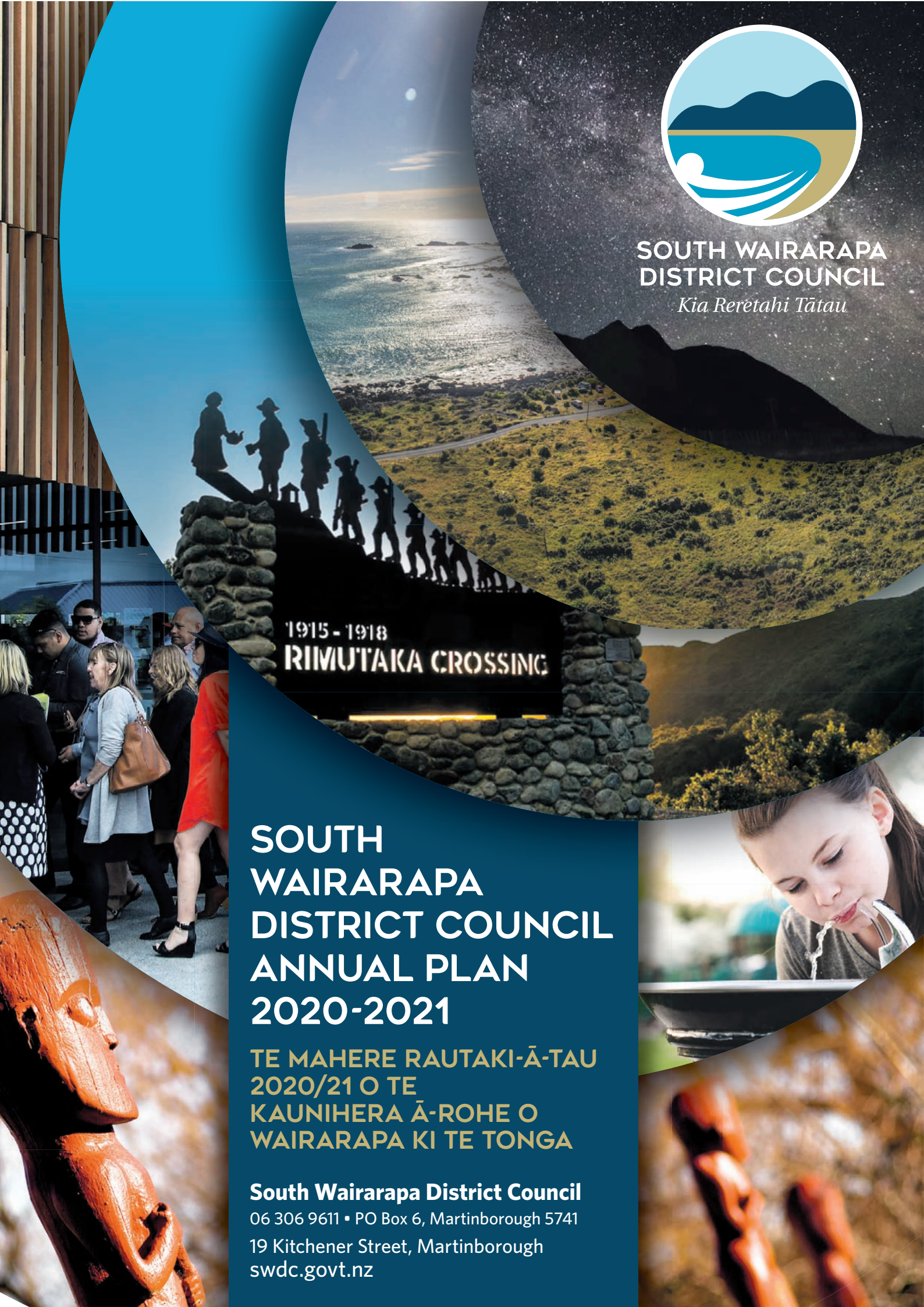




**SOUTH WAIRARAPA
DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Kia Reretahi Tātau



SOUTH WAIRARAPA DISTRICT COUNCIL ANNUAL PLAN 2020-2021

**TE MAHERE RAUTAKI-Ā-TAU
2020/21 O TE
KAUNIHERA Ā-ROHE O
WAIRARAPA KI TE TONGA**

South Wairarapa District Council

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Message from the Mayor

He Kōrero nā te Mea

Tena koutou

The past financial year has been one of change and challenge, the most monumental of which has been the impact of Covid-19, which is still very much ongoing. The new Council took office in October, part way through the second year of implementation of the Long Term Plan (LTP), and just a few weeks before we joined Wellington Water.

We're delighted that nearly 1000 people took the time to make a submission on our Annual Plan proposals. This record level of engagement was probably down to people having time on their hands in lockdown, financial concerns due to Covid-19, or being motivated to give feedback on the Greytown Sports and Recreational Hub proposal. Whatever the reason – thank you. Understanding public opinion is vital to our decision-making process and to achieving the best outcomes for our community.

Wellington Water's review, released in November last year, revealed the critical work needed to deliver clean, clear, safe and secure drinking water to our towns. While Council approved \$500,000 immediately to start the urgent work, a further \$2.8 million has had to be allocated in this year's Annual Plan to undertake further work to achieve compliance with national drinking water standards. Not willing to put the health and safety of our communities at risk, Council proposed that water supply should be Council's top focus for this coming financial year, and 80% of submitters who responded to that question agreed with us.

