

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

Water supply and water race assets

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

Underground pipes	Open water race
Urban	Rural
Featherston 53km	Featherston 40km
Greytown 46km	Greytown 225km
Martinborough 59km	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ruamāhanga Whaitua

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

GWRC sought feedback including holding public hearings following this publication. The outcomes of this work will have considerable impact on the water quality and water allocation and availability in coming years. Council will continue to be a key party in these discussions and developments.

Wellington Water

In April 2019, Council agreed to become a shareholder of Wellington Water Limited (WWL), and this came into effect on 1 October 2019. This means that WWL manages Council's three waters assets but Council retains ownership of the assets.

Assets we look after

Water sources urban

The sources of water are:

- › Featherston – Boar Bush Gully Catchment. This source is currently operated as an emergency supply only.
- › Featherston – Tait's Creek Intake Weir. This source is currently operated as an emergency supply only.
- › Greytown and Featherston – Waiohine River.
- › Greytown – Memorial Park.
- › Martinborough – Ruamāhanga Wells.
- › Martinborough – Huangarua. This source is currently used for emergency water supply only. Pirinoa – Pirinoa bore.

Water sources rural (Stock water races)

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

- › Featherston – Tauwharenīkau river (Longwood water race).
- › Greytown – Waiohine river (Moroa water race).

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 and has invested heavily in infrastructure over the life of this LTP.

In addition, a reliable supply is needed during drought and for firefighting purposes. Council aims to improve reliability through demand management and is investing in core infrastructure.

Community outcomes and strategic drivers

The Water Supply activity primarily contributes to the following community outcomes and strategic drivers.

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

The activity goal and principal objectives

The water supply activity goals are: to provide reliable (as possible) and sustainable reticulated water supplies to the townships of Greytown, Featherston and Martinborough;

- › to provide stock water race supply networks from the Tauwharenīkau and Waiohine rivers; and
- › to encourage conservation of this valuable resource.

The Council's principal objectives are:

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

Statement of service performance

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators ³	Performance Targets (for the financial year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline	2023/24 Results	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28 ⁴	2028-34	
The water provided is safe to drink	The extent to which the local authority's drinking water supply complies with the following parts of the drinking water quality assurance rules: (a) 4.4 T1 Treatment Rules; (b) 4.5 D1.1 Distribution System Rule; (c) 4.7.1 T2 Treatment Monitoring Rules; (d) 4.7.2 T2 Filtration Rules. (e) 4.7.3 T2 UV Rules; (f) 4.7.4 T2 Chlorine Rules; (g) 4.8 D2.1 Distribution System Rule; (h) 4.10.1 T3 Bacterial Rules; (i) 4.10.2 T3 Protozoal Rules; and (j) 4.11.5 D3.29 Microbiological Monitoring Rule.	Not fully compliant	Not fully compliant	Fully Compliant	Fully Compliant			National Water Information Database
Maintenance of the reticulation network	Percentage of real water loss from the Council's networked reticulation system (calculated using minimum night flow)	42%	42%	40%	39%			The information is recorded by Wellington Water Limited.
Customer satisfaction	Number of complaints received about drinking water clarity, taste, odour, pressure or flow, continuity of supply and local authority response on these issues	18.4	18.4	Less than 20 per 1000 connections	Less than 20 per 1000 connections			The information is recorded by Wellington Water Limited.
Potable water demand	Average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the district	583 litres	583 litres	Less than 575 litres	Less than 575 litres			
Fault response times where the Council attends a call-out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to the network reticulation system	Median response time to call-outs to a fault or unplanned interruption to the network							
	a) Attendance at urgent call outs	58mins	58mins	Median response time of 60 minutes or less	Median response time of 60 minutes or less			The information is recorded by Wellington Water Limited
	b) Resolution of urgent call outs	3.4hrs	3.4hrs	Median response time of 8 hours or less	Median response time of 8 hours or less			The information is recorded by Wellington Water Limited
	c) Attendance at non-	3 days	3 days	Median response time of 2 working days or less	Median response time of 2 working days or less			The information is recorded by Wellington Water Limited
	d) Resolution of non- urgent call outs	3 days	3 days	Median response time of 5 working days or less	Median response time of 5 working days or less			

³ Note These performance measures are mandatory as directed by the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) Non-Financial Performance Measures Rules 2004

⁴ Note from 2027/2028 onwards our waters will be delivered by a multi-council CCO and therefore they will be measuring and responsible for performance. Please see Part 3 Significant Assumptions for Transition of Waters for more information.

Major activities planned

	2026 LTP Budget \$	2027 LTP Budget \$	2028 LTP Budget \$	2029 LTP Budget \$	2030 LTP Budget \$	2031 LTP Budget \$	2032 LTP Budget \$	2033 LTP Budget \$	2034 LTP Budget \$
Level of Service									
Resource Consent for Pirinoa water take - reconsenting	81,400	104,555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WTP Wellfield Security	104,827	829,669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waiohine WTP Stage 3 Upgrades - ph dosing system upgrade` 1,723,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greytown WTP Upgrades Stage 3	2,131,140	2,101,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure for level of service	4,040,852	3,036,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renewals									
SWDC VHCA Reservoir Water Quality Renewals	209,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consenting of Water Races (Moroa)	254,375	156,831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Annually Recurring Projects	691,861	730,108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FSTN Water Main Renewals	1,926,426	1,999,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tauwhareniikau Pipeline Crossing	2,147,323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boar Bush PW Trunk Main and reservoir outlet - Stage 1	154,114	1,599,648	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure for renewals	5,383,753	4,486,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Water Supply	9,424,605	7,522,198							

Prospective Funding Impact Statement

Prospective Funding Impact Statement - Water Supply	2025 AP Budget (000's)	2026 LTP Budget (000's)	2027 LTP Budget (000's)	2028 LTP Budget (000's)	2029 LTP Budget (000's)	2030 LTP Budget (000's)	2031 LTP Budget (000's)	2032 LTP Budget (000's)	2033 LTP Budget (000's)	2034 LTP Budget (000's)
(SURPLUS) / DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING										
Sources of Operating Funding										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted Rates	5,603	6,048	6,704	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	800	542	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	11	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	6,414	6,725	6,714	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Applications of Operating Funding										
Payments to staff and suppliers	4,825	4,904	4,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance Costs	149	361	698	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	497	498	523	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding (B)	5,471	5,764	5,570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) of Operating Funding (A - B)	943	961	1,144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(SURPLUS) / DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING										
Sources of Capital Funding										
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	178	176	181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	9,061	8,288	6,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding (C)	9,239	8,463	6,378	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Application of Capital Funding										
Capital Expenditure:										
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	4,397	4,041	3,036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	4,955	5,384	4,486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Applications of Capital Funding (D)	10,182	9,425	7,522	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) of Capital Funding (C - D)	(943)	(961)	(1,144)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funding Balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note that this statement includes the impact of transition of water activities to a Water Services Council Controlled Organisation on 30 June 2027

Wastewater

Description

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

This Plan covers:

- › the disposal of wastewater from the urban centres of Featherston, Greytown and Martinborough; and
- › the scheme for Lake Ferry settlement.

Territorial authorities have numerous responsibilities relating to wastewater 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 wastewater systems, councils have an obligation to identify where such a service is required, and to either provide it directly themselves, or to maintain an overview of the supply if it is provided by others.

In South Wairarapa district, there are presently four wastewater systems, to which 4,670 pans are serviced and 225 properties serviceable. These systems include pipes, pumps, ponds and plant facilities to collect treat and discharge the wastewater.

The wastewater schemes are:

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

Featherston – Urban

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

Featherston oxidation ponds are located off Longwood Road some 1.3 km from the edge of the urban development. The ponds have a total surface area of 38,000 m² and incorporate a clay sealing layer, polyethylene sealed sides and wavebands.

The pond effluent is then treated through ultra-violet disinfection and is discharged via a trough into an open channel which flows into Donald’s Creek below Longwood Road. Featherston wastewater treatment plant is subject to a new 10-year consent application which was logged late 2024. The application anticipates use of Council owned land for the trial of disposal of treated effluent. Council’s goal is to discharge 100% of wastewater to land by 2039 and a process is underway to seek resource consents for the discharge of Featherston wastewater.

Greytown – Urban

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

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

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

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

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

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

Greytown wastewater treatment plant capacity was designed to be 2,220 connections, the 2024 estimate of current connections stands at 2,780. Wellington Water Limited have advised that no further connections can be made, therefore having an impact on growth.

Martinborough – Urban

Martinborough operates entirely as a gravity system.

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

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

There is an ultra-violet disinfection plant after the maturation ponds.

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

In August 2022 an abatement notice was received for the plant requiring Council to place a freeze on new connections. Desludging (reactivation) and capacity modelling is underway.

Lake Ferry – Rural

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

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

Assets we look after

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

Underground pipe network

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| › Urban | › Rural |
| › Featherston 25km | › Lake Ferry 3km |
| › Greytown 20km | (nearly 50% rising mains) |
| › Martinborough 20km | |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In April 2019, Council agreed to become a shareholder of Wellington Water Limited (WWL) from 1 October 2019. This change means that WWL now manages Council's three water assets. Council retains ownership of its three water assets.

Significant negative effects

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

Community outcomes and strategic drivers

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

The activity goal and principal objectives

The wastewater activity goal is:

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

The Council's principal objectives are:

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

Statement of service performance

Service Level	Key Performance Indicators ⁵	Performance Targets (for the financial year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline	2023/24 Results	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28 ⁶	2028-34	
Council provides wastewater services that effectively collect and dispose of wastewater	Number of dry weather sewerage overflows from the Council's system.	1.1	1.1	Less than 10	per 1000 connections	Less than 10	per 1000 connections	The information is recorded by Wellington Water Limited. It is reported by council as a Breach of Consent.
	Median response time to sewerage overflow resulting from a blockage or other fault to the Council's sewerage system							
	Attendance time (from time of notification to the time service personnel arrive onsite).	65 mins	65 mins	Median response time of 60 minutes or less	Median response time of 60 minutes or less			The information is recorded by Wellington Water Limited.
	Resolution time (from time of notification to resolution of fault).	3.6 hours	3.6 hours	Median response time of 4 hours or less	Median response time of 4 hours or less			The information is recorded by Wellington Water Limited.
Wastewater disposal does not create any smells, or health issues and causes minimal impact on the environment	Compliance with the Council's resource consents for discharge from its sewerage system measured by the number of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › abatement notices, › infringement notices, › enforcement orders or › convictions received by the Council in relation to those resource consents 	3	3 (1 abatement notice still active)	0 notices, orders or convictions	0 notices, orders or convictions			The information is recorded by Wellington Water Limited. It is reported by council as a Breach of Consent.
	Number of complaints received about any of the following: sewerage odour, sewerage system faults, sewerage system blockages and the Council's response to issues with its sewerage system.	21	21	less than 30	per 1000 connections	less than 30	per 1000 connections	The information is recorded by Wellington Water Limited

⁵ Note These performance measures are mandatory as directed by the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) Non-Financial Performance Measures Rules 2004

⁶ Note from 2027/2028 onwards our waters will be delivered by a multi-council CCO and therefore they will be measuring and responsible for performance. Please see Part 3 Significant Assumptions for Transition of Waters for more information.

Major activities planned

	2026 LTP Budget \$	2027 LTP Budget \$	2028 LTP Budget \$	2029 LTP Budget \$	2030 LTP Budget \$	2031 LTP Budget \$	2032 LTP Budget \$	2033 LTP Budget \$	2034 LTP Budget \$
Growth									
MTB WWTP Growth Capacity Upgrade (Placeholder)	524,137	1,659,336							
GTN WWTP Growth Capacity Upgrade (Placeholder)	524,137	1,659,336							
Total capital expenditure for wastewater for growth	1,048,274	3,318,673	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GTN WWTP Compliance Upgrades - Stage 2a Land Irrigation	1,131,751	3,871,786							
MTB WWTP Compliance Upgrades - Stage 2a Land Irrigation	628,964	4,424,898							
FSTN WWTP Consent renewal and upgrades	880,704	1,660,216							
Total capital expenditure for wastewater for level of service	2,641,419	9,956,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reconsenting Lake Ferry Treatment Plant	50,875	52,277							
Annually Recurring Projects	523,987	543,880							
SWDC WW Pump Station Renewals	136,989	21,903							
Total capital expenditure for wastewater for renewals	711,851	618,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Wastewater	4,401,544	13,893,633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Prospective Funding Impact Statement

Prospective Funding Impact Statement - Wastewater	2025 AP Budget (000's)	2026 LTP Budget (000's)	2027 LTP Budget (000's)	2028 LTP Budget (000's)	2029 LTP Budget (000's)	2030 LTP Budget (000's)	2031 LTP Budget (000's)	2032 LTP Budget (000's)	2033 LTP Budget (000's)	2034 LTP Budget (000's)
(SURPLUS) / DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING										
Sources of Operating Funding										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted Rates	4,461	5,537	6,231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	34	30	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	4,695	5,567	6,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Applications of Operating Funding										
Payments to staff and suppliers	3,461	3,725	2,974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance Costs	811	1,178	1,605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	444	437	458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding (B)	4,716	5,341	5,037	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) of Operating Funding (A - B)	(21)	226	1,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(SURPLUS) / DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING										
Sources of Capital Funding										
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	238	234	241	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	1,931	3,941	12,428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding (C)	2,168	4,175	12,668	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Application of Capital Funding										
Capital Expenditure:										
- to meet additional demand	-	1,048	3,319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	3,110	2,377	9,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	646	976	618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(1,609)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Applications of Capital Funding (D)	2,147	4,402	13,894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) of Capital Funding (C - D)	21	(226)	(1,225)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funding Balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note that this statement includes the impact of transition of water activities to a Water Services Council Controlled Organisation on 30 June 2027

Stormwater

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. Council has an obligation to identify where such a service is required and to either provide it directly or to maintain an overview where it is provided by others.

Design and operational considerations for the stormwater system are fundamentally different from other piped services such as water supply and wastewater. For those services, the peak loading on the system can be estimated and designed for.

The stormwater system cannot provide protection against all foreseeable storm events and aims only to provide a level of protection accepted by the community as being reasonable.

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

- › a primary stormwater system; and
- › a secondary stormwater system.

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

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

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

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.

In April 2019, Council agreed to become a shareholder of Wellington Water Limited (WWL) from 1 October 2019. This change means that WWL has managed Council's three waters assets from this date. Council has retained ownership of its three waters assets. Officers are working with WWL on this transition.

Assets we look after

This activity pertains to Council's ownership and maintenance all pipes, pits and open channels that collect and discharge stormwater in the district.

Significant negative effects

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

Community outcomes and strategic drivers

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

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; and
 - › achieve defined standards of system management.



Stormwater pipe

Statement of service performance

Service Level ⁷	Key Performance Indicators ⁸	Performance Targets (for the financial year)						How it will be measured
		Baseline	2023/24 Results	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28 ⁹	2028-34	
Stormwater drains are well operated and maintained by the Council	Number of flooding events that occur in the district. Dept of Internal Affairs defines a flooding event as an overflow of stormwater from a territorial authority's stormwater system that enters a habitable floor.	0	0	10 events or less achieved	10 events or less achieved			The information is recorded by our contractor Wellington Water Limited.
	For each flooding event, the number of habitable floors affected.	0	0	Less than or equal to 1/1000 connections	Less than or equal to 1/1000 connections			The information is recorded by our contractor Wellington Water Limited.
Consent Compliance	Compliance with Council resource consents for discharge from its stormwater system, measured by the number of abatement notices, infringement notices, enforcement orders and convictions received by the Council in relation to those consents	100%	100%	100%	100%			The information is recorded by our contractor Wellington Water Limited and monitored by Greater Wellington Regional Council.
	Median response time to attend a flooding event (from time of notification to the time service personnel arrive onsite)	No flooding events	No flooding events	3 hours or less	3 hours or less			The information is recorded by our contractor Wellington Water Limited.
	Number of complaints received about the performance of the Councils stormwater system	New baseline to be established	N/A	No more than 3 per 1000	No more than 3 per 1000			Council records

⁷ We have no properties connected to a stormwater system. However, the Maroa water race facilitates the movement of stormwater as it moves through Greytown.

⁸ Note These performance measures are mandatory as directed by the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) Non-Financial Performance Measures Rules 2004

⁹ Note from 2027/2028 onwards our waters will be delivered by a multi-council CCO and therefore they will be measuring and responsible for performance. Please see Part 3 Significant Assumptions for Transition of Waters for more information.

Major activities planned

	2026 LTP Budget \$	2027 LTP Budget \$	2028 LTP Budget \$	2029 LTP Budget \$	2030 LTP Budget \$	2031 LTP Budget \$	2032 LTP Budget \$	2033 LTP Budget \$	2034 LTP Budget \$
Renewals									
Annually Recurring Projects	303,091	314,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure for renewals	303,091	314,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Stormwater	303,091	314,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Featherston drainage works

Prospective Funding Impact Statement

Prospective Funding Impact Statement - Stormwater	2025 AP Budget (000's)	2026 LTP Budget (000's)	2027 LTP Budget (000's)	2028 LTP Budget (000's)	2029 LTP Budget (000's)	2030 LTP Budget (000's)	2031 LTP Budget (000's)	2032 LTP Budget (000's)	2033 LTP Budget (000's)	2034 LTP Budget (000's)
(SURPLUS) / DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING										
Sources of Operating Funding										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	87	60	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Targeted Rates	779	541	565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fees and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Funding (A)	866	601	628	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Applications of Operating Funding										
Payments to staff and suppliers	468	359	363	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance Costs	(9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internal charges and overheads applied	77	77	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding (B)	535	437	444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) of Operating Funding (A - B)	331	164	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(SURPLUS) / DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING										
Sources of Capital Funding										
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development and financial contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in debt	(382)	139	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding (C)	(382)	139	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Application of Capital Funding										
Capital Expenditure:										
- to meet additional demand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to improve the level of service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- to replace existing assets	206	303	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(257)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Applications of Capital Funding (D)	(51)	303	315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) of Capital Funding (C - D)	(331)	(164)	(183)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Funding Balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note that this statement includes the impact of transition of water activities to a Water Services Council Controlled Organisation on 30 June 2027

PART 3

Financial Information and Statements

Ngā Whakamahuki Rawa



**SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL**
Kia Reretahi Tātau

Cape Palliser. Photo credit @Roody



The forecast Financial Statements of this LTP provide information on the budgets for all of Council and are comprised of:

Prospective Financial Statements

These statements include the

- › Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense,
- › Prospective Statement of Financial Position,
- › Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity and
- › Prospective Statement of Cash Flows for Council
- › Prospective Statement of Special and Separate Funds

which are found in all annual plans and reports. These statements cover the 9 years of the LTP and provide information as to planned performance and management of Council's assets and liabilities.

Amongst other LGA requirements, the purpose of these prospective Financial Statements is:

- › to provide integrated decision-making and coordination of Council's resources
- › to provide a long-term focus for the activities of the Local Authority.

The prospective financial statements should not be relied upon other than for the purposes described above. Actual financial results are likely to vary from those forecast within this Plan.

These Prospective Financial Statements are a forecast for 9 years based on the latest information and knowledge at hand at the time of Council deliberations on submissions received on the LTP Consultation Document, and in conjunction with assumptions considered appropriate at that time. A new LTP will be produced in two years' time. An Annual Plan will be produced for the 2026/27 financial year.



Tora emergency container gifting ceremony

Responsibility for Financial Statements

Council is responsible for the prospective financial statements presented in this LTP and believe that appropriate assumptions have been used to produce these prospective financial statements and that all disclosure requirements have been met.

Significant Forecasting Assumptions

This information outlines the assumptions made in formulating the financial information for the Plan. For assumptions with high financial risk, commentary and analysis on the impact of the assumption is provided. The price level adjusters which are used to project the impact of inflation across the 9 years of the LTP are also detailed in this LTP.

Accounting Policies

Accounting policies are compliant with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) for Public Benefit Entities (PBE) and provide detail on how Council applies the standards to the Prospective Financial Statements.

Funding Impact Statement for Rates

The Funding Impact Statement for Rates sets out the information required by Schedule 10 of the LGA to assist ratepayers in understanding the impact of the Plan. Statement concerning balancing the budget. In all years of the LTP Council plans to maintain a balanced budget with an after-tax surplus forecast for each year.



Tauwharenikau bridge

Significant Assumptions

Forecasting Assumptions

General Forecasting Assumptions

Preamble

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

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

Considering the above observations, actual results may vary from that forecast.

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

Governance

Following the general election in 2023, a new coalition Government has been formed. The new Government has made several changes to legislation, including the removal of Affordable Waters, replacing it with Local Waters Done Well. In August 2024, the Government announced that it would be removing the four wellbeing's from the Local Government Act 2002 which is the premise of the current purpose of Local Government. It has yet to determine what the replacement purpose is but has signalled that it will relate to core services rather than “nice to have” services. Work is also underway to reform the Resource Management Act 1991, but this is being staged and at the time of writing, details are yet to be circulated to Councils. The assumption in this LTP is therefore that Council will continue to work within the legislation in currently place and that any amendments that substantively change how Council operates will be accommodated at a suitable point in the planning process.

Population Growth

Census data shows that the population in the district increased by 11.7% from 10,575 in 2018 to 11,811 in 2023. This represents an average annual change over the 5-year period of 1.8%. By comparison, population projections used for our last LTP indicated an average annual change of 2.2% over the period. However, at the time of the last LTP the impact of Covid-19 on population growth was uncertain.

Census data also notes that growth has been lower over the last five years than prior to Covid-19. Average annual growth slowed from 2021 (2.1%) to 2023 (1.0%). Statistics New Zealand notes that South Wairarapa's 2023 annual change was made up of 8% natural increase, with 92% net internal migration and -8% net international migration.

Population projections for the period 2023 to 2053 have been obtained from the median population projections provided by Sense Partners. Forecast information projects how the population, age structure and household types will change between now and 2053. The projections were compiled in March 2023 and considered the impact of economic and population forecasts.

The LTP is based on the Sense Partners median growth projections. We are not a high or medium growth district for the purposes of the National Policy Statement for Urban Development and in terms of local economic growth. However, predictions are that South Wairarapa will grow 1.4 times more than the average of the Wellington Region, and 1.2 times the national average. The medium growth scenario is therefore more likely over the life of this LTP considering previous trends and the local economy.

South Wairarapa's population growth is predicted to increase slightly over the period of the LTP, mostly from strong internal migration from within New Zealand.

Sense Partners' projections indicate that the district's resident population will grow from 11,811 in 2023 to 13,011 in 2032 and 14,811 by 2052. This represents an average annual growth of 1.1% from 2023 to 2032 over the life of this LTP and 1.3% from 2023 to 2052.

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

Migration to the district is influenced by the local and national housing market and development potential. Housing is becoming increasingly unaffordable in the district and is less affordable than the New Zealand average. The Housing Affordability Percentage Measure tells us whether households are spending more or less than 30 percent of their income on housing costs. In December 2018, the share of potential first home buyer households in the South Wairarapa who would be spending over 30 percent of their income on housing costs was 79%, higher than the national level of 75%. This compares to 38% of South Wairarapa renter households spending over 30 percent of their income on housing costs, again higher than the national level of 31%.

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

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

Risk	Growth occurs at a different rate than assumed
Level of uncertainty	Medium to High
Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	<p>The population growth assumption is based on the Sense Partners medium growth projections. There is inherent uncertainty in the base assumptions for population movement, labour market, economic conditions, and development potential.</p> <p>Growth may occur at a faster rate than assumed due predominantly to the proximity to Wellington for employment and relative housing affordability. Net migration may increase as people are attracted to the lifestyle the district offers and as future growth opportunities are opened.</p> <p>We are investing in our infrastructure over the life of this LTP to address previous under-investment. However, this investment is focused on renewing (38%) and improving (52%) assets to maintain compliance with regulations. Investment in network capacity (10%) is planned to take place later during the Long-Term Plan period and beyond. Although this may constrain growth in Greytown and Martinborough in particular, this decision has been made for reasons of affordability and availability of delivery contractors.</p>

Household Growth

In terms of future projections, Sense Partners' medium growth scenario indicates that the number of households in the district will increase from 5,333 in 2023 to 6,177 in 2033 and 7,504 in 2051. This represents an average annual growth of 1.6% from 2023 to 2033 over the life of this LTP and 1.4% from 2023 to 2053.

Household growth demand is projected to be concentrated in the three urban areas, in particular Greytown and Featherston due their desirability for commuting by rail, with lesser growth in Martinborough. This is consistent with the planning direction proposed in the Wellington Regional Growth Framework which encourages Transit Oriented Developments around existing train stations. The Framework identifies Featherston as a "growth node" and an area around Woodside Station in Greytown as a longer-term growth option.

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

Sense Partners' notes that the growth in the number of households is due to the growing population and steady average household size.

As is the case for most of New Zealand, the population in South Wairarapa is projected to see an aging population over the next 25 years. The population aged 70 years and older is projected to grow by from 16.6% in 2023 to 17.6% in 2033, and 18.2% in 2048. As a result, the average age is projected to rise slightly from 44.5 in 2023 to 45 in 2033, and 45.6 in 2048.

The working age population is projected to decrease from 59.7% of the population to 57.6% in 2048. Furthermore, the labour force (number of working age people

participating in the labour force) is predicted to grow by only 1.6% annually over the 10 years of the LTP, and those in employment by 1.4% over the same period.

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

The combined population growth and demographic changes have implications for the district's infrastructure and housing needs and the social and cultural wellbeing of our ageing community. The Council's 30-year Spatial Plan identifies areas for future growth across the district's three towns to provide choice for existing and future residents. As Featherston is a priority growth area, a Masterplan for Featherston has been completed, with a 30-year outlook for the future of the town.

Risk	Growth and demographic change occur at a different rate than assumed
Level of uncertainty	Medium to High
Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	<p>The population growth assumption is based on the Sense Partners' medium growth projections. There is inherent uncertainty in the base assumptions for population movement, labour market, economic conditions, and development potential.</p> <p>Growth may occur at a faster rate than assumed due predominantly to the proximity to Wellington for employment and relative housing affordability. Net migration may increase as people are attracted to the lifestyle the district offers and as future growth opportunities are opened up.</p> <p>The district's water supply and wastewater infrastructure is currently operating near capacity, and only 10% of the planned capital investment over the next nine years will be allocated to expanding this capacity. Despite a clear demand for growth, the limited investment means that there will be minimal capacity for expansion, particularly in Greytown and Martinborough, where infrastructure constraints are most pronounced. However, Featherston still has some room for growth, offering a potential area for development within the district. This situation necessitates careful planning and prioritisation to ensure sustainable growth and efficient use of available resources. The primary reasons for not investing more into growth are affordability and the uncertainty surrounding water reform in New Zealand, which complicates long-term planning and resource allocation.</p> <p>Although unlikely to stall completely, demand for housing growth may occur at a slower rate than assumed. This is not likely to have a significant impact on our service or funding levels.</p>

Number of Rateable Properties Growth

The number of rateable properties is assumed to be 8,289 by 2034 from the 2024 year (7,443).

Year	Forecast annual growth in dwellings	Forecast rating units
2024	1.1%	7,494
2025	1.1%	7,577
2026	1.1%	7,661
2027	1.0%	7,738
2028	1.0%	7,816
2029	1.0%	7,895
2030	1.0%	7,975
2031	1.0%	8,055
2032	1.0%	8,136
2033	1.0%	8,218
2034	0.9%	8,289

Risk	Growth does not meet assumption
Level of uncertainty	Medium
Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	The growth has been based on figures from Sense Partners and considers ongoing development in the district. Should such growth not continue then some projects will not go ahead, and expenditure will be lower than forecast. If the growth is greater than predicted, then some projects will go ahead earlier than forecast, and expenditure will be higher than forecast.

Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency

Subsidies from Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) have been included at the approved rates for the two years from July 2025 to June 2027. NZTA confirmed the subsidy rate for most local roads will remain at 51%, and that the classification of Cape Palliser Road as a Special Purpose Road (SPR), with 100% subsidy, will remain until June 2027.

The change in Government in October 2023 resulted in a revised Government Policy Statement for Land Transport (GPS) and has affected the total funding available nationally for distribution by NZTA. NZTA has now amended the investment categories in line with the new Government direction to invest in pothole prevention and reduce the cost of traffic management using a risk-based approach. The category referred to as Low Cost/Low Risk, which previously funded growth work for Councils has been drastically reduced in the latest funding round, although we continue to apply for funding, particularly for investment in resilience.

Risk	Changes in criteria for inclusion in subsidised works programmes, and changes in the allocation levels in the final notification
Level of uncertainty	Medium
Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	The government has, as part of its plan for Land Transport, revised the Government Policy Statement for Land Transport. The figures in this plan are based on the approvals received in October 2024 plus an additional allocation for Low Cost/Low Risk of \$3.7m. A +/- change of 5% of programmed work would represent a change in subsidy income of \$239k for operational work and \$322k for capital work in 2025/26.

Water Metering

Charging for water use through universal metering of the district's drinking water supply is in place. Prices for water used in excess of the current threshold of 250m³ will be charged per cubic metre at a rate inflated each year by the local government rate of inflation for water, with the base rate being \$2.50 (including GST) for the 2024/25 year.

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

Risk	Water meters do not generate the level of revenue anticipated.
Level of uncertainty	Low
Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	<p>As the overall fixed charge for water is high, the impact of water by meter revenue being low will not have a material impact on water supply.</p> <p>Legislative changes are hard to predict, however the length of time prior to enacting legislation allows the organisation to plan adequately.</p> <p>External Factors</p> <p>There will be no unexpected changes to legislation or other external factors that alter the nature of services provided by Council.</p> <p>We are monitoring the progress of water reform legislation and have incorporated the draft Local Government (Water Services) Bill issued in December 2024 into our planning. The Bill currently includes volumetric water charging as a core component but, as this legislation is still under commentary phase, there may be minor changes made prior to enactment.</p>

Levels of Service

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

Capital Programme

Risk	The capital expenditure (capex) programme in South Wairarapa will not be delivered as forecast over the 9-year period (2025–2034).
Level of uncertainty	High
Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	<p>Whilst the history of delivering the Land Transport capital programme is good, there have been delays in Community projects, such as parks & recreational facilities, and in Water Supply, Wastewater, and Stormwater assets.</p> <p>Any delays in capital works will postpone the timing of borrowing, which in turn defers borrowing costs.</p>

The capital programme in this Plan is aligned to our Infrastructure Strategy (for roading and waters) and community needs for other assets.

Wellington Water, our current delivery partner for Water Supply, Wastewater, and Stormwater, has prepared the waters capital programme and set a prioritised plan that is necessary to:

- › Comply with legislation and regulatory standards.
- › Improve network resilience.
- › Support growth in the district.

There has been an historical performance issue that shows a consistent shortfall in capital programme delivery over the past five years. The factors contributing to past delays include COVID-19 disruptions, contractor availability, changes in regulatory standards (e.g., wastewater treatment compliance), community pushback, and inflationary pressures. These factors have in some cases required project rescoping and community consultation, such as in the case of the Greytown Water Supply project. Given these factors, while Wellington Water asserts that future delivery is achievable, we consider the likelihood of programme delays remaining high.

Under the Local Water Done Well process, it is clear that the current model of delivery will no longer be suitable and that water services will transition to a Water Services Council-Controlled Organisation (WSCCO). It is anticipated that this entity would assume responsibility for delivering water-related capital projects no later than 1 July 2027. To mitigate financial risk to ratepayers, the Council will continue its practice of borrowing only for actual capital expenditure rather than forecasted amounts. Rates required to fund borrowing costs will be based on borrowing for the actual programme timing, rather than budgeted estimates.

Council's investment focus will remain on core infrastructure, prioritising roading, and non-water-related community infrastructure. The capital delivery rate is expected to improve, but risks remain in delivering projects outside of water services.

Water Reform

This plan has been prepared with water services (Water Supply, Wastewater, and Stormwater) included for the first two years (2025–2027), as it is anticipated that the new WSCCO will be fully operational from 1 July 2027.

Level of uncertainty	High
Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	<p>It is understood that the existing model of delivery will not continue and water services will transition to a Water Services Council-Controlled Organisation (WSCCO) of some form from 1 July 2027. The final structure, governance arrangements, and funding model remain under development and will be determined through consultation with the community and neighbouring councils (Masterton, Carterton, and Tararua District Councils). The Water Services Delivery Plan (WSDP) is required by legislation and must be submitted by September 2025.</p> <p>As the water information remains within the plan for the first two years, the financial assumptions include water assets and liabilities for that period. It is anticipated that the water assets will transition to an a new CCO and the removal of water assets and liabilities from the Council's balance sheet would improve debt capacity but may also alter future operational funding requirements.</p> <p>Council will continue to engage with the community throughout the transition process to ensure a smooth handover, if required, and a clear understanding of future service delivery responsibilities and costs.</p>

Resource Management Reforms

Government has given notice that it will repeal the amendments made to replace the Resource Management Act (RMA). The immediate outcome is that the sector will now revert to the RMA 1991, until such time as the Government passes any other amendments or legislation.

We do however anticipate that the review of the Wairarapa Combined District Plan will be adapted to reflect the change to the RMA reforms. The district plan budget allows for a certain degree of flexibility to ensure that the Plan remains relevant in the future.

Level of uncertainty	Medium
Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	<p>The Government has signaled its commitment to reform, but specific legislative changes, implementation timeframes, and transitional requirements remain uncertain.</p> <p>Potential impacts include increased compliance costs, changes in land-use planning requirements, and adjustments to infrastructure investment planning. If reforms lead to faster consents and streamlined processes, there may be efficiency gains, but uncertainty remains regarding funding and resourcing needs.</p>

Climate Change

Climate change will continue in line with national and regional forecasts, with increasing intensity and frequency of extreme weather events. This assumption is based on:

- › NIWA projections informed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports.
- › The 2020 National Climate Change Risk Assessment.
- › The Greater Wellington Regional Council's (GWRC) Climate Change Strategy for mitigation and adaptation in Wellington and Wairarapa.
- › The Ruamāhanga Strategy, developed in partnership with Carterton District Council has also prepared a localised climate change response strategy for roading.

There remains a moderate risk that the effects of climate change occur more rapidly than anticipated, and there is uncertainty about how quickly the effects will be felt and where. Predictions are that weather extremes will be more common and of a greater scale. Climate projections indicate the following changes in the Wairarapa:

- › Hotter temperatures, increasing the frequency and severity of droughts.
- › More frequent and severe storms, leading to greater flood risks, wind damage, and landslides.
- › Changing rainfall patterns, affecting water supply reliability, increasing erosion, and impacting agriculture.
- › Higher fire risk due to prolonged dry periods and extreme heat events.
- › Increased storm surge and coastal erosion (where applicable)

Internationally, successive IPCC reports have historically underestimated the rate and severity of change. The impacts of climate change have been considered in each of the infrastructure asset management plans and in the infrastructure strategy. The Council will keep this subject under review as it will continue to be relevant for future ten-year plans. Council plans to continually reassess its risk and capability to deal with significant adverse weather events. Council is prepared to respond to climate change effects over the life of the plan but impacts of climate change on Council activities will be more significant long term.

Climate change will have significant social, economic, environmental, and infrastructure implications for the community. Specific areas of concern include:

Transport & Roads:

- › More frequent heavy rainfall and storms will lead to landslides, road damage, and erosion, increasing maintenance costs.
- › Improved drainage and flood-resilient infrastructure will be required.

Drinking Water Supply:

- › Increased investment in water storage and leak detection will be needed to ensure reliability.

Wastewater & Stormwater Management:

- › More intense rainfall will cause higher stormwater infiltration into wastewater systems, increasing treatment demands.
- › Stormwater systems may become overwhelmed, requiring expanded capacity and improved drainage solutions.

Emergency & Disaster Response:

- › Increased frequency of extreme weather events (floods, droughts, storms, fires) may require emergency works beyond normal budget provisions. Council will need to work with regional partners on operational resilience to respond effectively.

Economic & Social Impacts:

- › More frequent climate events may drive higher insurance costs or reduce access to affordable insurance for residents.
- › Climate adaptation pressures may influence long-term land use, urban development, and infrastructure investment.

Risk Mitigation & Council Response

To manage climate risks and build resilience, the Council will:

- › Integrate resilience into the Long-Term Plan infrastructure programme.
- › Adopt proactive measures, such as:
 - › Preventing stormwater infiltration into wastewater systems.
 - › Developing stormwater models and upgrading drainage infrastructure.
 - › Investing in water storage facilities, and improved water treatment systems.
 - › Enhancing road infrastructure to withstand more frequent and intense weather events, particularly in coastal areas prone to erosion.
- › Collaborate with regional and national climate initiatives, including:
 - › The Greater Wellington Regional Council's Climate Change Strategy.
 - › Government agencies, including NIWA, to ensure access to the latest climate projections.
- › Consider climate change impacts in land-use planning, district plan reviews, and growth strategies.
- › Development of a risk and resilience landscape plan to better understand our level of emergency preparedness and respond to emergency events, conducted in partnership with Carterton and Masterton District Councils.

Financial Forecasting Assumptions

Significant forecasting assumptions and risks underlying the financial estimates in this Long-Term Plan 2025/2034 cover the following.

Revaluation of Non-Current Assets

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

Revaluation movements will be shown in the statement of financial position and the statement of other comprehensive revenue and expense. Revaluations are carried out at two-year intervals.

Risk	Actual revaluation results differ from those in the forecast.
Level of uncertainty	Medium
Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	Where the actual inflation rate is different from that forecast, the actual revaluation will be different from that forecast. The LTP for each subsequent year is reviewed by way of the Annual Plan round and a new LTP is produced every three years.

Interest Rates

The range of interest rates on term debt is calculated at 4.32% to 5.00%. 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.

Interest on investments is calculated at 4.50% for 2025/26 decreasing incrementally to 3.00% by 2033/34. As SWDC’s policy for funding capital investment has changed from 1 July 2024, it is not anticipated that SWDC will hold significant investments, and minimal interest income has been budgeted. Existing investments will be used to reduce debt as they come due, with the exception of balances held for trusts, which will be held as current investments.

Risk	That the interest rate will differ from those used in the calculations.
Level of uncertainty	Medium
Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	This will be managed through the Treasury Management Policy. A 1% movement in interest rates on borrowings would affect operating budgets by \$0.59million in 2025/26, and if interest rates moved by 1% across all 9 years of the plan the total impact on operating budgets would be \$16.69million.

Depreciation

Over the term of the Plan, Council has elected to fully fund depreciation on most assets except for land transport (where approximately 49% of depreciation is funded), and specific community facilities that Council has identified would not be replaced or replacement would be funded by borrowing and/or insurance (includes playgrounds, swimming pools, housing, and community buildings such as Ngawi Hall, Waihinga Centre, ANZAC/Kiwi Hall, & Greytown Town Centre) at the time required.

Water and wastewater assets are funded at 72% of depreciation for the first two years of the plan.

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

It is assumed that:

- › **Existing Assets:** For assets that are already in place and continue to be used at the same level, the depreciation budget remains consistent. This means that the ongoing use of these assets does not change the depreciation expense.
- › **Capital Investment for Renewals:** When Council invests in renewing existing assets, this does not impact the depreciation budget. Renewals are necessary to keep assets in good working condition, so the budget for depreciation expense remains unchanged.
- › **Capital Investment for Improvement or Growth:** When Council invests in improving or expanding its assets, this results in an increase in the depreciation budget. The new or improved assets will start to depreciate in the year following their implementation, adding to the overall budget for depreciation expense.
- › **Adjustments for Estimated Increases in Asset Fair Values:** The depreciation budget will be adjusted to reflect any estimated increases in the value of assets. This means that if the value of the assets is expected to rise, the depreciation expense will be recalculated to account for this change.

Risk	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.
Level of uncertainty	Medium
Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	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.

Risk	That assets wear out earlier than estimated.
Level of uncertainty	Medium
Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	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 (AMPs) have been prepared for Land Transport activities and include renewal and capital programmes for all major infrastructural assets. However, AMPs have not been prepared for Water Supply, Wastewater, and Stormwater assets. Condition assessments for water assets are based on asset age rather than physical inspections.

The AMPs for Land Transport include assessments of asset condition, lifecycle, and demand management, providing a structured approach to asset renewal and upgrade planning. 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.

Risk	Asset Management Plans are incomplete. Condition ratings and life cycle demand assumptions are erroneous.
Level of uncertainty	Medium
Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	<p>Asset management plans are updated annually following ‘best practice’ as prescribed by the New Zealand Infrastructure Asset Management Manual. However, as AMPs have not been prepared for water assets, and condition assessments are based on asset age rather than inspections, there is a higher level of uncertainty regarding the accuracy of asset renewal timing and funding requirements.</p> <p>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 late 2023 and found to be adequately maintained.</p>

Sources of Funds for Future Replacement of Assets

This is detailed in Part 2 Significant Activities under each significant activity. Sources of funding are also included in the Part 4 in the Revenue and Financing Policy. The funding of the replacement of future assets is based on the following assumptions:

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

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

Risk	That a particular funding source is unavailable.
Level of uncertainty	Low
Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	As the Council does not fully fund depreciation, the availability of reserves for asset replacement may be limited, increasing reliance on loan funding or alternative financial mechanisms. While the Council operates a central treasury function, which allows for financial flexibility, increased borrowing may have implications for debt levels and future funding requirements.

Inflation

Inflation – Operating Revenues and Expenses

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

Where a contractual inflation rate is stipulated in agreements with suppliers and differs from the above economic inflation forecasts, the contractual inflation rate has been applied to project operating costs. This ensures alignment with contractual obligations and provides a more accurate estimate of future expenditures.

Insurance premiums do not follow other inflationary rates, particularly since global claims related to natural disasters have impacted the insurance market in recent years. Insurance expenses have been inflated based on historical trends and advice from our brokers on the likely trends over the LTP period.

Year	Planning & Regulation	Roading	Community Activities	Waste	Water	Local Govt Wages	Operating (Aggregate)	Insurance
2025/26	2.7%	3.0%	3.0%	3.5%	2.5%	3.5%	3.0%	12.4%
2026/27	2.7%	3.1%	2.9%	3.4%	2.8%	3.2%	3.0%	11.9%
2027/28	2.5%	3.0%	2.7%	3.2%	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	11.7%
2028/29	2.2%	2.7%	2.5%	2.9%	2.1%	2.6%	2.5%	11.4%
2029/30	2.1%	2.6%	2.4%	2.8%	2.0%	2.4%	2.4%	11.2%
2030/31	2.1%	2.5%	2.3%	2.6%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%	11.2%
2031/32	2.0%	2.4%	2.2%	2.5%	2.0%	2.1%	2.2%	11.2%
2032/33	2.0%	2.4%	2.1%	2.4%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	11.2%
2033/34	1.9%	2.2%	2.0%	2.3%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	11.2%

Inflation – Capital Expenditure

Inflation on capital investments has been included in the LTP. Inflation has been predicted using the mid-scenario BERL forecasts of price level change adjusters and are as follows.

Year	Earthmoving & Siteworks	Pipelines	Reclamation & River Control	Water, Sewer, Drainage & Waste	Capital (Aggregate)
2025/26	3.4%	3.5%	1.6%	5.6%	3.1%
2026/27	3.6%	3.6%	1.8%	5.3%	3.1%
2027/28	3.5%	3.3%	1.8%	5.0%	2.9%
2028/29	3.3%	3.1%	1.9%	4.6%	2.6%
2029/30	3.2%	2.9%	1.8%	4.2%	2.5%
2030/31	3.0%	2.8%	1.8%	3.4%	2.4%
2031/32	2.9%	2.6%	1.7%	3.0%	2.3%
2032/33	2.8%	2.5%	1.7%	2.4%	2.2%
2033/34	2.6%	2.4%	1.7%	2.3%	2.1%

Risk	That actual inflation differs to that predicted. That decisions are made based on predicted inflation levels.
Level of uncertainty	Medium
Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	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.

Commitments and Contingencies

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

Opening Balance Sheet

To provide a more accurate forecast, the opening balance sheet figures are based on a forecast closing balance sheet, not the closing 2024/25 Enhanced Annual Plan figures.

Rounding Differences

Due to the complexities of the financial model, there are some insignificant rounding differences in the financial statements.

Maintenance, Renewal and Capital Programme

The maintenance, renewal and capital expenditure programme for Council's 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.

Insurance

Insurance costs have fluctuated in recent years. Council's insurance broker advises that while risk-based adjustments to premium prices are stabilising, insurance costs are expected to continue rising over the Long-Term Plan period. Council participates in group insurance arrangements with neighbouring and nationally spread councils to leverage better purchasing power. Above-ground assets such as buildings and vehicles are fully covered in in a group with Carterton and Masterton district councils. Below ground infrastructural assets have limited cover through the Local Authority Protection Programme Disaster Fund (LAPP), where central government cover 60% and LAPP member councils pool a fund to cover the remaining 40%.

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.

Risk of reinsurance costs escalating beyond forecast budgets are moderate. To mitigate this risk, we have inflated our insurance cost forecast by a rate based on industry advice, rather than the rates provided by BERL for other operating costs. There is also a risk that insurance cover may not be available for certain assets or risks, such as indemnity cover, which is becoming more challenging to obtain.

Significant natural disasters in New Zealand over the next decade could drive up insurance renewal costs. If insurance premiums exceed forecasts, the Council may face unbudgeted expenditure. The Council will need to assess the balance between self-insurance and higher premiums, ensuring financial sustainability while maintaining appropriate risk protection.

Level of uncertainty	High
Reasons and financial effect of uncertainty	Based on historical trends and the insurance market outlook, premium increases and stricter coverage conditions are expected. Higher premiums may place financial strain on operational budgets. If access to insurance for certain assets is restricted or costs become prohibitive, Council may need to increase self-insurance reserves or reprioritize spending to account for greater financial risk exposure.

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 25 June 2025.



Hinekura roadworks

Transition of Water Services to Council-Controlled Organisation (CCO)

Assumption

South Wairarapa District Council (SWDC) will transfer its water services (water supply, wastewater, and stormwater) to a new asset-owning Water Services Council-Controlled Organisation (WSCCO), jointly established with Carterton, Masterton, and Tararua District Councils.

Transition to the WSCCO will occur on 30 June 2027, to align with financial year-end and ensure a clean accounting break. The WSCCO will have full responsibility for water services, including operational delivery of water supply, wastewater, and stormwater activities, capital renewal & investment, collection of revenue, and monitoring performance.

Context

This assumption is based on the Local Water Done Well (LWDW) legislation, which mandates the transition of water services to regionally governed entities. SWDC has resolved to participate in a combined asset-owning CCO with the three neighbouring councils, Carterton, Masterton, and Tararua District Councils. All four councils¹⁹ have now voted to proceed with establishment of a WSCCO to deliver the water supply, wastewater, and stormwater activities currently delivered by each council separately.

While no formal agreement has yet been signed, the transition is expected to proceed in line with legislative requirements and the Water Services Delivery Plan (WSDP), which is due to be submitted to the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) by 3 September 2025.

Key Assumptions

- › Financial Transfer: The financial transition will be recorded as a balance sheet transfer of water-related assets, liabilities, and equity. No gain or loss will be recognised at the point of transfer due to the absence of a confirmed shareholding structure.
- › Shareholding Basis: It is assumed that shareholding in the CCO will be proportionate to the net assets transferred by each council. However, this is indicative only and subject to future agreement.