Additional areas of expenditure in this year's Annual Plan are aimed at addressing other areas of historical under-investment, for example, roading and building the Council's capability to deliver on our Plan. The latter means investing in IT systems and processes, and people, to improve the ease of doing business with us, and a good proportion (75%) of submitters to that question supported us on this.

Other proposals that gained a positive response from submitters are the development of both a water conservation action plan and a waste minimisation action plan, as well as the Council doing more to promote walking and cycling in the district. These have staff resource implications only for this financial year; the action plans, and any associated costs, will be consulted on in the LTP review process.

While Council voted not to proceed with the proposal to purchase the Greytown Rugby and Bowls Clubs' land, it does recognise that the town's growing population needs more space for sports and recreation. Consequently, Council has asked staff to see if there are other ways to secure the land, or other suitable land and options, with a view to including it in the LTP consultation next year.

Primarily in recognition of the benefits of a full-size gym to the health and wellbeing of the district's youth, Council has agreed to a \$1-million contribution to rebuild an extended gym at Kuranui College. Through a collaborative management model with the Ministry of Education and Kuranui College, Council's contribution will see that the gym will be available to the whole South Wairarapa community.

Responding to community feedback, the trial of extended swimming pool opening hours will continue next summer, allowing people of all ages to swim later into the evening, and for longer periods on the weekend. The pools will be more heavily promoted next summer and visitor data will be collected and analysed to inform opening hours in future years.

As we recognise the need to minimise the financial burden of the resulting rates increase, particularly in these uncertain times. To minimise the impact on rates, we're taking advantage of low-interest loans and spreading

the cost of infrastructure upgrades over generations of ratepayers, all of whom stand to benefit from the investment. This considerably lowers the average rates increase for next year to 2.27% with an expected additional increase of 1.5% for each of the following four years. This works out in real terms to an estimated increase of \$1.86 per week for the average urban ratepayer next year; \$1.77 per week for the average commercial ratepayer; and \$0.18 cents per week for the average rural ratepayer.

Ngā Mihi



Alex Beijen, Mayor

About the Annual Plan

Mō Tēnei Mahere Rautaki

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

- » Clearly show its budget and how much it will cost ratepayers for this year.
- » Highlight any major differences from what had been planned in the previous Long Term Plan, and why the changes are needed.
- » Coordinate Council's resources and decision-making.
- » Be accountable to the community.
- » Give you the opportunity to take part in Council's major decisions on what it does and how much it will cost.
- » The 2018/2028 Long Term Plan includes much more background on Council activities and financial policies. You can see a copy in the Council's customer service centre, public libraries or through the website at www.swdc.govt.nz.

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



Working with Tāngata Whenua

Ngā Mahi me Tāngata Whenua

The South Wairarapa district is rich in Māori history and culture

Some of the earliest known occupational sites exist within its boundaries, and for centuries the natural environment has provided both material and spiritual sustenance. Its place in the Māori political

history of New Zealand is a matter of national record.

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



Relationship Building

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

- » Opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision-making process of Council.
- » The development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making process of Council.

- » The provision of information to Māori enabling them to contribute to the decision-making processes of Council.

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

A Māori Standing Committee has been in operation for a number of years and representatives from the local marae and Iwi are members of this committee. Marae are located at Papawai, Martinborough (Hauariki) and Pirinoa (Kohunui) and the Wairarapa Iwi are Rangitāne o Wairarapa and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa. This year we have added representatives from Featherston's newly formed Pae Tū Mōkai O Tauira Incorporated to improve representation for Featherston Māori.

The role of the Māori Standing Committee is to:

- » Advise on tāngata whenua and Māori interest in the Council's major areas of activity.
- » Establish a method of consultation, which involves tāngata whenua, on all matters relating to the district's resources, and involving the district's planning processes.
- » Advise on consultation processes with Māori in the district and assist in the development of consultation networks throughout the district.
- » Promote the development of processes within Council, which develop policy, processes and guidelines, based on the Treaty of Waitangi principles of participation, partnership and active protection.

Working Together

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

Key issues for Māori

| | |
|--|--|
| Wastewater treatment | <p>No sewer release to rivers and waterways</p> <p>No impact of sewer to receiving environment</p> <p>Management of farm nutrient runoff</p> <p>Mauri of water</p> |
| Recognition, promotion and protection of Māori heritage and cultural assets | <p>Telling 'our story'</p> <p>Heritage Park – accessibility of some sites</p> <p>Protection of significant sites</p> <p>Kaitiakitanga</p> <p>Signage to support this</p> |
| Māori health and care of aging population | |
| Recognition of Marae as a community asset | <p>Financial and promotional assistance</p> <p>Community partnerships with marae</p> <p>Transfer of skills/resources from Marae to community</p> |
| Treaty Settlement | <p>It is envisaged Treaty settlement with the Crown will be reached with Rangitāne and may be reached with Ngāti Kahungunu during this LTP period. This is likely to have implications and opportunities for the Council to be worked through.</p> |

District and Regional Responsibilities

Ngā Takohanga-ā-Rohe, ā-Takiwā

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

South Wairarapa follows the coastline from the western end of Palliser Bay in Cook Strait to Honeycomb Rock, east of Martinborough. The western boundary follows the main divide of the Rimutaka and Tararua Ranges to Mount Hector, from which the boundary runs south east across the Wairarapa plain to the coast.



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

Councils have a variety of roles including:

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

Shared Services

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

Achievements of the SSWP are:

- » Wairarapa Combined District Plan.
- » Joint solid waste contract.
- » District wide rural fire officer.
- » Central emergency services management.
- » Property valuations for the Wairarapa are calculated by QV at the same time.
- » Economic development initiatives including the Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy (WEDS).