¹⁹ <https://swdc.govt.nz/news/swdc-votes-to-move-forward-with-a-wairarapa-tararua-regional-water-entity/>

<https://www.mstn.govt.nz/council/news/council-news?item=id:2u8nn13vp17q9sxd0t61>

<https://cdc.govt.nz/lwdw-endorse/>

<https://www.tararua.govt.nz/news/2025/june/tararua-district-council-agrees-to-progress-with-the-joint-wairarapa-tararua-water-services-model>

- › No Immediate Impact on Surplus or Deficit: There will be no impact on Council's Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense in the 2026/27 or 2027/28 financial years as a result of the transfer in its current form.
- › Post-Transition Costs: Costs for Water Supply, Wastewater, and Stormwater will become the responsibility of the CCO post-transition, including revenue collection and liability for unpaid amounts.
- › Retained Corporate Overheads: SWDC does not maintain significant dedicated water offices, vehicles, and resources, as we currently partner with Wellington Water Ltd. Therefore, minimal overheads exist that will be transferred to the CCO. Remaining corporate overheads that are currently allocated to the three water groups of activities will be reallocated across other Council activities.
- › Water Rates: These will remain under SWDC management and continue to be funded through a targeted rate. From 1 July 2027, they will be budgeted within the Community Facilities & Services activity. Associated reserves will also be retained.
- › Retained Costs: A small number of internal roles and minor budgets related to residual water responsibilities will remain with SWDC. These will be managed under a new cost centre in Community Facilities & Services from 1 July 2027.
- › Performance Reporting: The WSCCO will assume responsibility for performance reporting from 1 July 2027.
- › Establishment Costs: Establishment costs will be transferred to the WSCCO.

Level of Uncertainty

High – While the legislative framework is in place and Council has resolved to join a WSCCO, the final structure, governance, and financial arrangements (including shareholding and service agreements) are yet to be confirmed.

Risks and Financial Effects of Uncertainty

- › Governance and Shareholding: If the final shareholding differs from the assumed net asset basis, this may result in a future gain or loss to be recognised in Council's financial statements, via an amended Long-Term Plan.
- › Operational Costs: Overhead reallocation may result in higher per-activity costs for remaining Council services, impacting rates from 2027/28 onward.
- › Service Delivery: Delays in establishing the CCO or finalising agreements could affect the timing of the transition and associated financial reporting.
- › Community Expectations: Uncertainty around future service levels, pricing, and governance may require additional engagement and communication with the community.

Mitigation

Council will continue to:

- › Engage with partner councils to progress the CCO establishment.
- › Monitor legislative developments and DIA guidance.
- › Maintain flexibility in financial modelling to accommodate changes in timing or structure.
- › Retain oversight of water races and minor water-related functions to ensure continuity of service.

Component Assumptions and Risks

Within the overall risk involved in the transition of waters to the WSCCO there are a number of component parts, with their own risks and mitigations.

Stormwater

The current intention is that Council's responsibility for Stormwater will transfer to the joint WSCCO along with Water Supply and Wastewater. However, we will not know the exact structure and Councils interest in the new water services entity (CCO) until the water services delivery plans have been developed by September 2025. As all four proposed member councils have agreed to transfer Stormwater to the WSCCO this risk is low to moderate, and mitigation will involve clear communication around the scope of the WSCCO.

Debt Transfer Risk

Council will transfer all debt to the Water Services Delivery Entity on 30 June 2027 with funds received to facilitate the repayment of Council debt. It is possible that the new Water Services Delivery Entity will not provide sufficient revenue to enable Council to repay all Three Waters related debt, which could impact on Council's ability to borrow. As SWDC has used the same basis of allocation of debt that has previously been reviewed by DIA this risk is moderate and will be mitigated through clear documentation of attributable debt.

Rating Collection Risk

Setting up revenue systems and collection teams is a complicated enterprise. It is possible that Council could be required to collect revenue on behalf of the CCO beyond 1 July 2027. This would have a material impact on the prospective Cashflow Statement and ongoing administrative burden to process payments. However, as Council already has systems and processes in place for collecting rates and levies on behalf of third parties, this is a low risk, and minimal administrative effort will fully mitigate it.

Transition Timing Risk

A delay in the transition date would result in Council retaining ownership of waters assets for longer than anticipated. It would also necessitate extending funding and management agreements with a partner organisation to maintain operational delivery. Any changes to waters infrastructure transition timing is likely to have significant impact on Council's plan, however this would be taken up as part of the Long-Term Plan exercise for the 2027-37 period.

Statement of Accounting Policies for the Years Ending 30 June 2025-2034

Reporting Entity

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

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

On 26 September 2019, SWDC became a shareholder of Wellington Water Limited (WWL).

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

The SWDC has designated itself to be a Tier 1 public benefit entity (PBE) for the purposes of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). Council's primary objective is to provide local infrastructure, goods and services for community or social benefit and equity has been provided with a view to supporting that primary objective rather than for a financial return.

These prospective financial statements are for the 9 years ended 30 June 2034 and were authorised by South Wairarapa District Council for the final LTP on 25 June 2025.

Accounting principles compliance

To meet all the requirements of local government legislation Council provides two sets of prospective financial information:

- › Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) regulated statements of prospective financial position, comprehensive revenue and expense, cashflow and changes in equity; and
- › non-GAAP compliant Funding Impact Statements (FIS's).

Key differences between these two sets of information are that GAAP regulated financial statements must adhere to GAAP requirements.

The intention of the FIS is to make the sources and applications of Council funds more transparent to its stakeholders which may not be achievable if only GAAP financial statements were provided. The FIS is prescribed by the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 and is required by the Local Government Act 2002 (Schedule 10 Part 1).

A disclosure statement is required by Schedule 6 of the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 that discloses the Council's planned financial performance in relation to various benchmarks to enable an assessment of whether

Council is prudently managing its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and general financial dealings.

Basis of Preparation

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

Statement of Compliance

The prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002: Part 6, Section 93 and Part 1 of Schedule 10, which includes the requirement to comply with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP), and the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014.

These prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP. They comply with the PBE International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), in particular these prospective financial statements have been prepared in accordance with PBE FRS42: Prospective Financial Statements, and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for public benefit entities.

Council is responsible for the prospective financial statements included in the LTP 2025–34, including the appropriateness of the significant financial assumptions these are based on, and the other disclosures included in the document.

The prospective financial statements are for the period 1 July 2025 to 30 June 2034 and do not reflect any actual results. The actual results achieved for the period covered by this plan are likely to vary from the information presented in the document and these variations may be material. Council does not intend to update prospective financial statements after publication.

In the opinion of Council and the management of the South Wairarapa District Council, the prospective financial statements for the 9-year period ending 30 June 2034 fairly reflect the prospective financial position, performance and operations of the South Wairarapa District Council.

Measurement Base

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

Functional and Presentation Currency

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

Changes in Accounting Policies

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

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

Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue

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

Rates Revenue

The following policies for rates have been applied:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Revenue

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

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

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

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

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

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Development Contributions

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

Costs

Borrowing Costs

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

Grant Expenditure

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

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

Leases

Finance Leases

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

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

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

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

Operating Leases

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

Debtors and Other Receivables

Debtors and other receivables are recorded at amount due, less an allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECL). The Council applies the simplified model of recognising lifetime ECL's for receivables. In measuring ECL's short-term receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics.

Short-term receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. In practice Council currently has very low write-offs due to a history of high recovery of receivables.

The Council does not provide for ECL on rates receivables, as it has various powers under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 to recover any outstanding debts.

Financial Assets

Financial assets (other than shares in subsidiaries) are initially recognised at fair value. They are then classified as, and subsequently measured under, the following categories:

1. Amortised Cost
2. Fair value through surplus or deficit (FVTSD), or
3. Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expenses (FVTOCRE).

Transaction costs are included in the value of the financial asset at initial recognition unless it has been designated at FVTSD, in which case it is recognised in surplus or deficit.

The classification of a financial asset depends on its cash flow characteristics and the Council's management model for managing them.

A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at FVTOCRE if it gives rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) and held within a management model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.

A financial asset is classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost if it gives rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal outstanding and is held within a management model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows of the asset.

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortised cost or FVTOCRE are subsequently measured at FVTSD. However, the Council may elect at initial recognition to designate an equity investment not held for trading as subsequently measured at FVTOCRE.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets at FVTOCRE

Unlisted Shares and Listed Bonds

Financial assets in this category that are debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense, there is no assessment for impairment when fair value falls below the cost of the investment. When sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense is reclassified to surplus and deficit.

Financial Assets in this category that are equity instruments designated as FVTOCRE are subsequently measured at fair value with fair value gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense. There is no assessment for impairment when fair value falls below the cost of the investment. When sold, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the other comprehensive revalue and expense is transferred to accumulated funds within equity.

Expected credit loss allowance (ECL)

The Council recognises an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not classified as FVTSD. ECLs are the probability weighted estimate of credit losses, measured at the present value of cash shortfalls, which is the difference between the cash flows due to Council in accordance with the contract and the cash flows it expects to receive. ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). However, if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the loss allowance is based on losses possible for the remaining life of the financial asset (Lifetime ECL). When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Council considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Council's historical experience and informed credit assessment and included forward-looking information. The Council consider a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due. The Council may determine a default occurs prior to this if internal or external information indicates the entity is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full.

Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

Non-current Assets held for sale are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction, rather than through continuing use. Non-current Assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

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

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

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

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of:

Operational Assets

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

Restricted Assets

Restricted assets are parks and reserves owned by 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 SWDC. Each asset class includes all items that are required for the network to function, for example, wastewater reticulation includes reticulation piping and sewer pump stations.

Heritage Assets

Heritage assets are assets owned by 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 SWDC and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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

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

Disposals

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

Subsequent Costs

Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to SWDC and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant, and equipment are recognised in the surplus or deficit as they are incurred.

Depreciation

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

Asset	Estimated Life	Percentage
Buildings and Improvements*	20 to 100 years	1% to 5%
Heritage assets	50 to 120 years	0.80% to 3.0%
Furniture and equipment	5 to 22 years	4.5% to 20%
Motor vehicles	5 years	20%
Library collections	7 years	14.3%
Roading*	1 to 100 years	1% to 100%
Bridges*	30 to 100 years	1% to 3.3%
Water infrastructure*	15 to 103 years	0.97% to 3.3%
Sewer infrastructure*	14 to 123 years	0.81% to 10%
Stormwater infrastructure*	25 to 100 years	1.0% to 6.0%
Parks and reserves	10 to 32 years	3.1% to 13.5%
Playground equipment*	5 to 20 Years	5% to 20%

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

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

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

Revaluation

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

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

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

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

Those asset classes that are revalued are valued on a three-yearly cycle on the basis described below. All other asset classes are carried at depreciated historical cost.

The carrying values of revalued items are reviewed at each balance date to ensure that those values are not materially different to fair value.

Land and Buildings

An independent valuation is carried out to ascertain fair value as determined from market-based evidence. The most recent valuation was performed by Jaime Benoit (B.App Sci (VFM, AG), MPINZ) of QV Asset and Advisory, and the valuation is effective as at 28 February 2025.

In the years where a full revaluation is not conducted, SWDC carries out an assessment of the fair value of land and operational building assets using indexed movements in asset classes. Where the change in fair value is considered material, an adjustment will be made to reflect the change.

Infrastructure Assets

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

At fair value determined on a depreciated replacement cost basis by an independent valuer. At balance date 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 Jaimie Cable (B App Econ, Dip of Engineering (Civil), AMPINZ) of WSP New Zealand on 30 June 2024.

In the years where a full revaluation is not conducted, SWDC carries out an assessment of the fair value of infrastructure assets using indexed movements in asset classes. Where the change in fair value is considered material an adjustment will be made to reflect the change.

Playground Equipment

At fair value determined on a depreciated replacement costs basis by an independent valuer. At balance date SWDC assesses the carrying values of its playground equipment to ensure that they do not differ materially from the assets' fair values. If there is a material difference, then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued. The most recent valuation was performed by Jaimie Cable (B App Econ, Dip of Engineering (Civil), AMPINZ) of WSP New Zealand on 30 June 2024.



Greytown playground, Soldiers Memorial Park

Vested Assets

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

Heritage Assets

At depreciated replacement cost

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 collections are no longer revalued, but annual impairment checks are completed

Assets Held for Sale

Assets held for sale are valued annually at the lower of carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. Assets held for sale are valued at the agreed sale price.

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

Investment properties are valued annually at fair value as determined from market-based evidence by an independent valuer. The most recent valuation was performed by Jaime Benoit (B.App Sci (VFM, AG), MPINZ) of QV Asset and Advisory, and the valuation is effective as at 28 February 2025.

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

Intangible Assets***Software Acquisition and Development***

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

Staff training costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Amortisation

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

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

Tangible Asset	Asset Life	Amortisation Rate
Computer Software	5 years	20%

Impairment of Property, Plant, Equipment and Intangible Assets

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

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

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

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

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

For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the total impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

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

For assets not carried at a revalued amount, the reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

Creditors and Other Payables

Creditors and other payables are recorded at their face value.

Employee Entitlements

Short-term Employee Entitlements

Employee benefits that 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.

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 SWDC anticipates it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

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

Presentation of Employee Entitlements

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

All other employee entitlements are classified as a non-current liability.

Long-term Employee Entitlements

Superannuation Schemes

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

Provisions

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

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

Borrowings

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

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

Equity

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

The components of equity are:

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

Restricted and Council Created Reserves

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

Restricted reserves are those subject to specific conditions accepted as binding by SWDC and which may not be revised by 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 a Council decision. The Council may alter them without references to any third party or the Courts. Transfers to and from these reserves are at the discretion of the Council.

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

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

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

Cost Allocation

SWDC has derived the cost of service for each of SWDC's significant activities 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 with a significant activity in an economically feasible manner.
- › Direct costs are charged directly to significant activities. Indirect costs are charged to significant activities using appropriate cost drivers such as actual usage, staff numbers and floor area.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

In preparing these prospective financial statements, 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 9 years are discussed below.

Landfill Aftercare Provision

An analysis of the exposure of SWDC in relation to the estimates and uncertainties surrounding the landfill aftercare provision.

Infrastructural Assets

There are a number of assumptions and estimates used when performing the Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) valuations over infrastructural assets.

These include:

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

- › Experienced independent valuers perform the Council’s infrastructural asset revaluations.

Critical Judgments in Applying SWDC’s Accounting Policies

Management has exercised the following critical judgments in applying SWDC’s accounting policies for the 9 years ended 30 June 2034.

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 SWDC’s social housing policy. These properties are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

Statement of Cash Flows

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

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

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

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



Martinborough library

Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses for the Years Ending 30 June 2026 to 2034

Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue Expenditure	2025 AP Budget (000's)	2026 LTP Budget (000's)	2027 LTP Budget (000's)	2028 LTP Budget (000's)	2029 LTP Budget (000's)	2030 LTP Budget (000's)	2031 LTP Budget (000's)	2032 LTP Budget (000's)	2033 LTP Budget (000's)	2034 LTP Budget (000's)
Revenue										
Rates and rates penalties	29,749	31,027	33,051	22,858	23,962	25,022	25,761	26,516	27,321	27,900
Waka Kotahi subsidy	6,041	4,728	3,686	4,282	4,433	4,513	5,267	5,202	5,368	5,443
Grants, subsidies and donations	1,847	3,457	2,964	3,863	3,987	4,104	4,167	4,293	4,408	4,465
Interest revenue	-	32	53	80	86	93	99	101	107	108
Fees, licences and user charges	2,485	2,641	2,964	3,040	3,114	3,183	3,286	3,345	3,419	3,477
Contributions	1,506	1,409	1,436	1,175	1,336	1,369	1,433	1,518	1,552	1,584
Other revenue	1,078	1,827	1,771	2,285	2,353	2,448	2,489	2,557	2,653	2,690
Total operating revenue	42,706	45,122	45,926	37,582	39,271	40,733	42,503	43,531	44,829	45,668
Expenses										
Personnel costs	8,103	8,579	8,711	8,992	9,229	9,449	9,654	9,858	10,054	10,242
Finance costs	1,213	2,087	3,130	1,144	1,348	1,453	1,569	1,700	1,779	1,882
Depreciation and amortisation	6,448	6,645	7,466	4,838	5,326	5,478	5,790	5,914	6,222	6,345
Other expenses	24,651	25,501	24,595	19,453	20,128	20,867	20,881	21,444	22,242	22,442
Total operating expenditure	40,416	42,812	43,902	34,427	36,030	37,247	37,894	38,915	40,297	40,912
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	2,290	2,310	2,024	3,155	3,241	3,486	4,609	4,616	4,532	4,756
Gain/(loss) on assets										
Gain/(loss) on revaluation	-	40,764	5,648	32,152	4,142	31,886	3,843	31,310	3,642	29,976
Gain/(loss) on assets	-	40,764	5,648	32,152	4,142	31,886	3,843	31,310	3,642	29,976
Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses	-	40,764	5,648	32,152	4,142	31,886	3,843	31,310	3,642	29,976
Total comprehensive revenue and expense/(deficit) for the year attributable to Council	2,290	43,074	7,672	35,307	7,383	35,372	8,452	35,925	8,174	34,732

Note that this statement includes the impact of transition of water activities to a Water Services Council Controlled Organisation on 30 June 2027

Prospective Statement of Financial Position for the Years Ending 30 June 2026 to 2034

Prospective Statement of Financial Position	2025 AP Budget (000's)	2026 LTP Budget (000's)	2027 LTP Budget (000's)	2028 LTP Budget (000's)	2029 LTP Budget (000's)	2030 LTP Budget (000's)	2031 LTP Budget (000's)	2032 LTP Budget (000's)	2033 LTP Budget (000's)	2034 LTP Budget (000's)
Assets										
Current assets										
Cash & cash equivalents	916	5,082	4,960	2,921	3,149	3,309	3,253	3,425	3,624	3,722
Debtors & other receivables	2,969	3,395	3,249	3,391	3,547	3,693	3,939	4,043	4,197	4,301
Investments - current	120	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446
Inventories	35	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Total Current Assets	4,040	8,949	8,681	6,785	7,169	7,474	7,665	7,941	8,294	8,495
Non-current assets										
Investments - non-current	1,008	1,381	1,959	2,102	2,136	2,164	2,198	2,217	2,240	2,263
Other financial assets	278	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
Investment properties	15,274	14,847	14,891	14,937	14,984	15,032	15,081	15,245	15,296	15,348
Intangible assets	337	662	662	662	662	662	662	662	662	662
Property, Plant and Equipment	630,697	701,721	554,645	595,525	604,150	640,480	650,173	686,585	695,514	731,023
Council controlled organisation	-	-	118,024	118,024	118,024	118,024	118,024	118,024	118,024	118,024
Total Non-current assets	647,594	718,744	690,315	731,383	740,089	776,495	786,271	822,866	831,869	867,454
Total Assets	651,634	727,693	698,996	738,167	747,258	783,969	793,936	830,807	840,163	875,950
Total Assets	651,634	727,693	698,996	738,167	747,258	783,969	793,936	830,807	840,163	875,950

Note that this statement includes the impact of transition of water activities to a Water Services Council Controlled Organisation on 30 June 2027

Prospective Statement of Financial Position for the Years Ending 30 June 2026 to 2034 (cntd)

Liabilities

Current liabilities

Creditors & other payables	2,429	7,259	7,504	5,641	5,950	6,168	6,273	6,447	6,696	6,794
Employee benefit liabilities	548	866	880	908	932	954	975	996	1,015	1,034
Borrowings	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	34	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333
Total Current Liabilities	6,611	8,458	8,716	6,882	7,215	7,455	7,581	7,775	8,044	8,161

Non-current liabilities

Provisions	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	43,200	56,654	20,027	25,725	27,100	28,199	29,588	30,339	31,252	32,190
Total Non-Current Liabilities	43,480	56,654	20,027	25,725	27,100	28,199	29,588	30,339	31,252	32,190
Total Liabilities	50,091	65,112	28,743	32,607	34,314	35,654	37,169	38,114	39,296	40,351

Equity

Reserves

Public equity	183,152	196,824	316,536	322,017	326,348	330,606	336,221	341,429	346,674	351,957
Restricted reserves and trust funds	14,495	5,449	12,384	10,059	8,969	8,197	7,190	6,598	5,885	5,359
Asset revaluation reserves	403,896	460,307	341,333	373,485	377,627	409,513	413,356	444,666	448,307	478,283
Reserves	601,543	662,581	670,253	705,561	712,943	748,315	756,767	792,693	800,867	835,599
Total Equity	601,543	662,581	670,253	705,561	712,943	748,315	756,767	792,693	800,867	835,599
Total Liabilities and Equity	651,634	727,693	698,996	738,167	747,258	783,969	793,936	830,807	840,163	875,950

Note that this statement includes the impact of transition of water activities to a Water Services Council Controlled Organisation on 30 June 2027

* Please note that the opening balances for the nine years in this Long-Term Plan differ from the closing balances of the prior year's Annual Plan, as they have been updated to reflect information and assumptions available at the time of preparing this plan.

Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity for the Years Ending 30 June 2026 to 2034

Prospective Statement of Changes in Equity	2025 AP Budget (000's)	2026 LTP Budget (000's)	2027 LTP Budget (000's)	2028 LTP Budget (000's)	2029 LTP Budget (000's)	2030 LTP Budget (000's)	2031 LTP Budget (000's)	2032 LTP Budget (000's)	2033 LTP Budget (000's)	2034 LTP Budget (000's)
Equity at 1 July										
Public Equity	169,327	186,628	196,824	316,536	322,017	326,348	330,606	336,221	341,429	346,674
Special Separate and Trust Funds	25,574	13,336	5,450	12,384	10,059	8,969	8,197	7,190	6,598	5,885
Asset Revaluation Reserve	401,737	419,543	460,307	341,332	373,484	377,626	409,512	413,356	444,665	448,307
Total equity at 1 July	596,637	619,507	662,581	670,253	705,561	712,943	748,315	756,767	792,693	800,867
Changes during the year										
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	2,746	2,310	2,024	3,155	3,241	3,486	4,609	4,616	4,532	4,756
Transition of water activities to WSCCO			118,974							
Asset Revaluation	2,160	40,764	(118,974)	32,152	4,142	31,886	3,843	31,310	3,642	29,976
Total comprehensive revenue and expense/(deficit) for the year	4,906	43,074	2,024	35,307	7,383	35,372	8,452	35,925	8,174	34,732
Equity at 30 June										
Public Equity	183,152	196,824	316,536	322,017	326,348	330,606	336,221	341,429	346,674	351,957
Special Separate and Trust Funds	14,495	5,450	12,384	10,059	8,969	8,197	7,190	6,598	5,885	5,359
Asset Revaluation Reserve	403,896	460,307	341,333	373,484	377,626	409,512	413,356	444,665	448,307	478,283
Total equity at 30 June	601,543	662,581	670,253	705,561	712,943	748,315	756,767	792,693	800,867	835,599

Note that this statement includes the impact of transition of water activities to a Water Services Council Controlled Organisation on 30 June 2027

Please note that the opening balances for the nine years in this Long-Term Plan differ from the closing balances of the prior year's Annual Plan, as they have been updated to reflect information and assumptions available at the time of preparing this plan.

Prospective Cash Flow Statement for the Years Ending 30 June 2026—2034

Prospective Statement of Cashflow	2025 AP Budget (000's)	2026 LTP Budget (000's)	2027 LTP Budget (000's)	2028 LTP Budget (000's)	2029 LTP Budget (000's)	2030 LTP Budget (000's)	2031 LTP Budget (000's)	2032 LTP Budget (000's)	2033 LTP Budget (000's)	2034 LTP Budget (000's)
Net Cashflow Operating Activities										
Cash was provided from:										
Rates Revenue	29,749	30,775	32,996	23,139	23,931	24,993	25,741	26,495	27,299	27,885
Fees, charges, and other receipts	2,485	2,355	3,077	2,853	3,076	3,151	3,200	3,328	3,379	3,457
Interest Received	-	27	28	30	35	40	45	51	56	61
Regional Council rates received	6,694	8,779	9,941	10,645	11,351	11,702	12,056	12,223	12,394	12,640
Grants and subsidies	7,803	7,899	6,764	7,958	8,383	8,585	9,348	9,479	9,736	9,888
Other revenue	1,162	3,236	3,207	3,460	3,690	3,818	3,923	4,074	4,205	4,274
Cash was provided from:	47,894	53,071	56,013	48,085	50,466	52,288	54,313	55,650	57,069	58,204
Cash was applied to:										
Payment Staff & Suppliers	36,543	32,655	33,097	30,310	29,054	30,090	30,424	31,115	32,034	32,578
Interest paid	1,213	2,087	3,130	1,144	1,348	1,453	1,569	1,700	1,779	1,882
Regional Council rates paid	6,694	8,732	9,892	10,615	11,321	11,687	12,041	12,216	12,387	12,630
Cash was applied to:	44,451	43,475	46,118	42,069	41,723	43,230	44,034	45,030	46,200	47,090
Net Cashflow Operating Activities	3,443	9,596	9,895	6,016	8,743	9,058	10,279	10,620	10,869	11,114
Net Cashflow Investment Activities										
Cash was provided from:										
Proceeds from Investments realised	6,301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-	59,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash was provided from:	6,301	-	59,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash was applied to:										
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	29,189	27,743	32,584	13,611	9,856	9,970	11,689	11,180	11,560	11,932
Purchase of intangibles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Investments	935	471	579	142	34	27	35	19	23	23
Cash was applied to:	30,124	28,213	33,163	13,754	9,890	9,998	11,723	11,199	11,583	11,955
Net Cashflow Investment Activities	(23,823)	(28,213)	26,611	(13,754)	(9,890)	(9,998)	(11,723)	(11,199)	(11,583)	(11,955)

Prospective Cash Flow Statement for the Years Ending 30 June 2026—2034 (cntd)

Net Cashflow Finance Activities

Cash was provided from:

Proceeds from borrowings	37,400	18,820	23,146	5,698	1,375	1,099	1,388	751	913	938
Capital works loan repayments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash was provided from:	37,400	18,820	23,146	5,698	1,375	1,099	1,388	751	913	938

Cash was applied to:

Repayment of borrowings	17,400	-	59,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash was applied to:	17,400	-	59,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Cashflow Finance Activities	20,000	18,820	(36,627)	5,698	1,375	1,099	1,388	751	913	938
Total movement of cashflow	(380)	203	(122)	(2,039)	228	159	(55)	172	199	97

Cash Balance

Total cash resources at start of the year	1,416	4,879	5,082	4,960	2,921	3,149	3,309	3,253	3,425	3,624
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	(380)	203	(122)	(2,039)	228	159	(55)	172	199	97
Cash Balance	1,036	5,082	4,960	2,921	3,149	3,309	3,253	3,425	3,624	3,722

Note that this statement includes the impact of transition of water activities to a Water Services Council Controlled Organisation on 30 June 2027

** Please note that the opening balances for the nine years in this Long-Term Plan differ from the closing balances of the prior year's Annual Plan, as they have been updated to reflect information and assumptions available at the time of preparing this plan.*

Schedule of Prospective Capital Expenditure for the Years Ending 30 June 2026 to 2034

Project By Activity Report									
	2026 LTP Budget (000's)	2027 LTP Budget (000's)	2028 LTP Budget (000's)	2029 LTP Budget (000's)	2030 LTP Budget (000's)	2031 LTP Budget (000's)	2032 LTP Budget (000's)	2033 LTP Budget (000's)	2034 LTP Budget (000's)
Community Facilities & Services									
Growth									
District greenspace projects	512,500	2,704,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure for community facilities & services for growth	512,500	2,704,223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level of Service									
Greytown transfer station green waste concrete pad	-	-	66,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Self Issue	56,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency Management Resilience Upgrades	10,260	10,520	10,750	10,950	11,160	11,360	11,570	11,770	11,970
Playground refurbishments	328,000	315,300	1,936,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse / Recycling Upgrades	102,500	105,100	107,600	109,800	112,000	114,200	116,300	118,500	120,700
Mobile Van	-	-	81,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riparian planting	20,500	21,020	21,520	21,960	22,400	22,840	23,260	23,700	24,140
Organics kerbside collection bins	-	-	53,800	109,800	112,000	-	-	-	-
Considine Park toilets build to complement the pump track	-	-	322,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Card Reserve toilet development	-	-	322,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
External Click and Collect lockers	-	53,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreation trail related infrastructure - repair stations, hydration, shelter, bike stands / locks etc	51,250	52,550	53,800	54,900	56,000	57,100	58,150	59,250	60,350
Bin sensors	2,050	2,102	2,152	2,196	2,240	2,284	2,326	2,370	2,414
Lake Ferry paddock beside hotelsubdivision into three residential sections for sale.	-	-	129,120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soldiers Memorial Park - Turf improvements - Tennis club parking (new)	-	-	107,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Featherston war memorial lighting - dome	10,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smart bins for rural areas	154	158	161	165	168	171	174	178	181
Total capital expenditure for community facilities & services for level of service	581,614	559,750	3,216,803	309,771	315,968	207,955	211,780	215,768	219,755

Schedule of Prospective Capital Expenditure for the Years Ending 30 June 2026 to 2034

	2026 LTP Budget (000's)	2027 LTP Budget (000's)	2028 LTP Budget (000's)	2029 LTP Budget (000's)	2030 LTP Budget (000's)	2031 LTP Budget (000's)	2032 LTP Budget (000's)	2033 LTP Budget (000's)	2034 LTP Budget (000's)
Renewals									
Cemeteries Upgrades	51,250	52,550	53,800	54,900	56,000	57,100	58,150	59,250	60,350
Greytown Rugby grounds	102,500	105,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pain Farm homestead and cottage exterior painting	-	-	-	-	-	114,200	-	-	-
Car Park Resurfacing (\$10/sqm reseal, \$100/sqm redo)	36,190	37,485	38,815	40,075	41,370	42,595	43,855	45,080	46,235
Housing Renewals	51,250	52,550	53,800	54,900	56,000	57,100	58,150	59,250	60,350
Featherston toilets upgrade	307,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parks / Reserves Upgrades	51,250	52,550	53,800	54,900	56,000	57,100	58,150	59,250	60,350
Greytown campground upgrades	-	-	753,200	82,350	-	-	-	-	-
Community Building exterior paint-Greytown Old Library-Greytown Town Centre-Featherston Library and Old Courthouse	205,000	105,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greytown Town Centre upgrades - heating / air cond - electrical capacity - window and roof leaks	205,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swimming Pools-Pool surface upgrades-Plant upgrades-Changing room upgrades	102,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Upgrades- Burling Flats Senior Housing-Rooftop-Interior fit outs	-	105,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Featherston old courthouse upgrades	-	-	-	16,470	-	-	-	-	-
Toilet Upgrades	51,250	52,550	53,800	54,900	56,000	57,100	58,150	59,250	60,350
Swimming Pool annual renewals	51,250	52,550	53,800	54,900	56,000	57,100	58,150	59,250	60,350
Arbor Reserve toilets - relocate / upgrade	-	-	322,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental Property Upgrades	51,250	52,550	53,800	54,900	56,000	57,100	58,150	59,250	60,350
Library Book Collection	122,992	126,575	129,918	133,262	136,366	139,590	142,576	145,680	148,546
Greytown campground, reserve, tennis court driveway redo	77,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Building Upgrades	51,250	52,550	53,800	54,900	56,000	57,100	58,150	59,250	60,350
Total capital expenditure for community facilities & services for renewals	1,517,982	847,210	1,621,333	656,457	569,736	696,085	593,481	605,510	617,231
Total Community Facilities & Services	2,612,096	4,111,182	4,838,136	966,227	885,704	904,041	805,261	821,278	836,986

Schedule of Prospective Capital Expenditure for the Years Ending 30 June 2026 to 2034

	2026 LTP Budget (000's)	2027 LTP Budget (000's)	2028 LTP Budget (000's)	2029 LTP Budget (000's)	2030 LTP Budget (000's)	2031 LTP Budget (000's)	2032 LTP Budget (000's)	2033 LTP Budget (000's)	2034 LTP Budget (000's)
Finance & Corporate Support									
Level of Service									
Building security alarm system upgrade	102,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Video Conferencing solution	-	-	-	32,940	-	-	-	35,550	-
Total capital expenditure for finance & corporate support for level of service	102,500	-	-	32,940	-	-	-	35,550	-
Renewals									
Vehicle Replacement	123,000	-	215,200	-	-	228,400	-	-	241,400
Laptop Replacement	102,500	105,100	107,600	109,800	112,000	114,200	116,300	118,500	120,700
Building H & S	15,375	15,765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WMWare server hardware	-	-	-	-	67,200	-	-	-	-
Corporate Offices	1,793,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Martinborough Corporate Office Upgrades	51,250	52,550	53,800	54,900	56,000	57,100	58,150	59,250	60,350
Network Infrustrure	51,250	-	-	-	-	57,100	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure for finance & corporate support for renewals	2,137,125	173,415	376,600	164,700	235,200	456,800	174,450	177,750	422,450
Total Finance & Corporate Support	2,239,625	173,415	376,600	197,640	235,200	456,800	174,450	213,300	422,450

Schedule of Prospective Capital Expenditure for the Years Ending 30 June 2026 to 2034

	2026 LTP Budget (000's)	2027 LTP Budget (000's)	2028 LTP Budget (000's)	2029 LTP Budget (000's)	2030 LTP Budget (000's)	2031 LTP Budget (000's)	2032 LTP Budget (000's)	2033 LTP Budget (000's)	2034 LTP Budget (000's)
Land Transport									
Growth									
Walk way/Cycle way improvements LR	112,500	112,500	82,050	84,225	86,475	88,575	90,750	92,925	94,950
stock underpass contribution LR	55,000	65,000	-	72,995	-	76,765	-	80,535	-
Kerb and channel/ footpath additions LR	450,000	450,000	328,200	336,900	345,900	354,300	363,000	371,700	379,800
Total capital expenditure for land transport for growth	617,500	627,500	410,250	494,120	432,375	519,640	453,750	545,160	474,750
Level of Service									
RTZ-Birdwood/Fox Streets Intersection improvements	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collector Road widening LR	120,000	120,000	191,450	196,525	201,775	236,200	242,000	247,800	253,200
East Coast stability planting LR	75,000	55,000	60,170	61,765	63,415	64,955	66,550	68,145	69,630
Speed review (SPR)	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guard rail installation LR	-	-	82,050	84,225	86,475	88,575	90,750	92,925	94,950
ECOREEF extension LR	-	-	1,094,000	1,123,000	1,153,000	1,181,000	1,210,000	1,239,000	1,266,000
Rock supply to Cape Palliser Rd LR	-	-	218,800	224,600	230,600	236,200	242,000	247,800	253,200
RTZ-Ponatahi Road Huangarua River - kokotay Rd SNP	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speed management plan speed signs LR	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bridge strengthening LR	225,000	225,000	164,100	168,450	172,950	177,150	181,500	185,850	189,900
East Coast resilience study LR	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Speed review (LR)	437,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glue Pot Stability LR	500,000	250,000	273,500	280,750	288,250	295,250	-	-	-
Guard rail installation SPR	75,000	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Road delineation improvements LR	35,000	35,000	38,290	39,305	40,355	-	-	-	-
Guard rail installation Lake Ferry	90,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECOREEF extension SPR	990,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock supply to Cape Palliser Rd SPR	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure for land transport for level of service	3,532,000	2,060,000	2,122,360	2,178,620	2,236,820	2,279,330	2,032,800	2,081,520	2,126,880

Schedule of Prospective Capital Expenditure for the Years Ending 30 June 2026 to 2034

	2026 LTP Budget (000's)	2027 LTP Budget (000's)	2028 LTP Budget (000's)	2029 LTP Budget (000's)	2030 LTP Budget (000's)	2031 LTP Budget (000's)	2032 LTP Budget (000's)	2033 LTP Budget (000's)	2034 LTP Budget (000's)
Renewals									
Footpath renewal LR unsubsidised	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drainage Renewals LR	460,620	468,911	547,000	561,500	576,500	767,650	786,500	805,350	822,900
Sealed Road pavement rehabilitation LR	1,035,999	1,054,647	1,641,000	1,684,500	1,729,500	2,125,800	2,178,000	2,230,200	2,278,800
Bridge struce renewal/replace	-	-	547,000	561,500	576,500	590,500	605,000	619,500	633,000
Structure compoment replacements LR	161,178	164,079	273,500	280,750	288,250	472,400	484,000	495,600	506,400
Sealed Road Resurfacing LR	1,252,136	1,274,674	1,750,400	1,796,800	1,844,800	2,362,000	2,420,000	2,478,000	2,532,000
Traffic Service renewals LR	56,075	57,085	82,050	84,225	86,475	88,575	90,750	92,925	94,950
Structure compoment replacements SPR	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsealed road metalling LR	501,515	510,543	820,500	842,250	864,750	885,750	907,500	929,250	949,500
Drainage Renewals SPR	22,000	22,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsealed road metalling SPR	7,768	8,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riddiford Bridge replacement LR	795,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Footpath renewal LR	60,047	61,586	202,390	207,755	213,305	236,200	242,000	247,800	253,200
Traffic Service renewals SPR	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sealed Road Resurfacing SPR	124,000	124,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure for land transport for renewals	4,612,338	3,881,681	5,863,840	6,019,280	6,180,080	7,528,875	7,713,750	7,898,625	8,070,750
Total Land Transport	8,761,838	6,569,181	8,396,450	8,692,020	8,849,275	10,327,845	10,200,300	10,525,305	10,672,380

Schedule of Prospective Capital Expenditure for the Years Ending 30 June 2026 to 2034

	2026 LTP Budget (000's)	2027 LTP Budget (000's)	2028 LTP Budget (000's)	2029 LTP Budget (000's)	2030 LTP Budget (000's)	2031 LTP Budget (000's)	2032 LTP Budget (000's)	2033 LTP Budget (000's)	2034 LTP Budget (000's)
Stormwater									
Renewals									
Annually Recurring Projects	303,091	314,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure for stormwater for renewals	303,091	314,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Stormwater	303,091	314,598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Note that this statement includes the impact of transition of water activities to a Water Services Council Controlled Organisation on 30 June 2027									
Wastewater									
Growth									
MTB WWTP Growth Capacity Upgrade (Placeholder)	524,137	1,659,336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GTN WWTP Growth Capacity Upgrade (Placeholder)	524,137	1,659,336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure for wastewater for growth	1,048,274	3,318,673	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level of Service									
GTN WWTP Compliance Upgrades - Stage 2a Land Irrigation	1,131,751	3,871,786	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MTB WWTP Compliance Upgrades - Stage 2a Land Irrigation	628,964	4,424,898	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FSTN WWTP Consent renewal and upgrades	880,704	1,660,216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure for wastewater for level of service	2,641,419	9,956,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renewals									
Reconsenting Lake Ferry Treatment Plant	50,875	52,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Annually Recurring Projects	523,987	543,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWDC WW Pump Station Renewals	136,989	21,903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure for wastewater for renewals	711,851	618,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Wastewater	4,401,544	13,893,633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note that this statement includes the impact of transition of water activities to a Water Services Council Controlled Organisation on 30 June 2027

Schedule of Prospective Capital Expenditure for the Years Ending 30 June 2026 to 2034

	2026 LTP Budget (000's)	2027 LTP Budget (000's)	2028 LTP Budget (000's)	2029 LTP Budget (000's)	2030 LTP Budget (000's)	2031 LTP Budget (000's)	2032 LTP Budget (000's)	2033 LTP Budget (000's)	2034 LTP Budget (000's)
Water Supply									
Level of Service									
Resource Consent for Pirinoa water take - re-consenting	81,400	104,555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WTP Wellfield Security	104,827	829,669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waiohine WTP Stage 3 Upgrades - ph dosing system upgrade	1,723,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greytown WTP Upgrades Stage 3	2,131,140	2,101,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure for water supply for level of service	4,040,852	3,036,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renewals									
SWDC VHCA Reservoir Water Quality Renewals	209,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consenting of Water Races (Moroa)	254,375	156,831	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Annually Recurring Projects	691,861	730,108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FSTN Water Main Renewals	1,926,426	1,999,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tauwhareniikau Pipeline Crossing	2,147,323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Boar Bush PW Trunk Main and reservoir outlet - Stage 1	154,114	1,599,648	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital expenditure for water supply for renewals	5,383,753	4,486,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Water Supply	9,424,605	7,522,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Note that this statement includes the impact of transition of water activities to a Water Services Council Controlled Organisation on 30 June 2027									
Total Projects	27,742,800	32,584,208	13,611,186	9,855,887	9,970,179	11,688,686	11,180,011	11,559,883	11,931,816

Prospective Funding Impact Statement – High Level Financial Information for the Years Ending for the Years Ending 30 June 2026 to 2034

Prospective Funding Impact Statement for the Whole of Council	2025 AP Budget (000's)	2026 LTP Budget (000's)	2027 LTP Budget (000's)	2028 LTP Budget (000's)	2029 LTP Budget (000's)	2030 LTP Budget (000's)	2031 LTP Budget (000's)	2032 LTP Budget (000's)	2033 LTP Budget (000's)	2034 LTP Budget (000's)
(SURPLUS) / DEFICIT OF OPERATING FUNDING										
Sources of Operating Funding										
General rates, uniform annual general charges, rates penalties	12,456	12,768	13,030	14,834	15,497	16,152	16,529	16,935	17,338	17,667
Targeted Rates	17,292	18,259	20,022	8,024	8,465	8,870	9,232	9,580	9,983	10,234
Subsidies and grants for operating purposes	4,142	3,457	2,964	3,863	3,987	4,104	4,167	4,293	4,408	4,465
Fees and charges	2,292	2,641	2,964	3,040	3,114	3,183	3,286	3,345	3,419	3,477
Interest and dividends from investments	-	32	53	80	86	93	99	101	107	108
Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts	1,272	1,827	1,771	2,285	2,353	2,448	2,489	2,557	2,653	2,690
Total Operating Funding (A)	37,454	38,985	40,803	32,125	33,502	34,850	35,803	36,811	37,909	38,641
Applications of Operating Funding										
Payments to staff and suppliers	32,860	34,080	33,306	28,446	29,356	30,316	30,535	31,302	32,296	32,684
Finance Costs	1,213	2,087	3,130	1,144	1,348	1,453	1,569	1,700	1,779	1,882
Other operating funding applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Applications of Operating Funding (B)	34,074	36,167	36,435	29,589	30,704	31,769	32,104	33,002	34,074	34,566
Surplus/(Deficit) of Operating Funding (A - B)	3,380	2,818	4,368	2,536	2,797	3,081	3,699	3,810	3,834	4,075
(SURPLUS) / DEFICIT OF CAPITAL FUNDING										
Sources of Capital Funding										
Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure	3,746	4,728	3,686	4,282	4,433	4,513	5,267	5,202	5,368	5,443
Development and financial contributions	1,036	1,409	1,436	1,175	1,336	1,369	1,433	1,518	1,552	1,584
Increase (decrease) in debt	20,000	18,820	23,146	5,698	1,375	1,099	1,388	751	913	938
Gross proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump sum contributions	470	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other dedicated capital funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Sources of Capital Funding (C)	25,252	24,957	28,269	11,155	7,144	6,982	8,089	7,471	7,833	7,965
Application of Capital Funding										
Capital Expenditure:										
- to meet additional demand	4,709	2,178	6,650	410	494	432	520	454	545	475
- to improve the level of service	12,413	10,634	15,613	5,339	2,521	2,553	2,487	2,245	2,333	2,347
- to replace existing assets	12,068	14,930	10,321	7,862	6,840	6,985	8,682	8,482	8,682	9,110
Increase (decrease) in reserves	(557)	(438)	(526)	(63)	51	65	64	82	84	85
Increase (decrease) of investments	-	471	579	142	34	27	35	19	23	23
Total Applications of Capital Funding (D)	28,632	27,775	32,637	13,691	9,942	10,063	11,788	11,281	11,667	12,040
Surplus/(Deficit) of Capital Funding (C - D)	(3,380)	(2,818)	(4,368)	(2,536)	(2,797)	(3,081)	(3,699)	(3,810)	(3,834)	(4,075)
Funding Balance ((A - B) + (C - D))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note that this statement includes the impact of transition of water activities to a Water Services Council Controlled Organisation on 30 June 2027

Prospective Statement of Special and Separate Funds for the period of 2026 / 2035

Prospective Statement of Special and Separate Funds for the period of 2026 / 2035		Purpose of Reserve	Reserve Activities	Opening Balance \$000	Transfers In \$000	Transfers Out \$000	Closing Balance \$000
Asset Realisation							
Asset Realisation		Capital gains from the sale of Council Assets that have been realised over time.	All activities	-	-	-	-
Combined District Plan and Spatial Plan Reserves							
Combined District Plan Reserves		To spread the costs of the Combined District Plan over the life of the plan	Resource Management	(539)	-	-	(539)
Spatial Plan Reserves		To spread the costs of the Spatial Plan over the life of the plan.	Resource Management	38	-	-	38
Community Reserves							
Community Board Reserves		Community Board funds	Governance	113	-	-	113
Plantation Reserve		For road protection schemes and seal	All activities	-	-	-	-
Discretionary Reserves							
Disaster Recovery Reserve			All activities	235	90	-	325
District Property Reserve		To be used for Town Centre Development.	All activities	279	-	-	279
Infrastructure Reserves							
Infrastructure Contribution Reserve		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 firefighting purposes. To provide for the safe and convenient movement on roads of vehicular, bicycles and pedestrians within and through the Wairarapa.	All activities	3,736	5,654	(11,485)	(2,094)
Infrastructure Resilience Reserve			All Infrastructure	300	3,393	-	3,693
Other Reserves							
Depreciation Reserves		To fund capital projects.	All Activities	5,480	26,070	(52,831)	(21,281)
Housing Reserve			Amenities	(385)	-	-	(385)
Lake Ferry Reserve		To cover maintenance of Lake Ferry Reserve.	Amenities	18	308	(697)	(371)
Loan Redemption Reserve		To cover loan principal repayments.	All activities		-	-	
Maintenance Reserve		To cover maintenance to buildings.	Amenities	(150)	-	-	(150)
Martinborough Town Hall Reserve		Waihinga Centre project	Amenities	10	-	-	10
Rates Reserve		To smooth the impact on rates evenly to the rate payers for operational expenditure that occurs sporadically or unevenly over financial periods.	All Activities	-	2,559	(2,592)	(32)
Rural Roding Reserve			Roding	529	-	-	529
Wairarapa Moana Reserve				137	-	-	137
Wastewater Reserve		To spread the initial costs of the Wastewater project - Land	Wastewater	265	472	(403)	334

Prospective Statement of Special and Separate Funds for the period of 2026 / 2035 (cntd)

Restricted Reserves

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	2,648	7,159	(174)	9,632
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Trusts

Campground Memorial		Amenities	-	-	-	-
Pain Farm	Maintaining and improving the Borough's parks, sports grounds, camping ground, swimming baths, providing and maintaining sports facilities and a children's playground.	Amenities	489	378	-	867

Water Race Reserves

Featherston/Longwood Water race		Water	56	-	-	56
Moroa		Water	77	2,127	(2,443)	(239)
Total Reserves			13,336	48,210	(70,626)	(9,079)

Funding Impact Statement (Rating) for the Years Ending 30 June 2026 to 2034

Introduction

Clause 15 of Schedule 10 of the Local Government Act 2002 requires Council to include a Funding Impact Statement for Rating in its Long Term Plan. The following matters cover the specific statements to be provided as set out in Schedule 10 clause 15. 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.

Rates for 2025-26

The revenue and funding mechanisms to be used to cover the estimated expenses of the Council for the year ended 30 June 2026 aligns with the Revenue and Financing Policy. The specific rating details given in the following pages have been drawn from and are consistent with Council's Long Term Plan for 2025-34.

The funding impact statement consists of two sections:

- › The Rating System outlines the methodologies and differentials that Council has used to set the rates for the 2025-26 year.
- › The Schedule of Rates outlines the rates for the 2025-26 year, including the total amount Council proposes to collect from each rate.

Rating System

General Rates

The General Rate, and the Uniform Annual General Charge will be used to fund, or assist with funding, all Council activities to the extent those activities are not funded by targeted rates.

General rates based on property value.

General rates are set, based on capital value of rateable properties, to fund Council's general activities.

South Wairarapa District Council's General Rate does not have any differentials, i.e., every rateable property in the district is rated the same amount per dollar of capital value.

Property values are included in the rating information database (RID), which is available at our Martinborough office, or on our website.

Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)

The Council proposes to set a Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) on each SUIP on every rateable rating unit.

This rate is set at a level designed to ensure that the total of the UAGC and other applicable uniform rates does not exceed the threshold allowed under Section 21 of

the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 of 30%. For the 2025–26 rating year the total applicable uniform rates make up a target of 21% of total revenue from all rates.

Targeted Rates

Infrastructure Resilience

The Council proposes to set a targeted rate to build a reserve that can be used to repair or replace infrastructure damaged in emergency events in the district. The rate will be based on the rateable capital value of each rating unit in the district.

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

Refuse & Recycling

The Council proposes to set a uniform targeted rate of a fixed amount per rating unit (on every rateable rating unit) to fund rubbish collection & disposal, and recycling. The rate will apply to properties where the Council provides, or is able to provide, refuse collection or use of disposal facilities.

Additional bin rate

In addition to the uniform targeted rate, where the ratepayer has requested additional recycling bins an additional full targeted rate will be assessed in respect of every additional bin requested.

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

Footpaths

The Council proposes to set a targeted rate to fund maintenance of footpaths in the district. The rate will be based on the rateable capital value of each rating unit that is fully or partially within the urban zones of the district, according to the district plan. The district plan map can be viewed online at <https://gis.mstn.govt.nz/WairarapaMaps/> or by clicking on “View the Wairarapa Map” on our website home page.

There are no differentials on the rate.

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

Roading

The Council proposes to set two targeted rates the costs of its roading activities.

- › A uniform targeted rate on each SUIP (on every rateable rating unit) to fund 30% of roading activities in the district.
- › A uniform targeted rate, based on the rateable capital value, on all rateable rating units to fund 70% of roading activities in the district.

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

Stormwater

The Council proposes to set a targeted rate to fund urban stormwater activities in the district. The rate will be based on the rateable capital value of each rating unit that is fully or partially within the urban zones of the district, according to the district plan. The district plan map can be viewed online at <https://gis.mstn.govt.nz/WairarapaMaps/> or by clicking on “View the Wairarapa Map” on our website home page.

There are no differentials on the rate.

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

Water Supply

Council proposes to set a fixed amount targeted rate for water supply activities in the district. The rates will be set differentially based on the provision or availability of service. The water services map can be viewed online at <https://gis.mstn.govt.nz/WairarapaMaps/> or by clicking on “View the Wairarapa Map” on our website.

Differential	Factor of Liability	Differential Matter
Water Supply – serviced	100%	Per SUIP that is connected, either directly or indirectly, to any of the District’s public reticulated water supply systems. Each charge grants an allocation of 250 cubic metres (m3) of water per year.
Water Supply – serviceable	50%	Per rating unit that is capable of being connected to a public reticulated water supply system but is not so connected. ²⁰

Water Supply by meter

Each serviced Water Supply rate grants an allocation of 250 cubic metres (m3) of water per year. An additional targeted rate is proposed where the volume exceeds 250 m3 per year for all metered connections. This charge will be \$2.56 per m3 for the 2025-26 year. The aforesaid volume will be reviewed as and when required in future, the rate will be inflated in line with Local Government Cost Index (LGCI) rate for water. One m3 is 1,000 litres.

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

Wastewater

Council proposes to set a fixed amount targeted rate for wastewater activities in the district. The rates will be set differentially based on the provision or availability of service. The water services map can be viewed online at <https://gis.mstn.govt.nz/WairarapaMaps/> or by clicking on “View the Wairarapa Map” on our website.

Differential	Factor of Liability	Differential Matter
Wastewater – serviced	100%	Per SUIP that is connected, either directly or indirectly, to any of the District’s public reticulated wastewater systems
Wastewater – serviceable	50%	Per rating unit that is capable of being connected to the District’s public reticulated wastewater systems but is not so connected. ²⁰
Additional pan rate	100%	Per additional toilet pan or urinal present in SUIPs* that are connected, either directly or indirectly, to any of the District’s public reticulated wastewater systems.

²⁰ Capable of connection means that rating unit is not connected to a public reticulated water system, but is within 100 metres of the reticulation, within an area serviced by a water scheme and Council will allow the rating unit to connect.

Additional pan rate

In addition to the differential rate, where the total number of water closets or urinals connected either directly or indirectly in a rating unit exceeds two per SUIP an additional targeted rate will be assessed in respect of the third and every subsequent water closet or urinal (pan) in the rating unit after the first two per SUIP set at 100% of the differential rate value.

*A rating unit or SUIP used primarily as the residence for one household must not be treated as having more than one water closet or urinal.

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

Water Races

Council proposes to set a targeted rate to fund the costs of rural water races. The rate will be based on the rateable land value of each rating unit in the district that is serviced, or capable of being serviced, by the water races. The water services map can be viewed online at <https://gis.mstn.govt.nz/WairarapaMaps/> or by clicking on “View the Wairarapa Map” on our website. The rate will be set on a differential basis according to each scheme as described below.

Differential	Factor of Liability	Differential Matter
Water Races - Longwood	Per \$ of land value	Provision or availability
Water Races - Moroa	Per \$ of land value	Provision or availability

Rating Base

The rates in this statement have been prepared based on the following projected information regarding rating units within the district:

Number of rating units:

- › Rateable – 7,371
- › Total (including non-rateable) – 7,870

	\$
Total Capital Value of all rateable property	8,083,495,150
Total Land Value of all rateable property	4,909,984,009

Definitions and Notes**Separately Used or Inhabitable Part of a Rating Unit (SUIP)**

The following definition applies to the levying of all rates by the SWDC 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 (SUIP) includes any portion of rating unit used by the owner, or a person other than the owner, who has the right to use or inhabit that portion by virtue of a tenancy, lease, licence, or other agreement.

It includes separately used parts, whether or not actually occupied at any particular time, which are used by the owner for rental (or other form of occupation) on an occasional or long-term basis by someone other than the owner.

A rating unit that has a single use or occupation is treated as having one SUIP.

A SUIP does not include buildings that are predominantly or solely used:

- › For occupation by dependent family members who are paying nominal or no rent.
- › By the owner for recreational, hobby, or leisure activities, that are not for the purpose of providing income.
- › For occupation by owners, managers, and/or workers essential to the operation of the commercial, agricultural, or horticultural business that are the main use of the property.

For water supply and wastewater targeted rates, SUIP is not dependent on a separate connection being in place. If there are separately used or inhabitable parts of rating units, these will be charged as separate targeted rates.

Differential Matters

Schedule 2 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 lays out the matters that may be used to define categories of rateable land. The matters used by Council to set differentials in South Wairarapa are:

- › The use to which the land is put.
- › The provision or availability to the land of a service provided by, or on behalf of, the local authority.
- › Where the land is situated.
- › The capital value of the land.
- › The land value of the land.

Schedule of Rates for 2025-26

The following tables set out the indicative rates for the 2025-26 rating year, and the total amount Council proposes to collect through each rate.

Please note that all rates are stated inclusive of GST.

General Rates

Rate	Factor of liability	Category of land	Rate	Total Rate
Uniform Annual General Charge	Per SUIP ¹	None	\$494.74	\$3,765,974
General Rate	Per \$ of capital value	None	\$0.00135984	\$10,992,228

¹ Per SUIP – Separately Used or Inhabitable Part of a rating unit

Targeted Rates

Rate	Factor of liability	Category of land	Rate	Total Rate
Footpaths	Per \$ of capital value	Location	\$0.00002972	\$90,807
Infrastructure Resilience	Per \$ of capital value	None	\$0.00004507	\$364,523
Refuse & Recycling Charge	Per rating unit	Availability	\$533.12	\$2,538,689
Refuse & Recycling - Additional Bin Charge	Per additional set of recycling bins	Level of service	\$533.12	\$49,611
Roading - Uniform Charge	Per SUIP ¹	None	\$160.84	\$1,224,313
Roading - Rate	Per \$ of capital value	None	\$0.00034753	\$2,810,814
Stormwater	Per \$ of capital value	Location	\$0.00020353	\$621,838
Wastewater - serviced	Per SUIP ¹	Connected	\$1,282.57	\$5,664,537
Wastewater - additional pan rate	Per toilet or urinal	Level of service	\$1,282.57	\$579,663
Wastewater - serviceable	Per rating unit	Availability	\$641.29	\$124,397
Water Supply - serviced	Per SUIP ¹	Connected	\$1,400.31	\$6,625,206
Water Supply - serviceable	Per rating unit	Availability	\$700.16	\$119,398
Water Supply - usage charges	Per m3 over 250m3	Level of service	\$2.56	\$376,382
Water Races - Longwood	Per \$ of land value	Availability	\$0.00170070	\$130,087
Water Races - Moroa	Per \$ of land value	Availability	\$0.00037546	\$140,927

¹ Per SUIP – Separately Used or Inhabitable Part of a rating unit

Rates Examples

The following tables show the typical rates increase for a range of property types, all with one SUIP on the property.

All rates include GST.

Residential

Area	Capital Value	2024/25 Rates	2025/26 Rates	% change
Featherston - lower value property	\$ 225,000	\$ 3,285	\$ 3,677	11.9%
Featherston - mid value property	\$ 530,000	\$ 4,451	\$ 4,924	10.6%
Featherston - higher value property	\$ 1,055,000	\$ 5,569	\$ 5,966	7.1%
Greytown - lower value property	\$ 300,000	\$ 2,845	\$ 3,126	9.9%
Greytown - mid value property	\$ 870,000	\$ 5,175	\$ 5,599	8.2%
Greytown - higher value property	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 8,434	\$ 8,637	2.4%
Martinborough - lower value property	\$ 330,000	\$ 4,025	\$ 4,527	12.5%
Martinborough - mid value property	\$ 860,000	\$ 5,154	\$ 5,579	8.3%
Martinborough - higher value property	\$ 1,750,000	\$ 7,050	\$ 7,347	4.2%

Lifestyle

	Capital Value	2024/25 Rates	2025/26 Rates	% change
Lifestyle without services (Refuse, Water, Wastewater)				
Lifestyle - lower value property	\$ 150,000	\$ 866	\$ 918	6.1%
Lifestyle - mid value property	\$ 760,000	\$ 1,957	\$ 1,987	1.5%
Lifestyle - higher value property	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 4,893	\$ 4,861	-0.6%
Lifestyle with services (Refuse, Water, Wastewater)				
Lifestyle - lower value property	\$ 640,000	\$ 4,685	\$ 5,142	9.8%
Lifestyle - mid value property	\$ 1,110,000	\$ 5,686	\$ 6,076	6.8%
Lifestyle - higher value property	\$ 2,210,000	\$ 7,278	\$ 7,744	6.4%

Commercial

Area	Capital Value	2024/25 Rates	2025/26 Rates	% change
Featherston - lower value property	\$ 380,000	\$ 4,110	\$ 4,626	12.6%
Featherston - mid value property	\$ 580,000	\$ 4,557	\$ 5,023	10.2%
Featherston - higher value property	\$ 4,450,000	\$ 14,867	\$ 15,509	4.3%
Greytown - lower value property	\$ 541,000	\$ 4,474	\$ 4,946	10.5%
Greytown - mid value property	\$ 1,410,000	\$ 7,311	\$ 7,738	5.8%
Greytown - higher value property	\$ 3,310,000	\$ 22,228	\$ 26,381	18.7%
Martinborough - lower value property	\$ 320,000	\$ 2,478	\$ 2,691	8.6%
Martinborough - mid value property	\$ 1,020,000	\$ 5,495	\$ 5,897	7.3%
Martinborough - higher value property	\$ 2,170,000	\$ 11,043	\$ 12,381	12.1%

Rural

Area	Capital Value	2024/25 Rates	2025/26 Rates	% change
Dairying - lower value property	\$ 460,000	\$ 1,420	\$ 1,462	2.9%
Dairying - mid value property	\$ 2,710,000	\$ 6,089	\$ 6,234	2.4%
Dairying - higher value property	\$ 14,700,000	\$ 26,910	\$ 26,416	-1.8%
Horticultural - lower value property	\$ 650,000	\$ 1,761	\$ 1,795	1.9%
Horticultural - mid value property	\$ 2,660,000	\$ 5,358	\$ 5,317	-0.8%
Horticultural - higher value property	\$ 6,230,000	\$ 12,948	\$ 12,974	0.2%
Forestry - lower value property	\$ 195,000	\$ 946	\$ 997	5.4%
Forestry - mid value property	\$ 2,605,000	\$ 5,260	\$ 5,221	-0.7%
Forestry - higher value property	\$ 19,460,000	\$ 35,430	\$ 36,069	1.8%

PART 4

Strategies and Policies

Ngā Rautaki me Ngā Kaupapa Here



**SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL**
Kia Reretahi Tātau

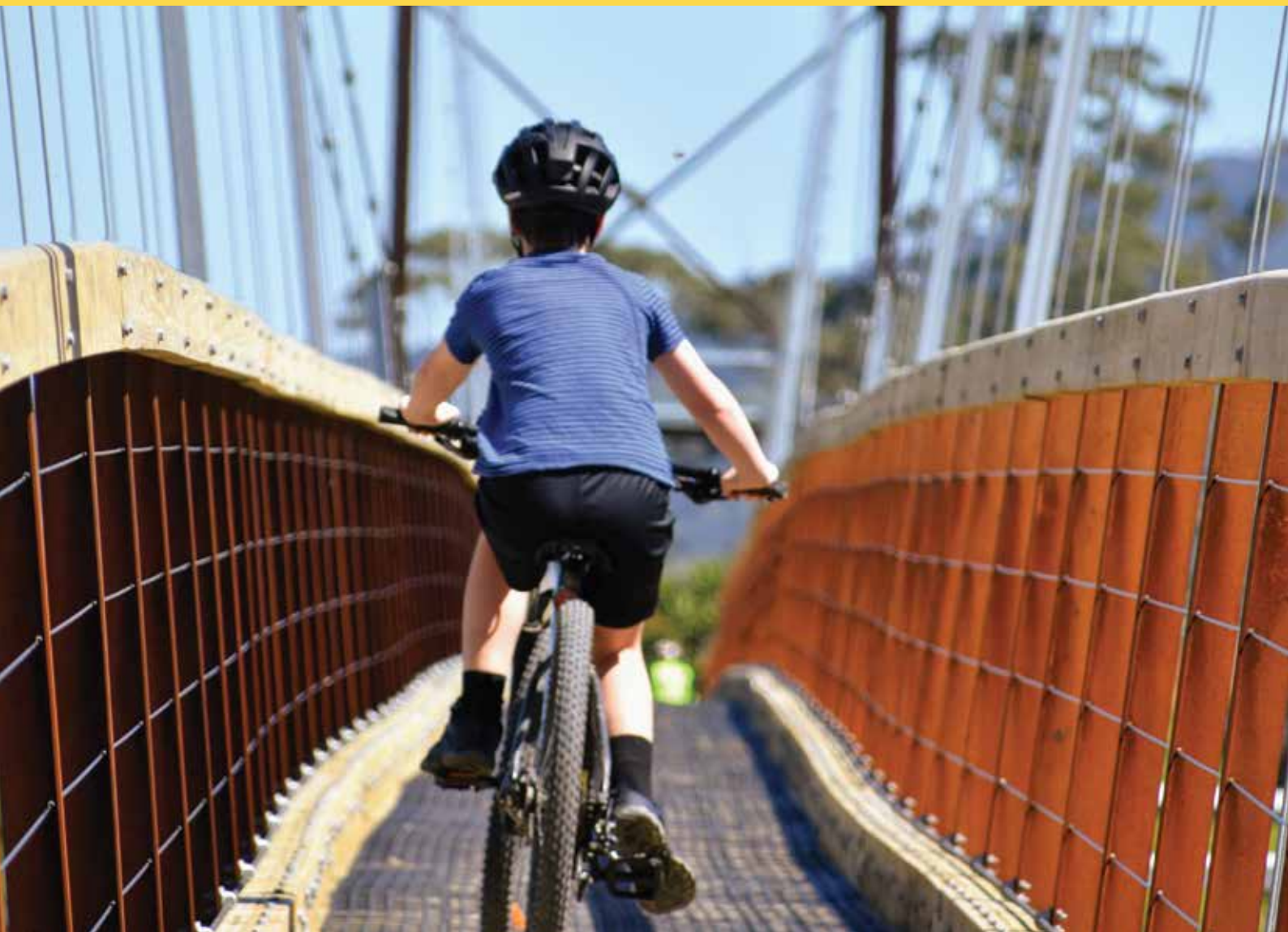
Tauwharenīkau river. Photo credit @Roady



Council has reviewed and updated a number of our strategies and policies as part of the LTP 2025-2034 process. The following strategies and policies are included in this section:

- › Financial Strategy
- › Long Term Plan Disclosure Statement
- › Infrastructure Strategy
- › Revenue and Financing Policy
- › Remission on Rates Policy
- › Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land Policy

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



Financial Strategy 2025–2034

Rautaki Whai Rawa 2025–2034

This strategy is prepared in accordance with Section 101A of the Local Government Act 2002. It informs ratepayers, residents, and other readers about the Council's Long Term and Annual Plan documents. The strategy outlines the Council's approach and the key limits it intends to use over the next nine years, showing the impacts both with and without waters where it is important to do so.

As a key part of Council's 2025–34 Long-Term Plan, this Strategy needs to be read in conjunction with other key documents:

- › Infrastructure Strategy
- › Treasury Management Policy
- › Revenue and Financing Policy
- › Development and Financial Contributions Policy
- › Remission of Rates Policy
- › Postponement of Rates Policy
- › Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land Policy

Local Water Done Well and the Financial Strategy

Water service providers face significant challenges in delivering drinking water, wastewater and stormwater services in New Zealand. We need to work together to ensure that water infrastructure is developed, maintained and operated for the long-term benefit of consumers.

Local Water Done Well (LWDW) is the central Government plan to address New Zealand's water infrastructure challenges. The provision of reliable and safe water services to communities will be done within a new regulatory framework, focused on meeting economic, environmental and water quality needs.

New regulations are being put in place that require water service organisations to generate sufficient revenue to meet the costs of delivering water services (financially sustainable), are separate from other Council activity (ring-fenced), meet new standards, and protect the ownership of water services assets against privatisation.

Water Services Delivery Plans

Water Services Delivery Plans (WSDPs) are a requirement under the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Act 2024 (the Act). Through the delivery of these one-off Plans by 3 September 2025, councils will provide an assessment of their water infrastructure, how much they need to invest, and how they plan to finance and deliver it through their preferred water services delivery model.

In early May 2025, Council resolved to become part of a multi council Water Services Council Controlled Organisation with the neighbouring Councils, Carterton, Masterton, and Tararua District Councils.

The resolution committed Council working collaboratively with the above councils on a Water Services Delivery Plan that would see the Council transitioning by 1 July 2027.

WSDPs are a way for councils to certify their commitment to deliver water services that meet regulatory requirements, support growth and urban development, and that are financially sustainable. Financial sustainability means water services revenue will be sufficient to meet the costs of delivering water services. The costs of delivering water services includes meeting all regulatory standards, and long-term investment in water services.

Based on this commitment, all finances related to water services have been removed from 30 June 2027 onwards as they will become the responsibility of the new entity.

New wastewater standards and the development of Water Services Delivery Plans

Water Services Delivery Plans need to be prepared based on an assessment of councils' current or future regulatory compliance. The assessment of future regulatory requirements is limited to foreseeable requirements, particularly those that will impact on investment requirements.

In our case this includes the renewal application for the Featherston Wastewater Treatment Plant and investment in the Martinborough and Greytown Wastewater Treatment Plant's to meet existing consenting requirements

Choosing a water services delivery model

Local Water Done Well recognises the importance of local decision making and flexibility for communities and councils to decide how their water services will be delivered in the future.

The Act provides several model options for Councils to choose from. As a result of consultation feedback, Council has resolved to join with neighbouring councils in a multi council Water Services Council Controlled Organisation that will be asset owning.

The Government has recognised that current Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA) debt ceilings mean that long-term borrowing is difficult for consistent infrastructure investment. In response, the single council-controlled organisation and the multi council-controlled organisation models will be able to access additional debt financing from LGFA equivalent of up to 500% of operating revenues (subject to council guarantee or uncalled capital). This is a significantly higher borrowing facility than an individual council can access.

Financial Strategy

Based on the above legislative change, this strategy aims to:

- › Achieve a balanced budget each year, ensuring that projected operating revenues are set at a level sufficient to meet that year's projected operating expenses.
- › Ensure that no more than 85% of revenue will come from rates, with the balance coming from other sources such as subsidies from Government agencies including Waka Kotahi, and user fees and charges.
- › Limit annual overall rates increases to Local Government Cost Index inflation (LGCI) plus the percentages outlined in the table below.

Year of the LTP	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Limit on overall rates increase	LGCI plus 2.0%	LGCI plus 4.0%	LGCI plus 13.0%	LGCI plus 9.0%	LGCI plus 6.0%	LGCI plus 7.0%	LGCI plus 6.0%	LGCI plus 5.0%	LGCI plus 3.0%

- › Council's financial strategy is guided by prudent fiscal management. This strategy is based on debt covenants, set by the Local Government Funding Agency, that limit debt levels to 175% of revenue for an unrated Council.
- › Maintain interest costs at less than 20% of total revenue, and less than 25% of total rates revenue. This is impacted by projected future interest rates and the above impact of the capital programme for waters.

Overview

Following the change in Government and the coalition agreements that formed the basis for the new Government direction, there have been several key changes that Council has had to navigate as part of the preparation of this Long-Term Plan. Council has previously acknowledged the historic underinvestment in infrastructure in both Rooding and Water services. As outlined at the start of this strategy, the cancellation of the Affordable Waters initiative, and creation of the Local Waters Done Well legislation, requires Council to work towards a Water Service Delivery Plan by September 2025. It is anticipated that any Water Services Entity that could be required to deliver the Water Service Delivery Plan could be operational by July 2026 but to ensure that we provide the best information possible, we have planned to model this strategy based on full transition of service delivery to the new entity by 1 July 2027.

Our roading network requires increased investment to address a backlog of renewal and maintenance work. Council applied for investment in maintaining and renewing our roads at a higher level than the 2021/31 Long Term Plan to improve resilience and address the impact of three years of high inflationary increases in material and labour costs. However, the change of direction set by the Government has meant that the requests for work categorised as “low cost/low risk” (LCLR) was not approved initially and additional information was required by NZTA before any additional funding could be approved. As a result of the NZTA review, additional subsidy for Low Cost/Low Risk projects of \$3.7m has now been allocated which reduces the need for council to

fully fund the shortfall from borrowing Council will now only need to borrow to fund \$3.6m of the Low Cost Low Risk programme in the current 2024-2027 funding window, rather than the full \$7.6m. This will reduce interest costs by \$0.7m over the nine years of the Long Term Plan.

Other than the above issues, it is not anticipated that any other levels of service will be affected.

The approach for the 2025-2034 Financial Strategy is to:

- › Work alongside local, regional, and national partners to deliver infrastructure projects that are intended to improve the district's future resilience.
- › Maintain core services as cost-effectively and efficiently as possible, prioritising operational efficiencies.
- › Continue investing in the improvement of core processes and tools to enhance infrastructure and service investment decisions and delivery across the short, medium, and long-term.
- › Replace or renew infrastructure assets where it is reasonable and economically viable to do so.
- › Use borrowing to spread the cost of new capital expenditure over time to ensure that the cost of infrastructure today is spread equitably between the ratepayers of today and tomorrow.

Towards affordability and enabling growth

The overall focus of our Financial Strategy is financial sustainability and affordability within the context of working towards growth in the district and transitioning water services to a new entity.

Council acknowledges that increasing rates places additional financial burdens on ratepayers and has worked hard to ensure that the Government's directive to focus on core services and to review budgets has been the foundation of this plan.

In developing this Financial Strategy, Council reflected on several challenges the district faces:

- › The convergence of the Local Water Done Well legislative process with this Long-Term Plan
- › The need for investment in infrastructure to encourage economic growth.
- › Better asset management leading to enhanced delivery of core infrastructure.
- › Providing infrastructure and services in a way that is affordable to the district's ratepayers.

Although we recognise that it may not be possible to resolve all of these issues, and that progress is likely to be lengthy.

Council is committed to:

- › careful decision-making and collaboration across all district and regional partners and
- › listening to stakeholders, and residents and ratepayers.

Where possible, this strategy ensures that:

- › Revenues are sufficient to cover operational expenses.
- › Current service level targets are achievable within the funding available, excluding water.
- › Subsidies and grants are used effectively to complete projects that benefit the community.
- › Funding allows for major capital projects the community wants, within reason.
- › The needs of current and future ratepayers have been considered.

Council acknowledges that:

- › With affordability a big issue for many, ratepayers cannot afford continuing escalating costs.
- › The cost of providing services will not reduce without intervention.
- › Council will continue to make difficult trade-off decisions and consider those projects identified as ‘nice to haves’ to ensure essential services are provided and costs are kept down.

Although we acknowledge that there is a lot of work to be done, we consider this Strategy to be a solid starting position, and prudent given our current situation and our over-riding position of transparency with our community.

Council is very aware of the current impact that the capacity constraints in relation to both Martinborough and Greytown wastewater treatment plants is having on future growth. It is noted that South Wairarapa is expected to see continued growth in all three towns over the next 30 years. Forecasts show an expected increase in the population from 11,811 in 2023 to 14,811 in 2052 while rating units are expected to grow 11% over the nine years of this Long-Term Plan.

Table 1: Forecast Rating Units by Year

Year	Forecast annual growth in dwellings	Forecast rating units
2024	1.1%	7,494
2025	1.1%	7,577
2026	1.1%	7,661
2027	1.0%	7,738
2028	1.0%	7,816
2029	1.0%	7,895
2030	1.0%	7,975
2031	1.0%	8,055
2032	1.0%	8,136
2033	1.0%	8,218
2034	0.9%	8,289

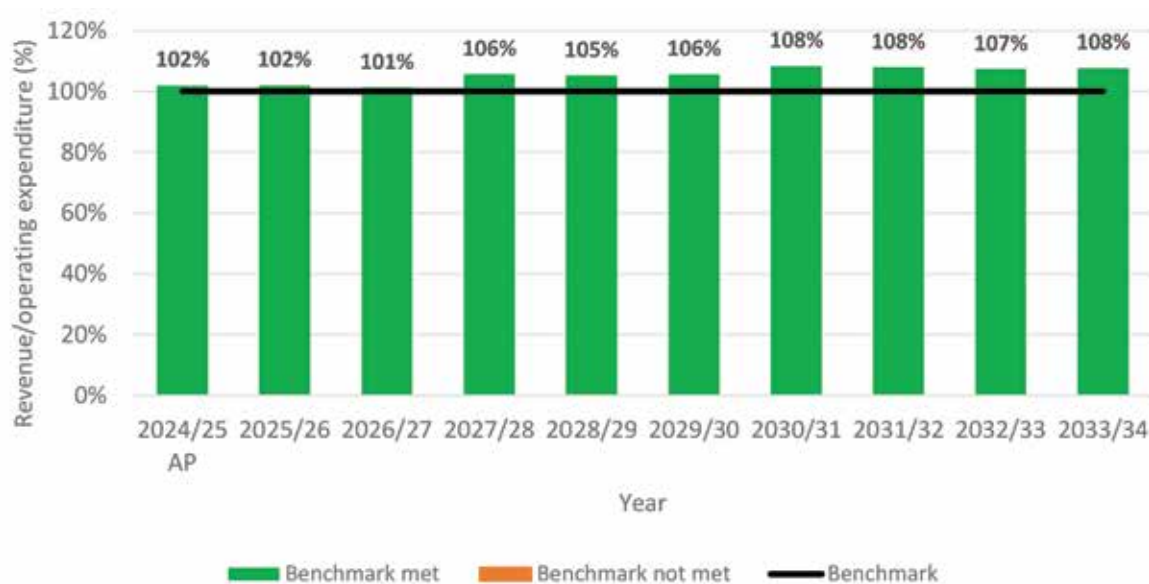
Balancing the Books

The Local Government Act requires us to run a balanced budget – a budget where operating income is sufficient to fund operating expenditure. Reserves built up over the last ten years have been utilised where possible to offset the burden of increasing infrastructure investment on ratepayers.

A strategic decision taken by Council is to not fund all of the depreciation expense. This is a strategic decision which will ensure that future replacement of some assets is based on need and affordability at that point in time. Depreciation on roading assets is only the portion of depreciation not ‘funded’ by NZTA through operational and capital subsidies, this “local share” element is collected through rates or borrowing capacity.

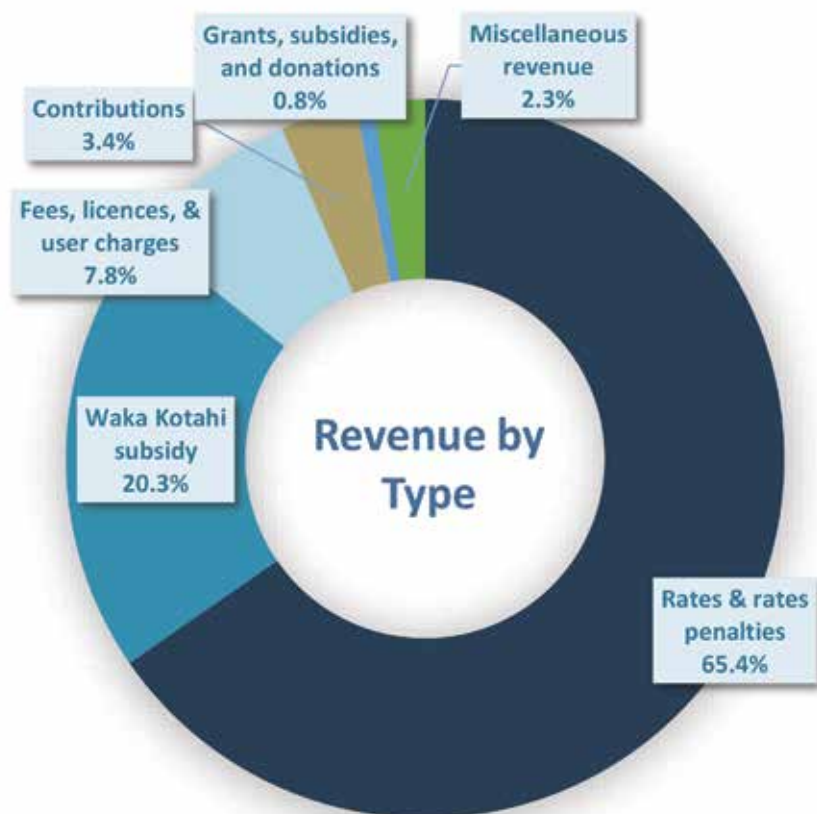
Key assets are revalued every two years. Over the period of the LTP, revaluation of infrastructure assets has been allowed for and adjusted based on the BERL Local Government Cost Indices.

Figure 1: Balanced Budget



Rates

Rates make up 65% of our revenue over the nine years of this LTP.



Due to the cost of infrastructure and service provision, which continues to rise faster than general inflation, Council assumes that its costs will increase in accordance with the Local Government Cost Index (LGCI).

In recent years, Council has made deliberate and necessary rate increases to address historic underfunding of infrastructure and to keep pace with inflationary pressures. The rates funding requirement increased by:

- › 2021/22: 17.9%
- › 2022/23: 6.6%
- › 2023/24: 19.8%
- › 2024/25: 14.7%

These increases were essential to catch up on past underinvestment, particularly in core infrastructure such as water, wastewater, stormwater, and roading. As a result, South Wairarapa District Council is now in a stronger financial position, with a more sustainable funding base that allows for lower projected rate increases compared to other councils in the region.

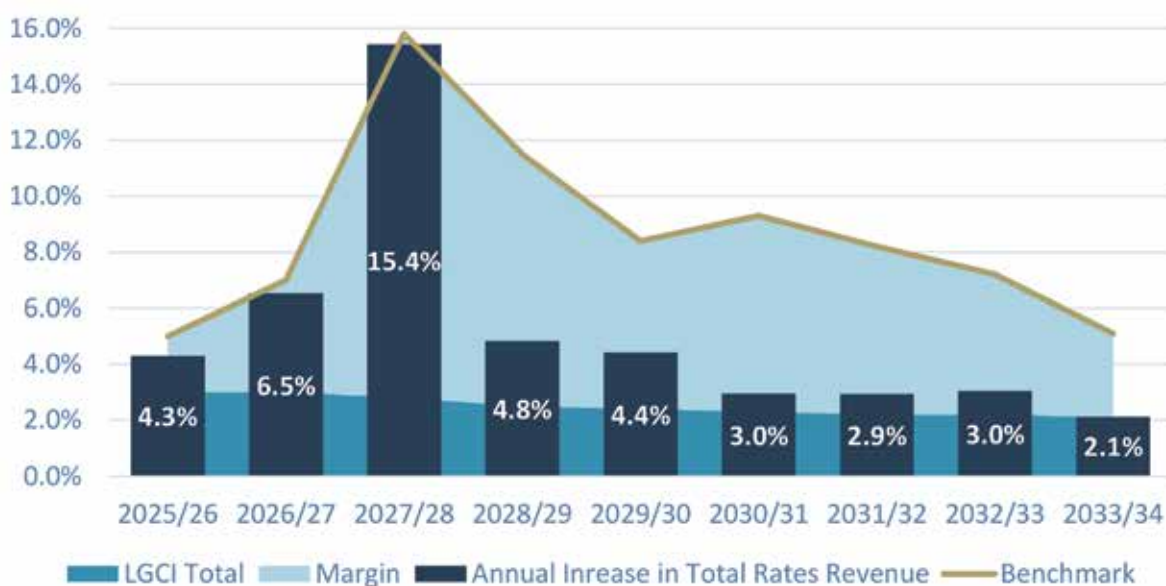
For the 2025–2034 Long-Term Plan (LTP), Council intends to limit annual rate increases to LGCI plus an additional margin ranging from 2% to 13%, as shown in the table below. This reflects a shift from catch-up funding to long-term financial prudence, balancing affordability for ratepayers while ensuring continued investment in essential services and infrastructure.

Table 1: Quantified Limit on Rates Increases

Year of the LTP	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Limit on overall rates increase	LGCI plus 2.0%	LGCI plus 4.0%	LGCI plus 13.0%	LGCI plus 9.0%	LGCI plus 6.0%	LGCI plus 7.0%	LGCI plus 6.0%	LGCI plus 5.0%	LGCI plus 3.0%

By taking a responsible financial approach, Council has stabilized its funding position and reduced the need for sharp rate increases in the future. This means that future rate increases will be lower than in recent catch-up years while still enabling Council to maintain and improve infrastructure and services in a sustainable manner. The impact of Local Water Done Well will also reduce the increases in the outer years as water provision transfers to some form of new entity, however, it is important that the community understands that the new entity, when operational, will also directly charge customers for water related services.

Figure 2: Annual Percentage Increases in Total Rates Revenue



Debt, interest, and internal funding

Council remains committed to prudent debt management, ensuring that borrowing is used strategically to fund long-life infrastructure in a way that spreads costs fairly between current and future ratepayers.

Council's debt limits are set in line with the covenants placed upon Council by our lender, the Local Government Funding Authority (LGFA). These limits restrict debt to 175% of revenue, the level for councils without a credit rating.

Council is committed to continuing to monitor and refine its capital programme to maintain financial sustainability, balancing investment in essential infrastructure with responsible debt management.

The chart below compare net debt to revenue.

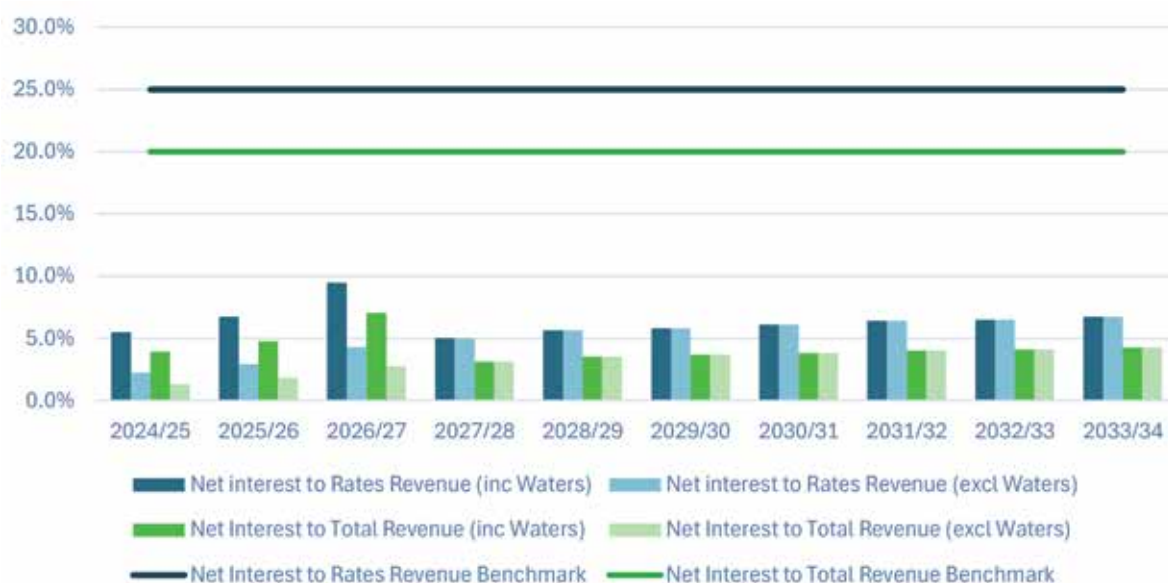
The chart shows the impact of removing waters from Council and transferring to a new Waters entity from 1 July 2027.

Figure 3: Net Debt to Total Revenue



Council plans to continue to secure its borrowing and interest rate risk management instruments against rates and rates revenue as this lowers the cost of borrowing. Council minimises its financing costs as a member of the Local Government Funding Agency (LGFA). This means that we can borrow at better rates than those available through direct lending from trading banks or issuing bonds directly into the market.

The 2025-34 Long-Term Plan assumes an interest rate averaging 4.7%. As part of treasury management, Council seeks to reduce overall interest costs by using funds held in reserve. Where Council has a cash surplus, rather than hold funds on deposit and borrowing all funds needed for capital works, reserve funds are used as short-term funding. Internal interest is not charged for this funding.

Figure 4: Interest Expense Covenants

The same assumptions that have been discussed throughout this strategy apply to interest cost covenants. In addition to the Debt Servicing benchmark in our disclosures on page 171, our covenants with LGFA state that interest cost must not exceed 20% of total revenue, and 25% of rates revenue. During the nine years of this LTP our interest cost covenants are not breached.

Debt for the three water activities transfers to the WSCCO on 30 June 2027, therefore there is no revenue or interest expense related to the three water activities

Fees and charges

Most fees and charges will be adjusted annually to align with the Local Government Cost Index inflation factor (LGCI). In some areas, actual costs will be recovered in accordance with the Revenue and Financing Policy. This may exceed the rate of LGCI. All fees and charges are reviewed annually.

Subsidies

Government subsidies via NZ Transport Agency – Waka Kotahi provide a significant source of funding for our transportation activities. In 2025/26 we expect to receive operating and capital subsidies of \$7.4 million, representing 66% of the gross cost of both operating and capital expenditure on a wide range of approved items. NZ Transport Agency – Waka Kotahi has signalled that there is an intention to remove the 100% funding for the Special Purpose Road (SPR) from July 2027. Current budget projections in this plan indicate this and is reflected by the steep rate rise in 2027/28. Council will continue to discuss this with the funding agency with a view to extending the support or phasing the reduction in subsidy, but these options have not been modelled as they are highly uncertain.

Financial Contributions

Financial contributions, relating to resource consents are collected and placed in a reserve fund. The use of this fund could include some operating costs. The Council does not currently take development contributions.

Operating revenue and expenditure

Note that total operating expenditure is net of remissions which range from \$76k to \$91k annually over the 9 years of the 2025–34 LTP. This expenditure is netted against rate income.

Figure 5: Operating Revenue and Expenditure



Operating expenditure

Total annual operational expenditure is forecast to increase from \$42.7million in 2025/26 to \$43.8 million in 2026/27, then, following removal of waters, from \$34.4 million in 2027/28 to \$40.9 million in 2033/34.

The forecast levels of operating expenditure and revenue across the nine years of the Plan are shown in the table above. This provides for an operating surplus in every year of the Plan sufficient to balance the budget in accordance with Section 100 of the Local Government Act 2002. The following tables show the split of total forecast operating costs for each activity and expenditure type for the planning period.

Expenditure is funded by:

- › a combination of operating surpluses.
- › rates collected for depreciation; and
- › Government subsidies and debt.

Council has undertaken a comprehensive review of all funding mechanisms (including rates).

Figure 6: Operating Expenditure by Activity**Figure 7: Operating Expenditure by Type**

Capital expenditure

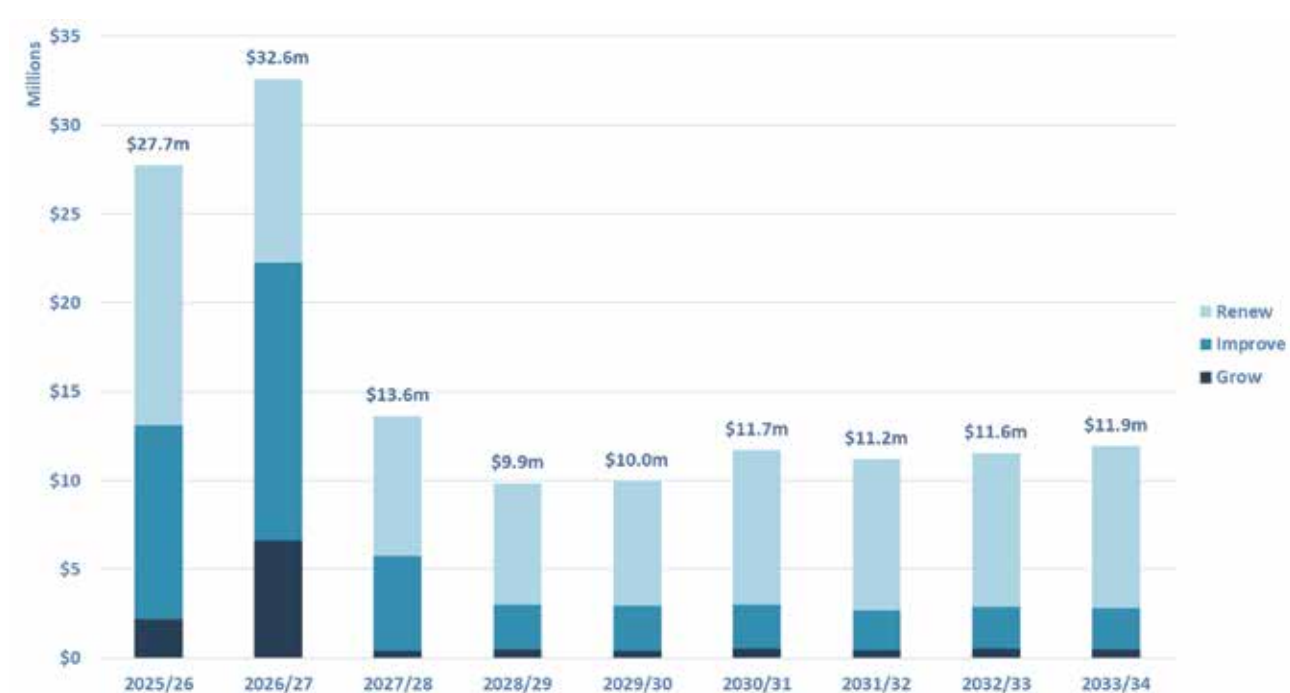
Total annual spend on capital projects ranges from \$9.9 million in 2028/29 to \$32.6 million in 2026/27.

Figure 8: Capital Expenditure by Activity



The graph below illustrates planned capital expenditure over the 9 years of the Plan of \$140.1 million. 38% of total expenditure is for the renewal of existing assets, with 62% for improving levels of service and growth

Figure 9: Capital Expenditure by Investment Category



Limiting our capital works programme

Council remains committed to strengthening its capacity and capability to maintain and renew assets, to ensure the continued provision of effective service now and into the future.

Council’s commitment to capital works delivery is an average annual programme of \$15.6 million in the 9 years of the plan.

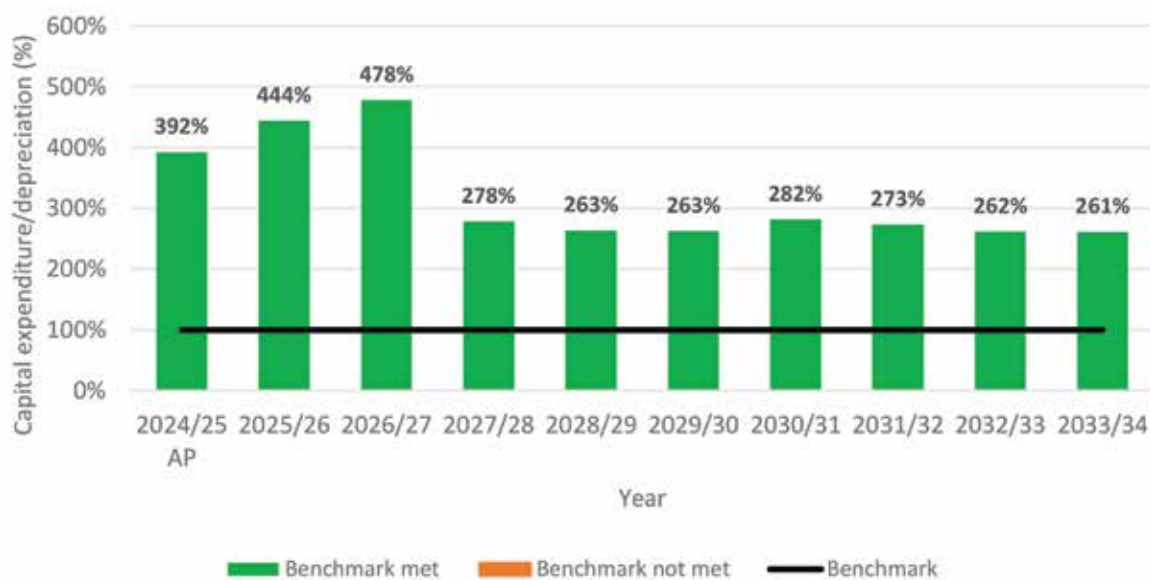
Renewals and depreciation

Council recovers some of the expense of depreciation through rates. The depreciation expense is determined by spreading the value of the asset being depreciated across its useful remaining life. Council maintains its assets on an annual basis and periodically renews (replaces or overhauls) the assets that make up the component parts of the larger systems so that, generally, the asset is kept in a condition to provide the required level of service over the long term.

Renewals to depreciation

The below chart shows the average ratio of capital expenditure to depreciation on infrastructure network assets is expected to be 311% for the 9 years of this Plan.