Other Agencies

Other agencies also have a role within our community. Council must liaise closely with Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) and New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) in particular as they have their own responsibilities within our region.

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

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

NZTA are responsible for:

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

Snapshot of South Wairarapa District

He Whakaahua o te Rohe o Wairarapa ki Te Tonga

Area

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

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

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

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

Natural Resources

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

Of particular interest are Lake Wairarapa and the Coast.

Lake Wairarapa

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

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

The lake shore and hydrology have been considerably modified due to continuing natural processes such as sedimentation (resulting in “delta” formation) and wave action; natural events like the 1855 earthquake

(resulting in considerable uplift); pioneer endeavours of forest clearance and over grazing; and recent farming and river control activities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Coast

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

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

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

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



South Wairarapa at a Glance

The following key statistics are from the 2013 census data. The projections through to 2043 are compiled by “.id Consultants’ (ID), an Australian, Melbourne based company with a New Zealand presence since 2010. The forecasts from ID have allowed us to explore what is driving population change in the South Wairarapa communities.

Forecast information predicts how the population, age structure and household types will change between now and 2043. The resident population in the district is currently around 10,406 people and is expected to increase to 11,421 by 2028 and approximately 12,733 by 2043.

Projections used for our last LTP indicated a population of 10,250 by 2043 so the latest projections reflect the increased growth in the District over the last three years, which is expected to continue.

The median age is currently 45.2 (compared with 38 nationally) and is projected to increase to 49 by 2043.

ID Consultants’ report revealed the following information about our district:

- » Māori residents make up 15% of the population which is slightly lower than the national average of 16%.
- » 5.2% of residents are unemployed compared with a national average of 7.1%.
- » Our average household size is 2.36 compared to the national average of 2.66.
- » Low income households make up 21% of households which is only slightly higher than the national average of 19%.
- » 14% of our residents were born overseas compared with a national average of 24%.

The last census in 2013 revealed the following information about the makeup of our community:

- » Ethnic diversity is low, with pacific and asian groups significantly under NZ averages.
- » Median personal income is almost the same as national rates.
- » Agriculture, forestry and fishing are the biggest industries employing 27% of working residents.
- » South Wairarapa residents over 15 years hold fewer qualifications than New Zealanders as a whole.

| 2013 Census Income | South Wairarapa | New Zealand |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 100,001 or more | 6.3% | 5.4% |
| 70,001-100,000 | 7.1% | 7.1% |
| 50,001-70,000 | 11.3% | 11.7% |
| 40,001-50,000 | 9.4% | 8.6% |
| 30,001-40,000 | 10.7% | 10.7% |
| 20,001-30,000 | 14.2% | 12.4% |
| 10,001-20,000 | 19.3% | 16.4% |
| 1-10,000 | 8.8% | 10.4% |
| Nil | 4.9% | 7.2% |
| Loss | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| Not Stated | 7.5% | 9.7% |

| 2013 Census Education (Highest qualification) | South Wairarapa | New Zealand |
|---|-----------------|-------------|
| No formal qualification | 22.2% | 20.9% |
| School qualifications | 58.3% | 59.1% |
| Tertiary qualifications | 18.8% | 20.0% |

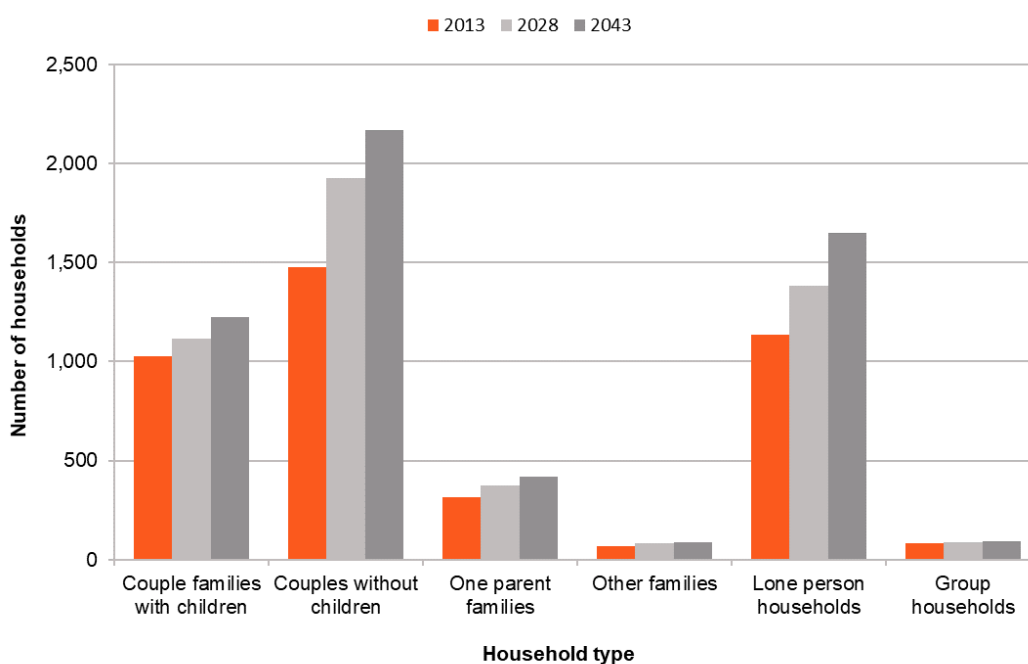
ID Consultants' projections for the future reveal the following trends:

- » Populations in all three towns are predicted to grow at around 1% per annum for the next 25 years. Rural growth is about a third of this at 0.3% pa, with overall growth for the district at 0.9% p.a. for the next 25 years.
- » When looking at where this growth would come from, the dominant household type in the South Wairarapa district are couples without children and lone person households as second. Couples without children make up 36% of all households in 2013 and 39% in 2043. Lone person households make up 28% of all households in 2013 and 29% in 2043. Although there are more families in 2043 than 2013, they decrease in terms of share of all households.