Essential Services



Capital expenditure by activity type is allocated as shown in the following table. This shows that over the 9-year period 85% of capital expenditure is focussed on network infrastructure (26% on waters, 59% on Land Transport). It is also recognised that our community facilities such as playgrounds and reserves are important to our District. To that end, our proposed capital expenditure includes Community spend of 90% of the remaining total capital budget in the ‘other’ category

Activity	\$m	
Stormwater	1	0.4%
Wastewater	18	13.1%
Water Supply	17	12.1%
Total water investment	36	26%
Land Transport	83	59%
Total Infrastructure Expenditure	119	85%
Community Facilities & Services	17	12.0%
Finance & Corporate Support	4	3.2%
Total Capital Expenditure	140	100%

Major Capital projects for the nine years of the Long-Term Plan – including investment required on water assets that would transfer under LWDW on 30 June 2027

Project	Total Capital Investment (\$m)	
Land Transport		
ECOREEF Extension	10.3	
Cape Palliser retaining wall & road bridge improvements	3.2	
Te Awaiti (Glue Pot) Road stabilisation	1.9	
Community Facilities & Services		
Greytown greenspace	2.7	Carried over from LTP21-31
Playground upgrades & renewals	2.6	Featherston, Greytown, Martinborough, Ngawi, & Lake Ferry
Water Supply		
Boar Bush main and reservoir outlet	1.8	
Featherston watermain renewals	8.1	
Tauwharenikau pipeline crossing	2.1	
Potable water tanker fill points	2.2	
Water treatment plant wellfield security	1.8	
Waiohine water filtration	1.6	
Water treatment plant upgrade	6.0	Greytown & Waiohine
Wastewater		
Martinborough treatment plant	41.5	Compliance upgrades
Greytown treatment plant	26.4	
Featherston treatment plant Upgrade	26.5	Consent and plant upgrade Phase 1
Featherston pressure system	9.0	
Greytown Papawai Road upgrade	4.1	
Featherston treatment plant	2.1	Start of long-term consent and upgrade Phase 2

Minimising risk

Council carries comprehensive insurance for reasonably foreseeable risks for infrastructure including underground assets. The premiums remain high, and we have a \$100,000 excess for flooding-related events to help keep the premiums more affordable. The minimum claim for underground water & wastewater assets is \$400,000.

For significant storm related roading damage, we are generally able to access emergency funding through central government which helps to offset the costs of restoration and rehabilitation, but there can be substantial delays in receiving funds and they are not always enough to return services to the state they were in before the event.

In 2024/25, Council prudently decided to rate \$300,000 for emergency related works, and that rate has been continued in this plan, inflated each year. The funds raised contribute to the emergency roading works subsidy received, and where possible, provide funds for replacement of other damaged assets. Where costs arising from a major event exceed available funding, we re-prioritise our work programmes as necessary to address the shortfall.



Waiohine river

Long Term Plan disclosure statement for period commencing 1 July 2025

What is the purpose of this statement?

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

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

Rates affordability benchmarks

The Council meets the rates affordability benchmarks if:

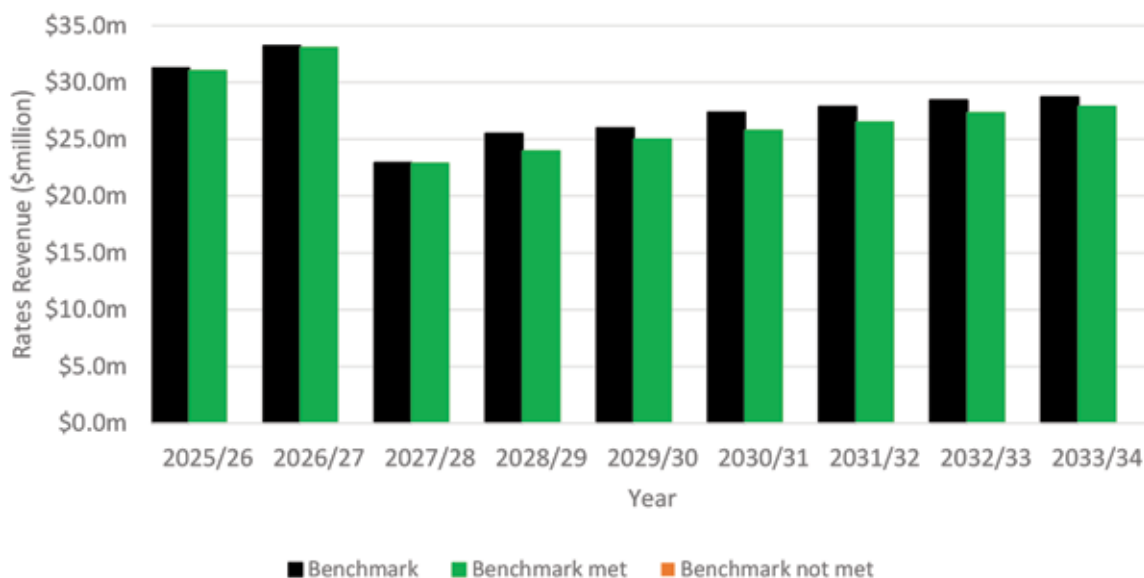
- › its planned rates income equals or is less than each quantified limit on rates; and
- › its planned rates increases equal or are less than each quantified limit on rates increases.

Note For the 2027/28 financial year the comparison has been adjusted to remove the rates charged in 2026/27 for Water Supply, Wastewater, and Stormwater from the prior year comparison.

Rates (income) affordability

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

Rates (income) affordability

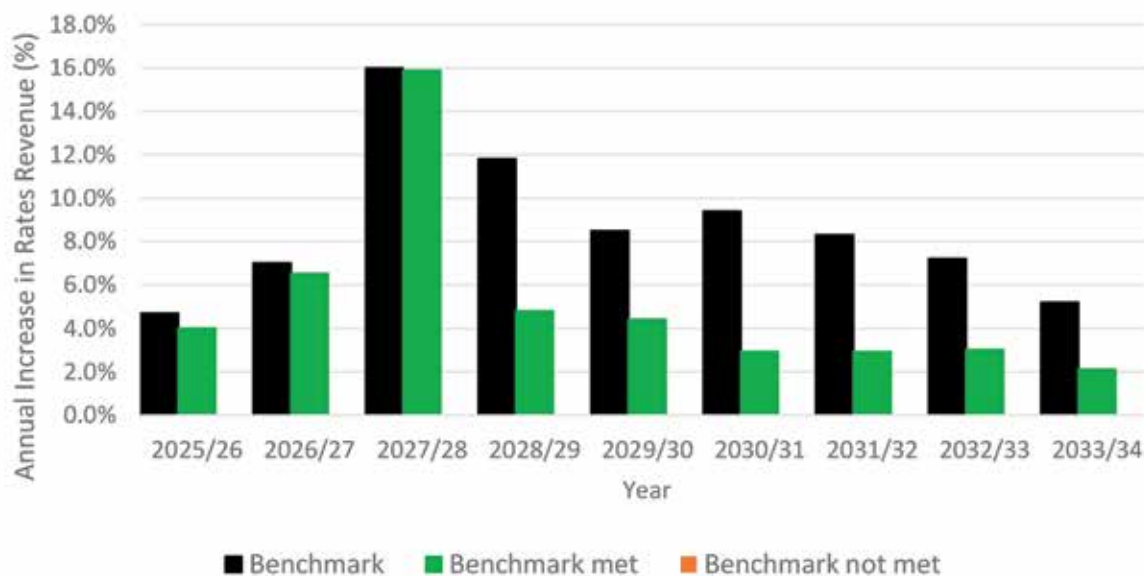


Rates (increases) affordability

The following graph compares the Council's planned rates increases with a quantified limit on rates increases contained in the financial strategy included in this long-term plan. The limit on annual overall rates increases is Local Government Cost Index inflation (LGCI) plus the percentages outlined in the table below.

Year of the LTP	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34
Limit on overall rates increase	LGCI plus 2.0%	LGCI plus 4.0%	LGCI plus 13.0%	LGCI plus 9.0%	LGCI plus 6.0%	LGCI plus 7.0%	LGCI plus 6.0%	LGCI plus 5.0%	LGCI plus 3.0%

Rates (increases) affordability



Underhill Trail



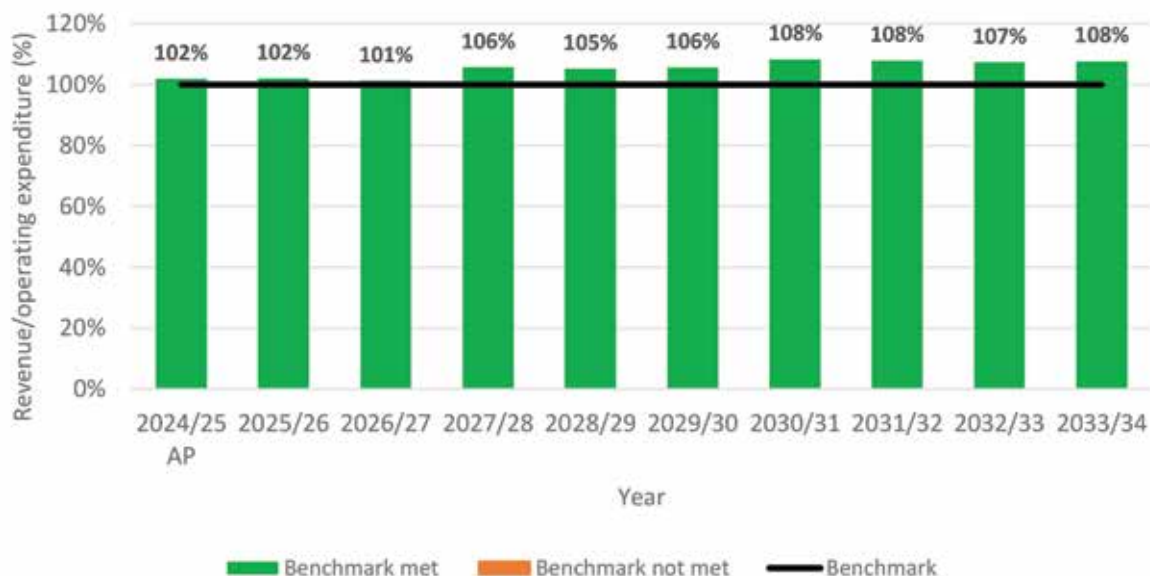
Greytown Woodside Trail

Balanced budget benchmark

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

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

Balanced budget

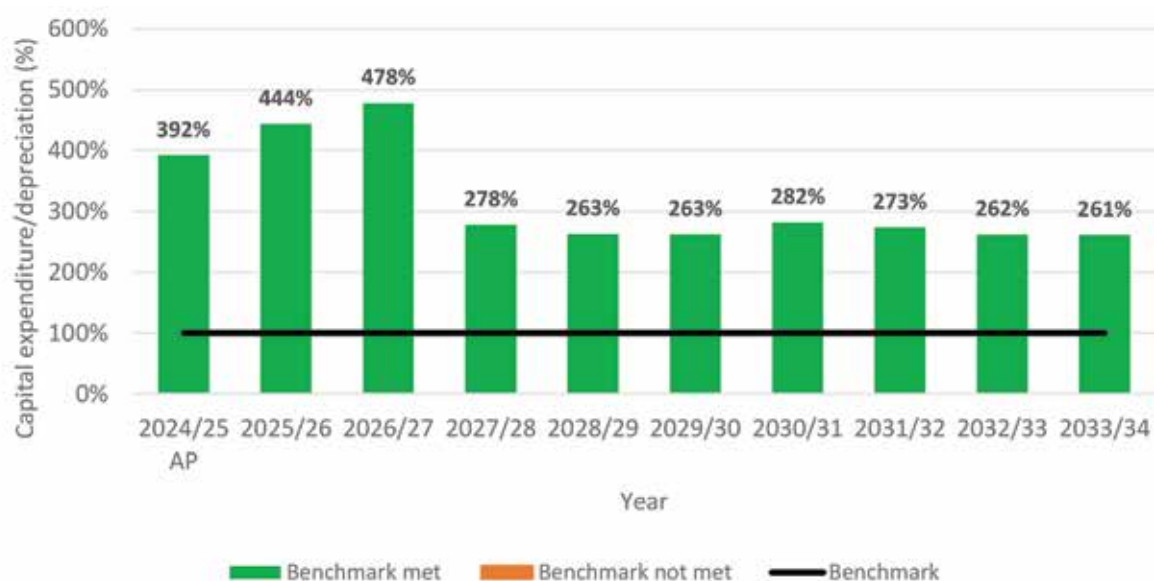


Essential services benchmark

The following graph displays the Council's planned capital expenditure on network services as a proportion of expected depreciation on network services. The Council meets the essential services benchmark if its planned capital expenditure on network services equals or is greater than expected depreciation on network services.

Essential services are roading networks, and systems for water supply, wastewater, and stormwater.

Essential services



Note: Many essential services assets have long lifespans and are at various stages throughout those lifespans. The Council's replacement and renewal expenditure does not automatically follow the accounting measure of decline in service (depreciation). The Council's asset management plans for each service outline the renewal and replacement programs for each component of the assets employed to deliver the services.



Cape Palliser Road



NZ Cycle Classic, Martinborough

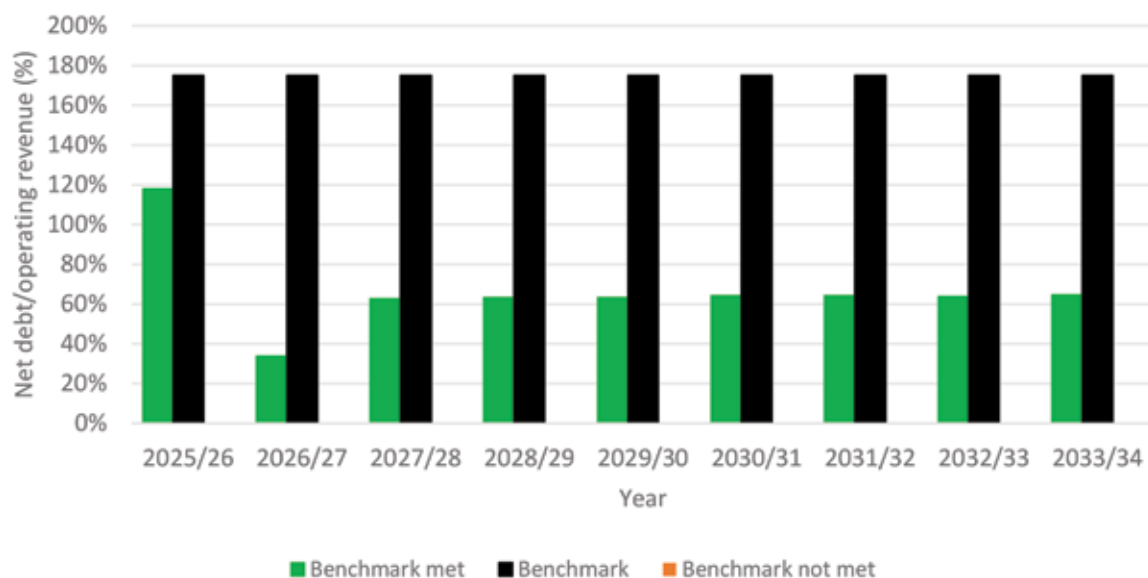
Debt affordability benchmark

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

The following graph compares the Council's planned debt with a quantified limit on borrowing contained in the financial strategy included in this long-term plan. The quantified limit is based on the covenant that net debt will be no more than 175% of operating revenues.

Council's debt limits are aligned with the covenants set by the Local Government Funding Authority (LGFA), which currently cap debt at 175% of operating revenue for councils without a credit rating. With the planned transfer of three waters responsibilities to a multi-council Council-Controlled Organisation (CCO) from 2027/28, Council's debt levels are expected to remain well within the 175% threshold.

Debt affordability



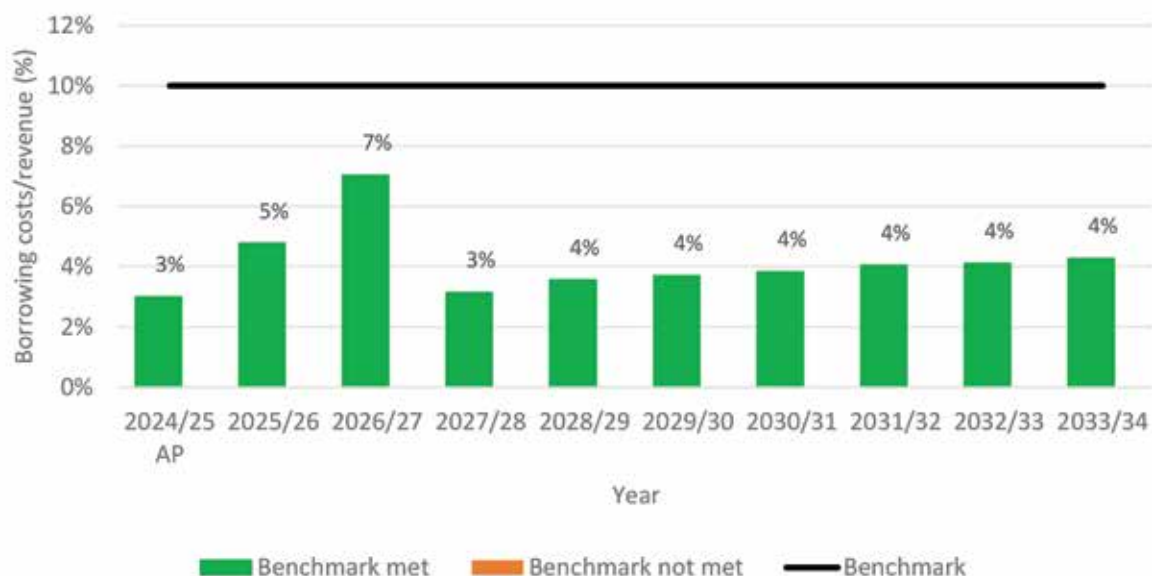
Debt servicing benchmark

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

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

While the planned capital programme for water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure would have put pressure on this limit in the later years of the Long-Term Plan, the Council's upcoming transition to a multi-council Council-Controlled Organisation (CCO) for water services from 2027/28 will significantly improve financial sustainability. Under this arrangement, debt associated with three waters infrastructure will be transferred Council to the CCO, reducing overall debt levels and associated interest costs. This transition will help return the Council's interest cost-to-revenue ratio to more sustainable levels, ensuring continued compliance with the debt servicing benchmark and supporting long-term fiscal prudence.

Debt servicing



Infrastructure Strategy

Introduction

Strategy purpose

South Wairarapa District Council (Council) is the steward of \$744 million (replacement value as at June 2024) of core infrastructure assets. The core assets include drinking water, wastewater, stormwater and land transport and are the foundations on which Council provides key services to our community. The management of these assets is long-term and inter-generational.

High quality infrastructure is crucial to supporting and enabling our daily activities, ensuring that our people and water are healthy and that our district is safe and resilient in times of stress or shock. Good infrastructure also provides the foundation for economic prosperity.

It is therefore essential that Council invests effectively and efficiently in our infrastructure to contribute to meeting our agreed community outcomes of social, economic, environmental and cultural wellbeing.

The 30 Year Infrastructure Strategy (Strategy) has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of section 101B of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). The purpose of our strategy, as stated in the LGA, is to identify:

- › The key issues faced by Council in managing these assets over the next 31 years (2024-2055).
- › A summary of the options identified to address these issues.
- › Council's strategic response and preferred options scenario.
- › The cost and service delivery implications of the options.

This Strategy also outlines the most likely scenario for the management of our infrastructure assets during its 31 year period, the estimated costs of managing those assets, the nature and timing of expected significant capital expenditure decisions and the assumptions on which the scenarios are based.

This Infrastructure Strategy has been developed in conjunction with Council asset planning team and will be revised every three years as part of the LTP process. Council undertakes its asset planning in collaboration with its infrastructure partners, Wellington Water Limited and the Ruamāhanga Roads arrangement.

About this strategy

Council delayed their 2024 Long Term Plan due to uncertainties with the change of Government policy, specifically three waters. The 2024 Infrastructure Strategy will still have a 31 year horizon with the 2024/25 Enhanced Annual Plan as year 1 and it will be published on 1 July 2025. The focus for the 2024 Strategy is to put in place the right basic building blocks for three water assets to support sound decision making. There has been good planning work undertaken for managing three water assets but it is recognised that the practices for managing the three water assets still need to improve.

We wish to prepare for the future and improve the practices for managing three water assets particularly data reliability. Therefore, the approaches adopted for the 2024 Strategy set up the right foundations to improve the underlying asset data (bottom up).

Land transport assets are generally performing adequately when compared with our peer group (other councils with similar population size and network). Council generally outperforms its peer group in asset performance trends in road roughness, pavement and surfacing condition. However, the introduction of the national Consistent Condition Data Contract may identify more performance issues due to more accurate measurement tools and technology.

Strategic delivery decisions

Council has made two strategic delivery decisions on its management of its three water assets:

- › Joint Water Services Council controlled organisation (CCO) – Council consulted with the public on two water service delivery models as part of the Local Water Done Well Reform (LWDW). The public’s largely favoured option and also the Council’s preferred option is to deliver to services through a Wairarapa-Tararua multi-council CCO. Refer to Section 3.3 on Local Water Done Well on the legislative requirements and options consulted on.

This means there is a high degree of uncertainty around the final CCO model, associated logistics and financial impacts.

- › Water capital works programme management – Council’s Management Services Agreement with Wellington Water Limited (WWL) will expire on 30 June 2025 but it has voted to keep operational expenditure with the water management entity for another year and undertake its capital expenditure programme in-house. Council is taking the project management of three water capital projects back in-house from Wellington Water from 1 July 2025. Refer to Section 3.4 on Management of three water assets for detail on delivery functional roles and risk mitigation.

The benefits of managing capital expenditure in-house include more cost control, cost efficiency, on-time delivery, local contractor delivery. It will also allow for programme optimisation leading into the new entity as part of the negotiations with the partner councils.

There are also associated risks with bringing capital works management in house, including delay while procuring suitable resourcing. This may impact relationships with the community and the regulators, but this should be able to be managed with proactive and comprehensive communications.

Refer to Section 7.4 on Financial Assumptions and Uncertainties for more information on uncertainties and risks for both delivery decisions.

Strategy scope

This Strategy includes all the mandatory infrastructure categories in the Local Government Act 2002

- › Water supply.
- › Wastewater (sewage treatment and disposal).
- › Stormwater drainage and flood protection (at a local level).
- › Roads, footpaths and bridges.

Three water assets and responsibility are transferring to the new multi council water entity on 1 July 2027. The new entity is jointly owned water organisation by the three Wairarapa district councils (Masterton, South Wairarapa, Carterton) and Tararua District Council known as “Wairarapa-Tararua”. Therefore the 2024 Strategy only covers three water assets for the first 3 financial years.

The following assets are excluded from our strategy:

- › Water races.
- › Non-core infrastructure assets such as sports, recreation and environment, facilities and waste services.
- › State highways as these are the responsibility of Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency (NZTA).



Donald Street pump station works

1. Strategic context

1.1 Strategic framework

Infrastructure plays a vital role in promoting the wellbeing of our communities. How we invest and manage our assets now will have implications for future generations. This document sets out our infrastructure management approach for the next thirty one years, subject to the constraints created by the Government implementing its LWDW policy. The strategy also considers any other likely significant challenges ahead of us.

This strategy is part of a suite of strategies, plans and policies that contribute to the long-term sustainable management of Council's infrastructure. The Strategy is overarching and interlocks with asset management practices. It is a key supporting document for the Long Term Plan (LTP) 2025-34, reflecting the contribution of our vision and the outcomes we aspire to achieve for our communities.

Our vision

Council has adopted a District-wide vision:

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

Core infrastructure is a key platform on which community wellbeing is provided for. The goal of this strategy is to support our District-wide vision through the provision of core infrastructure.



Martinborough Pool

Community Outcomes

SWDC has four Community Outcomes supported by a number of strategic drivers as shown in Figure 1. This Infrastructure Strategy will describe the preferred maintenance, renewals and upgrade programme and how it will contribute to the achievement of our Community Outcomes.

Figure 1 SWDC Community Outcomes

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

The described strategy considers recent consultation and engagement processes that have begun to explore what our communities want council to focus on. These processes have indicated that, of the four well beings, environmental and economic wellbeing are front and centre. This is not to minimise the importance of social and cultural wellbeing but is likely a reflection of the under investment in core infrastructure over many decades, the visible impact of climate change over recent years, and significant rises in inflation that have affected the cost of living.

Council takes into consideration community's feedback with our management core infrastructure. We will continue to maintain suitable levels of investment in three waters and land transport assets.

2. The South Wairarapa Story

2.1 Geography

The South Wairarapa district is situated at the southernmost, eastern corner of the North Island, as shown in the map below, and has an area of approximately 248,455 hectares (2,484 square kilometres). In the south, the district boundary follows the coastline from the western end of Palliser Bay in Cook Strait to Honeycomb Rock, east of Martinborough. The western boundary follows the main divide of the Remutaka and Tararua ranges to Mount Hector, from which the boundary runs south-east across the Wairarapa Plains to the coast. The district includes the towns of Featherston, Greytown and Martinborough which are the main population centres.

The district includes four major waterways (the Ruamāhanga, Huangarua, Tauwharenīkau and Waiohine Rivers) and importantly Lakes Wairarapa and Ōnoke which, together with their neighbouring wetlands of 9,000 hectares, comprise the Wairarapa Moana (sea of glistening water). This was handed back to local Māori under a recent settlement agreement and is Ramsar²² recognised.

Figure 2 SWDC Geographic Context Map



²² Ramsar site is a wetland designated to be of international importance under the Ramsar Convention, an international environmental treaty signed in the Iranian city of Ramsar in 1971

2.2 Population trends

The South Wairarapa is a sparsely populated district and one of the smaller local authorities. The district population increased by 11.7% from 10,575 in 2018 to 11,811 in 2023 (based on Census data).

Population projections for the period 2023 to 2053 are based on the median population projections provided by Sense Partners (as at March 2023). South Wairarapa's population growth is predicted to increase slightly over the period of the 2024 LTP, mostly from strong internal migration from within New Zealand. The projections indicate that the district's resident population will grow from 11,811 in 2023 to 13,011 in 2032 and 14,811 by 2052. This represents an average annual growth of 1.1% from 2023 to 2032 over the life of this LTP and 1.3% from 2023 to 2052.

2.3 Natural hazards

The South Wairarapa District is subject to several natural hazards including:

- › Inundation including both storm-related coastal events and tsunami as well as high intensity rainfall events.
- › Coastal erosion particularly the exposed part of the Cape Palliser / Mātakitaki-a-Kupe Road (refer to photograph in Figure 3).
- › Other weather hazards, earthquakes, landslides and wildfires.

Figure 3 Exposed part of the Cape Palliser / Mātakitaki-a-Kupe Road



Council is preparing and adapting for the impact of natural hazards with a multi-faceted approach including:

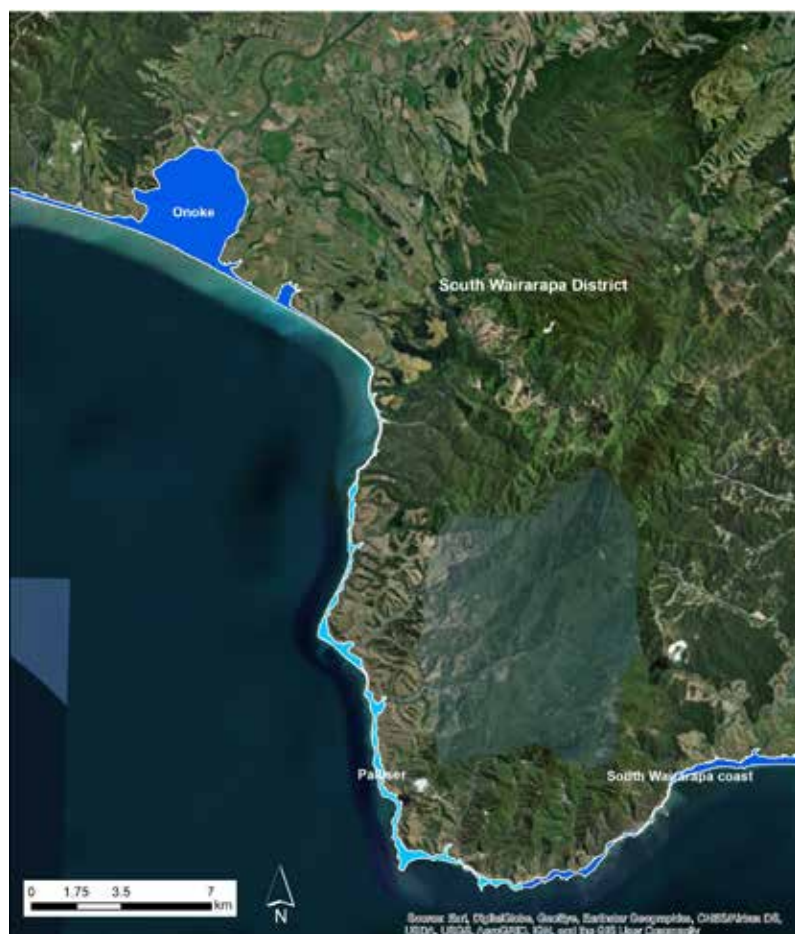
- › Wairarapa Combined District Plan - The combined plan was adopted by South Wairarapa, Carterton and Masterton District Councils in May 2011. It is the principle means by which the Councils seek to ensure the sustainable management of the natural and physical resources of the district.

- › Wairarapa Maps GIS viewer – The three Wairarapa Councils have pooled resources to create a public, viewable, web-based mapping application. The website shows information about the region’s properties, planning zones, District Plan, geographic features and natural hazards such as fault lines, tsunami, liquefaction and flood risk areas.

Greater Wellington Regional Council also identifies hazard areas such as coastal hazards, flood hazards, sea level rise mapping and coastal vulnerability. South Wairarapa District Council’s main hazard area is coastal erosion with its extensive coastline.

The coastal vulnerability of the Wellington region to climate change, sea level rise and natural hazards was assessed in 2019. The assessment identified Palliser coastline (about 31km) as the most vulnerable coastal unit (compared with Onoke and South Wairarapa coastal units as shown in Figure 4) within the Wairarapa. This is due to its vulnerability in relation to erosion risk and roading (a combination of single access and priority roads at risk).

Figure 4 South Wairarapa Coastal Unit



Source: Assessing coastal vulnerability to climate change, sea level rise and natural hazards, Mitchell Daysh (June 2019)

2.4 Economic impacts

Economic impacts were not quantified for 2025 LTP and will likely be part of the 2027 LTP. The 2027 Infrastructure Strategy will include risks and consequences of economic impacts on core infrastructure.

3. Regional collaboration

3.1 Greater Wellington regional context

Regional collaboration and maintaining relationships are essential for SWDC as a small rural district. This enables us to respond to legislative changes as well as connecting with Government agencies such as the Department of Internal Affairs and NZTA.

We regularly collaborate with neighbouring Carterton and Masterton District Councils as well as with other councils in the Greater Wellington Region at management level with various activity specific forums. Other joint initiatives include the Wairarapa Combined District Plan, Wairarapa Maps GIS viewer, and Ruamāhanga Strategy (joint Climate Change Strategy for SWDC and Carterton District Council). There is also a shared climate change resource between the three Wairarapa councils.

3.2 Joint road maintenance approach

Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils collaborate with a joint approach to managing the land transport networks. The Ruamāhanga Roads contract commenced in July 2019 and is a joint approach between South Wairarapa and Carterton District Councils to roading maintenance. It aims to maximise efficiency, achieve increased regional consistency, and optimise the use of internal resources.

The contract includes maintenance, renewals, and upgrades to both council networks. The new contract has moved away from lump sum / monthly items to a true measure and value for all maintenance activity. By taking a shared services approach to the work programme (increased volume and reduced management overheads), joint activity planning and openly tendering the work, both councils have created economic and administrative efficiencies. This has protected us to some extent from the impact of market changes.

3.3 Local Water Done Well

Councils are required to prepare a Water Services Delivery Plan as part of the Government's LWDW policy within 12 months of enactment of the Local Government (Water Services Preliminary Arrangements) Bill.

The purpose of the plan is to demonstrate publicly the council's commitment to deliver water services in a way that:

- › Ensures that the council will meet all relevant regulatory quality standards for its water services.
- › Is financially sustainable for the council.
- › Ensures the council will meet all drinking water quality standards.
- › Supports the council's housing growth and urban development, as specified in the council's LTP.

The finalised Water Services Delivery Plan must be formally submitted by 3 September 2025. Council must apply to the Minister for an extension at least 30 days prior if unable to meet this date. The Water Services Delivery Plan must include a description of the proposed model or arrangements to deliver water services.

South Wairarapa District Council's preferred option is to transfer its three water assets and services to the new Wairarapa-Tararua Water Services CCO. The three Wairarapa district councils (Masterton, South Wairarapa, Carterton) and Tararua District Council have similar-sized communities, face like challenges and share iwi cultural ties. The Wairarapa-Tararua Water Services CCO would enable significant benefits to councils and their communities from the Local Water Done Well initiative and the new financial tools for water CCOs. A joint Water Services Delivery Plan will be developed under this arrangement.

South Wairarapa District Council was required to consult on at least two preferred service delivery options under the Water Services Preliminary Arrangements Act 2024. Council is only required to consult on the proposed service delivery arrangements and not the plan itself.

The two water service delivery models that South Wairarapa District Councils consulted on were:

- › Option 1 - A multi council CCO would be jointly owned by Masterton, Carterton, South Wairarapa, and Tararua district councils. The water assets would be owned by Councils through their shareholding of the water organisation.
- › Option 2 - The existing approach for delivering water services which is a non-asset owning Council Controlled Organisation (like Wellington Water Limited) delivering against new government requirements.

Public consultation on the preferred water service delivery option was undertaken in March and April 2025. Submitters to South Wairarapa's Local Water Done Well consultation were largely in favour of joining forces with Carterton, Masterton and Tararua to deliver water services. The Strategy Working Committee resolved at its 8 May 2025 meeting that:

- › It intends to progress with its preferred option to deliver South Wairarapa's water services into the future is option 1 – the Wairarapa-Tararua multi-council CCO.
- › The water services CCO entity will be an asset owning entity managing water, wastewater, and stormwater assets.
- › It is the intention that the new entity will progress through a staged implementation beginning with legal formation by 1 July 2026 to a full "go-live" by no later than 1 July 2027.

There is a high degree of uncertainty around the final service delivery model, associated logistics and financial impacts. Refer to Section 7.4 on Financial Assumptions and Uncertainties for more information on uncertainties and risks.



Tauwharenīkau river. Photo credit @Roady

3.4 Management of three water assets

South Wairarapa District Council became a shareholding council of WWL on 1 October 2019. WWL is owned by six councils including South Wairarapa District Council plus Wellington City Council, Porirua City Council, Hutt City Council, Upper Hutt City Council and Greater Wellington Regional Council. The roles and responsibilities between Council and WWL are summarised in Table 1.

Council is taking the project management of three water capital projects back in-house from Wellington Water from 1 July 2025. WWL was formally notified on 6 May 2025 that Council is removing the capital renewals and capital projects and returning them to manage directly. Management of 3 waters operations remains with WWL until transitioned to the new entity.

Table 1 Summary of three water asset custodial arrangements

Organisation	Role	Description
South Wairarapa District Council	Asset owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Council owns its three waters infrastructure. › Sets the performance standards for water services in the district. › Sets all the policies and performance objectives that are expected to be met by WWL. › Makes final decisions on investment.
WWL	Asset custodian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Responsible for managing and providing three waters services to Council. › Provides planning, advice, design, project and operations management, maintenance, and monitoring relating to 3 water assets and services. › Advises Council on investment priorities in its planning processes. › The two operational teams (Networks and Treatment Plants) are based at the Carterton Rounding Depot. The Network Operations are a mix of both WWL and Fulton Hogan employees as per the Alliance. The Treatment Plant Operations are WWL employees only.

There are various benefits and associated risks with bringing capital works management in house from WWL before the new entity is established as summarised in the table below.

Table 2 Summary of benefits and risks with inhouse capital works management

Benefits / risks	Delivery factor	Description	Mitigation
Benefits	Tighter programme control	› Allows more cost control, cost efficiency, on-time delivery, local contractor delivery of the overall programme.	› NA
	Programme optimisation	› Allows for programme optimisation leading into the new entity as part of the negotiations with the partner councils. › Council's three waters asset knowledge can be utilised to refine the capital projects in terms of costs and risks.	› NA
	Data quality	› Direct control of the capital works programme ensures that as builds are loaded into Council's system with latest asset data changes from the completed works.	› NA
Risks	Resource levels	› May take longer to procure suitable resourcing in a tight timeframe. › This may impact relationships with the community and the regulators.	› Undertake proactive and comprehensive communications with the community for specific capital projects. › Proactively inform the regulators of any delay in completing the capital plant upgrades and achieving compliance.
	Levels of service impacts	› There may be a reduction in service levels in the short term with any delay of capital works.	› WWL will continue to manage the 3 waters operations in the interim until the new entity is established. › Proactively inform the regulators of any delay in completing the capital plant upgrades and achieving compliance.



ANZAC Hall, Featherston

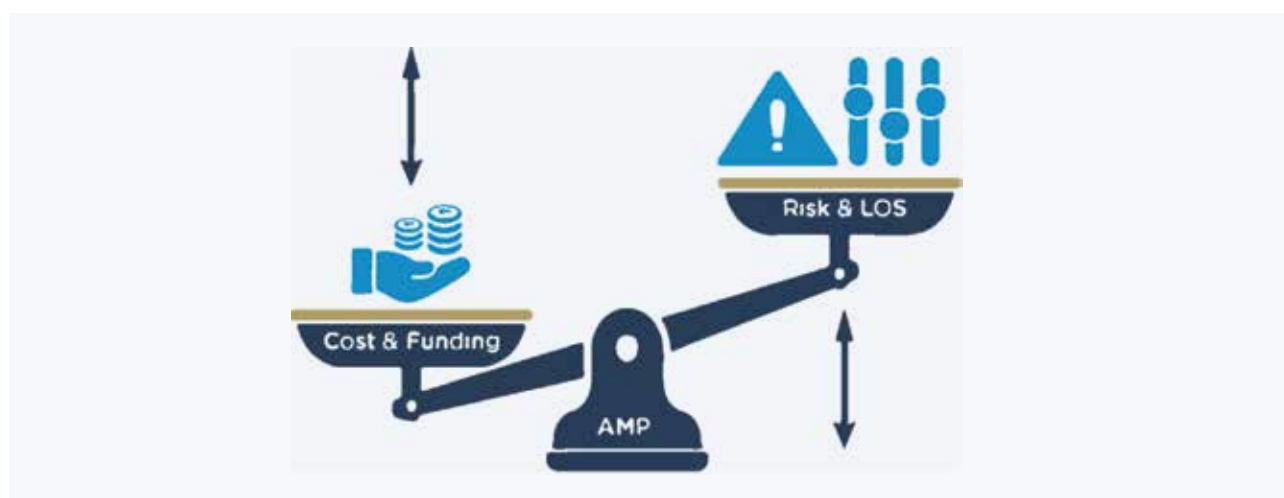
4. How We Manage Our Infrastructure

4.1 Asset management approach

Overall asset management approach

Council is committed to providing good quality infrastructure assets that serve the needs of the community. The asset management approach is for the sustainable management of its assets and activities. Effective asset management requires the balance between levels of service, risk and cost as shown in the figure below.

Figure 5 Asset management balancing act



Council wishes to optimise the investment in our infrastructure assets to ensure that:

- › We comply with our regulatory obligations.
- › We meet the needs of our community, both now and intergenerationally.



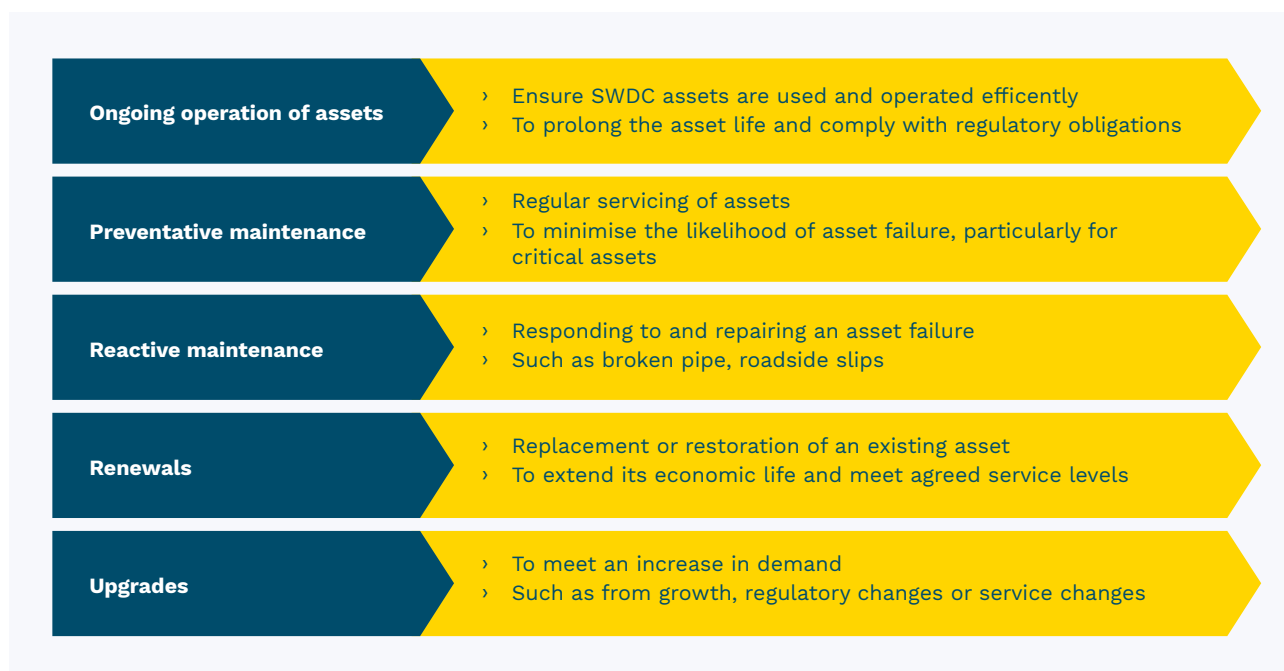
Wairarapa Moana

Asset lifecycle approach

Lifecycle management overview

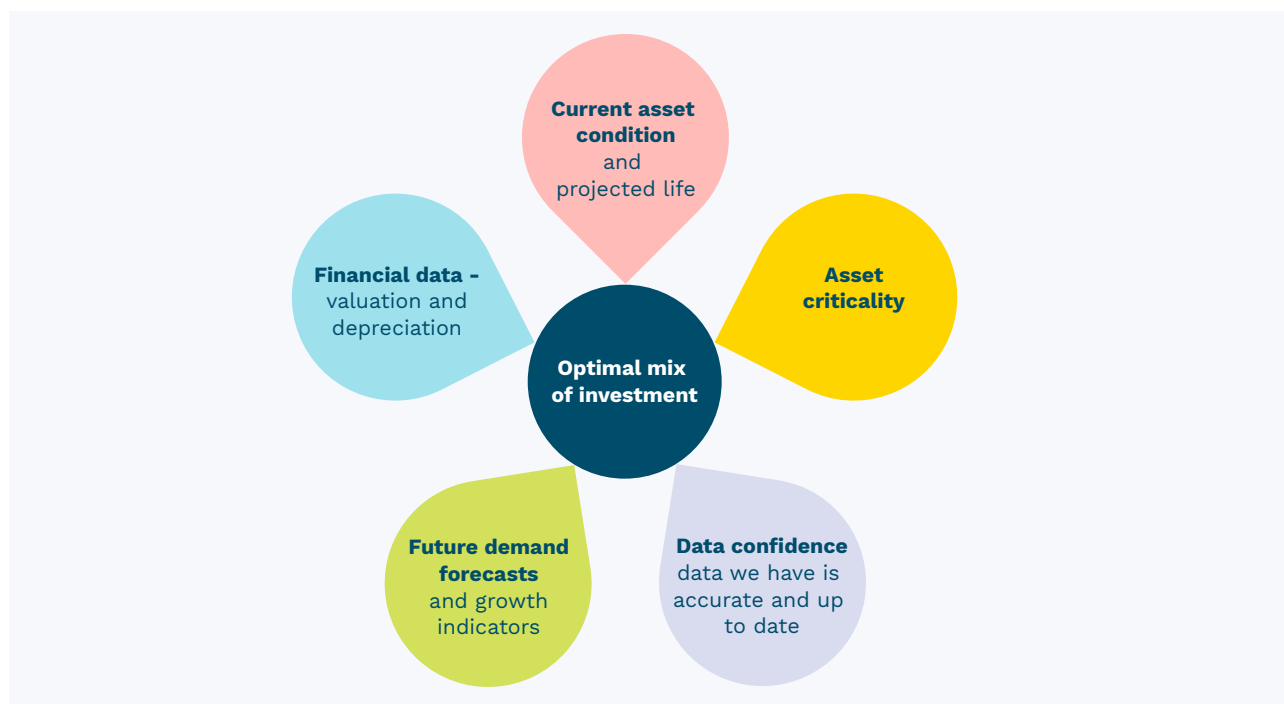
Our asset lifecycle approach involves working within our partnership arrangements with WWL and Ruamāhanga Roads to have clear strategies, asset planning, and activity schedules to ensure optimal performance through:

Figure 6 Asset lifecycle approach



What the right mix of investment for each activity is derived from multiple factors as shown conceptually below and discussed in more detail in this strategy:

Figure 7 Optimal investment



Lifecycle management approach – three waters

The lifecycle management approach for the three water activities by major asset classes is summarised in the following table.

Table 3 Lifecycle approach – three waters

Activity	Major asset class	Lifecycle management approach
Water supply	Pipelines	Reactive maintenance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Response to all work orders. › Repair and resolution of leaks or faults on service lines and water mains. › Investigating and resolution of customer complaints in relation to; water quality, leaks, pressure and no water. › Repairing of leaks or damaged water assets. Planned maintenance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Programmed maintenance of water sites. › Hydrant and valve exercising and painting. › Mains and scour valve flushing. › Air valves inspections. › Water sampling. › Critical bulk water mains inspections. Planned renewals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Replace watermains based on various factors including breakages, criticality, pipe material, very poor asset condition.
	Treatment plants	Reactive maintenance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Response to SCADA system alarms. Planned maintenance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Programmed maintenance of water sites. Planned renewals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Replace asset equipment based on age so fit for purpose. › Upgrade SCADA system for efficiency.
	Water meters	Reactive maintenance and renewals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Response to all work orders (based on customer complaints). › Repair / replace faulty water meters.
	Reservoirs	Planned maintenance and renewals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Reservoir dipping / internal visual inspections. › Replace reservoir asset components reactively identified from the inspections that are past the useful life or performance issues.

Activity	Major asset class	Lifecycle management approach
Wastewater	Pipelines	<p>Reactive maintenance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Response to all work orders. › Repair and resolution of faults on wastewater mains. › Investigating and resolution of customer complaints in relation to blockages. › Repairing damaged wastewater assets. › Response to wastewater overflows. <p>Planned maintenance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Programmed maintenance of wastewater sites. › Flushing and undertaking CCTV inspection for gravity pipeline. <p>Planned renewals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Replace / rehabilitate wastewater pipelines based on various factors including criticality, blockages, pipe material, very poor asset condition.
	Treatment plants	<p>Reactive maintenance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Response to SCADA system alarms. <p>Planned maintenance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Programmed maintenance of wastewater sites. <p>Planned renewals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Replace asset equipment based on age so fit for purpose. › Upgrade SCADA system for efficiency.
Stormwater	Pipelines	<p>Reactive maintenance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Response to all work orders. › Repair and resolution of faults on stormwater mains. › Investigate and resolution of customer complaints in relation to flooding and blockages. › Repairing damaged stormwater assets. <p>Planned maintenance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Clearing stormwater inlets and outlets prior to and following storm events. › Investigate customer complaints about flooding incidents impacting habitable floors. <p>Reactive renewals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Replace the stormwater pipeline section in response to failed asset, typically deteriorated material / collapsed.
	Manholes	<p>Reactive maintenance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Respond with urgency to popping manhole lids to ensure public safety.
	Channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Clear debris from the channels so can convey floodwaters effectively.

Lifecycle management approach – transport

The lifecycle management approach for the land transport activity by major asset classes is summarised in the following table with further detail in the 2024 Ruamāhanga Roads Activity Management Plan.