Population

| AREA | 2013 | 2043 | CHANGE | AVERAGE ANNUAL CHANGE (%) |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| Featherston | 2,434 | 3,127 | 6.94 | 0.80% |
| Greytown | 2,438 | 3,581 | 1,142 | 1.30% |
| Martinborough | 1,569 | 2,325 | 757 | 1.30% |
| Rural | 3,360 | 3,700 | 340 | 0.30% |
| TOTAL | 9,800 | 12,733 | 2,933 | 0.90% |

Households by type, South Wairarapa District Council – 2013, 2028 and 2043

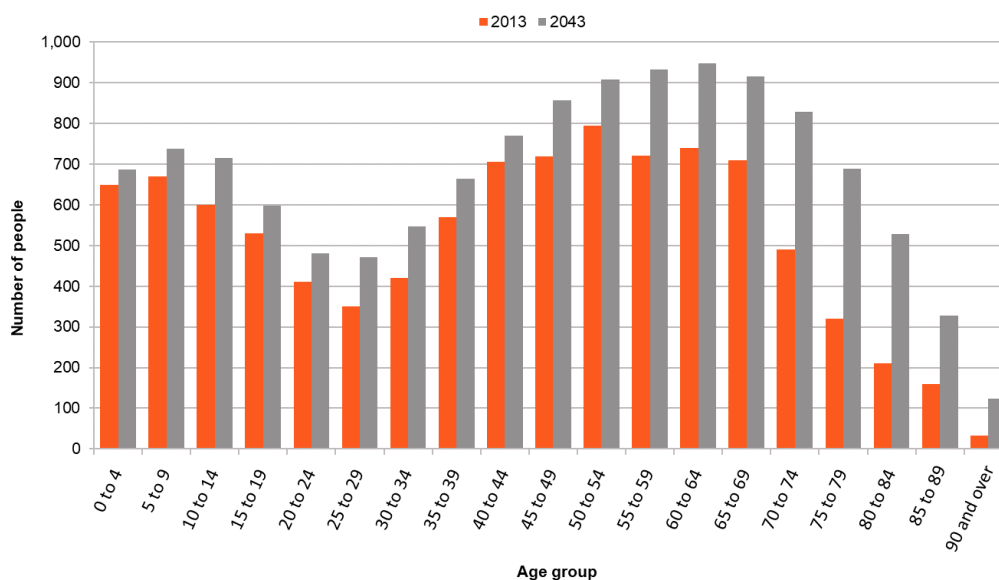


Overall there will be population gains in all age groups. The most evident gains are of persons aged over 60 years of age. In terms of shares of total population, residents aged over 70 comprised 13% of the total population in

2013 and 20% by 2043. Persons aged under 20 years in South Wairarapa make up 25% of the 2013 population and 21% of the 2043 total population.

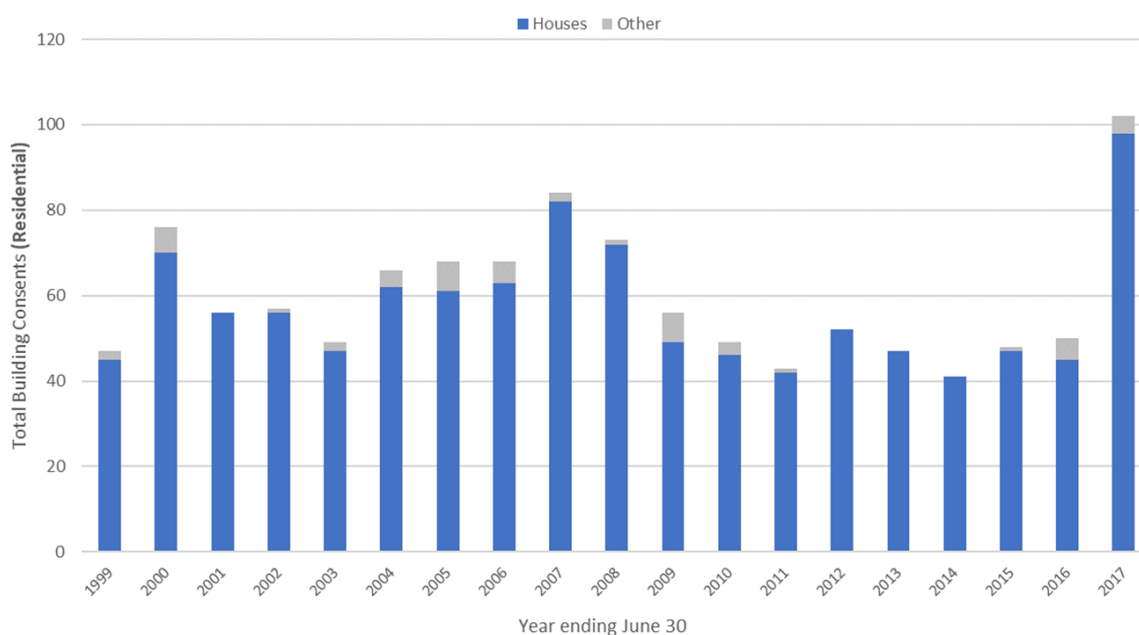
The movement in the percentage of the population of “working age” (up to age 65) is not as dramatic as might have been expected. In 2013 61% of the population was in the working age group, by 2043 this will be 56%. This 5% drop is not as significant as might be expected in terms of the issues created by a rapidly aging population.

Age structure, South Wairarapa District Council – 2013 and 2043

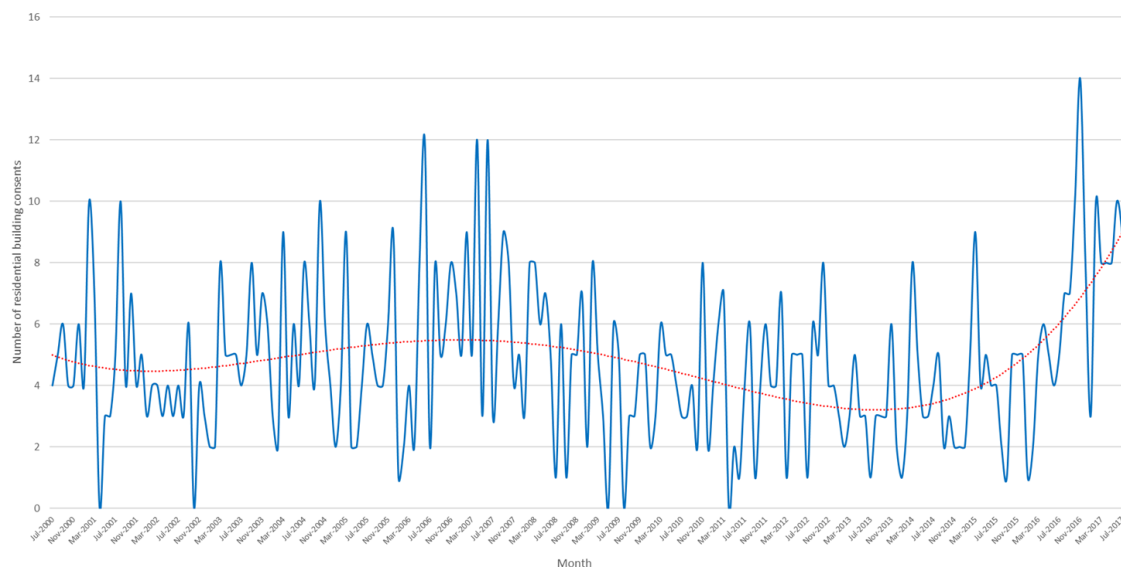


The following two graphs show the trends over recent years in the number of building consents in the South Wairarapa district. The trends clearly back up the known growth in the district over recent years.

Annual Residential Building Consents, by type 1999 – 2017



Monthly Residential Building Consents, July 2000 – September 2017



Finally, ID have given the following predictions of ongoing new build activity in the district in five year groups through to 2043. This shows a spike in the period 2019 to 2023 to 68 new dwellings pa and then a steady number of dwellings in each of the next five year groups ranging from 58 to 66 new dwellings pa.

This confirms our assumptions that our communities will continue to grow steadily over the period of the 2018/28 LTP and for the following 15 years as well.

This is helpful to inform our decisions regarding future infrastructure requirements for each of our towns.

SWDC Assumed Development Rates (five yearly)

| YEARS | TOTAL ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS | ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS PER ANNUM |
|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2014-2018 | 285 | 57 |
| 2019-2023 | 341 | 68 |
| 2024-2028 | 332 | 66 |
| 2029-2033 | 310 | 62 |
| 2034-2038 | 309 | 62 |
| 2034-2038 | 292 | 58 |
| TOTAL | 1,869 | 62 |

Community Outcomes

Ngā Hua o te Hapori

Council resolved to update the community outcomes and mission and vision for the 2018/28 LTP.

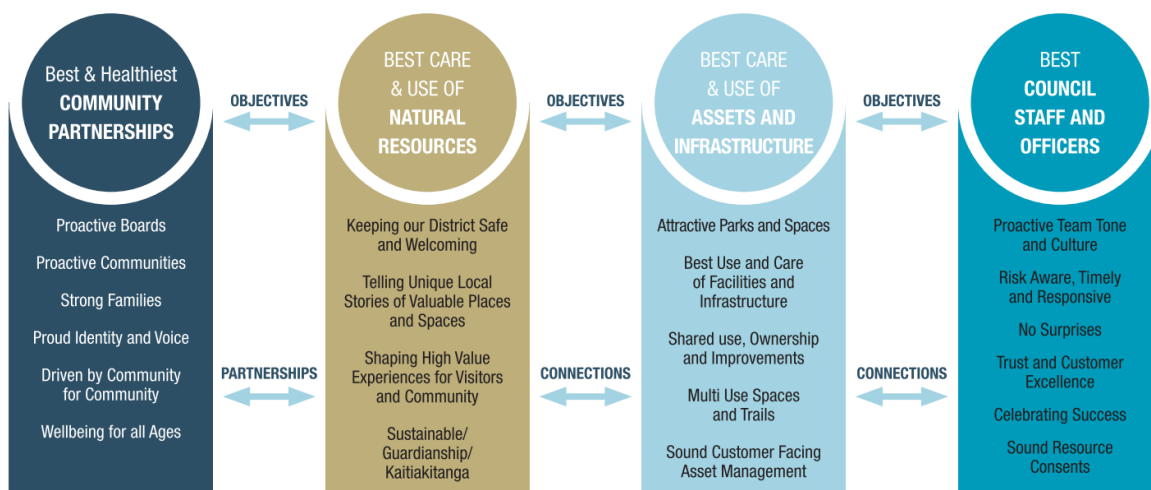
Our Vision is *'for the South Wairarapa to be an open energetic and unified community'*

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

Our Internal Values are:

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

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



This strategic plan is supported by the five community outcomes identified in previous Long Term Plans.