Table 4 Lifecycle approach – land transport

Transport asset class	Lifecycle management approach
Sealed roads	<p>Pavement rehabilitation – sites are determined through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › High-cost section (maintenance costs and/or identified open defects). › Multiple seal layers (stability and flushing issues). › HSD survey. <p>Resurfacing – sites are determined through a variety of means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › HSD/surveys. › Network drive overs for field validation of data. › Treatment Selection Algorithm /Candidate Selection Programme. › Seal age / seal type / road use. › Crashes caused by road conditions. › Seal condition.
Unsealed roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Unsealed roads are graded and metalled on a cycle. › Reactive works based on adverse weather conditions or high use e.g. forestry or other HGVs. Respond to customer complaints.
Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Bridges and large culverts (>3.4m²) inspections are carried out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › 6 yearly – detailed inspection › 2 yearly – general inspection › Annual – maintenance inspections (all structures) › Proactively replace bridge asset components identified from the annual and general inspections that are past the useful life or performance issues. › Schedule the replacement of the bridge stock identified as past its useful life and can no longer be extended with specific asset component replacement.
Footpaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Respond to customer complaints about trip hazards and other defects (utilities crossing, tree roots etc.). › Replace any unsafe footpaths reactively. › Replace footpath sections assessed in very poor condition or EOL. › Targeting around 2km per year with renewal funding.
Road drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Respond to road surface flooding that may be caused by blocked drain. › Replace failed road drainage reactively. › Road drainage cleared as part of pavement and some resurfacing. › Inspect road drains in accordance with the planned schedule.
Streetlights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Respond to lighting defects identified through customer complaints. › Reactively replace identified defects (upgraded to LEDs in 2018). › Poles are replaced based on age and condition.

Asset management documents

We wish to lift our internal asset management capability so there are basic building blocks in place. This will involve working with our partners WWL and Ruamāhanga Roads to ensure there are sound technical documents developed. The status of the asset management documents is summarised in the table below. The improvement actions will inform and strengthen the robustness of the 2027 Infrastructure Strategy.

Table 5 Status of asset management documents

AM documents	Status	Description and improvement actions
AM Policy	No documented policy	An Asset Management Policy sets out the requirements for appropriate management of its assets and activities. It also defines the principles and responsibilities that an organisation applies when managing its infrastructure assets. Council currently does not have a documented Asset Management Policy.
Ruamāhanga Roads Asset Management Plan (April 2024)	Final version submitted to NZTA	Carterton and South Wairarapa District Councils have prepared a joint Asset Management Plan. It is updated as required to meet NZTA's requirements for seeking funding.
Three Waters Asset Management Plans	Draft April 2025	A draft 2025 Water Services Asset Management Plan was developed by WWL. It is expected that the Wairarapa-Tararua Water Services CCO will prepare its own Water Services Asset Management Plan to meet its obligations to its shareholder and for Information Disclosure to Commerce Commission as the new economic regulator.

Evidence based improvements

Asset condition and performance enables an assessment of the current asset state. Having knowledge of asset condition enables more accurate prediction of maintenance requirements and timing for renewals. Condition and performance are better indicators of current asset state rather than using age (as this tends to be theoretical based on design lives and is not always available).

Council is committed to improving its knowledge and understanding of the assets as this information is used to inform its investment decisions (refer to Section 4.3 Reliability of Information). Specifically, there is a major focus to improving Council's three waters data reliability to support better decision making.

Master planning

Council wishes to plan long term for growth with a 30-year horizon and understand where bulk infrastructure is required to service development. The outputs from the planning tools will inform our strategic planning and investment decisions. The South Wairarapa Spatial Plan was released in late 2021 and is the blueprint for how we want the district to be in 30 years' time.

The master planning process includes looking at the status of our current infrastructure (growth and performance issues) and what will be required to make the master plan come alive. The focus to date has been on Featherston as the South Wairarapa Spatial Plan identified Featherston as a Growth Node (growth area). Further consideration of Greytown and Martinborough will follow at a future date but is not funded in the 2025 Long Term Plan. The status of master plans and supporting studies are summarised in the table below.

Table 6 Summary of master plan status

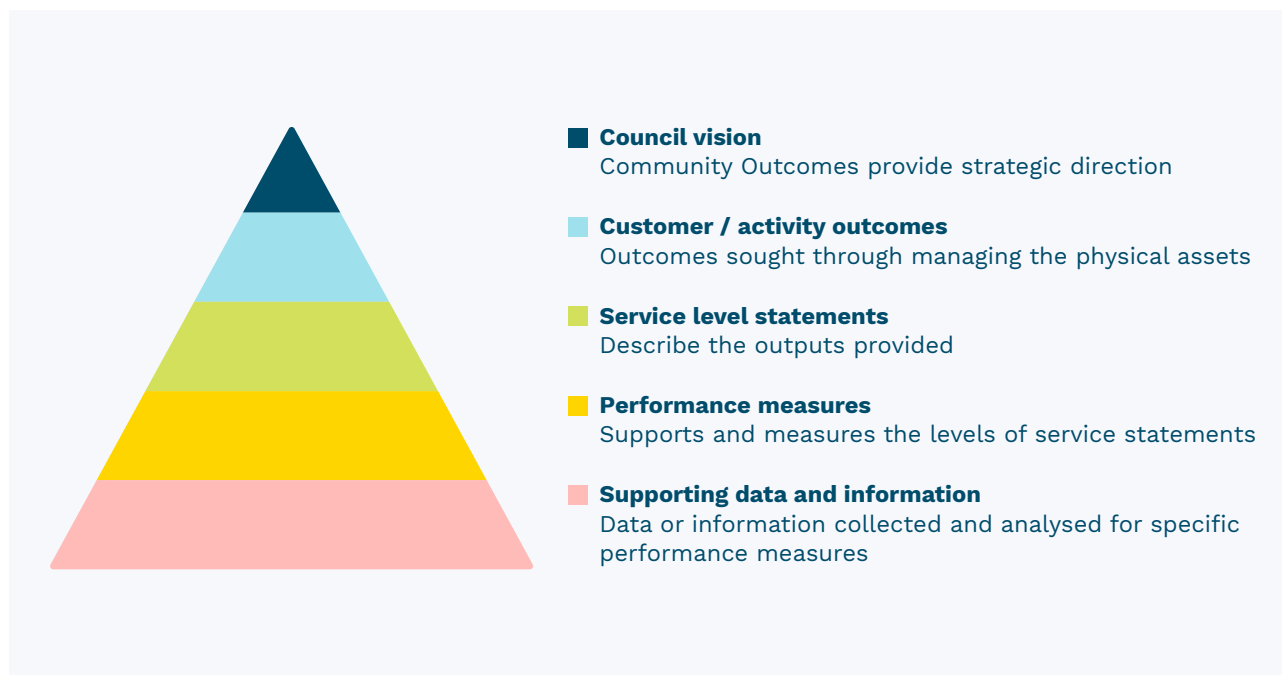
Township	Planning tool	Status / description
Featherston	Master plan	<p>In June 2024 Council adopted the Featherston Masterplan and Implementation Plan.</p> <p>The Featherston Masterplan is a plan to enable transit-oriented growth around the train station, together with achieving a well-functioning urban environment that meets the needs of a diverse population. The town is recognised by the Wellington Regional Leadership Committee as a Complex Development Opportunity within the wider region, and a potential focus for investment from central government. Recommendations for improvement to infrastructure identified in the Featherston Masterplan process are not fully included in this Infrastructure Strategy due to community affordability issues. It is expected that parts of the Featherston Masterplan may be implemented at a future date as funding becomes available or as part of the provision of core infrastructure.</p>
Featherston	Wastewater Growth Plan and Options Assessment Study	<p>The Featherston Wastewater Growth Plan and Options Assessment was completed in September 2023 (Mott MacDonald). Six options were assessed to address the network performance issues. These include an aging network with high inflow and infiltration, high groundwater contributing to infiltration and large flows to treatment plant requiring treatment and disposal. The pressure sewer system was recommended as the preferred option due to higher certainty of success and cost effectiveness, and the ability to stage in targeted catchments.</p>

Township	Planning tool	Status / description
Martinborough	Wastewater Capacity Study	The Martinborough wastewater reticulation capacity study was completed in early 2024. It found that the wastewater reticulation performed adequately and no major capacity upgrades were identified. The Martinborough WWTP capacity study has been completed. At the recommendation of WWL, Council has put new wastewater connections to both the Martinborough and Greytown Wastewater Treatment Plants on hold until early 2025. A joint comprehensive study of the Martinborough and Greytown WWTPs is underway covering compliance and growth issues. Work on these studies continues.
Featherston and Greytown	Model Build, Calibration and Zone Management Plan	The South Wairarapa water supply study covered the water supply model build and calibration for Martinborough, Featherston and Greytown, and Zone Management Plan for Featherston and Greytown (Stantec June 2023). Water supply system performance issues were identified covering minimum pressures, maintaining reservoir replenishment and firefighting adequacy.
Greytown	Wastewater Capacity Study	The Greytown wastewater network capacity study has been deferred until the wastewater trunk main has been rehabilitated. It may not proceed depending on the results from the works.

4.2 Levels of Service

Levels of service framework

Levels of service describe the outputs Council is expected to deliver through the management of the physical assets from a customer, legislative or regulator point of view. The Levels of Service Framework is the structure to align the Council's Vision and Community Outcomes to delivery of the services and contractual performance measures. The Levels of Service Framework is shown in the figure below.

Figure 8 Level of service framework**Three waters customer levels of service**

The customer levels of service for the water supply, wastewater and stormwater activities are summarised in the table below including actual performance for 2023/24 contained in the Annual Report. The levels of service are based on the mandatory network environmental performance measures and the new Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules set by the Water Services Authority Taumata Arowai, and good industry practice.

Notes on compliance with drinking water requirements:

- › Water Services Authority Taumata Arowai introduced the Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules that came into effect on 14 November 2022 and reporting was required from 1 January 2023.
- › From 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024, compliance was measured against Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules (2022).
- › From 1 July 2022, drinking water network operators were required to capture and report data relating to environmental performance measures.
- › From 1 July 2024, wastewater network operators are required to report certain environmental performance measures by 30 September 2024. There are also requirements to capture and report certain wastewater measures for the year 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

Council wishes to meet the current levels of services for three water assets, particularly for critical assets. The measurement and reporting of the performance measures identifies any service level gaps. Council monitors the consequences of not meeting the performance measures and puts in suitable mitigation measures. The key mitigation measures for the high level of leakage until plans are implemented is an example proactively managing this service level risk.

Table 7 Customer levels of service – three waters

Key: ✘ not achieved; ✔ achieved; – not applicable in this year, no data or not measured.

Community Outcomes	Customer Outcomes	Water supply (2023/24 results)	Wastewater (2023/24 results)	Stormwater (2023/24 results)
Social wellbeing – Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected.	Safety	Compliance with Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules (2022) – bacteriological: ✔ Martinborough and Piroa ✘ Greytown and Featherston	✘ Council provides wastewater services that effectively collect and dispose of wastewater (blockages).	– Stormwater systems protect houses from flooding in urban areas (not applicable as no flooding events that affected habitable floors in the district in 2023/24).
		Compliance with Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules (2022) – protozoal: ✔ Piroa ✘ Martinborough, Greytown and Featherston	✔ Council provides wastewater services that effectively collect and dispose of wastewater (dry weather overflows).	
Social wellbeing – Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected.	Quality / condition	✔ Meeting customer expectations (complaints per 1,000 connections).	✔ Meeting customer expectations (customer satisfaction surveys).	✘ Stormwater drains are well operated and maintained by the Council (customer satisfaction).
		✘ Meeting customer expectations (customer satisfaction surveys).		
Economic wellbeing – A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity.		✔ There is adequate water for urban fire fighting.	Meeting customer expectations (customer complaints): ✔ odour, system faults and response to issues ✘ blockages	
Economic wellbeing – A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity.	Responsiveness	Provide prompt responses for service: ✔ urgent attendance and resolution	Provide prompt responses for service: ✘ attendance ✔ resolution	– Provide prompt responses for service (not applicable as no flooding events to respond to in 2022/23).
		✘ non urgent attendance ✔ non urgent resolution		
Environmental wellbeing – Sustainable living, safe and secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced.	Environmental Sustainability	✘ Potable water demand.	Wastewater disposal does not create any smells, spill or health issues and causes minimal impact on the natural environment (consent conditions): ✔ infringement notices, enforcement notices and convictions ✘ abatement notices	✔ Consent compliance
		✘ The % of real water loss from the local authority’s networked reticulation system identified by establishing and measuring night flow.		
Cultural wellbeing – Strong relationships with whānau, hapū and marae, celebrating diverse cultural identity, arts and heritage.		✔ Compliance with resource consent conditions/ water permit conditions to “mainly complying” or better.		

Transport customer levels of service

The customer levels of service for the land transport activity are summarised in the table below including actual performance for 2023/24 based on the Annual Report. The levels of service are based on the mandatory performance measures as set by the Department of Internal Affairs, NZTA's requirements and good industry practice. The Transport Activity Management Plan provides the supporting detail and technical levels of service, performance measures and past results against targets. Recent results on Smooth Travel Exposure and roughness performance measures are provided in the Land Transport Activity Section.

Council wishes to meet the current levels of services for land transport assets, particularly for critical assets. The measurement and reporting of the performance measures identifies any service level gaps.

Table 8 Customer levels of service – land transport

Community Outcomes	Customer Outcomes	Roads (2023/24 results)	Footpaths (2023/24 results)
Social wellbeing – Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected	Safety	✓ The roads are maintained to ensure that they are safe and comfort-able to travel on – measured by change in fatalities and serious injury crashes.	✗ Footpaths can be safely used to get around town – measured by customer satisfaction.
	Quality / availability	✓ Measured by Smooth Travel Exposure.	✗ Availability of footpaths on at least one side of the road.
		✗ Measured by customer satisfaction.	✗ Measured by customer satisfaction.
	Condition	✗ Measured by road resurfacing percentage.	✓ Measured by footpath condition rating.
		✓ Measured by Pavement Condition Index.	
Economic wellbeing – A place of destination, new business and diverse employment that gives people independence and opportunity	Responsiveness	✗ Responding to customer service requests.	✗ Responding to customer service requests.
Environmental wellbeing – Sustainable living, safe and secure water and soils, waste minimised, biodiversity enhanced	Environmental Sustainability	– Effects of the natural environment are minimised.	– Effects of the natural environment are minimised.

Proposed changes to levels of service

The service areas where Council wishes to improve its actual performance and / or changes to the levels of service are described in the table below. These are discussed further in Section 6 of the Infrastructure Strategy at activity level.

Table 9 Proposed changes to levels of service

Activity	Proposed changes to levels of service
Land transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The mandatory levels of service as set by the Department of Internal Affairs will remain unchanged. › The land transport sector has introduced a new framework called differential levels of service. This will enable a better understanding between levels of service, risk and cost. The 2024 Land Transport AMP shows the various scenarios but it will take time to bed in as business as usual practice.
Water supply, wastewater, stormwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The levels of service for the three water activities were historically based on the mandatory performance measures. This has changed as they are aligned with Water Services Authority Taumati Arowai's national environmental performance measures. › Council wishes to meet / maintain the current service levels for water activities as set by the water regulator and other government agencies and has no plans to change these.

4.3 Demand changes

The changes in demand for three waters and land transport services and management strategies are summarised in the table below with further detail in the activity sections.

Table 10 Summary of demand changes and management strategies

Activity	Changes in demand	Management strategies
Water supply	Water consumption is currently at a high level (at 600 litres per person per day) and above accepted industry limits (at 250 litres per person per day).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Council used the following tool South Wairarapa Water Supply Study – model build, calibration and zone management plan; to better understand demand to inform programmes and investment. › Further strategies to manage leaks to an acceptable level are detailed in Section 6.1.
Wastewater	Wastewater demand is broadly related to water consumption. It is also impacted by inflow and infiltration that can exacerbate peak flows to treatment plants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Installation of meters at the plants help to gain better understanding the wastewater demand. › Inflow and infiltration investigations – still to be funded. › Council has put new wastewater connections on hold for Martinborough and Greytown WWTPs until capacity issues are addressed in the short term. This is impacting development in the district.
Stormwater	Stormwater demand is broadly related to paved surfaces. The district's rainfall patterns in terms of annual amount as well as the frequency and intensity of stormwater events, may be impacted by climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The Featherston Masterplan considered climate change factors. The implementation plan includes improvement to strengthen the resilience of stormwater infrastructure. › Council allows for increase in rainfall intensity when designing new stormwater infrastructure / upgrades.
Land transport	Assumptions for population projections and demographic changes have been made based on Council's 2024 LTP assumptions. Established patterns of road use would continue such as flexi working and train for commuters into Wellington City.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Council uses the master planning process to plan for growth long term, particularly for the urban form in the townships. The Featherston Masterplan and Implementation Plan has been adopted by Council (refer to Section 4.1.5 for detail). Parts of the Featherston Masterplan may be implemented at a future date as funding becomes available. › Traffic count surveys are undertaken on annual basis to understand the demand on the land transport network.
	Traffic volumes – increases and decreases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Council undertakes traffic counts to monitor the amount and type of traffic using its roads. › REG also has a Traffic Count Estimation tool that gives adjustments.
	Surfacing / rehabilitation versus budget optimisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › SWDC has begun to use JunoViewer to help with modelling and candidate selection.

4.4 Reliability of information

Council is committed to improving its knowledge and understanding of its assets. It is important that the data and information used in renewal planning is sound. This provides assurance that the forward works plans and long term investment programmes represent good use of funds.

The data quality for the three water assets need to improve and has been identified as a strategic challenge. Council wishes to improve its data collection and quality in relation to its three water assets. The current forecasting for three waters renewals is primarily based on age (i.e. derived). There is a higher degree of uncertainty about how the Council has prioritised its investment needs, as it is not based on asset condition information. Council is moving to its own asset management system AssetFinda (Universus Assets) in late 2025. The focus will be on improving the data completeness at asset attribute level. Council’s AssetFinda will run in parallel with Wellington Water’s asset management system. Any as built/s from capital works will be uploaded directly into Council’s system with the management coming back in house. This will help to improve Council’s three waters asset data completeness.

Three waters data reliability

A hybrid approach has been adopted to improve the three water asset data confidence levels as there were multiple existing data sets and limitations for the data provided by Wellington Water. The data sources used to develop a hybrid data set is outlined below.

Table 11 Data source for 2024 Infrastructure Strategy – water supply and wastewater

Outputs	Data Source
Asset Profile by Quantities	Asset data provided by Wellington Water and cross-checked against the 2024 asset valuation data.
Asset Profile by Attributes: Type, Material, Size, Age, Valuation	2024 asset valuation data.
Asset renewal profile: Quantities, Criticality, Condition, Replacement	2024 asset valuation data. Based on the adjusted remaining useful life. Critical assets will be cross-checked against Council’s ‘Very High Criticality Asset Condition Assessment’ for consistency.

Based on the hybrid approach, the updated data completeness assessment at the attribute level for major asset classes for water supply and wastewater is summarised in Table 12. This shows that there are no attributes rated as very uncertain. A high level assessment has been made for confidence in stormwater assets based on the asset valuation (June 2024).

Table 12 Summary of data confidence – three waters

Water type	Asset class	Condition	Criticality	Installed date	Quantity	Valuation
Water supply	Pipe	Reliable	Reliable	Reliable	Reliable	Reliable
	Valve	Uncertain	Uncertain	Reliable	Reliable	Reliable
	Hydrant	Uncertain	Uncertain	Reliable	Reliable	Reliable
	Plants	Uncertain	Uncertain	Reliable	Reliable	Reliable
Wastewater	Pipes	Uncertain	Uncertain	Reliable	Reliable	Reliable
	Plants	Uncertain	Uncertain	Reliable	Reliable	Reliable
Stormwater	Pipes	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain	Uncertain	Reliable

Land transport data reliability

Transport data quality results have been maintained for the last three years at a high standard. The latest results compared nationally is shown in the Land Transport Activity Section. Transport data confidence at asset class level is shown in the table below. There are issues in the detail of the surfacing data that are scheduled to be corrected in 2025.

Table 13 Data confidence – land transport

Asset Class	Condition	Installed Date	Quantity
Bridges	Reliable	Reliable	Reliable
Footpaths	Reliable	Reliable	Reliable
Retaining Walls	Reliable	Reliable	Reliable
Culverts	Reliable	Reliable	Reliable
Surfacing	Reliable	Uncertain	Uncertain

5. Risk management**5.1 Risk management approach**

Council takes a comprehensive approach to risk management including:

- › Oversight / monitoring - Council's corporate risk register, Risk Policy (2024) and Risk Management Framework (2024).
- › Governance - Assurance, Risk and Finance Committee with an independent chair.

Council is committed to ensuring sustainable and effective management of risks at all levels. The approach for managing the infrastructure balances risk and performance while providing cost effective services. At an activity level, these infrastructure risks need to be considered holistically as part of the asset management planning approach including considering criticality in decision making.

Climate change impacts and actions

Climate change is recognised as a significant issue. The South Wairarapa District's geographical attributes make it susceptible to climate change impacts and extreme weather events. The long coastline is prone to coastal erosion. The district has the longest local authority coastline in the Wellington region covering 124km in length. Climate change only amplifies the effects of natural hazards on our infrastructure assets and impacts our community.

Changes in climate such as rainfall, temperature and wind are already occurring and impacting regions differently. Climate change predictions for the eastern lower North Island are shown in the figure below. Climate change projections for the Wairarapa are detailed in the main LTP documents (refer to Significant Assumptions).

Figure 9 Climate change predictions for eastern lower North Island



Source: NIWA's snapshot for Zone 3

Zone 3 is eastern lower North Island and extends from Hicks Bay to Palliser Bay (Te Waha o te Ika ā Māui) and back to the Ruahine and Kaweka ranges. Includes Gisborne, Hawke's Bay and the Wairarapa catchment of Wellington.

Management response to climate change

Council's strategic response to climate change requires the creation of policies, plans and actions which will require significant community consultation and involvement. Councils' response is summarised in the table below at management and activity levels.



White Rock Beach

Table 14 Management response to climate change

Management / activity levels	Issue / risk	Council's strategic response / proposed actions
Management	Council is too small to solve this by itself and needs to collaborate regionally to share ideas and solutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Participating in regional climate change forums in the Wairarapa area as well as the Greater Wellington region to influence and ensure best practice is developed and implemented. › South Wairarapa and Carterton District Councils developed Ruamāhanga Strategy (joint Climate Change Strategy) to reduce the councils' carbon footprints. It presents the inventories of greenhouse gas emissions from Wairarapa and from councils' activities, and an action plan with targets.
	Identifying climate change and natural hazard risks in planning tools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The Wairarapa Combined District Plan is the combined plan adopted by South Wairarapa, Carterton and Masterton District Councils. It provides consistency in development rules and natural hazard management in the Wairarapa area. › The Featherston Masterplan considered climate change factors and natural hazards including flood hazard area and fault lines. The implementation plan includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Three waters - Proposed improvements to strengthen the resilience of 3 waters infrastructure. › Land transport - It promotes urban form that encourages low carbon behaviours such as attractive and safe walkways and cycleways.
	Existing assets designed to legacy standards that have not considered climate change impacts.	Ensuring renewals investment is prioritised to the most vulnerable and critical infrastructure so that the overall resilience of the infrastructure networks is continually enhanced. The Asset Management Plans (where developed) identify specific expected impacts on each activity when replacing or planning new assets.
	Threat to Council infrastructure and the wider community due to natural disasters and climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Allowing for the implications of sea level rise and changing weather patterns in asset management and service planning. › Making appropriate provisions in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan in relation to known active faults, flooding and sea level rise.
Water supply	Prolonged droughts may result in restrictive consent conditions for water takes from streams and waterways.	<p>Upgrade treatment plants / reconfigure supply areas to address reduction in demand due to restrictive consent conditions for water takes from rivers and streams. Greater Wellington Regional Council intends to survey of potential new bore water sources for Wairarapa.</p> <p>Increased investment in water storage and leak detection will be needed to ensure reliability.</p>
	Vulnerability of critical pipelines to land slips.	Continue to use seismically resistant materials for critical water supply assets.
	An optimum and integrated view of water is required for water use in the Wairarapa (initiated by the Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy and Action Plan).	<p>The Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy was in response to address water use issues in an integrated manner. Improving water resilience in the Wairarapa has been identified as a priority across strategic and planning documents to ensure economic, social and environmental sustainability and improvement for the region. The strategy was prepared jointly regionally by the three Wairarapa councils and Greater Wellington Regional Council and was adopted by South Wairarapa District Council in 2021.</p> <p>The implementation of the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy is an initiative set out in Wellington's Regional Economic Development Plan. It is also an enabling activity for water resilience and land use optimisation in the Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy. Greater Wellington Regional Council is leading the implementation of the Wairarapa Water Resilience Strategy.</p>
Wastewater	Inflow and infiltration increase and reduces pipeline capacity during storm events resulting in more frequent wet weather overflows. It will also increase treatment demands.	Develop a cost effective infiltration and inflow programme to prioritise the catchments for remedial works.
	Pump station vulnerability due to flooding inundation.	Identify wastewater pump stations at risk due to flooding inundation.

Table 14 Management response to climate change

Management / activity levels	Issue / risk	Council's strategic response / proposed actions
Stormwater	Increased flooding due to pipe capacity issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The development of the Featherston Master Plan considered regional climate change modelling. › Allow for increase in rainfall intensity when designing new infrastructure / upgrades. › Continue to monitor flooding risk to residential properties with the more intense and frequent storms. › Also consider undertaking stormwater catchment modelling.
Land transport	No access to communities and parts of the district cut off due to flooding and coastal erosion, particularly the exposed part of the Cape Palliser / Mātakitaki-a-Kupe Road.	<p>Enhancing road infrastructure to withstand more frequent and intense weather events, particularly in coastal areas prone to erosion.</p> <p>Improve the exposed part of the Cape Palliser / Mātakitaki-a-Kupe Road (Special Purpose Road) including strengthening resilience and undertaking the EcoReef trial (an innovative hexagonal block retaining wall to provide coastal protection).</p>
	More frequent heavy rainfall and storms will lead to landslides, road damage, and erosion, increasing maintenance costs. In particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Road slips / under slips. › Erosion undermining road sections and bridges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Identification of critical bridges and culverts and development of renewal management strategies. › Increased frequent inspection / maintenance of road drainage systems. › Council is a member of Wairarapa Engineering Lifelines Association working group. › Improved drainage and flood-resilient infrastructure will be required.

Critical assets

A key element of Council's asset management planning approach is to define the critical and non-critical assets. This helps with the day-to-day operations of the infrastructure as well as the renewal strategies. An overarching principle is not to have any unforeseen critical asset failures. Council's risk-based approach to renewing the assets gives priority to public health and safety issues first then critical assets. This ensures there is resilient infrastructure.

Critical assets are significantly important to the community and defined as assets that need to be managed to prevent failure due to potential consequences. The most critical assets are shown in the relevant activity sections.

6. Our core infrastructure – activities

This Infrastructure Strategy assumes that from 1 July 2027 ownership of and responsibility for three waters assets will no longer sit with the Council. The information in this section underpins the current approach to investment planning, asset management planning, asset renewals and infrastructure project delivery. Budgets have been updated to reflect the removal of water activities.

6.1 Water supply activity

Activity overview – water supply

Council’s primary aim is to provide safe, reliable and sustainable reticulated water supplies to our towns and to encourage conservation of this valuable resource.

Council provides and maintains potable water supplies to properties throughout the District. This service is not provided to premises which have their own rainwater tanks or bores.

Asset summary – water supply

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

Three main sources supply water to the urban populations of Featherston, Greytown and Martinborough. The Council owns a number of structures and components supplying water as shown below.

Table 15 Summary of water supply asset classes

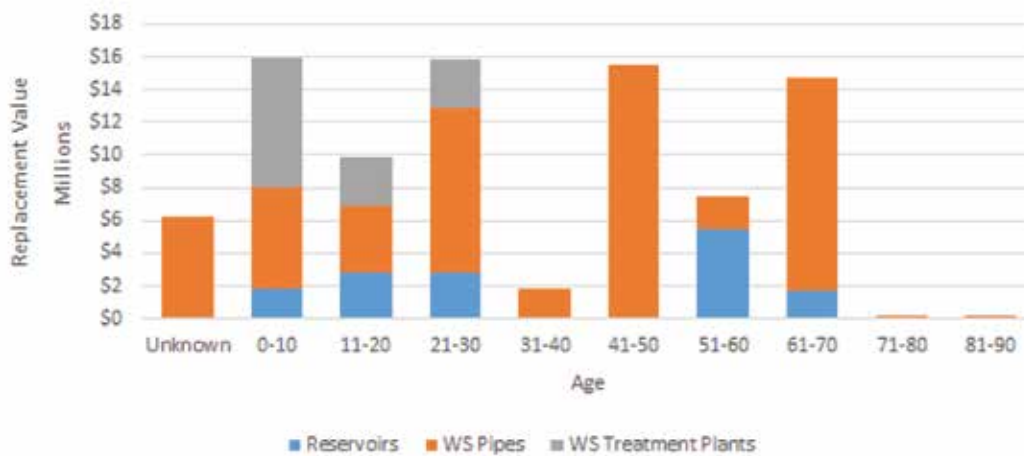
Water supply asset class	Unit of measure	Quantity
Pipes	m	161,602
Valves	each	1,041
Hydrants	each	609
Reservoirs	each	11
Treatment plants	each	5

Source: Asset valuation (WSP June 2024)

Asset age profiles – water supply

The figure below shows the age profiles for our major water supply assets. Our treatment plant assets are between 1 and 30 years old, which is relatively young when compared with other asset classes. The pipe assets are of the most value, which accounts for approximately 70% of the overall replacement value. Some of our reservoirs are old and have reached or are beyond their design life. These reservoirs will need to be inspected in the short term to ensure they continue to function as intended.

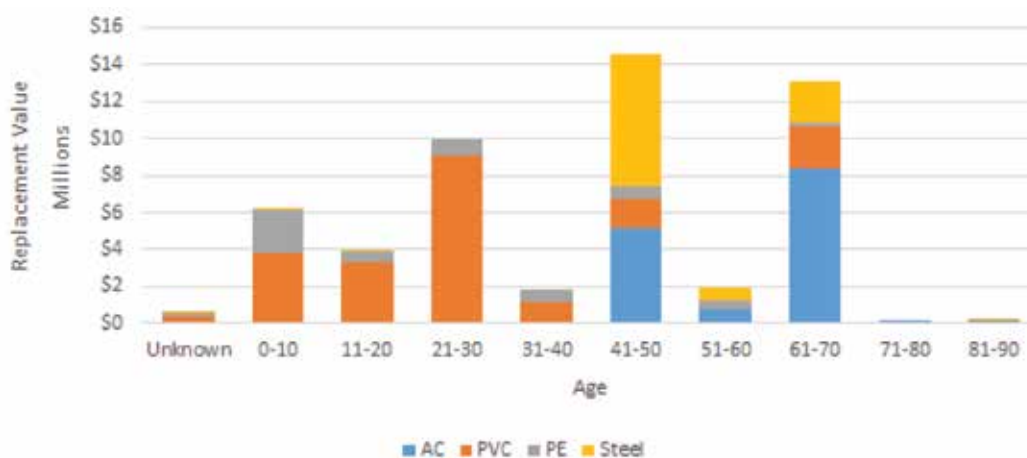
Figure 10 Water supply asset age profile – major asset class



Source: Asset valuation (WSP June 2024)

The majority of our water supply pipe assets are PVC. PE pipes have been installed in recent years, and collectively they account for approximately 50% of the portfolio in replacement value. Most of our AC pipes are reaching the end of their useful life and will need replacement in the medium term.

Figure 11 Water supply pipe age profile – major material



Source: Asset valuation (WSP June 2024)

Asset condition and performance

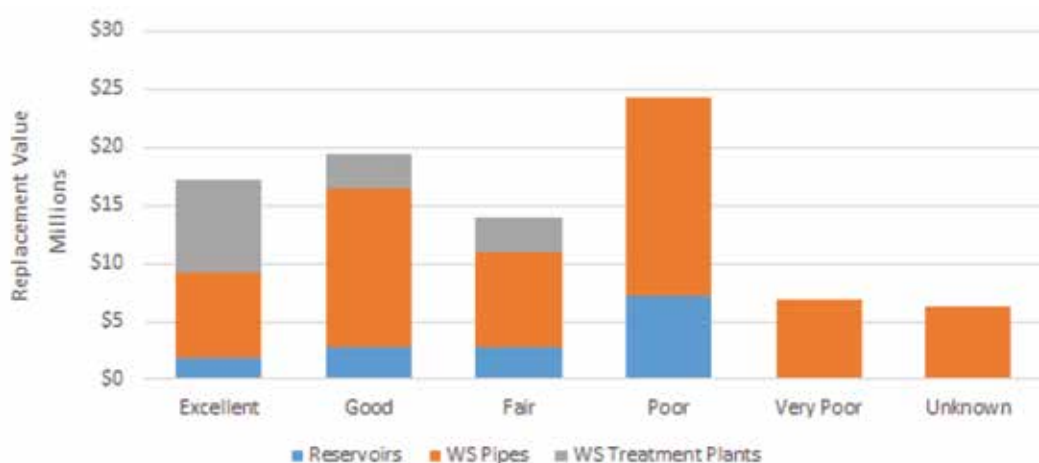
Limited condition surveys have been completed of the water supply assets to assess the current asset state. A hybrid approach was adopted using the multiple data sets and condition was inferred using remaining useful life (refer to Reliability of Information Section). This hybrid approach was used for wastewater assets as well.

The figure below shows the inferred water supply asset condition based on the percentage of remaining useful life (RUL). The grades for categorising inferred conditions are:

- › Excellent - % of RUL \geq 85%
- › Good - 85% > % of RUL \geq 60%
- › Fair - 60% > % of RUL \geq 40%
- › Poor - 40% > % of RUL \geq 10%
- › Very poor - % of RUL < 10%

Most of the water supply assets are in excellent, good and fair condition, except for some pipe assets that are in poor or very poor condition. It is noted that the data is based on a hybrid approach with associated data accuracy risk, with reliability ranging from uncertain to reliable.

Figure 12 Water supply asset condition – inferred



Source: Asset valuation (WSP June 2024)

Asset performance of Council's water supply network is assessed in terms of water leakage and water quality as follows:

- › Water leakage – Water losses are assessed and measured against the performance measure and reported in the Annual Report. Water loss can happen for a range of reasons, including leaks and breaks in the network and this results in Council treating more water than is needed. Our water loss result for the 2023/24 financial year (42%) has exceeded our target (<30%).
- › The high level of water leakage is a known issue to Council and we have adopted a multifaceted approach to address this, including:
 - › Council, in its 2024/25 Enhanced Annual Plan, adopted demand management through reducing the current allocated quota from 350 m³ to 250 m³ of water provided to all users. This was a way to help conserve water across the South Wairarapa district.

- › Established universal water metering to reduce private leaks. This allows individual customers to monitor their water consumption and track leaks more easily.
- › Recent focus has been on identifying unmetered connections and unauthorised use (such as taking water from fire hydrants) to reduce unaccounted-for water on our water networks.
- › Developed targeted water renewals and further refined in our 2024 Infrastructure Strategy. This ensures that we replace problematic pipe materials that are known to fail to reduce avoidable water outages for our customers.
- › Ongoing monitoring of the achievement of meeting the performance measures as disclosed in our Annual Report.
- › We continue to address high water leakage levels with our plans underway to improve this as noted above. There may be risks with maintaining the current levels of service as well as increased costs for unplanned maintenance with assets failing. This is mitigated by:
 - › Responding to water outages with our O&M contractor.
 - › Proactively analysing watermain breaks to identify candidates for asset renewals.
- › Water quality compliance – Council has a suite of plans and processes to provide assurance that it is providing safe drinking water. Council's water quality is measured monthly against the mandatory performance measures and reported in the Annual Report. Any transgressions are reported to Water Services Authority Taumata Arowai by WWL. Drinking water compliance for Council's facilities is also disclosed in the Wellington Water Operations Report to the Wellington Water Committee.
- › All four water supply treatment plants were compliant against new bacterial and protozoal rules. However, there is further work required to meet process assurance rules e.g. development of standard operating procedures, operators completing qualification requirements, and implementation of an asset maintenance recording system for all for plants.
- › Water fluoridation - The Director-General of Health directs local authorities to add fluoride to a drinking water supply, under the Health (Fluoridation of Drinking Water) Amendment Act 2021. The Director-General of Health has issued 14 directions to local authorities to fluoridate community water supplies. In November 2022 the Director-General wrote to 27 local authorities to advise that they are being actively considered for a direction to fluoridate in relation to one or more of their drinking water supplies. Council is not on either of these lists at this stage. There are no public water supplies that are fluoridated in South Wairarapa but Council may consider this in future.

Refer to Section 4.1.5 Master Planning for other identified water supply system performance issues covering minimum pressures, maintaining reservoir replenishment and firefighting adequacy.

Critical assets – water supply

WWL adopted a criticality framework to identify highly critical assets which helped to prioritise the asset condition assessments completed in 2022 using the Government’s stimulus funding. It was based around three criteria: safety, environmental factors, and network resilience. This framework was also adopted to measure the likely impact on delivery of Wellington Water’s service goals.

WWL identified SWDC’s water supply assets classified as Very High Criticality Assets as:

- › 19km of pipe assets, which is about 10% of the total pipes
- › 127 or about 25% of water treatment plant assets
- › 7 or 100% of the reservoirs.

Resource consents – water supply

The numbers of water supply consents expiring in the next 31 years is summarised below. This shows that there are currently no expired consents, but these start to occur in decades 2 and 3. All resource consents are current, monitored for compliance and reported on in accordance with the consent conditions.

The following water supply consents are underway but expected to be straight forward and therefore no risks identified at this stage:

- › Consent renewal for Pirinoa is underway.
- › The bore location for Greytown WTP is also to be consented.

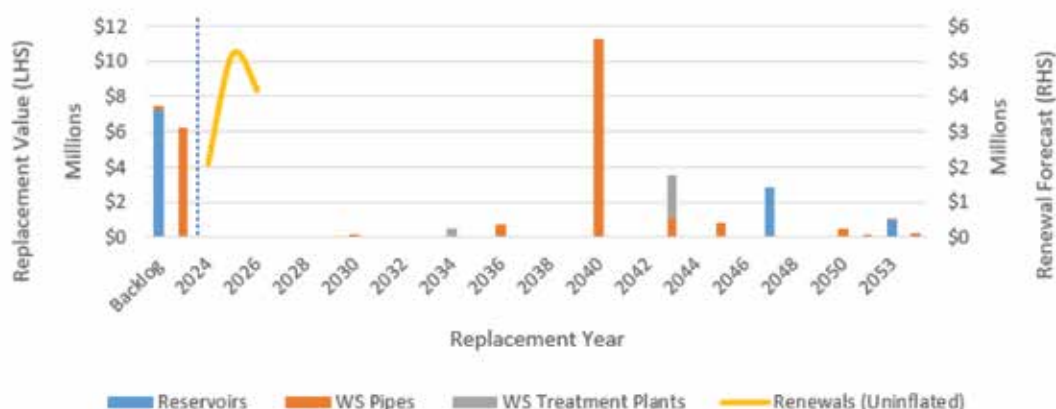
Table 16 Summary of resource consents expiring – water supply

Activity - number of consents expiring	Expired	In decade 1 (2024 to 2033)	In decade 2 (2034 to 2043)	In decade 3 (2044 to 2055)	Total number of consents	Comments
Water supply	NA	30/09/30, 30/09/30, 30/09/25	30/09/37, 27/11/37, 28/09/37	NA	6	Featherston, Martinborough Emergency, Featherston Emergency, Martinborough, Greytown, Pirinoa

Asset renewals forecast – water supply

The figure below shows the renewal profile for water supply assets based on their asset design life. It is noted that Council’s preferred option assumes that ownership of and responsibility for water assets will no longer rest with the Council from 1 July 2027.

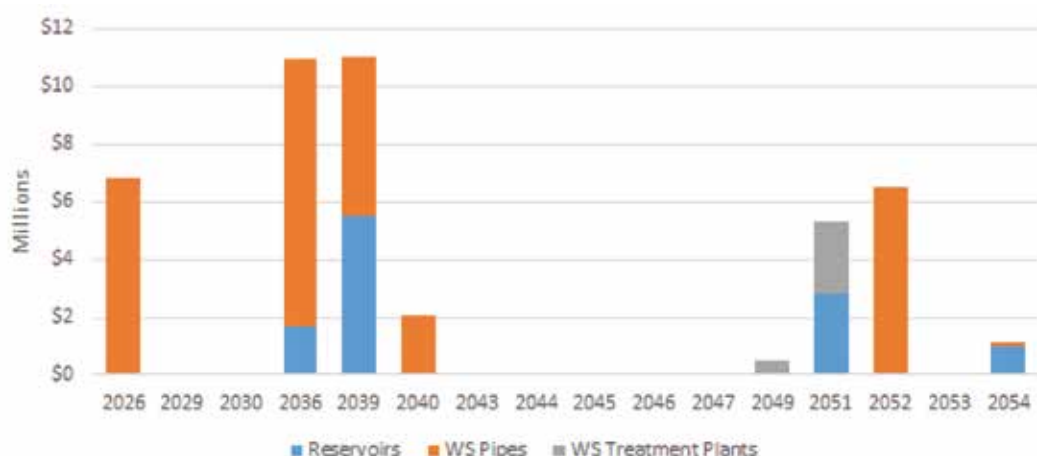
There is currently a renewal backlog for our reservoir assets (approximately \$7.2m) as they are past their design life. There is also uncertainty around the age of some of our pipe assets (approximately \$6.2m), which needs to be verified. Some of these pipes can be old or in poor condition and will need to be replaced in the next couple of years.

Figure 13 Water supply asset renewal profile – theoretical versus forecast

While most pipe assets have not reached their theoretical design life, we have attempted to adjust their remaining useful life based on our operational and technical knowledge. The figure above shows that we have identified approximately \$30m worth of renewals up to 2040. This has formed the basis of our renewal budget for the next 3 years.

Our renewal forecast (as shown in Figure 14) has been developed to address the existing renewal backlog and future asset needs. It has considered the following factors:

- › Council's debt ceiling in the first three years for capital works.
- › Cost smoothing to reduce financial impact on Council.
- › Capital works achievability based on historical performance.
- › Outputs from the latest asset valuation to inform the cost of renewal.

Figure 14 Water supply asset renewal profile – adjusted RUL from valuation

Key challenges – water supply

Table 17 Summary of key challenges – water supply

Key challenges	Discussion / management response
Affordability - The community cannot afford significant future rate rises to fund water services. This is compounded by cost escalation and cost of living pressures. (This issue is common for 3 waters).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Limited rate revenue restricts the current ability to deliver against increasing standards/compliance requirements, meeting levels of service and planning for growth. › Double-digit rate increases are not affordable for the community who have a low appetite for such a significant increase. › Council will actively seek external funding and contributions to fund infrastructure. › Council will also phase improvement programmes over a number of years to spread the cost. › LWDW will influence the future 3 waters service provision. This includes the delivery model, mitigation measures, and possibly increasing borrowing capability.
Growth - Constraints on growth from existing infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The district is approaching capacity constraints to meet current water demand. Extra connections and subdivisions are putting water supply systems under pressure, particularly in the existing townships.
Limited data management – There is limited asset data to inform asset management planning, and it is not always proactively managed. (This issue is common for 3 waters).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Council acknowledges the need for strong AM supported by fit for size AM system and asset data. Council is working towards the implementation of both. › Council will collect asset data as existing assets are renewed or new assets are installed with the capital works management moving in house from WWL. This will help improve the completeness of the asset data.
Aging assets - An aging network that results in asset failure and requires an increase in renewal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The level of investment in renewal of water infrastructure, particularly reticulation, is not sufficient to address the significant backlog of worn-out assets. They are now generating high volumes of leaky pipes. › The consequence is further compounded by climate change and may severely impacts the ability to meet water demand.
Adaptation planning for climate change – The district is already experiencing impacts such as prolonged droughts and flooding events. The long dry summers result in the ground drying out and there is an increase in watermain breaks. There will be longer periods of water restrictions in the drier months too.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › A reliable supply is needed during drought and for firefighting purposes. Council aims to improve reliability through demand management, investing in growth studies to plan for capacity increases, and investment in core infrastructure. › Some demand management initiatives are in place, such as universal metering, reducing the allocated quota to 250m3 of water provided to all users and increasing the excess water charges to \$2.50 per m3 for water used above this. › Council also has plans to actively investigate leaks and minimise water losses.
Infrastructure resilience - A key focus is strengthening our infrastructural resilience as some of our assets have limited redundancy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Council acknowledges the historical issues of existing water supply activity and is looking to increase the amount of redundancy. Council has plans to undertake master planning for major townships following on from the Featherston Masterplan.

Significant issues and options – water supply

The significant issues and options for the water supply activity are summarised in the table below.

Table 18 Significant water supply issues and options

Significant water supply issues	Options	Implications of the options	Preferred option	Years 1 to 3	Risk (L/M/H)
Increasing investment requirements to meet new standards, compliance, levels of service and future growth is unaffordable for the community.	1. Status quo – Respond to legislative requirements reactively as they arise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Requirements are identified progressively as they arise. › Funds for any significant capital expenditure may not be available due to Council borrowing limits. For example, the requirement for fluoridation may require a significant investment to comply. The Director-General of Health has issued 14 directions to local authorities to fluoridate community water supplies. SWDC is currently not on this list. 	2	✓	H
	2. Actively seek external funding & contributions while maintaining a watching brief on the LWDW programme and the possible future delivery models.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Council is working through the process of identifying the preferred water services delivery model as part of the Wellington / Wairarapa Region Water Services Delivery Planning groups. › Spreading costs across multiple years to increase affordability. The future delivery model may have better borrowing capacity – depending on the decision. 		✓	M
Asset data - There is limited asset data to inform asset management planning.	1. Status quo – Continue with the existing approach and update asset data in the current AM system as assets are renewed or created.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The quality of asset information can limit the effectiveness of AM planning and decision-making. 	2	✓	H
	2. Review existing asset data to verify data needs and identify a fit-for-size AM system. Gather asset data proactively to develop an evidence based renewal strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Takes time for data gathering but would provide benefits for a long time. › The approach needs to be considered along with the LWDW programme and the future service delivery model. 		✓	M
Network resilience - Strengthening our infrastructural resilience as some of our critical assets have limited redundancy.	1. Continue with strengthening the resilience of our water supply schemes progressively as infrastructure issues are identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Capital investment takes time to gain Council budget approval and to implement the physical works. › Significant water restrictions may occur from time to time. › Some townships may run out of water in extreme dry events. 	2	✓	M
	2. Investigate increasing water sources and strengthen the resilience of the treatment plant system through master planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Security of supply is improved and meets industry good practices. › Opportunity with Greater Wellington Regional Council to identify future water resources for resilience (i.e. aquifer mapping project). 		✓	H

Significant decisions on water supply capital expenditure

The table below shows the likely timing and estimated cost of significant water supply capital projects and work programmes. The table provides a project description and project linkages to the significant infrastructure issues (detailed above), key decisions including process and timing, project budgets and timeframes.

Table 19 Summary of significant decisions – water supply

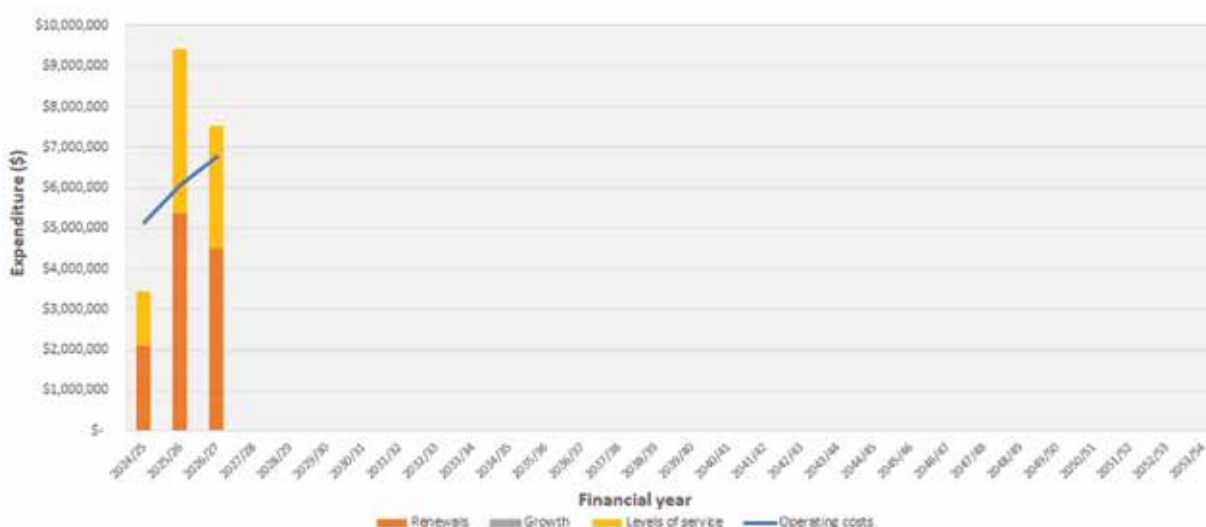
Significant water supply issues	Most likely scenario	Key decision	Specific projects for likely scenario	Timing (works)	Estimated cost (inflated)
Affordability – Unable to meet new standards, compliance requirements, levels of service and growth	Actively seek external funding & contributions while maintaining a watching brief on the LWDW programme and the possible future service delivery models.	Decision to increase investment levels across all categories. Decision process and timing: 2024 LTP (adopted 1 July 2025) for most LOS and growth programmes except firefighting capacity decision likely 2027.	Programme: New works programme; Primary drivers – growth, LOS	2024 to 2027	\$8.5 million
Asset data – There is limited asset data to inform asset management planning	Review existing asset data to verify data needs and identify a fit-for-size AM system. Gather asset data proactively to develop an evidence based renewal strategy.	Decision to invest in asset data quality and completeness. Decision process and timing: Council is moving to its own asset management system AssetFinda (Univus Assets) late 2025; covered in operational budgets part of 2024 LTP.	Operational programme: Staff costs. Programme: Asset planning, LOS	2024 to 2027	Part of operational budget – \$18.0 million
Network resilience – Strengthening our infrastructural resilience as some of our critical assets have limited redundancy	Investigate increasing water sources and strengthen the resilience of the treatment plant system.	Decision to invest in resilience of water sources and treatment system to improve redundancy. Decision process and timing: Projects are scoped and will be funded under 2024 LTP (adopted 1 July 2025).	Programme: New works programme; Primary driver, LOS	2024 to 2027	\$8.5 million

Water supply expenditure forecasts

Levels of service make up 41% of the water supply capital forecast and reflects the need to meet compliance with our treatment plants, as shown in the figure below. Council's major capital expenditure for the next three years is in:

- › Annual recurring projects for reactive replacements (at about \$0.7 million pa).
- › Featherston watermain renewals to replace high frequency of network failures (at \$3.9 million).
- › Greytown Water Treatment Plant Upgrades Stage 3 (at \$4.3 million).

Figure 15 Water supply 3-year forecasts (inflated)



Source: Council's LTP budget (as at 27 May 2025)

Funding water supply activity

Council funds its water supply activity through:

- › Targeted rates and fees and charges for the operational programme.
- › Loans for the capital programme.

6.2 Wastewater activity

Activity overview – wastewater

Council provides and maintains wastewater services to properties in the district. This excludes single premises that have their own septic tanks. Council aims to collect, treat and dispose of wastewater from the urban areas of Featherston, Greytown, Martinborough and Lake Ferry to provide public health protection with minimal effects on the environment.

Asset summary – wastewater

In South Wairarapa district, there are presently four wastewater systems, serving the urban areas of Featherston, Martinborough, Greytown and Lake Ferry. This includes servicing approximately 4,365 serviced pans and 286 properties that are serviceable. The breakdown by asset class is summarised in the table below.

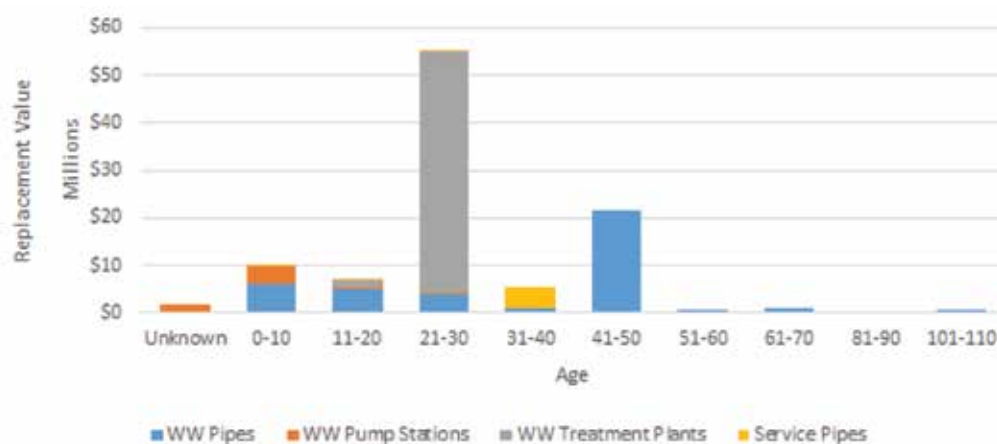
Table 20 Summary of wastewater asset classes

Wastewater asset class	Unit of measure	Quantity
Pipes	m	81,651
Pump stations	each	15
Treatment plants	each	4

Source: Asset valuation (WSP June 2024)

Asset age profiles – wastewater

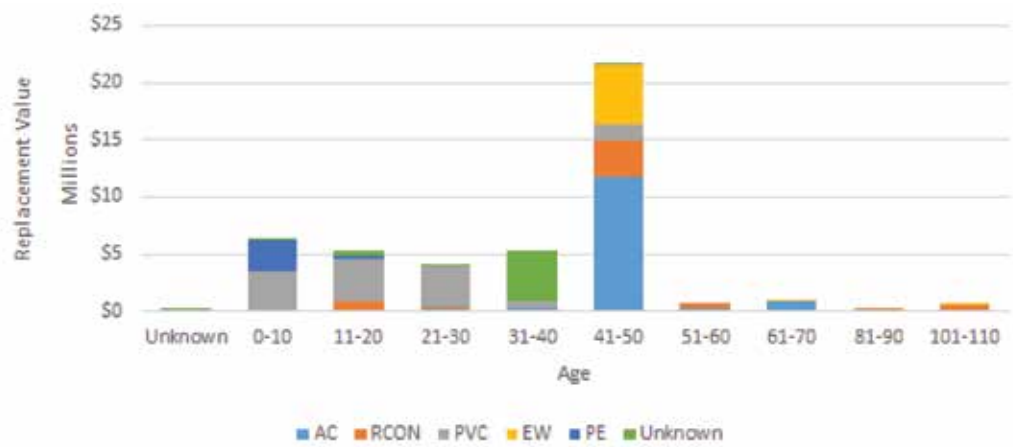
The figure below shows the age profiles for our major wastewater assets. Our treatment plant assets are of the most value, which accounts for approximately 55% of the portfolio in replacement value, followed by the pipe assets (40%). Generally, treatment plant assets have a design life of 50 years. A significant portion of treatment plant assets will require renewal in the next 20 years. It is noted that the upgrade of the Featherston Wastewater Treatment Plant is underway.

Figure 16 Wastewater asset age profile – major asset class

Source: Asset valuation (WSP June 2024)

The majority of our wastewater pipe assets are AC followed by PVC. AC and PVC pipes collectively account for approximately 65% of the portfolio in replacement value. Most of the EW and AC pipes are between 41 and 51 years old, which is about 60% through their design life and will need replacement in the medium to long term.

Figure 17 Wastewater pipe age profile – major material



Source: Asset valuation (WSP June 2024)



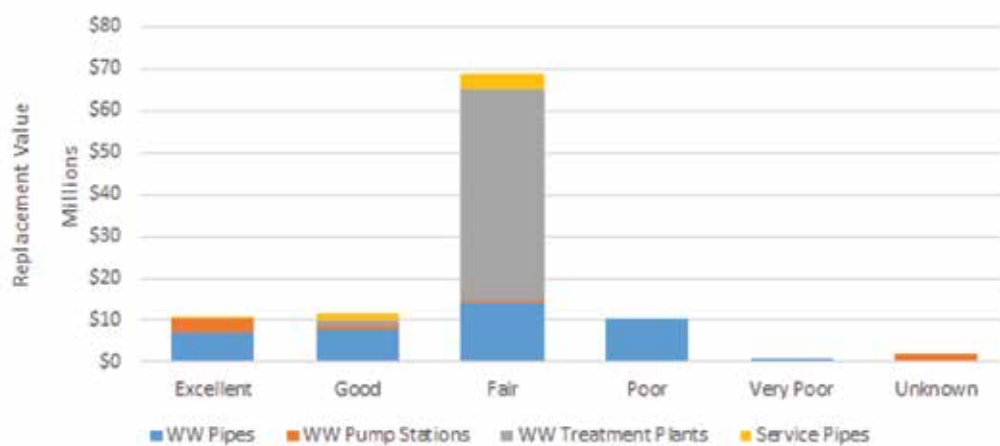
Pedestrian lighting upgrades

Asset condition and performance

Limited condition surveys of the wastewater assets have been completed to assess the current asset state. The figure below shows the inferred wastewater asset condition based on the percentage of remaining useful life.

Most wastewater assets are in fair condition or better. There is a small portion of pipe assets that are in poor and very poor condition. Undertaking planned condition surveys of the above and below ground wastewater assets is a high priority for Council as this will inform future renewals.

Figure 18 Wastewater asset condition – inferred



Source: Asset valuation (WSP June 2024)

Asset performance of Council's wastewater network is assessed in terms of overflows, inflow and infiltration and resource consent compliance as follows:

- › Dry weather overflows – A dry weather overflow is an uncontrolled wastewater discharge that is not associated with a rain event. Dry weather overflows are reported as a mandatory performance measure to the Greater Wellington Regional Council. Blockage incidents occur from time to time, but our asset performance for dry weather overflow events meets the industry accepted benchmarks.
- › Inflow and infiltration. We know operationally that some of our catchments are leaky. This is the term used to describe groundwater and stormwater entering into dedicated wastewater system resulting in the system becoming overloaded and overflows occurring. We assessed inflow and infiltration as part of the Featherston Wastewater Growth Plan and Options Assessment (refer to Section 4.1.5 Master Planning).
- › Compliance with resource consents – Currently, none of the wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) are compliant with resource consent conditions (refer to status in table below). Major investments are required at each plant to achieve compliance status. Most WWTPs continue to require ongoing effluent volume / quality management to achieve compliance due to capacity issues. Effluent discharged to rivers continues to exceed the consent limit. Council has plans to investigate the feasibility of land disposal for the long term. The risks and costs with consent renewal is also detailed in the following table.

Table 21 Current compliance status for wastewater treatment plants

WWTP	Compliance status	Risks and costs with consent renewals	Commentary
Greytown	Non-compliant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified capital costs from the Growth-Capacity Study is greater than approved funding. Areas with high ground water may not be suitable for land disposal which may increase costs. 	<p>Current plant design and processes are inadequate for the connected population, resulting in non-compliance (specifically related to ammonia concentration in the effluent) which is affected by seasonal weather patterns. In 2023, Greater Wellington Regional Council requested explanations of non-compliance. WWL is implementing the required corrective actions where possible within plant and resource constraints. Major investment is required, and current approved funding levels do not meet this.</p> <p>A compliance upgrade project is underway (excluding growth). The plant is already operating beyond its design loading capacity and so new connections have been paused. The Growth-Capacity Study in conjunction with Martinborough’s study was completed in December 2024. A desludging project is underway however, the degree of desludging that will be achieved at Greytown is not yet determined as full desludging of Martinborough is a priority.</p>
Featherston	Non-compliant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Government Water Services Bill (Bill 3) amends the legislation to provide for a single standard approach for wastewater environmental performance standards. The consent authority will be unable to set consent conditions that are either higher or lower than the standard. To ensure that network operators can apply for new consents using the wastewater standards, the Bill extends the expiry date of consents by two years for wastewater treatment facilities that would have otherwise expired during that two-year period. This may provide an opportunity for Council to apply for consent under the new regime that is more achievable and affordable. Council is exploring with Department of Internal Affairs to be a case study to test the new regime. 	<p>Major investment is required to achieve a new consent. Renewal of the consent is being managed as a major project and plant is currently operating on an extension of the old consent. The consent approval process will better inform the required capacity of the plant to cater for growth in Featherston beyond 2032.</p> <p>A significant effluent non-compliance occurred in May / June 2024. This was due to the high volume of septic tank discharges (from Lake Ferry wastewater treatment plant) being pumped into the pond via a nearby manhole. Plant continues to require ongoing management of resources, focused on effluent quality, to achieve compliance with consent requirements.</p>
Lake Ferry	Partially compliant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council may be able to delay the consent process by two years under Bill 3 arrangements as above. Difficult to enforce remediation of the defects identified on private laterals identified through the inflow and infiltration investigation. 	<p>Further investment is required to achieve a management plan and consent compliance into the future. A new resource consent application is being developed to be submitted by 30 March 2025. Early conversations suggest that the current scheme will require capital works because of consenting requirements. The inflow and infiltration investigation has been completed. Many of the defects are on the private laterals and this is difficult to enforce.</p> <p>Peak loads are near the plant’s hydraulic capacity. Septic tank cleanouts and filter cleaning has been completed. The effect on effluent compliance will be assessed in coming months. The treatment process is being tested and assessed for optimised operation. Plant valving automation is required to better comply with consent discharge requirements; however, this is not funded.</p>
Martinborough	Non-compliant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council is proactively working through the to do notices so this risk will reduce as the works are completed. 	<p>Council has received an abatement notice for this plant. WWL and Council are working together to address the items raised and converting this into a series of to do notices as work is being completed. Major investment is required, and current approved funding levels do not meet this requirement.</p> <p>Current plant design is insufficient to avoid non-compliance. Effluent discharge rate and quality to land continues to exceed current consent limits. Effluent volume discharged to river continues to exceed the annual average consent limit. GWRC has issued an updated To Do Abatement notice, with a deadline of May 2025 to complete desludging. Good progress is being made on the desludging geobag laydown area consenting and tendering process, as well as UV optimisation.</p>

Source: Wellington Water Operations Report (12 September 2024)

Critical assets – wastewater

WWL identified SWDC's wastewater assets classified as Very High Criticality Assets as:

- › Donald Street pump station.
- › 4 or 100% of wastewater treatment plants.

Resource consents – wastewater

The numbers of wastewater consents expiring in the next 31 years is summarised below with commentary on the current non-compliance in the section above. The current resource consent for the Featherston WWTP has expired and it is operating under an extension. All resource consents are current, monitored for compliance and reported on in accordance with the consent conditions.

Table 22 Summary of resource consents – wastewater

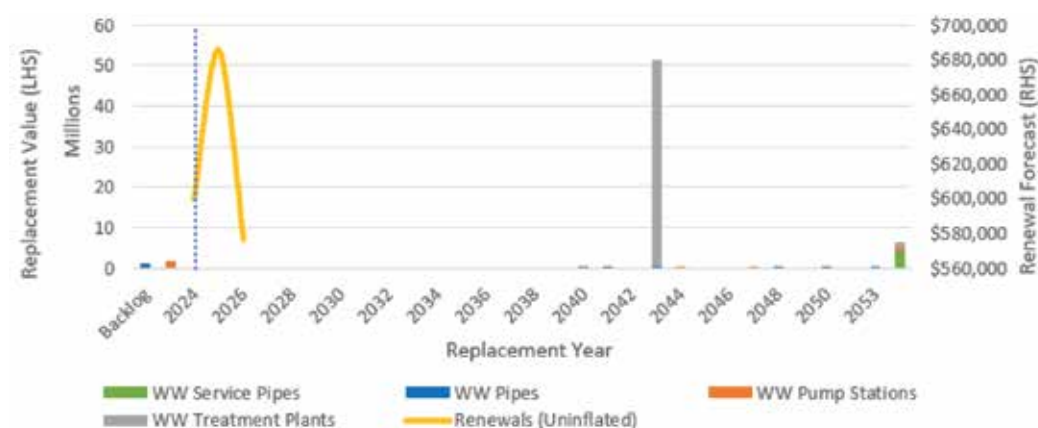
Activity - number of consents expiring	Expired	In decade 1 (2024 to 2033)	In decade 2 (2034 to 2043)	In decade 3 (2044 to 2055)	Total number of consents	Comments
Wastewater	25/08/12	30/09/25, 30/09/25, 30/09/25, 30/09/25	15/03/51, 11/02/51,	15/03/51, 15/03/51, 15/03/51, 11/02/51, 15/03/51,	12	Lake Ferry, Martinborough, Greytown, Featherston

Asset renewals forecast – wastewater

The figure below shows the renewal profile for wastewater assets based on their asset design life. It is noted that Council's preferred option assumes that ownership of and responsibility for water assets will no longer rest with the Council from 1 July 2027.

Currently, there is a minimum renewal backlog for our wastewater assets and assets with unknown age. While most treatment plant assets will only require renewal after the first 10 years, we have developed our renewal budget by bringing these investments forward based on our operational and technical knowledge to meet consent requirements. The figure below shows that we have identified approximately \$60m worth of renewals up to 2043. This has formed the basis of our renewal budget for the next 3 years.

Figure 19 Wastewater asset renewal profile – theoretical vs forecast



We aim to refine our investment profile as we better understand our assets in the next 3 years. Undertaking planned condition surveys is a high priority for Council, which will inform future renewals. We have made provisions in our renewal budget to enable works to be undertaken as we progress.

Our renewal forecast has been developed to address our future asset needs. It has considered the following factors:

- › Council’s debt ceiling in the first three years for capital works.
- › Additional renewals as asset conditions are better understood.
- › Cost smoothing to reduce financial impact on Council.
- › Capital works achievability based on historical performance.
- › Outputs from the latest asset valuation to inform the cost of renewal.

Figure 20 Wastewater asset renewal profile – adjusted RUL from valuation

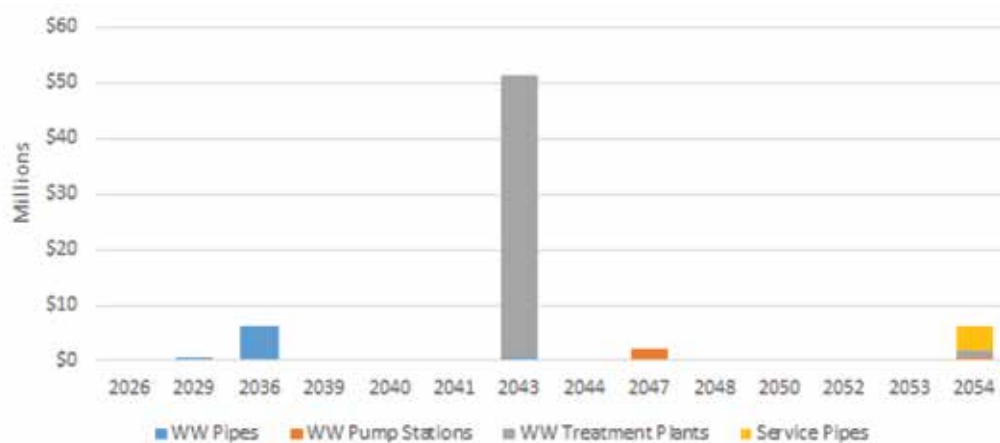


Photo caption to come

Key challenges – wastewater

Table 23 Summary of key challenges – wastewater

Key challenges	Discussion / management response
Growth constraints – Lack of wastewater plant capacity means growth has been constrained in the main townships until plants are upgraded.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › No new wastewater connections are available in Martinborough or Greytown. › Currently undertaking a growth and capacity study to identify the level of investment needed to support growth out to 2051. Report covering Martinborough and Greytown is due March 2025.
Expired consents – Four wastewater consents are expiring next year, with one already expired (Featherston). The consent conditions may be more restrictive and costly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Water Services Authority Taumata Arowai is reviewing wastewater performance measures, which may have an impact on future consent conditions. › The Government is looking at the standardisation of resource consents, this might have an influence on future compliance requirement. › Currently, all wastewater treatments have consent compliance issues. The current funding levels are unlikely to meet future requirements.
Infrastructure resilience – A key focus is strengthening our infrastructural resilience as some of our assets have limited redundancy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Council acknowledges the historical issues of the existing wastewater activity and is looking to increase the amount of redundancy. For example, the upgrade of the Featherston Wastewater Treatment Plant is underway and Greater Wellington Regional Council has received public submissions on the new resource consent. › Council has plans to undertake master planning for major townships and following on from the Featherston Masterplan (refer to Section 4.1.5 on master plan status).



Greytown Pavilion

Significant issues and options – wastewater

The significant issues and options for the wastewater activity are summarised in the table below.

Table 24 Significant wastewater issues and options

Significant wastewater issues	Options	Implications of the options	Preferred option	Years 1 to 3	Risk (L/M/H)
Expired consents - Four wastewater consents are expiring next year, with one already expired (Featherston). The consent conditions may be more restrictive and costly. There are significant challenges with future upgrades and affordability issues for the community.	1. Continue with operating existing plants and be at risk of receiving more abatement and infringement notices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Will not always meet current minimum resource consent requirements. › The regulator will get frustrated at Council's lack of commitment and action to address the long-standing wastewater issues. › The environment may degrade overtime. › Council will continue to receive abatement and infringement notices and potentially be prosecuted. 	2	✓	H
	2. Develop and implement a long term investment plan to guide decisions on addressing the long-standing wastewater issues. Interrelated issues to consider include growth, freshwater management and the new Water Services Authority Taumata Arowai performance measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Will take time to develop robust long term investment plan for wastewater. › Improves the freshwater quality of the receiving environment. › Some people in the community may not be able to afford the required upgrades. 		✓	M
Aging wastewater assets - Like many councils, our wastewater assets are aging. This is exacerbated by a reactive maintenance approach resulting in service failures such as blockages.	1. Continue with managing the wastewater assets reactively with minor renewals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › There are aging and capacity issues with the existing plants, as such, service failures will increase and result in more overflows (uncontrolled wet weather and dry weather). › Maintenance costs increase and exceed approved budgets. › Reactive renewals are unbudgeted so impacts the targeted rate calculation. › Hard to set the targeted rates as have limited asset data to base it on. 	2	✓	H
	2. Develop and implement operational programme to proactively manage the wastewater networks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The asset performance of the wastewater network is understood with operational evidence stored in an asset management system and actively managed. › The balance between reactive and proactive maintenance is optimised, and costs are controlled. 		✓	M
Network resilience - Strengthening our infrastructural resilience as some of our critical assets have limited redundancy.	1. Continue with strengthening the resilience of our wastewater schemes progressively as infrastructure issues are identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Opportunities are identified progressively as assets fail or upgraded. › Funds for any significant capital expenditure may not be available due to Council borrowing limits. › Development occurs progressively. 	2	✓	H
	2. Strengthen the resilience of the network and treatment plant system through master planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Bulk infrastructure is planned holistically with longer term horizon. Based on realistic forecast of development, where it will likely occur and when. Funds for any significant capital expenditure may not be available due to Council borrowing limits. Allowance made for climate change adaptation. 		✓	H

Significant decisions on wastewater capital expenditure

The table below shows the likely timing and estimated cost of significant wastewater capital projects and work programmes. The table provides a project description and project linkages to the significant infrastructure issues (detailed above), key decisions including process and timing, project budgets and timeframes.

Table 25 Summary of significant decisions – wastewater

Significant wastewater issues	Most likely scenario	Key decision	Specific projects for likely scenario	Timing (works)	Estimated cost (inflated)
Expired consents – Consent conditions may be more restrictive and costly, which may not be affordable for the community.	Develop and implement a long term investment plan to guide decisions on addressing the long-standing wastewater issues. Interrelated issues to consider include growth, freshwater management and the new Water Services Authority Taumata Arowai performance measures.	Decision to invest in developing and implementing a long term investment plan to guide decisions on addressing the long-standing wastewater issues. Decision process and timing: Implementation of the plant upgrades as part consent process and funded under 2024 LTP (adopted 1 July 2025).	Programme: Asset planning; Primary driver –LOS	2024 to 2027	\$15.6 million
Aging assets – This is exacerbated by a reactive maintenance approach resulting in service failures such as blockages.	Develop and implement operational programme to proactively manage the wastewater networks.	Decision to invest in developing and implementing an operational programme to proactively manage the wastewater networks. Decision process and timing: Decision to improve asset data part of moving to AssetFinda late 2025; operational programme funded under 2024 LTP (adopted 1 July 2025).	Operational programme: Staff costs. Programme: Asset planning, LOS	2024 to 2027	\$16.0 million
Network resilience – Strengthening our infrastructural resilience as some of our critical assets have limited redundancy.	Strengthen the resilience of the network and treatment plant system through master planning.	Decision to invest in resilience of wastewater network and treatment system to improve redundancy. Decision process and timing: Decision made to implement Greytown wastewater trunk main and funded under 2024 LTP (adopted 1 July 2025).	Programme: New works programme; Primary driver – LOS	2024 to 2027	\$15.6 million

Wastewater expenditure forecasts

Levels of service makes up 71% of the wastewater capital forecast and reflects the need to meet compliance with our treatment plants, as shown in the figure below. Council's major capital expenditure in the next three years is in:

- › Annual recurring projects for reactive replacement (at about \$0.5 million pa).
- › Martinborough compliance WWTP upgrades for land irrigation (at \$5.0 million for stage 2a).
- › Featherston WWTP Consent renewals and upgrade (at \$2.3 million).
- › Greytown WWTP compliance upgrades for land irrigation (at \$5.0 million).
- › Greytown capacity upgrades to enable growth (indicative at \$2.2 million).
- › Martinborough capacity upgrades to enable growth (indicative at \$2.2 million).

Figure 21 Wastewater 3-year forecast (inflated)



Source: Council's LTP budget (as at 27 May 2025)

Funding wastewater activity

Council funds its wastewater activity through:

- › Targeted rate for sewerage disposal based on a per pan charge in urban serviced areas.
- › Trade waste fees and charges.
- › Loans for the capital programme.

6.3 Stormwater activity

Activity overview – stormwater

Council provides and maintains stormwater drainage assets through WWL and also defines the requirements for these assets where provided by others. Council’s responsibilities include an obligation to identify where a public stormwater management service is required and to either provide it directly or to maintain an overview where it is provided by others.

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

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

Asset summary – stormwater

Council owns and maintains urban pipes and drains in the main townships, with assets summarised in the table below. The urban stormwater systems are not complete formal networks.

Table 26 Summary of stormwater asset classes

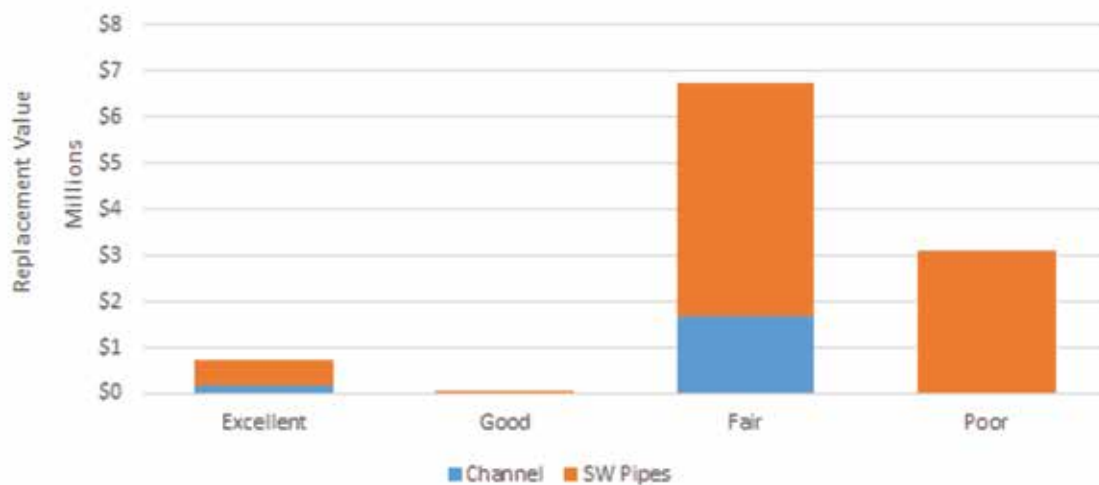
Stormwater asset class	Unit of measure	Quantity
Pipes	m	17,925
Channels	m	20,151

Source: Asset valuation (WSP June 2024)

Asset condition and performance

Asset condition has not been formally assessed for the stormwater network to date. The stormwater network has generally been surveyed in response to an operational incident. We intend to move to a programme of planned condition surveys to help us better understand the state of our stormwater assets. The figure below shows the inferred stormwater asset condition based on the percentage of remaining useful life. Most of the stormwater assets are in fair condition, with a portion of pipe assets in poor condition.

Figure 22 Stormwater asset condition – inferred



Source: Asset valuation (WSP June 2024)

Asset performance of our stormwater network is assessed in terms of capacity constraints (flood protection) and stormwater quality. There were no habitable floors flooded reported in 2023/24 as a mandatory performance measure.

Critical assets – stormwater

Critical stormwater assets have been identified based on operational knowledge as:

- › Culverts and ponds and detention dams.
- › Pipe intersects state highway carriageway.

Resource consent – stormwater

Council is pursuing a global contest for the urban stormwater networks. The greatest risk is that the regional council sets conditions that are not proportional to Council's network size and complexity. Council will monitor the new requirements to simplify consent conditions under Bill 3.

Key challenges – stormwater

Table 27 Summary of key challenges – stormwater

Key challenges	Discussion / management response
Service delivery - The implications of Local Water Done Well on Council's stormwater network. Water Services Authority Taumata Arowai is developing stormwater performance measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The future management of the Council stormwater network will need to be determined as part of the transition to LWDW. It will be decided once the new service delivery structure is developed. › There is no current visibility regarding future performance measures and implications.
Network performance - Lack of understanding on the existing stormwater network and how it performs. Traditionally stormwater activity has been a mainly reactive service compared to water supply and wastewater activities. We have limited asset condition information and knowledge of our stormwater network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Council acknowledges the need to undertake stormwater catchment modelling to identify stormwater capacity issues. › Council is currently going through a single stormwater discharge resource consent application process.
Stormwater investment - There has been historic under investment in the stormwater network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Council has an appetite to increase investment in stormwater over the next ten years. › Water supply and wastewater activities are considered higher priority than investing in stormwater assets.
Adaptation planning for climate change – Severe weather events impact on the public stormwater infrastructure ability to cope with capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › There is localised flooding across South Wairarapa in significant storm events. › Council is working to mitigate flooding risks, particularly in the Featherston area.
Asset management accountability - Different accountabilities of stormwater management results in unclear responsibilities. There are multiple parties responsible for stormwater across an entire catchment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Accountability currently sits across multiple organisations, and it can be difficult to have clear responsibilities at times. › Accountabilities will be informed by the LWDW programme once a preferred service delivery model is selected.



Coronation Park cricket pitch, Martinborough

Significant issues and options – stormwater

The significant issues and options for the stormwater activity are summarised in the table below.

Table 28 Significant stormwater issues and options

Significant wastewater issues	Options	Implications of the options	Preferred option	Years 1 to 3	Risk (L/M/H)
Service delivery - Changes to legislation resulting from the Government's LWDW policy are still uncertain for the stormwater activity.	1. Continue with water services remaining in house by Council going alone.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › There are likely to be increased costs to address stormwater quality issues in the existing networks from the Regional Council. › This will be resourced through existing budgets. › Service continuity may be impacted if budgets are insufficient. 	2	✓	H
	2. Transfer stormwater assets to the new Wairarapa-Tararua Water Services CCO.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Implications from LWDC on service delivery including the impact of Water Services Authority Taumata Arowai and changes to legislation are still unfolding and happening at a rapid pace. › Define clear stormwater management accountabilities among different organisations as part of the process due to its complex interactions. 		✓	M
Adaptation planning for climate change - Effect of severe weather events on public stormwater infrastructure to cope with capacity.	1. Continue to allow for increase in rainfall intensity when we design new or upgrade stormwater infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Pipes will be increased in capacity to cope with projected climatic variations as they are replaced or new infrastructure is installed. › Existing stormwater networks may not cope in severe weather events resulting in habitable floor flooding until upgrades undertaken. › Upgrades are undertaken progressively. 	1	✓	M
	2. Increase investment in stormwater planning, such as developing Catchment Management Plans / Masterplans to inform future planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Identify likely habitable floors that may flood in future and how Council will mitigate this. › Budget will need to be allocated for Catchment Management Plan development. 		✓	H

Significant decisions on stormwater capital expenditure

The table below shows the likely timing and estimated cost of significant stormwater capital projects and work programmes. The table provides a project description and project linkages to the significant infrastructure issues (detailed above), key decisions including process and timing, project budgets and timeframes.

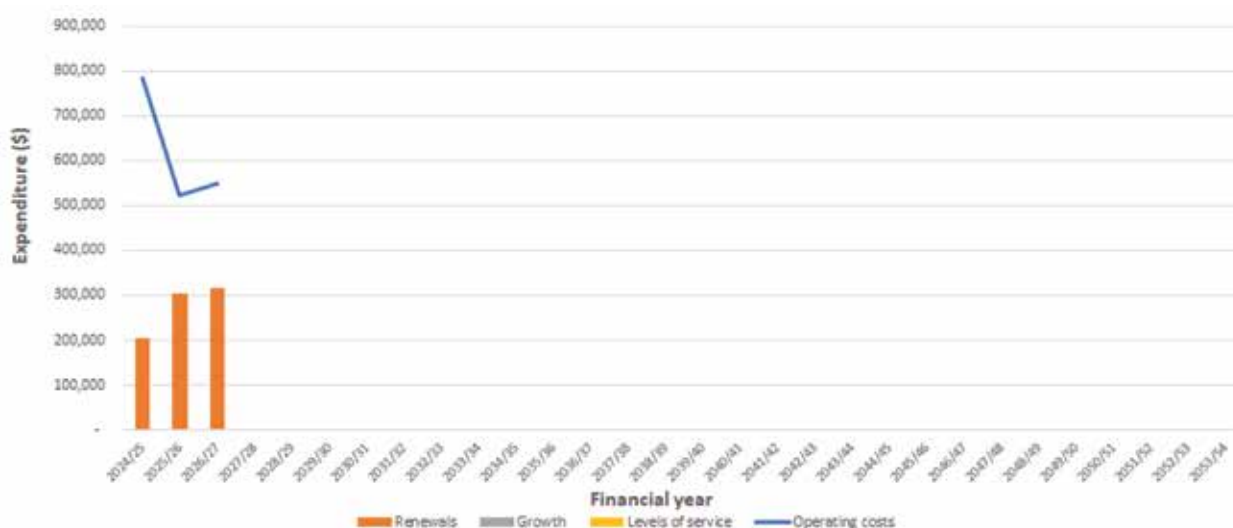
Table 29 Summary of significant decisions – stormwater

Significant stormwater issues	Most likely scenario	Key decision	Specific projects for likely scenario	Timing (works)	Estimated cost (inflated)
Service delivery – Uncertainties around the changes to legislation resulting from the Government's LWDW policy.	Transfer of stormwater assets to the new Wairarapa-Tararua Water Services CCO.	Decision to explore future service delivery model for stormwater. The Strategy Working Committee resolved at its 8 May 2025 meeting that stormwater assets will be transferred to the new entity along with water supply and wastewater assets. Decision process and timing: Water Services Delivery Plan to be adopted by Council in 2025 after community consultation and submitted to Government by 3 September 2025.	Programme: Asset planning; Primary drivers – growth and LOS	2024 to 2027	Part of operational budget – \$1.9 million
Adaptation planning for climate change – Effect of severe weather events on public stormwater infrastructure to cope with capacity.	Continue to allow for increase in rainfall intensity when we design new or upgrade stormwater infrastructure.	Decision to increase pipe capacity as they are replaced or new assets to cope with projected climatic variations. Decision process and timing: Decisions made on ad hoc basis as required as not formal stormwater system and funded under 2024 LTP (adopted 1 July 2025).	Programme: 30 year stormwater capital programme; Primary driver: renewals	2024 to 2027	\$0.8 million

Stormwater expenditure forecasts

Over the next 3 years, Council's capital expenditure is mainly in annually recurring projects for reactive replacements as shown in the figure below. General recurring renewal projects equate to about \$0.275 million per year.

Figure 23 Stormwater 3-year forecast (inflated)



Source: Council's LTP budget (as at 27 May 2025)

Funding stormwater activity

Council funds its stormwater activity through:

- › General and targeted rates and fees and charges for the operational programme.
- › Loans for the capital programme.

6.4 Land transport activity

Activity overview – land transport

Council provides roading network services in the South Wairarapa district. This includes roads, bridges and culverts, footpaths, street lighting, street cleaning, vegetation control, kerb and channel, and structures such as retaining walls, bus shelters and car parks. Council aims to plan, provide and maintain a roading network for the safe, comfortable and convenient movement of people and goods in an affordable manner.

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

Asset summary – land transport

A summary of our transport assets is listed in the table below:

Table 30 Transport asset class summary

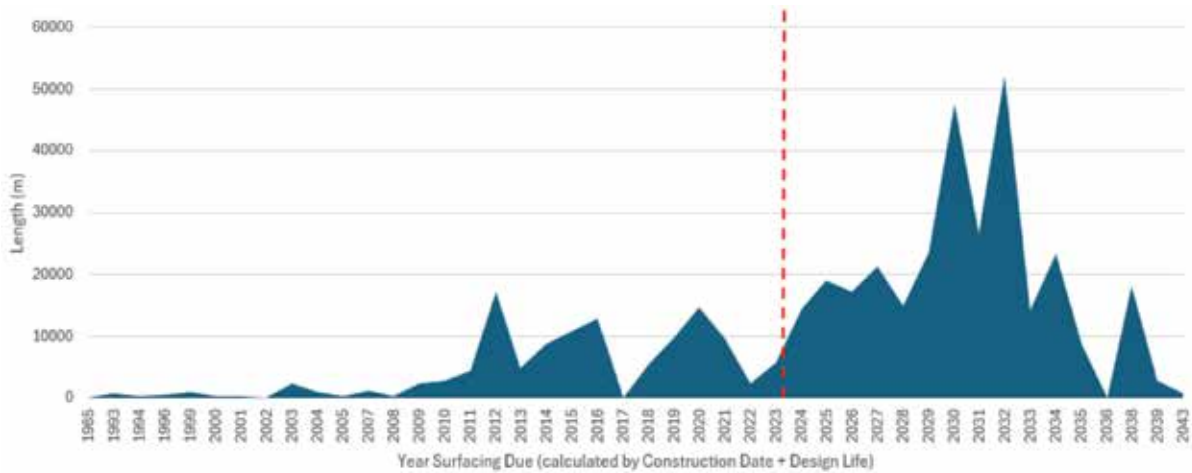
Transport asset type	Quantity
Road Length (total):	671km
Sealed	407km (61%)
Unsealed	264km (39%)
Footpaths	65.4km
Channels:	
Lined channel	98km
Unlined channel	658km
Bridges (number)	135
Retaining walls (number)	139
Pipes (culverts)	2,568 (number) or 29km (length)
Chambers (sumps)	655
Streetlights	886

Source: Transport Insights and Council RAMM Database (1 November 2024)

Asset age profiles

The pavement surface profile graph below and as an indicator showing that 28% or 112km of roads have exceeded their design life (construction date + design life). There is still ongoing validation of the surfacing records to ensure reporting is accurate. Council field validate their annual resurfacing programme to confirm the timing of treatment based on condition, traffic use, crash statistics as well as age.

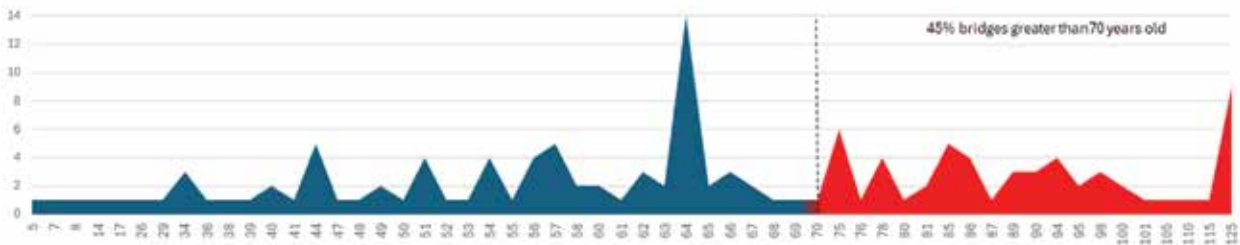
Figure 24 Pavement surface profile



Source: Council RAMM Database, surface structure table (7 November 2024)

Council has a large number of bridge assets that are reaching / reached end of life (EOL) or have structural components that need replacing such as main beams or the decks. Almost half (45%) of Council bridge stock is greater than 70 years old as shown in the figure below. Most of these bridges are on low volume roads and this has enabled Council to extend the life of these assets. However, over the next 30 year period a number of these bridges will need to be replaced or have major upgrades.

Figure 25 Bridge age profile



Asset condition and performance

The table below highlights that the assets are being maintained with very little condition in 'Unknown' or 'Very Poor'. The dates of the condition assessment are being kept updated so that the information is accurate and reliable.

Table 31 Asset condition summary

Asset Type	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	Unknown
Bridges	4%	86%	6%	3%	0%	1%
Footpaths	18%	12%	68%	1%	0%	0%
Retaining Walls	13%	30%	36%	14%	7%	0%
Culverts	10%	68%	15%	4%	2%	1%

Source: Council RAMM database (1 November 2024)

The crash trends have been increased since 2019/20 and cover most road categories within the district, as shown below.

Table 32 Crash trends

Year	DSI Count	Trend
2019/20	3	
2020/21	6	↑
2021/22	7	↑
2022/23	6	↓
2023/24	6	↔

Source: Transport Insights 30/11/2024

Trends in Smooth Travel Exposure (STE) over the last 4 years and across the ONF categories are listed in the table below. STE is a measure for ride quality. STE across of road classes are all in the 90-100% range. The introduction of the national Consistent Condition Data Collection (CCDC) survey data, beginning in mid-2025, may identify more performance issues as it is a more accurate survey method. Current KPI for the smoothness of its roads is 95%.

Table 33 STE trends

Key

- Results drop from previous year
- No result change from previous year
- Result improvement from previous year

STE	Urban Coll	Activity	Main	Local	Stopping	Rural Collectors	Peri-urban	Rural roads
20/21	100	98	100	95	100	100	99	98
21/22	94	91	88	92	100	98	98	96
22/23	94	91	88	92	100	98	98	96
23/24	97	93	100	93	96	98	98	96

Source: Transport Insights: STE (1 November 2024)

The asset performance trends in roughness, pavement and surfacing condition are shown below. This shows that Council outperforms its peer group. Targeting maintenance to fix the worse areas has helped maintain good pavement and surfacing results. The introduction of the national Consistent Condition Data Contract may impact these results due to more accurate measurement tools and technology – these results will only be available after July 2025 and will be reviewed and actions taken as required.

Figure 26 Transport asset performance trends



Source: Transport Insight (27 May 2025)

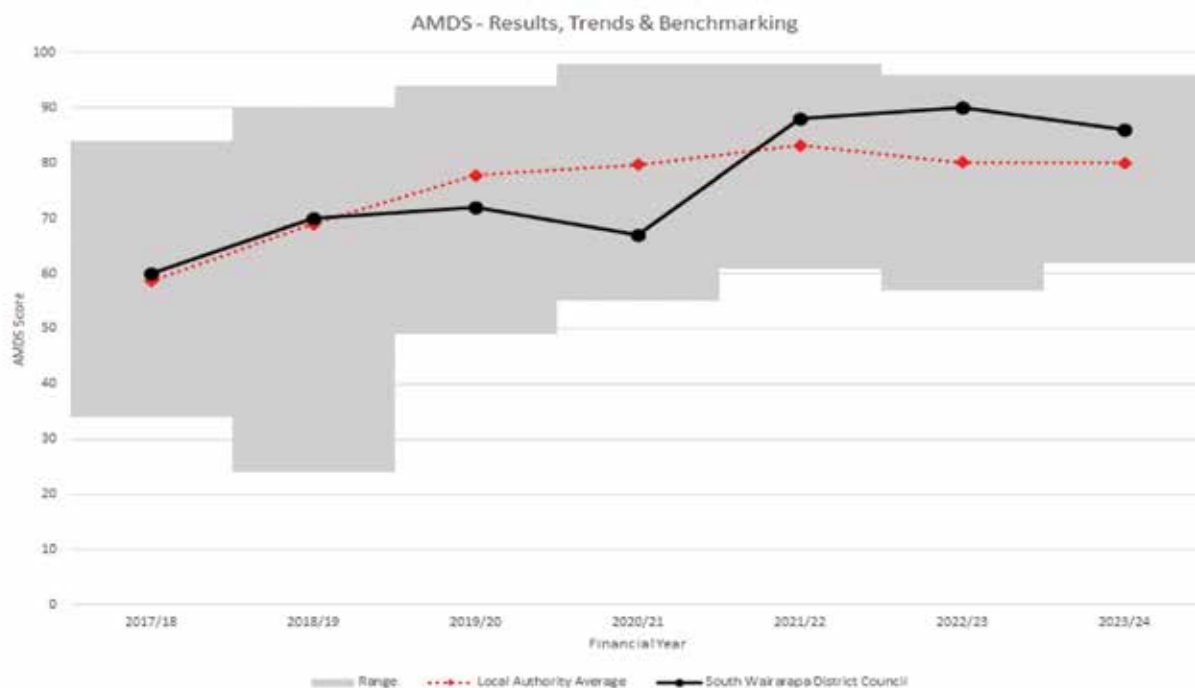
Annual pavement rehabilitation lengths have not matched forecasts over the last 2 years, as shown in the figure below. This has mainly been due to funding issues. Council has achieved a three-year average of just 4.2% resurfacing of its sealed network (target is 5% to keep the network surfacing cycle to 20 years, currently it is sitting at 24 years). The 2024 LTP has an uplift in renewals and surfacing forecasts to align more closely with the Government Policy Statement on Land Transport (2024 to 2034) and in line with best industry practise.

Figure 27 Trends in pavement rehabilitation



Source: Transport Insights (27 May 2025)

Transport data quality results have been maintained for the last three years at a high standard as shown in the following figure. This measure looks at completeness, timeliness and accuracy of Council's asset data.