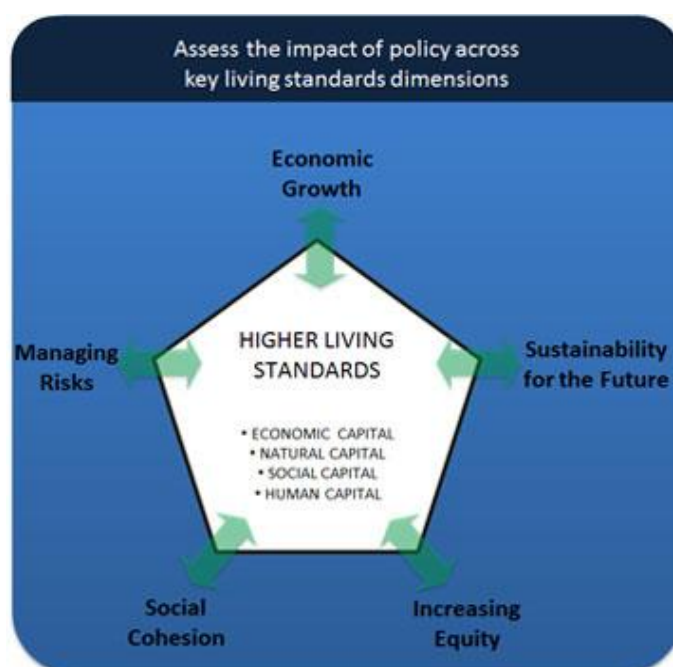
Together they will enable Council to achieve this vision. Council has a role in achieving the community outcomes via significant activities.

| HEALTHY AND ECONOMICALLY SECURE PEOPLE | EDUCATED AND KNOWLEDGEABLE PEOPLE | VIBRANT AND STRONG COMMUNITIES | SUSTAINABLE SOUTH WAIRARAPA | A PLACE THAT'S ACCESSIBLE AND EASY TO GET AROUND |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Working towards healthy and well housed people who are economically secure, active and involved in their community. | Educated and knowledgeable people who feel confident that they can achieve their aspirations. | A place where people feel safe, are proud to live and have a sense of belonging. | A sustainably managed district where economic development and environmental management go hand in hand. | Well served by a range of transport options (including roading), local and regional services and telecommunications. |

Along with the vision, mission, values and community outcomes above, Council recognises the importance of balancing the five living standard dimensions identified by Treasury in the following diagram, and the importance of maintaining the economic, natural, social and human capital in our communities.

Council will ensure that the four pillars of the strategic plan, the community outcomes and the living standard dimensions are part of their decision making and prioritisation going forward.

For example, the plan to enhance and promote the district will lead to economic growth, the continued work on understanding the condition of our infrastructure assets will enable us to manage risks and our water conservation and wastewater projects will contribute to sustainability in the future.



Significant Activities Ngā Mahi Whakahirahira

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

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

Each significant activity comprises a number of sub-activities. The scope and cost of providing each significant activity is determined through a series of agreed levels of service. The quantity and quality of each level of service translates into cost – generally the higher the service the higher the cost. In a number of cases, the minimum levels of service are determined by statutory and regulatory compliance rather than community requirements.

Measuring Performance Te Whakatātari I te Mahi

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

Summary of Information

The Annual Plan 2020/21 provides the proposed direction for Council over the next year and it describes the services that Council will provide and how it will fund them over this time period.

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

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



**Governance, Leadership,
Advocacy**



Land Transport



Public Protection



Water Supply



**Economic, Cultural and
Community Development**



Solid Waste Management



Resource Management



Wastewater



Amenities



Stormwater Drainage

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

Forecasting Assumptions Note

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

As with any forecast, there are assumptions made about future events. Please refer to the forecasting assumptions included in Part 4 of the 2018/28 Long Term Plan document for a discussion on the key assumptions. Forecasting assumptions will be updated for the 2021/31 Long Term Plan.

2019/20 Annual Plan Highlights

Key changes between the 2020/21 Annual Plan, and the 2020/21 year described in the 2018/28 Long Term Plan

The 2020/21 Annual Plan should in general terms mirror year three of the 2018/28 LTP.

However, the South Wairarapa was challenged by significant water quality events last year and this prompted an asset condition review by Wellington Water. This has highlighted that Council needs to invest in the district's essential infrastructure. At the same time, Council has recognised the need for intergenerational equity and the impact Covid-19 is likely to have on our community and businesses and has used financial tools to spread the cost of this investment.

The increase in the average property rates under the Annual Plan is 2.27% compared to last year. This rate is an average across all different types of ratepayers and takes account of the greater than expected increase in number of rateable properties. In order to pay for critical infrastructure, along with a \$1-million contribution for the rebuild of the Kuranui College gymnasium, the amount of rates collected would require an increase of 14.3% compared to last year. This is significantly higher than the increase of 4.36% which was indicated for this year in the Long Term Plan. Due to the economic uncertainty of Covid-19, the impact of the 14.3% increased rates requirement has been smoothed through an increase in borrowing with the balance absorbed through council equity. This has brought the increase in rates that need to be collected down to 4.14% for next year. There will also be additional increases of approximately 1.5% each year for the following four years to repay the borrowing.