Figure 28 Transport data quality results

Source: Transport Insights

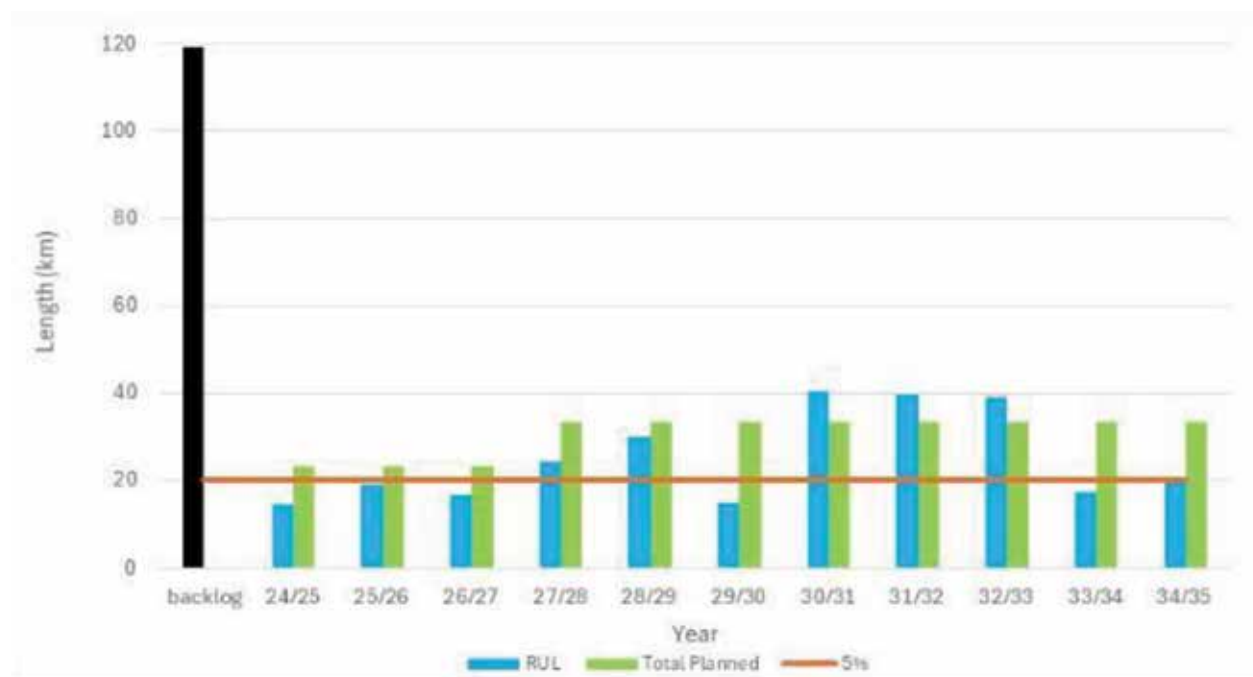
Critical assets – land transport

- › Roothing network and its bridge stock as lifelines for communities.
- › Bridge and retaining wall structures.
- › Single access roads to communities.
- › Assets along lifeline routes.
- › State Highways 2 & 53 (owned by NZTA) are connectors between communities and freight routes.

Renewals – planned versus theoretical

Council has previously been sweating the land transport assets as much as possible, due to financial constraints and NZTA directive. This has led to a backlog of overdue surfacings, as shown in the figure below, currently at 112km.

Council is working to reduce this backlog however this requires an uplift in funding for this work category. Keeping to the DIA target of 5% of the network sealed each year, will not be sufficient to address the backlog and quantity of seals due to expire in the upcoming years.

Figure 29 Land transport renewal comparison – planned versus theoretical

Source: Council RAMM Database (4 February 2025)

Problem Statements

1. The under-investment in pavement renewals will result in unsustainable maintenance volumes in future years.
2. The rate of serious and fatal accidents is increasing which is negatively impacting the welfare of the Community.
3. The increased scale and frequency of damage caused by weather events will be beyond the ability of the Community to fund the required repairs.
4. The Carbon footprint of the Transport (Roding) Activity must be reduced so the Councils can meet their Climate Change commitments.
5. The damage to the urban road pavements caused by the water services results in 80% of the pavement repair costs and noise complaints related to the roads.
6. There is a projected shortage in the availability of roading aggregates within the Wellington Region.
7. The demands that developments will place on the roading network are not known.
8. There is a backlog of required maintenance work on the Roding network.
9. A 24% increase in funding is required as a result of inflation over 3 years.

Key challenges – land transport

Table 34 Summary of key challenges –land transport

Key challenges	Discussion / management response
Maintenance and renewals have been under-invested in past years. The under-investment in pavement renewals will cause unsustainable maintenance volumes and costs in future years. There is also low customer satisfaction and safety issues. (reference Problem Statement 1).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Increase in renewals and resurfacing to align with GPS and Pothole Prevention Fund. › Proactive drainage maintenance and renewals. › Awareness around procurement and LTP.
The rate of serious and fatal accidents is increasing which is negatively impacting the welfare of the district. (reference Problem Statement 2).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Council's transport team aware of under reporting in rural areas (impacting trends). › Widening of collector roads with sub-standard pavement widths. › Improved signage, delineation and safety barriers to help the driver. › Proactive speed management to match road design. › Ongoing investment in road safety education and enforcement.
The increased scale and frequency of damage caused by weather events will be beyond the ability of the community to fund the required repairs. Communities may become isolated with single access road. (reference Problem Statement 3).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Proactive drainage maintenance and renewals. › Extend erosion protection for Cape Palliser Road. › Implementation of the stabilisation of one high risk site trial (EcoReef). › East Coast Hill Study and improved stability planting programmed. › East Coast Resilience Study.
Resilience of critical transport infrastructure particularly long coastline needs national guidance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Build in resilience when undertaking renewals (mainly on structures and part of emergency works). › Culvert size upgraded where appropriate when renewals take place. › Build back better when undertaking works.
Resurfacing backlog not quantified as based on asset lives and local preferences for work programmes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Previous resurfacing budgets achieved 3-4%, increasing to 4-6% of the network. › Implement JunoViewer to analyse and predict renewals more accurately. › Use CCDC survey of the network to help identify issue sites.
Aging bridge stock.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › We have an extensive bridge network to provide access to our communities across our vast district. › Many of our bridges are reaching towards the end of their life (70 to 90 years). › To date, we have used heavy maintenance to address asset component failure. However, many of the concrete and steel bridges will need replacement in the next 31 years.

Significant issues and options – land transport

The significant issues and options for the land transport activity are summarised in the table below.

Table 35 Significant transport issues and options

Significant land transport issues	Options	Implications of the options	Preferred option	Years 1 to 10	Years 11 to 20	Years 21 to 31	Risk (L/M/H)
Financial sustainability – Sustainable capital resurfacing works programme	1. Funding to allow for 2-3% network renewals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Backlog of work grows under this option, network deteriorates. › Increase in customer complaints, crashes and travel times/disruption. › Not meeting levels of service. 	2	✓	✓	✓	H
	2. Funding to allow for 4-6% network renewals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Reduces backlog. › Improvement in road condition, reduction of customer complaints, crashes and travel times/disruption. › Meet level of service. › Affordable. 		✓	✓	✓	M
	3. Funding to allow for 7-9% network renewals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Not affordable without significant rate increases which is unpalatable for Council. › Exceed levels of service. 		✓	ü ✓	✓	M
Road safety – Increased safety risks on unsealed and narrow roads	1. Do minimum (just delineation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Line marking and edge marker post work only. › Crash statistics do not improve / worsen. 	2	✓	✓	✓	H
	2. Fund appropriate safety measures listed noting that the LCLR budget no longer exists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Widening of roads with sub-standard pavement widths. › Improved signage, delineation and safety barriers. › Proactive speed management to match road design. › Ongoing investment in road safety education and enforcement. › Crash statistics improve. › Affordable for the community. 		✓	✓	✓	M
	3. Blanket network with safety barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Crash statistics almost eliminated. › Unaffordable. › Not achievable on large parts of the network. 		✓	✓	✓	L
Network resilience – Parts of the network are vulnerable to coastal erosion due to the district's significant coastline	1. Continue to undertake trials, and coastal protection works.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Access in and out available to residents and visitors. › Risk manageable. East Coast Resilience Study. 	1	✓	✓	✓	M
	2. Retreat roads away from the coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Will still require coastal protection works otherwise erosion will still continue to erode the land. › Unaffordable for the community. › Not achievable in places due to the topography. 		✓	✓	✓	H

Significant decisions on land transport capital expenditure

The table below shows the likely timing and estimated cost of significant land transport capital projects and work programmes. The table provides a project description and project linkages to the significant infrastructure issues (detailed above), key decisions including process and timing, project budgets and timeframes.

Table 36 Summary of significant decisions – land transport

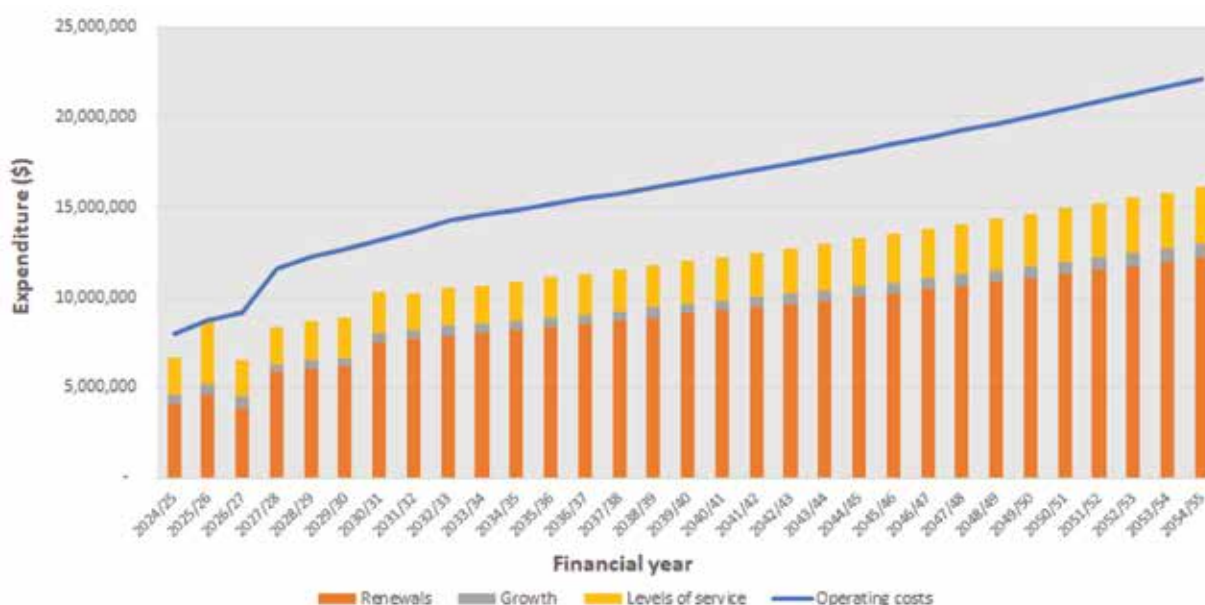
Significant transport issue	Most likely scenario	Key decision	Specific projects for likely scenario	Timing (works)	Estimated cost (inflated)
Financial sustainability - Sustainable capital resurfacing works programme	Funding to allow for 4-6% network resurfacing renewals.	Decision to increase investment in resurfacing. Decision process and timing: › Part of the funding request to NZTA on 3 yearly cycle, approved in September 2024. › Council's share to be approved as part of 2024 LTP (to be adopted on 1 July 2025).	Programme: Resurfacing Programme; Primary driver – renewals	2024 to 2034	\$19m
Road safety - Increased safety risks on unsealed and narrow roads	Fund appropriate safety measures listed noting that the LCLR budget no longer exists.	Decision to continue to invest in road safety improvements and education programmes. Decision process and timing: › Part of the funding request to NZTA on 3 yearly cycle, approved in September 2024. › Council's share to be approved as part of 2024 LTP (to be adopted on 1 July 2025).	Operational programme: Road safety programmes	2024 to 2034	\$8.3m
Network resilience - Parts of the network are vulnerable to coastal erosion due to the district's significant coastline	Continue to undertake trials and coastal protection works.	Decision to continue with trials and invest in coastal protection works. Decision process and timing: › Part of the funding request to NZTA on 3 yearly cycle, not approved in September 2024. Council to reapply again to NZTA for funding. › Council to decide how to fund this without NZTA as part of the 2024 LTP process. Decision expected after community consultation then adopted as part of the 2024 LTP (1 July 2025).	Operational programme: maintenance and resilience renewals	2024 to 2034	\$12.5m

Land transport expenditure forecasts

Renewals makes up 74% of the land transport capital forecast and reflects the need to keep up with the ageing infrastructure, as shown in the figure below. Council's major expenditure is in:

- › Road rehabilitation (at about \$1.7 million pa).
- › Road resurfacing (at about \$1.9 million pa).
- › Drainage renewals (at about \$0.6 million pa).
- › Unsealed road remetalling (at about \$0.8 million pa).
- › Kerb & Channel / footpath additions (at about \$0.3 million pa).
- › Bridge / structural replacement (at about \$0.25 million pa).
- › EcoReef extension (at \$1.99 million).

Figure 30 Transport 31-year forecast (inflated)



Source: Council's LTP budget (as at 27 May 2025)

Road subsidies

Funding for road maintenance and renewals are planned on a three-year cycle through the Regional and National Land Transport Plans and prescribed by the Government Policy Statement on land transport. The change in Government in October 2023 resulted in a revised Government Policy Statement for Land Transport and has affected the total funding available nationally for distribution by NZTA.

NZTA has now amended the investment categories in line with the new Government direction to invest in pothole prevention and reduce the cost of traffic management using a risk-based approach. The category referred to as Low Cost Low Risk (LCLR), which previously funded growth work for Councils, has been drastically reduced in the latest funding round.

The Government has heard our views in relation to the funding for the Special Purpose Road at Cape Palliser and they have agreed to continue to fully fund the road until June 2027.

NZTA's 2024-2027 National Land Transport Programme has less funding available for local roads and a greater focus on state highways. For South Wairarapa District Council, the impacts on the NZTA funding changes are:

- › For maintenance, operations and renewal funding reduction will have minimal impact on service levels.
- › For unfunded LCLR budget, SWDC have been successful with the application for resilience and safety projects but less so for walking and cycling improvements.
- › Footpath renewals are unfunded.

The major impact will be the contract rate increases due to contract rollover which had not been built into the NZTA funding request.

Funding land transport activity

We fund our land transport services from a range of sources:

- › NZTA subsidies (FAR 51%, 100% Cape Palliser Road – Special Purpose Road).
- › Targeted rate based on land value.
- › Fees and charges for road corridor access applications.

The Financial Assistance Rate for Special Purpose Road will reduce to 51% from July 2027. This reduction in FAR is reflected in our LTP budgets. To mitigate the impact of this reducing funding, Council is undertaking a series of renewals and maintenance activities on the Cape Palliser Road over the next three years as well as mitigating the impact of coastal erosion on this stretch of road.



Photo caption to come.

7. Financial summary

7.1 Key decisions we expect to make

We will need to make key decisions over the duration of our strategy. Some of these decisions will be significant to the district and some will not. Key decisions and actions that will need to be made by elected members over the next 31 years include:

Table 37 Summary of key decisions

Activity	Key decisions
Three waters	The Strategy Working Committee resolved at its 8 May 2025 meeting that it intends to pursue its preferred option to deliver South Wairarapa's water services into the future is option 1 – the Wairarapa-Tararua multi-council CCO. The water services CCO entity will be an asset owning entity managing water, wastewater, and stormwater assets.
Three waters	Continuing to gather evidence, particularly the condition of the critical three water assets, in the next three years. This will help us to have a full picture of the current state of three water assets and to develop robust and risk-based renewal programmes.
Wastewater	The focus will be on compliance driven capital projects to meet regulators' requirements due to constrained funding. Currently, none of the wastewater treatment plants are compliant with resource consent conditions. Major investments are required at each plant to achieve compliance status.
Land transport	Prioritisation of resilience, funding for resurfacing and rehabilitation works.
	Strengthening / replacement of aging bridge structures. To date, we have used heavy maintenance to address asset component failure. Many of the concrete and steel bridges will need replacement in the next 31 years.
	Continue with our maintenance and renewal programmes that target interventions at appropriate levels consistent with good industry practice and meeting agreed levels of service.
	We will continue to strengthen our transport infrastructural resilience as some of our district is susceptible to coastal erosion and land stability.

7.2 Financial forecasts

The total expected capital and operational expenditure for the three water assets over 3 year period and land transport assets over the 31-year period 2024 to 2055 is summarised in the table below.

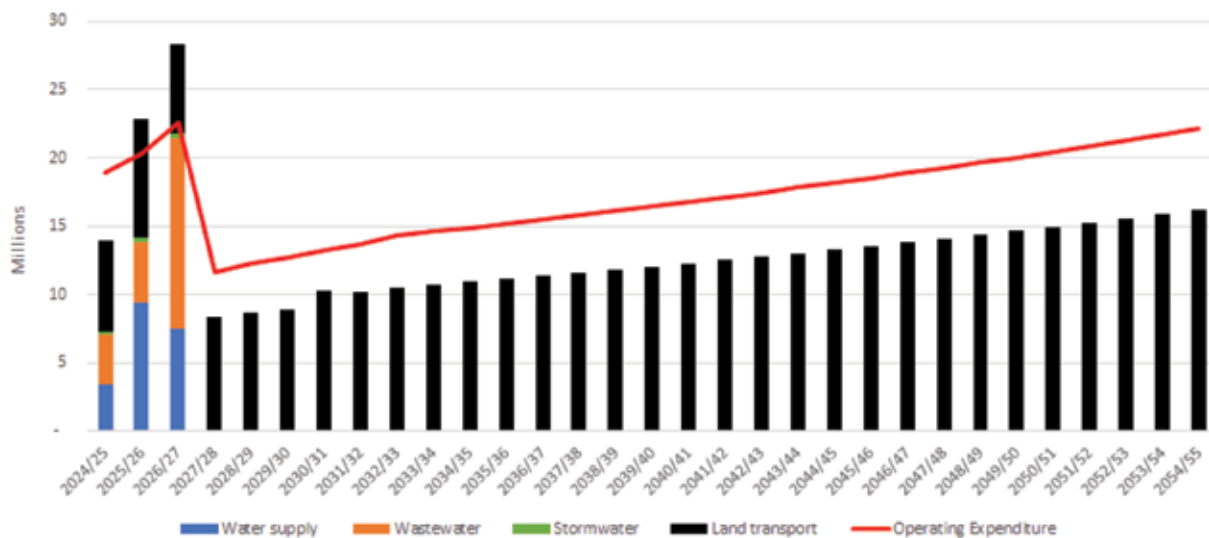
Table 38 Expected total 3 and 31 year operating and capital expenditure (inflated)

Activity	Capital expenditure (\$)	Operational expenditure (\$)
Water supply	\$20,401,804	\$17,984,999
Wastewater	\$21,865,177	\$16,043,211
Stormwater	\$822,689	\$1,856,887
Land transport	\$370,390,620	\$502,057,853

Source: Council's LTP budgets (as at 27 May 2025)

The most likely scenario for total operating and capital expenditure for the core infrastructure assets is shown in the figure below. Three water assets are only in the first three year period.

Figure 31 Combined opex and capex figures



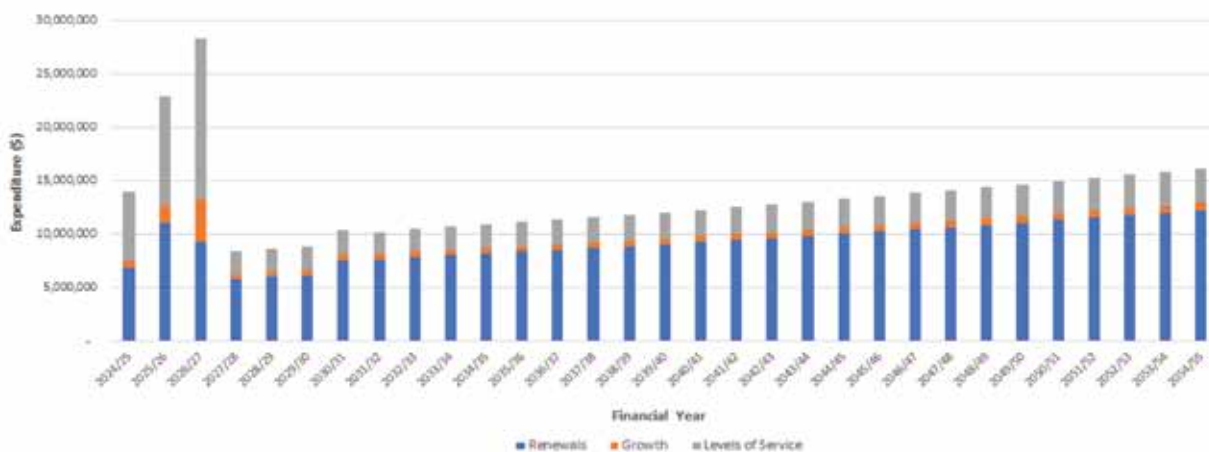
The breakdown by capital categories for three water assets over 3 year period and land transport assets over the 31-year period 2024 to 2055 is summarised in the table and figure below.

Table 39 Combined capital expenditure by category (inflated)

Activity	Capital expenditure – renewals (\$)	Capital expenditure – levels of service (\$)	Capital expenditure – growth (\$)
Water supply	\$11,949,901	\$8,451,902	-
Wastewater	\$1,929,911	\$15,568,319	\$4,366,947
Stormwater	\$822,689	-	-
Land transport	\$274,093,021	\$78,665,112	\$17,632,487

Source: Council's LTP budgets (as at 27 May 2025)

Figure 32 Combined capex figures (inflated)



Source: Council's LTP budgets (as at 27 May 2025)

Over the next 31 years it is expected that:

- › Aging infrastructure is replaced.
- › Infrastructure is capable of meeting regulatory and compliance requirements.
- › Infrastructure strives to meet the growing needs of the district.
- › Infrastructure resilience is strengthened.

7.3 Funding implications

South Wairarapa District Council is a small rural local authority, with a relatively high infrastructural asset base per capita, and a relatively small ratepayer base. Small local authorities are required to focus heavily on doing the basics right, maintaining current service levels and their infrastructural asset base.

This strategy reflects this focus, while concentrating on increasing network resilience while delivering on our spatial planning commitments. We are confident our asset planning, LTP and Infrastructure Strategy will reflect the best practical options we have to contribute to the longevity of the asset base and maintenance of service levels while retaining financial health.

Debt is generally only used for new assets, with replacements of existing assets paid for from depreciation reserves built up for that purpose. Over 31 year period, depreciation reserves are expected to be sufficient to cover anticipated renewals expenditure.

Council will transfer its three water assets to the new water services CCO on 1 July 2027. Council will also transfer its current 3 waters debt for them to pay back. We would also be able to remove all proposed water debt from our Long Term Plan over the remaining seven years. Removing that spending and forecast revenue from the remaining seven years of the Long-Term Plan results in an increase of our available debt headroom.

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

There are funding implications from significant capital expenditure in this first ten years to meet to (and only the first 3 years for 3 water assets):

- › Ensure our land transport network is preserved.
- › Upgrade water supply treatment plants to meet new drinking water requirements.
- › Upgrade wastewater treatment plants to meet compliance standards and expected growth.
- › Ensure our networks are resilient.

Move from reactive to planned renewals for three water assets to ensure service continuity.

This is discussed in more detail in our Financial Strategy.

7.4 Financial assumptions and uncertainty

Financial assumptions

In developing this Strategy, financial areas of uncertainty have been identified specific to infrastructure assets. The full areas of uncertainty that are financial related are detailed in the Financial Strategy including inflation factors. The identified areas of uncertainty are in the table below. The full list of assumptions (financial and planning) is detailed in the main LTP document (refer to Significant Assumptions).

Table 40 Financials areas of uncertainty

Significant financial assumptions	Level of uncertainty	Impacts	Mitigation
Construction costs - Capital expenditure estimated costs are based on Council's best estimates and known planned expenditure. Materials and labour costs have increased significantly higher than consumers price index.	High	Capital expenditure varies from approved project budget.	Council will review its budget annually through the Long-Term Plan and Annual Planning process and may adjust work programmes and budgets where necessary. Bundle the capital works programmes into work packages to provide certainty for contractors. Work with its partner Ruamāhanga Roads to strengthen the procurement processes to gain efficiencies and improve practices.
Three waters service delivery – Council will transfer its water service assets to a new multi council water CCO, jointly established with Carterton, Masterton, and Tararua District Councils. The CCO will be fully operational by 1 July 2027.	High	Governance and Shareholding - If the final shareholding differs from the assumed net asset basis, this may result in a future gain or loss to be recognised in Council's financial statements, via an amended Long-Term Plan. Operational Costs - Overhead reallocation may result in higher per-activity costs for remaining Council services, impacting rates from 2027/28 onward. Service Delivery - Delays in establishing the CCO or finalising agreements could affect the timing of the transition and associated financial reporting. Community Expectations - Uncertainty around future service levels, pricing, and governance may require additional engagement and communication with the community.	Council will continue to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Engage with partner councils to progress the CCO establishment. › Monitor legislative developments and DIA guidance. › Maintain flexibility in financial modelling to accommodate changes in timing or structure. Retain oversight of water races and minor water-related functions to ensure continuity of service.
Three waters capital project management – The cost of Council's three waters capital programme is too high.	High	The cost estimates for the capital programme prepared by Wellington Water are higher than industry practice.	Independent assurance review completed in May 2025 to understand the methodology for the cost estimation used by Wellington Water. Council is bringing the project management of the three waters capital programme from Wellington Water from 1 July 2025.
Funding sources - Funding sources (including external funding sources) do not materially change over the life of this Infrastructure Strategy. Council will continue to seek external Government funding and other sources as it becomes available.	Medium	Levels and sources of funding differ from that forecast resulting in projects being revised or alternative funding sources used. Non-asset activities are more dependent on external funding.	Funding for projects and assets is considered before the commencement of each project or asset. A significant impact from changes in funding or funding sources may result in revised capital works programme.
NZTA funding changes - Changes in criteria for inclusion in subsidised works programmes, and changes in the allocation levels in the final notification.	Medium	A +/- change of 5% of programmed work would represent a change in subsidy income of \$239k for operational work and \$322k for capital work in 2025/26. For unfunded low cost low risk budget, will impact walking and cycling projects.	Council will seek NZTA funding again at the next round.

Significant financial assumptions	Level of uncertainty	Impacts	Mitigation
Operational costs – Costs with operational contracts have increased significantly higher than consumers price index due to higher fuel, material and labour costs.	Medium	Annual costs with operational and maintenance contracts increased greater than original contract award amount. Planned maintenance programmes may need to be reduced and focus on reactive maintenance.	Council will assess the variation and impact of service provision to customers and meeting legislative requirements. Budgets may need to be adjusted through the Long-Term Plan / Annual Planning process.
Featherston Masterplan - Implementing the Featherston Masterplan is not funded as part of the 2024 Long Term Plan due to community affordability issues.	Medium	Infrastructure is upgraded in ad hoc manner in Featherston and potentially not cost effective.	Parts of the Featherston Masterplan may be implemented at a future date as funding becomes available.
Greytown and Martinborough Masterplans – The development of Greytown and Martinborough Masterplans are not funded in the 2024 Long Term Plan due to community affordability issues.	Medium	Infrastructure is upgraded in ad hoc manner in Greytown and Martinborough and potentially not cost effective.	The development of Greytown and Martinborough Masterplans will be considered at a future date.
Development contributions - The Council will continue to not collect development contributions for three water and land transport activities due to the limited growth capital projects.	Low	The growth driven projects will continue to be funded by the existing ratepayers but this is considered minor impact.	At a later stage, Council may implement its planning mechanism with Development Contributions Policy and financial contributions (2021) to recover developers share of growth related infrastructure.

Planning assumptions

This strategy is based on the following planning assumptions:

Table 41 Summary of key planning assumptions

Significant planning assumptions	Level of uncertainty	Impacts	Mitigation
Three water asset data - There are various levels of reliability of information for three waters assets. Gaps have been identified as part of this strategy development.	High	The current forecasting for three waters renewals is primarily based on age. Because it is not based on condition information, there is a higher degree of uncertainty about how the Council has prioritised its investment needs. Difficult to make renewals decisions with gaps in information.	Strengthening the process related gaps to improve asset data reliability has been identified as strategy improvement. Any as built from capital works will be uploaded direct into Council's system with the management coming back in house. This will help to improve Council's three waters asset data completeness. The Wairarapa-Tararua water services CCO will have capability and capacity to lift asset management practices including data completeness. There will be greater scrutiny on asset management with economic regulation of the water sector.
Population growth - Growth and demographic change occur at a different rate than assumed.	Medium to High	Growth may occur at a faster rate than assumed due predominantly to the proximity to Wellington for employment and relative housing affordability.	Council is investing in infrastructure over the life of 2025 LTP to address previous under-investment. However, this investment is focused on renewing and improving assets to maintain compliance with regulations. Investment in network capacity is planned to take place later during the 2025 LTP period and beyond.

Significant planning assumptions	Level of uncertainty	Impacts	Mitigation
Climate change – Climate change will continue in line with national and regional forecasts, with increasing intensity and frequency of extreme weather events.	Medium	The effects of climate change are more severe than expected, resulting in additional costs to mitigate impacts and increasing damage to Council infrastructure.	Council activities will build appropriate mitigation responses into infrastructure development (refer to Section 5.1.2).
Service levels - Levels of service are defined in the Ruamāhanga Roads Activity Management Plans and the Enhanced Annual Plan 2024/25 for three water activities, to meet legislative requirements and agreed to or accepted by the community. Service levels remain unchanged although these may be tested with budget constraints.	Medium	Some asset classes or in different locations or in smaller townships may deteriorate / service failure due to reduced budgets.	Council regularly monitors existing service provision within its operation on a day-to-day basis. These have been formally established through the AMP / LTP process. Monitor levels of service for some asset classes where higher risk level been adopted due to trade off with budget reductions.
Land transport asset data – The current high level of data quality is likely to reduce once the national Consistent Condition Data Collection survey is completed.	Medium	Greater number of assets in poor condition than currently identified. Service level achievement may reduce such as ride quality.	Prioritise forward works programmes as there will great numbers of assets that need to be replaced.
Asset lives – Council will maximise the useful and economic lives of its assets.	Medium	This will impact on the timing of replacements and the amount of rates collected for funding depreciations.	Continue to analyse the useful lives of the major asset classes as new information becomes available, with focus on the critical assets.
Regional collaboration – Council will continue to collaborate with neighbouring councils in the Wairarapa area and the Greater Wellington region on specific programmes and planning initiatives.	Low	Programmes / planning initiatives will not be successful without all Wairarapa councils participating as they are all small district councils. Council may not meet its legislative requirements working by itself.	This relies on effective relationships at senior management level and by elected members.

8. Strategy improvement

The key improvement tasks identified through the development of Council's 2024 Infrastructure Strategy are summarised in the table below. This is part of continuous improvement process and will ensure that Council is best prepared for the 2027 Infrastructure Strategy. These actions should be read in conjunction with the technical improvement tasks provided in the Activity / Asset Management Plans.

It is noted that the improvement tasks for three waters will transfer to the Wairarapa-Tararua multi-council CCO on 1 July 2027. It is expected that the new water CCO will look at the various improvement tasks from the four councils and reset the priorities consistent with the Shareholding Agreement and Statement of Expectations.

Table 42 Summary of key improvement actions

Strategy element	Improvement actions	Activity	Timeframe	Priority
Strategy (scene setting)	Develop a Strategic Linkages section for the 2027 Infrastructure Strategy to link the organisational objectives to asset management objectives and programmes.	All	2027	M
	Develop a Strategic District Infrastructure Issues Section for the 2027 Infrastructure Strategy to put the infrastructure issues in context.	All	2027	M
	The 2027 Infrastructure Strategy to include risks and consequences of economic impacts on core infrastructure.	All	2027	M
Policy	Develop an Asset Management Policy to ensure consistency for core infrastructure assets managed by various custodial arrangements.	All	2025/26 to 2026/27	M
Integrated planning	Complete the joint comprehensive study of the Martinborough and Greytown Wastewater Treatment Plants covering compliance and growth issues. This is a high priority as new connections to the Martinborough network are on hold due to growth and compliance issues.	Wastewater	2024/25 to 2025/26	H
Adaptation planning for climate change	Evaluate the effectiveness of the EcoReef innovation trial to provide coastal protection on an exposed part of the Cape Palliser / Mātakitaki-a-Kupe Road.	Land transport	2024/25 to 2025/26	H
Asset data	Improve the completeness of three water data including age and material type so basic asset management analysis can be undertaken.	Three waters	2024/25 to 2026/27	H
	Review the data quality results after the national Consistent Condition Data Collection survey is completed for the district. This may impact service levels and forward works programmes.	Land transport	2025/26	M
Asset condition	Undertake planned condition surveys of the above ground water supply assets to understand current asset state and inform future renewals.	Water supply	2024/25 to 2026/27	H
	Undertake planned condition surveys of the above and below ground wastewater assets to understand current asset state and inform future renewals.	Wastewater	2024/25 to 2026/27	H
	Undertake planned condition surveys of the below ground stormwater assets to understand current asset state and inform future renewals.	Stormwater	2027/28 to 2030/31	M

Revenue and Financing Policy

1. Relevant legislation

- › Local Government (Rating) Act 2002
- › Local Government Act 2002
- › Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993

2. Purpose

This policy outlines the choices Council has made in deciding the appropriate sources of funding for operating and capital expenditure from those sources listed in the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA). The policy also shows how the Council complied with section 101(3) of the LGA which sets out a number of factors we must consider when making these decisions.

The outcome of balancing all these factors requires judgement over many facets of Council functions including but not limited to legal, transparency, accountability, affordability, efficiency social, and intergenerational equity, as well as providing for the financial sustainability of the activities undertaken.

3. Policy principles

When making funding policy the Council must work through the process and matters set out in section 101(3) of the Local Government Act (LGA) including to have regard to the section 101(1) obligation to act prudently and in the interests of the community. The requirements of section 101(3) analysis is a two-step process, as discussed below.

4. First step considerations

The first step requires consideration at activity level of each of the following:

- › Community outcomes to which the activity primarily contributes.
- › The distribution of benefits between the community, and any identifiable parts of the community and individuals.
- › Period in or over which benefits occur.
- › The extent to which actions or inactions of particular individuals or a group contribute to the need to undertake the activity.
- › The costs and benefits, including consequences for transparency and accountability, of funding the activity distinctly from other activities.

No single criterion has greater weight in law than the others, and these are explained in more detail below.

1.1 The community outcomes (wellbeing) to which the activity contributes.

Our community outcomes are:

Social – Residents are active, healthy, safe, resilient, optimistic and connected.

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

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

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

1.2 Distribution of benefits

The distribution of benefits between the community as a whole, any identifiable part of the community, and individuals (the beneficiary pays principle).

The community as a whole means all residents and ratepayers. For some of the Council's activities it is difficult to identify individual users, or people cannot be excluded from entry, or everyone benefits in some way from an activity (also known as "public good"). If the activity benefits the community as a whole, it is appropriate to fund that activity by the community as a whole, such as by general rate. If groups or individuals benefit, then costs can be recovered either by a targeted rate or user fees.

1.3 The Period over which those benefits are likely to occur – 'intergenerational equity' principle.

Many of the activities provided by local government are either network or community infrastructure (for example, roads and stormwater channels), which last for a long time. Benefits from infrastructure can be expected to last for the life of the asset. This matter requires consideration of how the benefits and costs for the assets are distributed over time, so that current-day ratepayers are not meeting the entire burden by paying for them now.

The main tool for ensuring intergenerational equity is the use of debt, and then rating future ratepayers to service the debt. A decision not to borrow for new capital is effectively a decision that current ratepayers should meet the cost of services that future ratepayers will consume and should be made as a conscious policy choice.

1.4 The extent to which the actions (or inaction) of any individual or group may contribute to the need to undertake the activity.

This is the exacerbator pays principle which is that those groups whose actions or inactions give rise to a need to undertake a certain activity should contribute to the costs of that activity.

1.5 The costs and benefits of funding the activity distinctly from other activities.

Should the activity be funded from a general source (e.g., general rates or uniform charge) or from a targeted source such as user fees and charges, or a targeted rate. The choice between general and targeted rating requires consideration of the consequences for transparency and accountability. This might include:

- › The smaller the activity the less likely that funding it separately will be economic or practical.

- › Legal requirements may require an activity to be ring fenced.
- › An activity that may be of benefit to a subset of the community may be a stronger candidate for distinct funding.
- › Transparent rates may aid in the community seeing what they get for their money.

A comprehensive analysis of this is included in the **Funding Needs Analysis (FNA)** on page 253.

After the activity-by-activity analysis, the Council undertakes an analysis of the overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the current and future social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community. The results of this analysis may vary the outcome of the activity-by-activity analysis.

A summary of tools to be used is set out in Table 1 below:



Martinborough playground

Table 1

Activity / Tools	General Rates	Basis for Targeted Rates			Fees & Charges	Grants & Subsidies
		Differential	Value	Uniform		
Democracy & Engagement						
Communications	✓					
Democracy	✓					
Planning & Regulatory Services						
Emergency management & civil defence	✓					
District Plan (reviews & development)	✓				✓	
Resource consent appeals	✓					
Resource consent applications	✓				✓	
RMA monitoring & compliance	✓				✓	
Building consents	✓				✓	
Public nuisance, health, & noise	✓				✓	
Safe & sanitary buildings	✓					
Alcohol	✓				✓	
Safe food	✓				✓	
Dog control	✓				✓	
Stock control	✓				✓	
Community Facilities & Services						
Council facilities	✓				✓	
Cemeteries	✓				✓	
Senior housing	✓				✓	
Libraries	✓					
Campgrounds	✓				✓	
Camping areas	✓				✓	
Investment properties	✓				✓	
Community development	✓					
Economic development	✓					

Table 1 Continued

Activity / Tools	General Rates	Basis for Targeted Rates			Fees & Charges	Grants & Subsidies
		Differential	Value	Uniform		
Refuse and Recycling						
Waste collection				✓	✓	
Closed landfill	✓					
Transfer stations	✓				✓	
Recycling				✓		
Land Transport						
Roading	✓		✓	✓		(Waka Kotahi/ NZTA)
Footpaths	✓		✓		(Waka Kotahi/ NZTA)	
Cycle trails & cycleways	✓					(Waka Kotahi/ NZTA)
Stormwater						
Stormwater	✓		✓			
Water Supply						
Treatment & supply				✓ plus volumetric		
Water races (Longwood & Moroa)			✓			
Wastewater						
Treatment & disposal				✓		
Reticulation				✓		
Infrastructure Resilience						
Infrastructure Resilience			✓			

Table 1 above shows the degree to which each funding source is used to fund operating costs in relation to each activity to be funded, as required by section 101(3)(a) of the LGA. The ranges in Table 1 are expressed as a percentage of the revenue budgeted to fund each activity and are indicative only. They may change over time because of changes in expenditure requirements. Actual funding sources may differ from the budgeted funding sources.

During stage two of the review of the policies the ranges in Table 1 were adjusted to reflect a more realistic reflection of what Council believed were affordable to the community.

Capital expenditure for the following activities will be funded from the tools set out in **Table 2** below. The allocation between the various tools will be based on the type or expenditure and the available funds.

Table 2

Activity	Tools to be used
Dog control	Loans, reserves, and general rates
Council facilities	Loans, reserves, financial contributions, grants and subsidies, and general rates
Cemeteries	General rates, fees & charges, grants & subsidies, loans & reserves
Senior Housing	General rates, fees & charges, grants & subsidies, loans & reserves
Libraries	General rates, fees & charges, grants & subsidies, reserves
Campgrounds	General rates, fees & charges, , grants & subsidies, reserves
Camping areas	General rates, fees & charges, grants & subsidies, reserves
Transfer station	General rates, fees & charges, loans, and reserves
Land Transport	General rate, targeted differential rate, fees & charges, grants & subsidies, financial contributions, loans & reserves
Stormwater	Targeted differential rate, fees & charges, financial contributions, loans & reserves
Water supply	Targeted differential rate, fees & charges, financial contributions, loans & reserves
Sewerage	Targeted differential rate, fees & charges, financial contributions, loans & reserves

The Council does not currently intend to use lump sum contributions nor development contributions under the Local Government Act 2002

5. Second step considerations

This step requires the Council to consider the overall impact of any allocation of liability for revenue needs on the current and future social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of the community. This second step requires consideration once the first step is completed and this is at the whole of Council level rather than at the activity level.

1.6 Capital value

Having considered the overall rating impacts across both groups of ratepayers and individual properties, the Council will apply capital value (over land value) to general rates because in its opinion capital value represents a greater degree of use of Council's services. It also reflects a better correlation to ability to pay than land value. No system is ideal, however on balance Council believes that capital value has more benefits than land value. The General rate will have no differential.

With the impacts of climate change and the need to ensure to infrastructure resilience, an infrastructure resilience rate will be applied to all properties on a capital value to fund a reserve that will be used to repair infrastructure damaged by weather events.

1.7 Use of the Uniform Annual Charges lever

The Council considered the impacts of rates on all groups of properties and including high value properties (those properties with a significantly greater than the average value) which generally pay significant rates and the use of a fixed (uniform) rate reduces the higher value properties but increase rates lower value properties. The greater the property value from the average the greater the impact. Therefore, the Council considers that the proportion of total rates set on a uniform basis should be 21% based on the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. The rationale for this approach includes that the benefit of almost all Council services and activities accrues to all properties equally, therefore Council considers all properties should contribute a relatively similar level regardless of the value of their property.

Uniform charges for water supply, and wastewater disposal do not fall within this threshold. The uniform charges that fall within this threshold are:

- › Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC)
- › Refuse & Recycling Charge (excluding the Additional Bin Rate)
- › Roading Charge

1.8 Separately Used or Inhabitable Parts of a Rating Unit

The definition of a Separately Used or Inhabitable Part of a Rating Unit (SUIP) can be found in Councils Funding Impact Statement for Rates in each year's Annual Plan or Long Term Plan.

1.9 Cultural wellbeing and Te Ture Whenua Māori Act (1993)

The Council will promote the retention of Māori land in the hands of its owners, their whanau, and their hapu; and to protect wahi tapu; and to facilitate the occupation, development, and utilization of that land for the benefit of its owners, their whanau, and their hapu. It will do this by way of rates remission on Māori Freehold Land that is not used, and it will also offer rates remission to general land that is owned by Māori, where that land and its ownership is the same in nature as Māori Freehold Land but has not been registered with the Māori Land Court. By the same in nature, the Council considers that multiple owners/trustees and the owners/trustees cannot be easily held liable for payment of rates (in the same manner as Māori Freehold Land).

6. Policy statement

Operating costs are the everyday spending on Council activities. This includes contributions to the wear and tear on assets used (depreciation), interest charged on borrowing for capital projects and overheads.

1.10 Targeted rates

Targeted rates are used to fund specific activities or services that directly benefit groups or properties within the district, to ensure that the costs associated with essential services, infrastructure upgrades, or amenities are borne by those who benefit most from them. For example, targeted rates may be applied to properties that gain direct advantages from improved drainage systems, water supply, and wastewater infrastructure.

1.11 User charges

User charges are applied to services where it is identified there is a benefit to an individual or group, or directly attributable cost. User charges are a broad group of fees charged directly to an individual or entity including but not limited to: hire, rent, lease, licences for land and buildings, permits, regulatory charges, fines and penalties, connection fees, disposal fees, planning and consent fees, statutory charges, harbour, and landing fees.

The price of the service is based on a number of factors, including but not limited to:

- › The cost of providing the service.
- › The estimate of the users' private benefit from using the service.
- › The impact of cost to encourage/discourage behaviours.
- › The impact of cost on demand for the service.
- › Market pricing, including comparability with other councils.
- › The impact of rates subsidies if competing with local businesses.
- › Cost and efficiency of collection mechanisms.
- › The impact of affordability on users.
- › Statutory limits.
- › Other matters as determined by the Council.

The ability to charge user charges is limited by various statutes and regulations. As a general rule, fees for statutory functions should be set at no more than the cost of providing the service. In some cases, legislation sets the fees at a level that is below cost and in other cases, where provided by legislation (such as the Waste Minimisation Act 2008) fees may be set at greater than the cost of providing the service. It is appropriate to incorporate overhead costs when determining the cost of providing a service.

1.12 Fees and charges

Fees and charges may be set at any time and are reviewed annually. A list of current fees and charges is maintained on our website.

Revenue from user charges is generally allocated to the activity which generates the revenue.

1.13 Grants, Sponsorship, Subsidies and Other Income

Grants, sponsorship, and subsidies are used where they are available. Many of these types of income are regular and predictable and can be budgeted for (for example Waka Kotahi roading subsidy). Some other types are unexpected or unpredictable and may not be able to be prudently budgeted (such as Provincial Growth Fund funding, reparation payments, civil defence and other reimbursements, legal settlements, and insurance claims). These are applied as they arise to the corresponding activity or project.

1.14 Investment income and proceeds from the sale of assets

The Council's approach to investments is documented in the Investment and Liability Management Policies. These investments generate income such as dividends, interest, and rents.

1.15 Development contributions, Financial contributions and Lump sum contributions

Development, financial, and lump sum contributions, relating to resource consents are collected and placed in a reserve fund. The use of this fund could include some operating costs. The Council does not currently take development contributions or lump sum contributions under part 4A of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

1.16 Reserve funds

Reserve funds are used for the purposes that they were created. Reserve funds may be used to meet operating costs if the expenditure is consistent with the purpose of the fund.

1.17 Borrowing

The Council's approach to borrowing is documented in the Liability Management Policy. The Council generally plans to fund all cash operating costs from sources other than borrowing but may in specific circumstances, where it determines it is prudent to do so, fund some operating costs from borrowing.