Projects and Issues by Significant Activity

Governance, Leadership, Advocacy

Council will continue to advocate issues on behalf of its community. We will continue to work collaboratively with Carterton and Masterton District Councils and participate in shared services in the interests of maximising efficiencies and providing better services for our communities. Council also has a key role working with the other councils, Ko Wairarapa Tenei and community organisations to coordinate the Wairarapa's recovery from the impact of Covid-19.

There is a major focus this year on our strategic planning function, developing a new Long Term Plan and underpinning policies. Council will check that our current Vision, Mission, Values and Community Outcomes remain relevant and support this Council's strategic direction and enhanced emphasis on community wellbeings. This important work will drive the significant activities for the next ten years and beyond.

Council's strategic direction will also inform the South Wairarapa Spatial Plan, which is our blueprint for managing the district's growth in a way that supports future prosperity and wellbeing while protecting what makes our district special.



Tangata whenua's voice is vital in guiding and achieving Council's goals and we look forward to meaningful engagement with iwi, hapū and local marae, and their representatives on the Māori Standing Committee.

Public Protection

There are ongoing resourcing requirements that Council needs to manage with regards to public protection legislation. Council is increasing capacity to administer these responsibilities to ensure bylaws/animal control and environmental health functions, and all areas of public protection, are compliant.

In addition, the proposal for a new dog pound facility will continue so we can deliver a new purpose-built facility to improve Council's compliance with the Animal Welfare (Care and Procedures) Regulations 2018 and the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015.

Council is an accredited Building Control Authority (BCA) and this year received recertification for the period through to January 2022. There will be the ongoing need to respond to changes in legislation, particularly adjustments to the Building Act 2004.

Economic, Cultural & Community Development

A key focus this year will be on coordinating the Wairarapa's recovery from the impact of Covid-19 through the Wairarapa Covid-19 Recovery Joint Committee. The Committee will provide strong leadership and collaboration with social service providers, Destination Wairarapa, WellingtonNZ, businesses, iwi and others. This will give the Wairarapa the best chance of accessing the funding and support available from any Government recovery initiatives. The Committee will lead the development of a recovery plan to help cushion the social, economic, cultural and environmental impacts of the pandemic.

Council will continue to support and promote district tourism through its funding of Destination Wairarapa.

Council will also continue to work with Masterton District Council (MDC) and Carterton District Council

(CDC) on implementing the Wairarapa Regional Economic Development Strategy and Action Plan.

Council has worked jointly with MDC and CDC, with input from the community including with Māori and iwi, to develop a Wairarapa Positive Ageing Strategy. The Strategy outlines six goals for older people in the areas of: community, support and health services; communication and engagement; transport; cultural diversity; housing and places, spaces and activities. Council will continue work this year to implement the Strategy.

Council continues to work to strengthen ties with Māori and to support the Māori Standing Committee. The senior leadership team, and elected members will attend training on the Treaty of Waitangi during the year.

The joint Ruamāhanga Climate Change Strategy for SWDC and CDC was adopted in March 2020. The Strategy has been developed to help the councils reduce our carbon footprints and a ten-year action plan will guide the councils towards this goal.

Resource Management

Within the resource management function a range of consenting decision-making, planning advice, District Plan review and policy work, strategic analysis and land-use compliance work continues to be undertaken. Covid-19 does not appear to have significantly impacted new applications for resource consents, land development engineering approvals and applications to certify subdivisions.

The operative 2011 Wairarapa Combined District Plan is currently being reviewed by the three Wairarapa councils. This review will need to align with the National Planning Standards developed by the Ministry for the Environment and this provides timely opportunity to make the District Plan more effective and strategically aligned.

Council's work on its Spatial Plan will be aligned with the development of the Council's Long Term Plan to enable holistic strategic direction across our planning functions. The Spatial Plan is our strategic document, spatially capturing the district's key directions and

drivers out to 2050. Given these demands, Council will be increasing its capacity to deliver strategic and policy planning in the resource management function this year.

Work will continue on existing projects such as finalising the District Plan changes regarding the Notable Tree Schedule for the South Wairarapa district. The careful processing and facilitation of larger resource consents linked to the district's increased growth continues, including for the Brookside Comprehensive Residential Development for Featherston, and construction and certification work on the Greytown Orchards Retirement Village, Tararua Junction subdivision in Greytown and Pinot Grove stages 2 and 3 in Martinborough.

The planning team is also undertaking a District Plan change in partnership with the Martinborough Dark Sky Society to amend existing outdoor lighting standards/rules within the plan to reduce evening light pollution and facilitate the development of the proposed Wairarapa International Dark Sky Reserve. Upon international accreditation it will be the largest Dark Sky Reserve in the world.

The other future demands within the planning area involve responding to a high level of counter enquiries and land use compliance and investigations/resolution work.

Amenities

Council's investment in its infrastructure and assets this year includes increased maintenance for council-owned amenity buildings to bring them up to earthquake standards and to ensure they continue to be fit-for-purpose. Upgrades in housing for seniors will bring them up to the Government's Healthy Home Standards. Other improvements for our reserves include to the Greytown playground and swimming pool, Featherston Mesopotamia and installing lights in Stella Bull Park, Greytown.