Appendix I - Funding Needs Analysis

Activity	Community Outcome	Considerations required by Section 101 (3) (a)				Proposed allocation		Rationale	Proposed Funding Sources	
		User/beneficiary pays principle	Intergenerational equity principle	Exacerbator pays	Costs and benefits	Whole district	Part or individuals		Operational	Capital
Governance										
Governance	Social	Very low	Nil	Low	Low	100%	0%	All rate payers and residents have the ability to benefit from this activity	General rate	Nil
Finance and Corporate Support										
Communications	Social	Low	Nil	Low	Nil	100%	0%	All rate payers and residents have the opportunity to be informed and understand council activities	General rates and fees & charges for LGOIMA	Nil
Emergency management and civil defence	Social	Nil	Nil	Nil	Low	100%	0%	All people benefit from having civil defence and emergency management plans	General rate	Nil
Planning and Regulatory Services										
District Plan (reviews and development)	Economic	Low	Medium	Medium	Nil	90% to 100%	0% to 10%	The District Plan provides certainty for the use of the land and therefore benefits the whole district. However, private plan changes usually benefit the individual.	General rates, borrowings for District Plan changes and fees & charges for recovery of private plan changes	Nil
Resource consent applications	Social	High	Low	Low	Low	20% to 30%	70% to 80%	As the primary benefactor is the applicant, however, pre-application guidance and some advice is provided by Council.	Fees & charges & general rates rates	Nil
Resource consent appeals	Social	High	Low	Low	Low	100%	0%	As the primary benefactor is the submitter and there is no legal ability to charge, recognising the court does have the ability to impose costs.	General rates	Nil
RMA monitoring and compliance	Social	Medium	Low	High	Low	40% to 60%	40% to 60%	The monitoring benefits the whole district, non-compliance is not meeting conditions by the consent holder	General rates and fees & charges (enforcement penalties)	Nil
Building consents	Social	High	Low	Low	Low	5% to 25%	75% to 95%	The primary benefactor is the applicant and subsequent building owners.	General rate and fees & charges	Nil
Public nuisance, health and noise	Social	Low	Nil	High	Medium	90% to 100%	0% to 10%	There is significant public benefit in provision of services, however, penalties should be applied to those who do not comply.	General rates and fees & charges (enforcement penalties)	Nil
Safe and sanitary buildings	Social	High	Nil	High	Medium	100%	0%	The owner/occupier has not taken the reasonable steps to keep the building safe and sanitary, however, there is no ability to recover those costs and therefore the general rate is the only funding source.	General rate	Nil
Animal Control Dog control	Social	Medium to high	Medium	High	Low	20% to 50%	50% to 80%	The activity is because individual dog owners are not controlled and therefore safe. By having this activity, enhances safety for whole community.	General rates and fees & charges (enforceable penalties)	Loans, reserves and general rates
Animal Control Stock control	Social	Medium	Low	Very High	Low	20% to 50%	50% to 80%	There is assurance that the stock will be secured.	General rates and fees & charges (enforceable penalties)	Nil
Alcohol	Social	Medium	Low	High	Low	25% to 45%	55% to 75%	Because enforcement and monitoring is required, those costs should be recovered from users where possible, however, there is a benefit to the whole district in having a safe and enforceable alcohol policy.	General rates and fees & charges (enforceable penalties)	Nil
Safe food	Social	Medium	Low	High	Low	75% to 95%	10% to 25%	Because enforcement and monitoring is required, those costs should be recovered from users where possible, however, there is a benefit to the whole district in having a safe and enforceable safe food policy.	General rates and fees & charges (enforceable penalties)	Nil

Appendix I - Funding Needs Analysis

Activity	Community Outcome	Considerations required by Section 101 (3) (a)				Proposed allocation		Rationale	Proposed Funding Sources	
		User/beneficiary pays principle	Intergenerational equity principle	Exacerbator pays	Costs and benefits	Whole district	Part or individuals		Operational	Capital
Community Facilities and Services										
Council facilities	Social	Low	High	Low to medium	Medium	85% to 95%	5% to 15%	The whole of the district have the ability to use the facilities, therefore the majority of the district receive the benefit. There are some facilities that allow individual or exclusive use. There is an obligation to maintain heritage assets.	General rates and some fees & charges	Loans, reserves, financial contributions, grants and subsidies, and general rates
Cemeteries	Social	Medium	High	Low	Nil	70% to 85%	15% to 30%	The availability of a place of internment as does the heritage value. There is benefit to individuals in their ability to secure plots.	General rates, fees & charges, grants & subsidies	General rates, fees & charges, grants & subsidies, loans & reserves
Senior Housing	Social	High	High	Low to medium	Nil	50% to 70%	30% to 50%	The community have requested that we support this activity by the provision of affordable accommodation for people experiencing housing insecurity	General rates, fees & charges, grants & subsidies	General rates, fees & charges, grants & subsidies, loans & reserves
Libraries	Social	Medium	Low to medium	Low	Low	100%	0%	The library services provide holistic benefits across the whole of the district.	General rates, fees & charges, grants & subsidies	General rates, fees & charges, grants & subsidies, reserves
Campgrounds	Social	High	High	Low	Low	50% to 75%	25% to 50%	These are leased for commercial return.	General rates & fees & charges	Fees & charges, reserves
Camping areas	Social	Medium	Medium to high	Low to medium	Low	90% to 100%	0% to 10%	The primary benefit is for the whole of the district however, there are flow on effects to the commercial sector as well as individuals using the facility.	General rates, fees & charges, grants & subsidies	General rates, fees & charges, grants & subsidies, reserves
Investment Properties	Economic	High	High	Nil	Nil	0% to 10%	90% to 100%	The purpose of the commercial investment is to provide a return for the ratepayer.	Fees & charges	Fees & charges, reserves and loans
Community development	Social	Low	Low	Low	Low	100%	0%	The whole community benefits from community development.	General rates, grants & Subsidies	Nil
Economic development	Economic	Low	Low	Low	Low	20% to 100%	0% to 80%	There are three distinct groups that benefit from economic development: the whole district, all commercial enterprises, and targeted focus sectors.	General rates, differential targeted rates, grants & subsidies	Nil
Solid waste and recycling										
Waste collection	Environmental	High	Low	High	Low	0%	100%	The primary benefit is to the individual because of the convenience of waste collections, and contributes to a cleaner district.	Targeted rates, fees & charges	Nil
Closed Landfill	Environmental	Nil	High	Low	Low	100%	0%	As these relate to a previous activity, Council cannot identify any beneficiary, therefore the whole district must pay for any subsequent costs.	General rates	General rates
Transfer stations	Environmental	High	High	Low	Low	10%	90%	The primary benefit for the users of the transfer station, however, there is a benefit for the whole district of the availability of the transfer station.	General rates, fees & charges	General rates, fees & charges, loans and reserves
Recycling	Environmental	High	Low	Medium	Low	0%	100%	The collection of recycling benefits the individual and the reuse of the materials, and the waste stream benefits the contractor.	Targeted rates, fees & charges Possible Grants & subsidies	Nil

Appendix I - Funding Needs Analysis

Activity	Community Outcome	Considerations required by Section 101 (3) (a)				Proposed allocation		Rationale	Proposed Funding Sources	
		User/beneficiary pays principle	Intergenerational equity principle	Exacerbator pays Costs and benefits		Whole district	Part or individuals		Operational	Capital
Land Transport										
Roading	Economic	High	High	Medium to high	Low	20%	80%	People predominately use the roads for personal or economic purposes, and the wider community benefit from the roading corridor (essential services).	General rates, targeted differential rate, fees & charges, grants & subsidies	General rate, targeted differential rate, fees charges, grants & sub financial contribution &reserves
Footpaths	Social	Medium	High	Low	Low	10%	90%	Everyone has the ability to use footpaths.	General rates, targeted differential rate, fees & charges, grants & subsidies	General rate, targeted differential rate, fees charges, grants & sub financial contribution &reserves
Cycle trails and cycleways	Social	High	High	Low	Low	100%	0%	Everyone benefits from cycling and walking activities that makes our roads and footpaths safer. This also contributes to recreational values.	General rates, grants & subsidies	General rate, fees & grants & subsidies, financial contributions, loans & reserves
Stormwater										
Stormwater Management	Environmental	Medium	High	Low to medium	Low	10%	90%	While reticulated stormwater properties receive benefit, the whole district receives benefit and accessibility.	General rates & differential targeted rate	Targeted differential fees & charges, financial contributions, loans & reserves
Water Supply										
Treatment and supply	Social	High	High	Low to medium	Low	0%	100%	The user benefits from safe, clean and clear drinking water.	Differential targeted rate, fees & charges	Targeted differential fees & charges, financial contributions, loans & reserves
Water races	Economic	High	High	Low to medium	Low	0%	100%	Provides stock water, high urban amenity and for urban stormwater	Differential targeted rate, fees & charges	Targeted differential fees & charges, loans & reserves
Sewerage										
Reticulation	Social	High	High	Medium	Low	0%	100%	Individual benefits from waste water removal	Differential targeted rate, fees & charges	Targeted differential fees & charges, financial contributions, loans & reserves
Treatment	Environmental	Medium to high	High	Low	Low	0%	100%	Everyone benefits from improving the whole environment	Differential targeted rate	Targeted differential fees & charges, financial contributions, loans & reserves
Infrastructure										
Resilience (Mitigation of impacts of severe weather on infrastructure)	Environmental	Low	High	Low	Low	0%	0%	Everyone benefits from resilient infrastructure	Differential targeted rate	Targeted differential

Remission of Rates Policy

Relevant Legislation

- › Local Government Act 2002
- › Local Government (Rating) Act 2002
- › Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993

Introduction and purpose

In order to allow rate relief where it is considered fair and reasonable to do so, the Council is required to adopt policies specifying the circumstances under which rates will be considered for remission. There are various types of remission, and the circumstances under which a remission will be considered for each type may be different. The conditions and criteria relating to each type of remission are therefore set out separately in the following pages, together with the objectives of the policy.

Scope

This policy applies to all ratepayers in the South Wairarapa district who meet the defined circumstances.

Policy statement

Remission of penalties added to rates

Objectives

- › To enable Council to act fairly and reasonably in its consideration of rates which have not been received by the due date.
- › To provide relief and assistance to those ratepayers experiencing financial hardship.
- › To encourage an efficient payment regime, recognising the significant benefits accruing by ratepayers using the direct debit payment system.

Criteria and conditions

- › Council will consider each application on its merit and remission may be granted where it is considered that the application meets the following criteria and conditions.
- › Council will remit penalty rates where it is demonstrated that penalty rates have been levied due to an error by Council.
- › Remission of one penalty will be considered in any rating year where payment had been late due to significant family disruption. Significant family disruption is likely to be the ratepayer, or a member of the household being affected by serious illness, serious accident, hospitalisation, or death.
- › Remission of penalty may be granted if the ratepayer is able to provide evidence the late payment has resulted from matters outside their control. Applications under these criteria will only be accepted if the ratepayer has a history of regular payments of rates and has not incurred penalty rates in the previous two years.

- › Remission of penalty rates will be considered for those ratepayers who, due to financial hardship, are in arrears and who have entered into an agreement with Council to repay all outstanding and current rates. This repayment scheme will generally be for a period of up to 12 months. Penalty rates remission will not be considered if the agreement plan is not being adhered to, or a prior repayment scheme has not been adhered to.
- › Remission will be considered if a new owner receives penalty rates through the late issuing of a sale notice, a wrong address on the sale notice or late clearance of payment by the Solicitor on a property settlement. This only applies to penalty rates incurred on one installment.
- › Future installments do not qualify under these criteria.
- › Application for remission of penalty rates must be in writing using the prescribed form.
- › Penalty rates will not be considered for remission if the penalty rates were incurred in a previous rating year, regardless if the application otherwise meets the criteria.
- › Where a ratepayer agrees to pay rates by direct debit on a weekly, fortnightly, monthly, or quarterly basis, no penalties will be charged if the rates for the financial year have been paid in full prior to 30 June in the rating year.

Remission of rates for land used by sporting, recreational and community organisations

Objectives

- › To facilitate the ongoing provision of non-commercial sporting, recreational and community services that meet the needs of the residents of the district.
- › To provide indirect financial assistance to community organisations.
- › To make membership of the organisation more accessible to the general public, particularly disadvantaged groups. These may include children, youth, young families, aged people, and economically disadvantaged people.

Criteria and conditions

- › This policy will apply to land owned by the Council or owned or occupied by a not-for-profit organisation, which is used exclusively or principally for sporting, recreation or community purposes. Sporting organisations will qualify for 50% remission regardless of whether they hold a current license under the Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012.
- › Council will remit 50% of rates, except for targeted rates for water, wastewater, and refuse & recycling, for organisations that qualify under this policy.
- › Rural Halls will receive 100% remission of rates, except for targeted rates for water, wastewater, and refuse & recycling.
- › The policy does not apply to organisations operated for pecuniary profit or which charge tuition fees.
- › The policy does not apply to groups or organisations whose primary purpose is to address the needs of adult members (over 18 years) for entertainment or social interaction, or who engage in recreational, sporting or community services as a secondary purpose only.

- › Applications for remission must be made to the Council prior to the commencement of the rating year. Applications received during a rating year will be applicable from the commencement of the following rating year. Applications will not be backdated.
- › Organisations making an application should include the following documents in support of their application: information on activities and programmes, details of membership and statement of objectives.
- › Remissions will apply to the following rating year and will not be retrospective.
- › Remissions will remain in force until the purposes of the organisation change such that the criteria is no longer met. No annual applications are required following the granting of a remission.

Remission of Rates on Land Protected for Natural, Historical or Cultural Conservation Purposes

Objectives

- › To preserve and promote natural resources and heritage.
- › To encourage the protection of land for natural, historic, or cultural purposes.

Criteria and conditions

- › Ratepayers who own or occupy land which has some feature of cultural, natural, or historic heritage which is protected under a formal protection agreement as set out below, or that are protected under the Combined District Plan as a site of significance for Māori, may qualify for remission of rates, to the amount that Council determines to be appropriate, under this part of the policy. Restrictions must preclude commercial use for pecuniary benefit, and allow for public access to the land.
 - › An open space covenant under section 22 of the Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust Act 1977; or
 - › A conservation covenant under section 77 of the Reserves Act 1977; or
 - › A Nga Whenua Rahui kawenata under section 77A of the Reserves Act 1977; or
 - › A declaration of protected private land under section 76 of the Reserves Act 1977; or
 - › A management agreement for conservation purposes under section 38 of the Reserves Act 1977; or
 - › A management agreement for conservation purposes under section 29 of the Conservation Act 1987; or
 - › A Māori reservation for natural, historic, or cultural conservation purposes under sections 338 to 341 of the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 (Māori Land Act 1993); or
 - › A covenant for conservation purposes under section 27 of the Conservation Act 1987; or
 - › A covenant for conservation purposes approved under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (or Historic Places Act 1993)

- › Land that is non-rateable under section 8 of the Local Government (Rating) Act and is liable only for rates for water supply, wastewater disposal or refuse collection will not qualify for remission under this part of the policy.
- › The land, or portion of the land that is subject to the application, must not be in use. For the purposes of this Policy, the definition of person actually using the land is taken from the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002. It means a person who, alone or with others,
 - › leases the land; or
 - › resides on the land; or
 - › stores anything on the land; or
 - › uses the land in any other way.
- › Work conducted to preserve or enhance the natural, cultural, or historical features of the land will not impact the “unused” status of the land.
- › Applications must be made in writing. Applications should be supported by documentary evidence of the protected status of the land e.g., a copy of the covenant or other legal mechanism. Receipt of evidence of protection without a written application will not be considered.
- › In considering any application for remission of rates under this part of the policy the Council will consider the following criteria:
 - › The extent to which the preservation of natural, cultural, or historic heritage will be promoted by granting remission of rates on the land.
 - › The degree to which features of natural, cultural, or historic heritage are present on the land.
 - › The degree to which features of natural, cultural, or historic heritage inhibit the economic utilisation of the land.
- › In granting remissions under this part of the policy, Council may specify certain conditions before remissions will be granted. Applicants will be required to agree in writing to these conditions and to pay any remitted rates if the conditions are violated.
- › Remissions will apply to the following rating year and will not be retrospective.

Remission of Uniform Annual General Charge and Rooding Charge in certain circumstances

Objectives

- › To encourage continued subdivision activity by providing rates relief to new subdivisions by limiting the rates impact of multiple Uniform Annual General Charges (UAGCs).
- › To assist ratepayers who have multiple rating units that are contiguous and used as a single farming operation.
- › To provide relief to rural farming properties for a vacant unit used as a run-off.

Criteria and conditions

- › For Subdivision purposes, this policy will apply to land that is:
 - › subdivided into two or more lots; and
 - › where title has been issued; and
 - › the unsold lots remain in common ownership.
- › Remission will be the Uniform Annual General Charge and Roothing charge for each unsold lot except one, and for a maximum of three consecutive financial years.
- › For multiple rating units, this policy will apply to land that is:
 - › owned or leased by the same person or persons; and
 - › used jointly as a single unit (including being used as part of the same farming operation); and
 - › contiguous or separated only by a road, railway, drain, water race, river, or stream.
- › Remission will be the Uniform Annual General Charge and Roothing charge for each unit except the main farm residence unit. Remissions will apply to the following rating year and will not be retrospective.
- › For a runoff unit, this policy will apply to one unit that is:
 - › used as a run-off for a farming operation. A separate application in writing must be made for consideration of this remission.
 - › Remission will be the Uniform Annual General Charge and Roothing charge for each unit except the main farm residence unit. Remissions will apply to the following rating year and will not be retrospective.
 - › Remissions will apply to the following rating year and will not be retrospective.

Remission of rates for natural disasters**Objectives**

- › To provide relief to properties that become unusable as a result of natural disasters.

Criteria and conditions

- › Council will remit rates to those properties identified according to the conditions and criteria set by central government.
- › The level of remission will be to the extent of funding provided by central government.

Remission of rates due to coastal erosion**Objectives**

- › To ensure a clear process exists to deal with the increased frequency of coastal erosion caused by adverse weather within our district.
- › To set out general procedures for council staff to manage rating units affected by coastal erosion ensuring a fair and transparent process.

Criteria and conditions

- › Properties are inspected as they come to the attention of the council, generally as part of storm assessment.
- › Applications for rates remissions must be made in writing in the rating year the erosion occurs. All applications will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
- › Council at its discretion may remit any rates or charge wholly, or in part levied in respect of any property affected by coastal erosion, where it considers it fair and reasonable to do so.
- › Council will take into account:
 - › Whether as a result dwellings or buildings previously habitable were made “uninhabitable” *
 - › The activity for which the land and/or buildings were used prior to the disaster is unable to be undertaken or continued.
 - › The extent to which essential services such as water, or sewerage to any dwelling or building were interrupted and could not be supplied.
 - › whether essential services such as water, or sewerage to any dwelling or building are able to be supplied.
 - › Whether any part of the property remains habitable or available for use.

Remission of excess water usage due to water leak**Objectives**

- › To provide for the write-off of water by meter usage charges where genuine reasons exist to do so.
- › To encourage reduction in water usage through prudent application of policies.
- › To set out fair procedures for the write-off of water by meter charges where a leak has been detected and repaired.
- › To reduce overall consumption through identification and repaid of leaks.

Criteria and conditions

- › Current owners will be allowed one write-off under this policy per financial year (1 July to 30 June)
- › A waiver will only be considered for the financial year which the current reading refers to.
- › The write-off will only apply where the leak identified is of such magnitude that usage will exceed the allowance set for the financial year. For example, a slowly dripping tap is unlikely to result in excess usage.
- › Documentation of the repair is supplied in writing, for example by way of a plumber’s invoice or a written and signed description of the repair work undertaken. The nature of the repair must indicate that excess usage is likely.

**For the purposes of this policy “uninhabitable” shall mean: A building which cannot be used for the purpose it was intended due to a ‘s124 notice’ being issued under the Building Act 2004.*

- › Where suspected excess usage is identified, a notice may be issued at the time of the meter reading. If this notice is not acted on within four weeks, then this policy will not apply.
- › A write-off will be available due to council error, or the meter reading inaccurate usage.
- › Where suspected excess usage is identified, a notice may be issued at the time of the meter reading. If this a property changed ownership during the year, usage for the rest of that year will start from nil from the time of change of ownership.
- › Remission will be for the amount by which the charge represents water usage exceeding that of the previous year, or an appropriate amount above normal usage. Council retains the discretion to determine a level of usage that represents normal usage for each connection.
- › If a write-off is agreed, but the user has a history of usage in excess of the allowance, estimated usage (based on historical usage) amount will be calculated and invoiced.



Martinborough Pump Track

Remission and Postponement of Rates on Māori Freehold Land Policy

Relevant legislation

- › Local Government Act 2002
- › Local Government (Rating) Act 2002
- › Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993

Purpose

- › To recognise that certain Māori owned land may have particular conditions, features, ownership structures, or other circumstances that make it appropriate to provide for relief from rates.
- › To recognise that the Council and the community benefit through the efficient collection of rates that are properly payable and the removal of rating debt that is considered noncollectable.
- › To meet the requirements of section 102 of the Local Government Act 2002 to have a policy on the remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land.
- › To support the connection of mana whenua and Māori to their traditional lands and resources, and cultural values, where appropriate, through the relief from rates.

Scope

This policy applies to all ratepayers in the South Wairarapa district who meet the defined circumstances.

Policy process

- a. Application for remission or postponement under this policy should be made prior to the commencement of the rating year. Applications made after the commencement of the rating year may be accepted at the discretion of the Council.
- b. Owners or trustees making application should include the following information in their applications:
 - i. Details of the rating unit or units involved.
 - ii. Documentation (e.g. a copy of the Certificate of Title) that shows that the land qualifies as land whose beneficial ownership has been determined by a freehold order issued by the Māori Land Court.
- c. The Council may of its own volition investigate and grant remission or postponement of rates on any Māori freehold land in the district.
- d. Relief, and the extent thereof, is at the sole discretion of the Council and may be cancelled and reduced at any time.

- e. Council will give a remission or postponement of up to 100% of all rates for the year for which it is applied and subsequent years unless the status of the land changes or based on the extent to which the remission or postponement of rates will:
 - i. Support the use of the land by the owners for traditional purposes.
 - ii. Support the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands.
 - iii. Avoid further alienation of Māori freehold land.
 - iv. Facilitate any wish of the owners to develop the land for economic use.
 - v. Recognise and take account of the presence of waahi tapu that may affect the use of the land for other purposes.
 - vi. Recognise and take account the importance of the land in providing economic and infrastructure support for marae and associated papakaianga housing (whether on the land or elsewhere).
 - vii. Recognise and take account of the importance of the land for community goals relating to:
 - 1. The preservation of the natural character of the coastal environment.
 - 2. The protection of outstanding natural features.
 - 3. The protection of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna.
 - viii. Recognise the level of community services provided to the land and its occupiers.
 - ix. Recognise matters relating to the physical accessibility of the land.
 - x. Provide for an efficient collection of rates and the removal of rating debt.
- f. Council may review the status of Māori freehold land from time to time and advise ratepayers of a change in status if it is considered the land no longer meets the criteria for remission of rates.
- g. Decisions on the remission and postponement of rates on Māori freehold land may be delegated to council officers or a committee of the Council. All delegations will be recorded in the Council's delegation schedule.

Financial Contributions Policy

1. Introduction

As further subdivision occurs and new activities are established within the Wairarapa, the existing infrastructure and amenities come under pressure. Financial contributions and Development contributions are ways of ensuring that any adverse effects from subdivision and development on the environment or on community resources are minimised, including ways of offsetting any adverse effects with a contribution toward environmental improvements. Such contributions can be in the form of money, land, works or services and may include the provision of roads and services, the protection of an important historic or natural feature, the visual enhancement of a site through landscape treatment or the provision of access to a hitherto inaccessible river or stream.

Council does not take Development Contributions, instead Council utilises the Financial Contributions policies and rules contained in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan (WCDP).

Financial contributions for subdivision and land use consents may include the costs of upgrading and expanding community works and services as a result of the proposal, including (but not limited to) public roads, public water supplies, and the disposal of wastewater and stormwater. This section deals with the requirements for financial contributions, either as a standard of a permitted activity, or a land use or subdivision consent.

Where a financial contribution is required as a condition of a permitted activity or resource consent, the purpose, circumstances in which a contribution may be required, and the amount of that contribution are stated. For some types of contributions, a maximum contribution is specified to ensure such contributions are equitable and not unreasonably onerous for some forms of development.

Contributions for land use development through the resource consent process will be sought in full, unless a previous contribution has been received in the subdivision of the site. Conversely, if a contribution was paid at the time of land use development, then no contribution may be required at the time of any subsequent subdivision consent in recognition of the previous contributions.

2. Proposed Wairarapa Combined District Plan

Council utilises the Financial Contributions policies and rules contained in the Wairarapa Combined District Plan (WCDP) 2011. The contributions within the WCDP are no longer sufficient to meet the costs of growth and development in the district. The Wairarapa Combined District Plan (WCDP) is being reviewed and there will be changes to the way financial contributions are calculated. Financial contribution amounts will be adjusted to reflect the costs of growth and development in the district including (but not limited to) public roads, public water supplies, and the disposal of wastewater and stormwater within our towns.

The District Plan review is still underway and the amounts and timing of when the new charges will apply remains unconfirmed. Both the current and proposed provisions are listed below.

2.1. Financial Contributions – Operative WCDP (current)

Type of Contribution	Value of Contributions
Reserves Contribution	Urban 3% of Land Value of each new lot Rural 2% of Land Value of each new lot Land Use activities 0.25% of the value of each residential unit.
Roading Contribution	Urban 2% of Land Value of each new lot Rural 3% of Land Value of each new lot In the rural zone a maximum of \$7,500 plus GST applies per new lot for the Roding and Reserves contributions combined.
Infrastructure Contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Payable where connections can be made to Masterton urban infrastructure services, \$5,000 (plus GST) per lot or per each residential equivalent use of the services. › Payable by existing lots for new connections to Masterton urban services, \$2,000 water supply, \$3,000 sewerage connection. › Capital contributions are payable to join/ connect to rural water supply and sewerage schemes – on connection for exiting lots and on creation of title for new lots following subdivision. Amounts payable for specific schemes are listed in the fees and charges appendix of the Long-term Plan (LTP). › Capacity specific infrastructure charges may be levied per the WCDP (in accordance with the RMA). These charges are dependent on a development's assessed impact on the future network upgrade needs. The current applicable charges are listed in the fees and charges appendix to the LTP.
Development Levy	Charged on commercial developments of over \$1m, 0.5% of the assessed value of the development. On alterations of commercial premises in excess of \$50,000, 0.5% of assessed value of the alterations.



ANZAC wreath laying ceremony, Featherston

2.2. Financial Contributions – Proposed WCDP

Type of Contribution	Value of Contributions
Reserves Contributions	Urban 3% of Land Value of each new lot Rural 2% of Land Value of each new lot Land Use activities reserves contribution = 1% of the value of each additional residential unit
Transport Contributions	Urban 3% of Land Value of each new lot Rural 3% of Land Value of each new lot In the rural zone a maximum of \$20,000 plus GST applies per new lot for the Rooding and Reserves contributions combined. Subject to annual review using BERL Local Government Cost Index. Land Use activities, transport contribution = 1% of the value of each additional residential unit or value of residential unit equivalent for non-residential activities.
Infrastructure Contributions (Water, wastewater & stormwater)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Payable where connections can be made to Masterton urban infrastructure services, is an urban services contribution, calculated on a 'Buy-In approach'. Contribution amount is calculated per lot or per each residential equivalent unit of the services. › Also, payable by existing lots for new connections to Masterton urban services, is an urban services infrastructure contribution calculated on a 'Buy-In approach'. Contribution amount is calculated per lot or per each residential equivalent unit of the services. › 'Buy-In approach' for MDC is defined in this policy (and the LTP) and is based on the 2023 water, wastewater and stormwater network valuations. › Capital contributions are payable to join/ connect to rural water supply and sewerage schemes – on connection for exiting lots and on creation of title for new lots as a result of subdivision. Amounts payable for specific schemes are listed in the fees and charges appendix to the LTP. › Capacity specific infrastructure charges may be levied per the WCDP (in accordance with the RMA). These charges are dependent on a development's assessed impact on the future network upgrade needs. The current applicable charges are listed in the fees and charges appendix to the LTP.
Three Waters Infrastructure Buy-In Approach	<p>The three waters infrastructure assets have been valued as at 30 June 2023. The number of rateable units charged is assessed as at July 2023. An adjustment factor that varies for each District has been identified as needed to ensure the buy-in price for new connections reflects variances in recent investment, future technology and scale as growth occurs.</p> <p>For 2024/25 the urban network infrastructure contribution amount is \$14,255 (+GST) per residential unit equivalent (RUE) as per calculation set out below. For developments with smaller residential units, a discount regime will apply where studio and one-bedroom units = 0.4 RUEs and 2 bedroom units = 0.75 RUEs.</p>
Development Levy	Charged on commercial developments of over \$1m, 0.5% of the assessed value of the development. On alterations of commercial premises in excess of \$50,000, 0.5% of assessed value of the alterations.

2.3. Infrastructure 'Buy in' calculations

The following calculations support the amount (\$ value) set as the infrastructure contributions to buy- in to District Council urban services network and will be applicable when decisions on submissions on the Proposed District Plan are notified. Those decisions may change the financial contribution requirements.

2.4. Proposed WCDP – Infrastructure Buy-In Formula

$$\$A \times [B/B+C]] \times AF$$

Where:

- › A = the replacement cost of the specific reticulation system after adjustment for capital expenditure in this activity at the time the connection is sought;
- › B = the number of residential equivalent connections to be added to that reticulation system (technical detail provided), and;
- › C = the total number of existing connections to that reticulation system.
- › AF = Adjustment Factor which discounts the charge, decided by Council as part of the Development and Financial Contributions Policy and Long Term Plan.

* The adjustment factor discounts the full replacement value per connection down to a value that allows equalisation of the variation in investment between the three Districts. It also allows Councils to recognise the impact on future developments if the buy-in price suppresses growth opportunities.

The financial contributions amounts will be set out in the Fees and Charges document for each financial year. The adjustment factor will be set by Council each financial year, alongside the Long Term Plan or Annual Plan for that year.



Kupe's Sail Rock, Palliser Bay

Significance and Engagement Policy

Purpose

This Policy explains how Council will determine the significance of decisions and when and how our communities can expect to participate in Council’s decision-making processes.

It gives certainty and consistency about the approach to community engagement by guiding Council on what is significant and ensures that we meet our obligations under the Local Government Act 2002 (the Act).

1. Scope

This policy applies to all Council decisions and activities and directs all staff around the type of engagement required related to the level of significance, or legislative requirements.

1.1. Objectives

The objectives of this policy are to:

1. Ensure consistency when determining the significance of proposals, assets and decisions
2. Identify the extent and type of public engagement required before a decision is made
3. Provide clarity about how and when communities can expect to be engaged in decisions
4. Build genuine relationships with Māori, key stakeholders and the wider community through a better understanding of their preferences, and encouraging co-operation, respect and mutual understanding of other points of view
5. To acknowledge the enduring presence, aspirations, and cultural obligations of mana whenua as kaitiaki of the South Wairarapa
6. Comply with section 76AA of the Local Government Act 2002.

Definitions

Consultation is a formal type of engagement, often prescribed by legislation and time bound. It generally involves seeking community feedback on a draft proposal, plan, or document in order to inform Council’s decision making.

Community is a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common. Includes interested parties, affected people and key stakeholders.

Engagement describes a broad range of activities, which might include consultation, designed to invite community participation in solving problems or making decisions related to Council’s work. This means Council’s work can better reflect or respond to the needs, views, preferences or aspirations of the community.

Significance is the degree of importance of an issue, proposal, decision, or matter that concern or is before Council. Significance relates to the likely impact on:

1. the outcomes for the district
2. people affected
3. the ability of Council to perform its role, and the financial and other costs of doing so.

A more detailed definition can be found in section 5 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Special consultative procedure (SCP) is prescribed by legislation. It requires Council to prepare and adopt a statement of proposal and a summary of the information if needed to reduce or remove confusion, and to make this widely available for public consumption and feedback, within a timeframe of no less than one month. Council must also provide an opportunity for people to present their views orally, if they wish to do so. Further detail is set out in section 83 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Strategic assets are assets, such as infrastructure or properties, that Council needs in order to achieve outcomes it decides are important to the current or future well-being of the community. These are outlined in the appendix.

2. Our general approach to determining significance

Significance is determined in the early stages of a proposal before decision making occurs. If it becomes necessary to do so, the significance of a proposal may be re-assessed at any time.

Council is required to undertake a Special Consultative Procedure on certain matters that have a regulatory or legal requirement (as set out in Section 83 of the LGA) regardless of whether they are considered significant as part of this Policy. Outside of a regulatory or legal requirement, Council will be guided on determining the significance of an issue, proposal, or decision using the following criteria:

2.1. Criteria we use to assess significance

Our specific criteria for assessing the degree of significance are:

- › The level of importance to the South Wairarapa District
- › Whether the decision is inconsistent with previous Council decisions or current policies, according to Section 80 of the LGA
- › The level of community interest and degree of impact on interested or affected people.
- › The level of impact it will have on rates or services level in the Council's Long-Term Plan.
- › The level of impact on Māori, Māori culture, traditions and values.
- › The transfer of ownership or control of our strategic assets.

To aid the Council in the decision-making process, each decision-making report presented to the Council and its committees will include commentary on the low, medium or high significance of the issue. Depending on the level of significant, the report will propose how the Council may engage with communities.

We have identified the key criteria and the degree of significance in the table below. A decision is of high significance if one of the following applies:

- a. It involves the transfer of the ownership or control of a strategic asset (Schedule 2 to or from Council; or
- b. It is inconsistent with Council plans or policies and meets one of the thresholds shown in the table below:

2.2. Key factors to consider in assessment of significance

Criteria	Degree of significance		
	High	Medium	Low
Importance to South Wairarapa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Creates or ceases a council activity › Large reduction in levels of service › Irreversible or difficult to reverse <i>e.g. change in library service hours</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Adjusts a council activity › Adjusts the level of service › Will take effort to adjust in the future 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › No change to an activity group › Little or no change in levels of service › Easily reversed
Community interest and impact on affected people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › High level of prior public interest or the potential to generate interest or controversy › Large division in community view on the decision › Large impact on specific group(s) of the population (e.g. Māori, youth, town) or individuals <i>e.g. adoption of a local gambling policy</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Moderate level of prior public interest or a moderate change to generate interest or controversy › Moderate division in community view on the decision › Moderate impact on specific group(s) of the population <i>(e.g. Māori, youth, town) or individuals</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Low level of prior public interest or low chance of generating interest or controversy › General consensus in community view on the decision › Low impact on a limited number of individuals › No particular group of the population or individual affected
Consistency with existing policies and strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Decision is substantially inconsistent with current policies and strategies › Decision is inconsistent with community outcomes › Is a new direction from a prior decision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Decision is similarly aligned with current policies and strategies › Decision is similarly aligned with community outcomes › Is a similar direction from a prior decision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Decision is highly consistent with current policies and strategies › Decision aligns with community outcomes › Is a logical step from a prior decision
Unbudgeted financial impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › High impact on the Council being able to perform its role › High unbudgeted net capital or net operational expenditure › Large impact on Council's overall resources and rating level or debt <i>The proposal will incur unbudgeted net operational expenditure exceeding 5% of total rates in the year commenced OR unbudgeted net capital expenditure exceeding 10% of total rates in the year commenced.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Some impact on the Council being able to perform its role › Decision is consistent with LTP or Annual Plan budgets but has some variation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Low impact on the Council being able to perform its role › Low capital or operational expenditure › Small impact on Council's overall resources and rating level or debt › Decision aligns with LTP or Annual Plan
Recognition of Mana Whenua values and aspirations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Decision is strongly related to a site / area of significance to Mana Whenua or involves strategic initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Decision would have a moderate impact on Mana Whenua. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › There is no impact on Mana Whenua.
Transfer of ownership or control of an asset (see schedule 2 of this Policy for a list of strategic assets)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Impacts on ability to deliver a strategic asset or activity <i>e.g. the transfer of a strategic asset</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Delivery of asset or activity is somewhat consistent but with variations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Little or no impact on integrity of the asset or activity <i>e.g. selling a partial share of a strategic asset</i>

3. Our approach to decision making and engagement

Some decisions require the use of the Special Consultative Procedure, see appendix 1. For all other decisions, Council is required to:

- › Identify the objective of the decision.
- › Identify all reasonably practical options and assess the advantages and disadvantages.
- › Design the decision-making and engagement process, taking into account:
 - › The significance of the matter, as identified in this Policy; and
 - › Whether there is sufficient knowledge of the views and preferences of those likely to be affected by, or have an interest in, the matter (if not, further engagement is appropriate).

This is demonstrated in the following flowchart. Flowchart to identify Council's engagement approach:



3.1. How does Council engage?

Council works with its communities on a variety of levels including as customers, stakeholders, ratepayers, subject matter experts and partners. We also have working relationships with a wide range of groups such as community organisations, business organisations and government sectors.

As a general rule, an issue that is determined to be of lower significance will have a less intensive method of community engagement. This might be because it only relates to a small subsection of the community or is at the more operational end of the Council's activities. However, even for these less significant items the Council may still choose to engage widely, or over a longer time via several different engagement methods.

Council is also committed to engaging early so that the decision-making process is well informed by those impacted by a decision. An assessment of the degree of significance of proposals and decisions, and the appropriate level of community engagement, will be considered in the earliest possible stages of a proposal, before decision-making occurs, and if needed, be reviewed as the proposal develops.

3.2. Engaging with Māori

Council respects the intrinsic relationship mana whenua have with their ancestral land, water bodies, waahi tapu sites and other taonga in South Wairarapa. Council is committed to engaging with local hapū, marae, iwi entities and hāpori whānui authentically and with manaakitanga at the core.

The Māori Standing Committee are one mechanism to ensure the contributions of local hapū and marae are represented and can provide guidance to Council on matters of significant to Māori. The Pou Māori Advisor is key to providing strategic and operational direction for Council and embedding kaupapa Māori values, tikanga processes, engagement framework, policy and governance support into the fabric of Council.

We are committed to providing opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making process and council recognises that early and authentic engagement will provide better outcomes for Māori and deliver on key objectives for Council.

3.3. Determining engagement

Council will determine the level of engagement required based on the table below and the following principles. Once the need for engagement is confirmed, the principles will be applied to determine the manner and extent of the engagement required. Engagement will take place in proportion to the significance of the matter being considered.

Significance	Description
Low	Council may inform the community once a decision is made and is being implemented.
Medium	The report to Council will include an assessment of the degree of significance of the issue, and whether engagement and consultation is recommended. If engagement and/or consultation are recommended, then an engagement plan will be developed.
High	This decision requires a report to Council outlining the assessment of the degree of significance of the issues, the degree of engagement proposed, the engagement plan proposed, and a recommendation. Council will apply the principles of consultation (LGA s82) and be guided by the operational guidelines in appendix 1.
Special Consultative Procedure (SCP)	Review the issue, proposal or other matter to determine if any of these factors exist: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Development of, review, or amendments to the Long-Term Plan › Preparation of the Annual Plan › It is considered that the Special Consultative Procedure is relevant and required. If yes, then follow the Special Consultative Procedure in line with s83 to s87 of the Act. There is further guidance in appendix 1.

3.4. When might Council not engage?

There may be occasions when Council considers that it is not necessary or appropriate to engage with our communities on a particular matter.

This includes when:

- › the decision is not of a nature or significance that requires engagement.
- › Council already has an understanding of the views and preferences of interested or affected parties.
- › a decision has already been made, or the likely decision is apparent.
- › there is a need for commercial sensitivity or confidentiality.
- › the likely costs of the consultation are not in proportion to the benefits.
- › there is a threat to public health and safety or significant damage to property.
- › an urgent response is required, and it is not reasonably practicable to engage.

4. Strategic Assets

Section 97 of the Act requires that any decision that significantly alters the level of service provided by the Council of a significant activity (including to commence or cease any activity) or transfers ownership or control of a strategic asset to or from the Council must be provided for and consulted on in the Long-Term Plan.

Strategic assets are defined in Section 5 of the Act as:

- › “ ... an asset or group of assets that the local authority needs to retain if the local authority is to maintain the local authority’s capacity to achieve or promote any outcome that the local authority determines to be important to the current or future well-being of the community; and includes:
 - a. any asset or group of assets listed in accordance with section 76AA(3) by the local authority; and
 - b. any land or building owned by the local authority and required to maintain the local authority’s capacity to provide affordable housing as part of its social policy; and

- c. any equity securities held by the local authority in –
 - i. a port company within the meaning of the Port Companies Act 1998;
 - ii. an airport company within the meaning of the Airport Authorities Act 1966.”

Our list of strategic assets is provided in appendix 2. Assets have been included where they are important in achieving Council’s community outcomes or where Council ownership or control is essential to the long-term provision of the associated service.

Significant decisions in relation to strategic assets are decisions that concern the whole asset group and not each individual components within the group, unless that component substantially affects the ability of the Council to deliver the service. It is the principle of provision of the services, not individual components, that make these asset groups strategic.

5. Review

This policy will be reviewed every three years in alignment with the Long-Term Plan. It may also be amended from time to time.

6. Appendices

- iii. Appendix 1: Principles of Consultation
- iv. Appendix 2: Strategic Assets

Appendix 1: Principles of consultation

When undertaking consultation, Council will follow the principles set out in section 82 of the Act:

- › identify the people who will or may be affected by or have an interest in the decision or matter
- › provide them reasonable access to relevant information in an appropriate format
- › give people clear information about the purpose of the consultation and scope of the decisions to be taken
- › encourage people to give their views
- › give people a reasonable opportunity to present their views in an appropriate way
- › listen to views with an open mind and give them due consideration
- › provide a clear record of decisions made and any other relevant material.

Where the Act requires Council to consult, we will make the following available to the public:

- › the proposal and reasons for it
- › an analysis of practical options
- › a draft of the proposed plan, policy or relevant document to be adopted (or proposed changes to the plan, policy or document being amended).

Special Consultative Procedure

In some circumstances, Council must use the special consultative procedure (SCP), such as when adopting or amending the Long-Term Plan and making, amending or revoking bylaws of significant interest to or impact on the public. The Council may also choose to use the SCP for other matters where not specifically required by legislation.

This procedure is set out in section 83 of the Act and requires the Council to prepare a statement of proposal and make this publicly available. A period of at least 1 month must be given for feedback, and Council must provide an opportunity for people to present their views through spoken interaction or using New Zealand signage.

When using the SCP, we will accept submissions in a variety of forms (e.g. online survey, paper form, email, phone etc.) and publicly advise of all the ways submissions are being accepted. We will also hold public hearings to provide an opportunity for people to present their views to Council and consider all submissions prior to making decisions.

Appendix 2: Strategic assets

Below is a list of assets the Council considers strategic:

- › The roading network.
- › The wastewater networks.
- › The water treatment network.
- › The stormwater networks.
- › The network of open spaces, including parks, walkways and sports fields and land held under the Reserves Act 1977.
- › Libraries.
- › Council-owned buildings, including the ANZAC Hall, Waihinga Centre and Greytown Town Hall.
- › Housing for elderly

PART 5

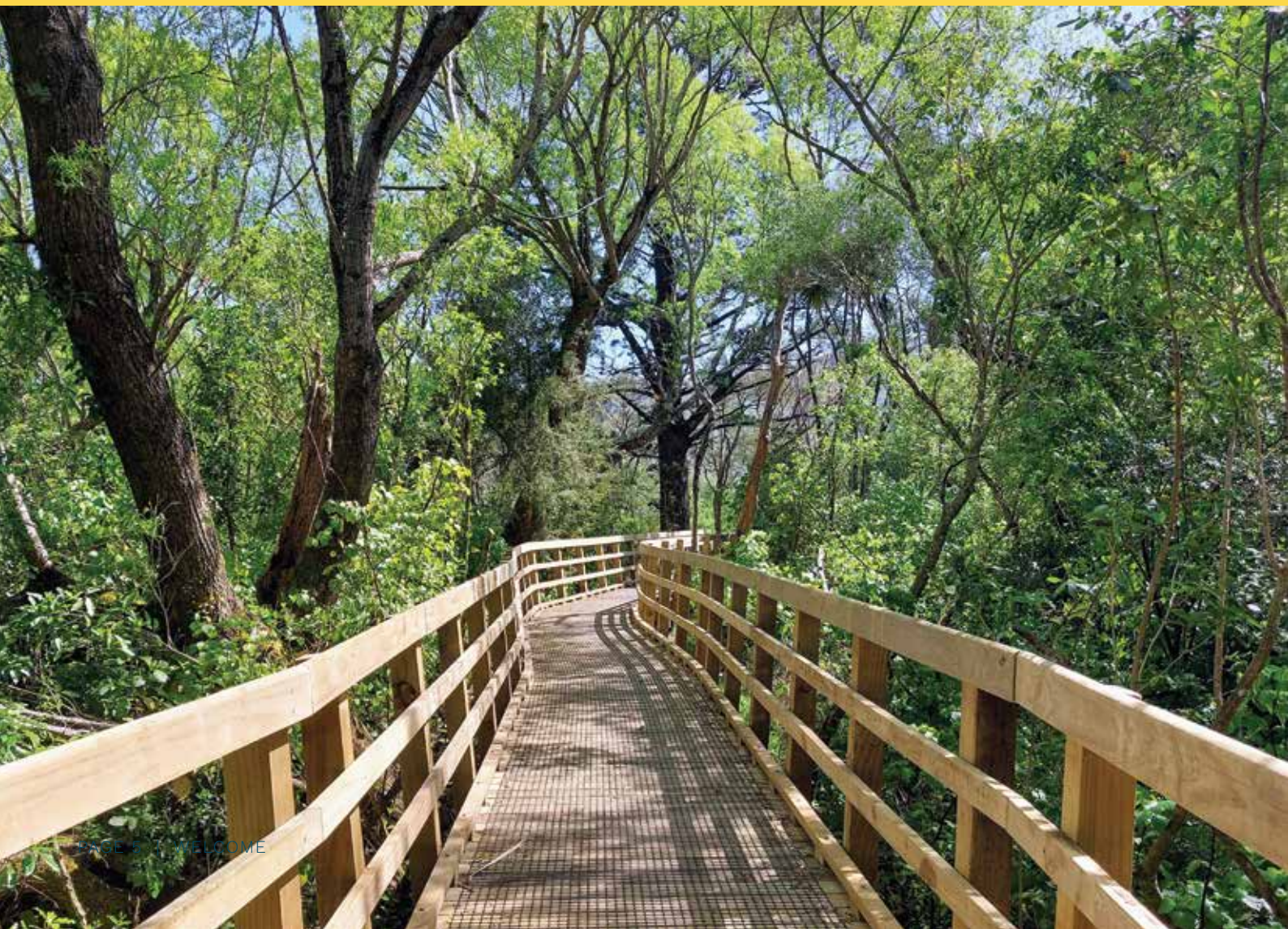
Auditors report

Te Ripoata a Te Kaitātari Kaute Motuhake



**SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL**
Kia Reretahi Tātau

Boardwalk leading onto the Tauwharenikau Bridge



Independent auditor's report on South Wairarapa District Council's 2025–34 Long-Term Plan

I am the Auditor-General's appointed auditor for South Wairarapa District (the Council). The Local Government Act 2002 (the Act) requires the Council's long-term plan (plan) to include the information in Part 1 of Schedule 10 of the Act. Section 94 of the Act requires an audit report on the Council's plan. Section 259C of the Act requires a report on disclosures made under certain regulations. I have carried out this work using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand. We completed our report on 25 June 2025.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- › the plan provides a reasonable basis for:
 - › long-term, integrated decision-making and co-ordination of the Council's resources; and
 - › accountability of the Council to the community; and
- › the information and assumptions underlying the forecast information in the plan are reasonable; and
- › the disclosures on pages 186 to 192 represent a complete list of the disclosures required by Part 2 of the Local Government (Financial Reporting and Prudence) Regulations 2014 (the Regulations) and accurately reflect the information drawn from the plan.

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

Emphasis of Matter – future of water delivery

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to page 5, which outlines that the Council has consulted on the future delivery model for water services and is planning to establish a jointly owned council-controlled organisation with Masterton District Council, Carterton District Council and Tararua District Council from 1 July 2027. The plan reflects these decisions.

There is some uncertainty as the proposal is yet to be accepted by the Secretary for Local Government. There is also uncertainty about the financial impact of this decision because details of the exact arrangements are still being considered.

Basis of opinion

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

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

Our procedures included assessing whether:

- › the Council's financial strategy, and the associated financial policies, support prudent financial management by the Council;
- › the Council's infrastructure strategy identifies the significant infrastructure issues that the Council is likely to face during the next 30 years;
- › the Council's forecasts to replace existing assets are consistent with its approach to replace its assets, and reasonably take into account the Council's knowledge of the assets' condition and performance;
- › the information in the plan is based on materially complete and reliable information;
- › the Council's key plans and policies are reflected consistently and appropriately in the development of the forecast information;
- › the assumptions set out in the plan are based on the best information currently available to the Council and provide a reasonable and supportable basis for the preparation of the forecast information;
- › the forecast financial information has been properly prepared on the basis of the underlying information and the assumptions adopted, and complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand;
- › the rationale for the Council's activities is clearly presented and agreed levels of service are reflected throughout the plan;
- › the levels of service and performance measures are reasonable estimates and reflect the main aspects of the Council's intended service delivery and performance; and
- › the relationship between the levels of service, performance measures, and forecast financial information has been adequately explained in the plan.

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

Responsibilities of the Council and auditor

The Council is responsible for:

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

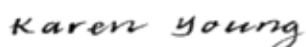
We are responsible for expressing an independent opinion on the plan and the disclosures required by the Regulations, as required by sections 94 and 259C of the Act. We do not express an opinion on the merits of the plan's policy content.

Independence and quality management

We have complied with the Auditor-General's independence and other ethical requirements, which incorporate the requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand) (PES 1) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. PES 1 is founded on the fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

We have also complied with the Auditor-General's quality management requirements, which incorporate the requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 3 Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements (PES 3) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. PES 3 requires our firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Other than our work in carrying out all legally required external audits, we have carried out a limited assurance engagement related to the Council's debenture trust deed which are compatible with those independence requirements. Other than these engagements we have no relationship with or interests in the Council.



Karen Young, Audit New Zealand

On behalf of the Auditor-General, Wellington, New Zealand



Tauwharenikau Trail

Supporting information

Further information relevant to the Long-Term Plan, including the 2025/26 Fees & Charges, can be found on our website swdc.govt.nz

Keep in touch

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**Visit us**

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