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

Collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Kuranui College on a replacement extended, full-size gymnasium will commence, in response to community support for a \$1-million Council contribution. We will work with community stakeholders to develop a management model for the operation of the gymnasium for community use. Council's recognition of the need for more space for sports and recreation in Greytown will also see further investigation of options to meet these needs.

Land Transport

Roading is a vital element to enable social and economic development. With a vast road network and limited money, consideration needs to be given to the sustainability of maintaining roads over the long term. In the short term, Council has increased funding for roading and footpaths this year and will continue to apply to attract maximum subsidies in the areas of drainage, bridging, road safety, footpaths, streetlights, signage, vegetation control, sealed and unsealed road maintenance and renewals.

Council also aims to make it easier and safer for people to get around and enjoy the outdoors through walking and cycling. We will continue the work of the Wairarapa Trails Action Group and develop a walking and cycling plan in conjunction with our Spatial Plan.

Water Supply

Wellington Water's review last year indicated that significant investment was needed in the district's water infrastructure to deliver clean, clear, safe and secure drinking water. A comprehensive programme of work has commenced with the installation of the manganese reduction plant for the Martinborough water supply. The plant will form part of the solution for providing multiple barriers for a robust water treatment system.

Other initiatives include increased storage and the installation of an additional bore at the Featherston-Greytown water treatment plant, and investigations into the Boar Bush Gully and Tait's Creek emergency supplies.

Water conservation measures were strongly supported by the community during consultation on this Plan and we will develop a draft Water Conservation Action Plan for consultation during the Long Term Plan process.

Solid Waste Management

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

Waste minimisation was strongly supported by the community during consultation on this Plan and we will develop a draft Waste Minimisation Action Plan for consultation during the Long Term Plan process. Ideas supported by the community include encouraging food composting, providing recycling stations in urban areas and reducing papers at Council meetings.

Wastewater (Sewerage)

Government agreed to amend the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2014 on 7 August 2017. This policy statement clearly signalled that discharging to freshwater was no longer an acceptable solution, and Greater Wellington Regional Council revised its resource management environmental standards accordingly. These changes have reflected the feeling of key stakeholders including the community, Department of Conservation and iwi.

Our Aim:

“To collect, treat and discharge wastewater (effluent from toilets and water from hand basins, washing machines, sinks, the shower and bath and trade wastes) from the urban areas of Featherston, Greytown and Martinborough and the coastal settlement of Lake Ferry so as to provide public

health protection with minor effects on the environment.”

We have responded by implementing a plan to discharge 100% of wastewater to land rather than water. Treated wastewater to land has been operational in Martinborough since November 2017. Treated wastewater started to be discharged to land at the Greytown plant in June 2019.

Officers are continuing work on resource consents for the discharge of Featherston wastewater.

Stormwater Drainage

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

The Water Races Subcommittee will commence a comprehensive review of water races to develop a strategy for the future. Wellington Water will also review stormwater data and infrastructure to ensure that Council's systems are properly maintained and updated.

Indicative Rates

Below are some rates examples for the 2020/21 year based on the average rates increase of 4.14%.

| | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | % Increase |
|---|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Residential Average Land Value | \$ 250,000 | | |
| General rate | \$ 524 | \$ 519 | |
| Targeted rates | \$ 2,351 | \$ 2,453 | |
| Total rates | \$ 2,875 | \$ 2,972 | 3.40% |
| Estimated increase per week: | | \$ 1.86 | |
| Commercial Average Land Value | \$ 250,000 | | |
| General rate | \$ 1,048 | \$ 1,037 | |
| Targeted rates | \$ 2,351 | \$ 2,453 | |
| Total rates | \$ 3,399 | \$ 3,490 | 2.68% |
| Estimated increase per week: | | \$ 1.75 | |
| Lifestyle Average Land Value | \$ 500,000 | | |
| General rate | \$ 962 | \$ 957 | |
| Targeted rates | \$ 792 | \$ 825 | |
| Total rates | \$ 1,754 | \$ 1,782 | 1.60% |
| Estimated increase per week: | | \$ 0.54 | |
| Rural Average Dairy Farm Land Value | \$ 2,600,000 | | |
| General rate | \$ 5,002 | \$ 4,976 | |
| Targeted rates | \$ 792 | \$ 825 | |
| Total rates | \$ 5,794 | \$ 5,801 | 0.10% |
| Estimated increase per week: | | \$ 0.12 | |
| Rural Average Pastoral Farm Land Value | \$ 1,930,000 | | |
| General rate | \$ 3,713 | \$ 3,693 | |
| Targeted rates | \$ 792 | \$ 1,416 | |
| Total rates | \$ 4,505 | \$ 5,109 | 0.70% |
| Estimated increase per week: | | \$ 0.64 | |

Indicative Rates Continued

Below is a summary of the general rates and targeted rates for the 2020/21 year. The indicative rates levy per week (on average) is presented graphically below for each service of Council.

| General Rates: | 2019/20 \$ | 2020/21 \$ | Change % | Change \$ |
|---|---------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| General Rates - Commercial rate in dollar of Land value | 0.0041929 | 0.0041487 | -1.05% | -0.0000442 |
| General Rates - Urban rate in dollar of Land value | 0.0020964 | 0.0020743 | -1.05% | -0.0000221 |
| General Rates - Rural rate in dollar of Land value | 0.0019239 | 0.0019137 | -0.53% | -0.0000102 |

Targeted Rates - Urban:

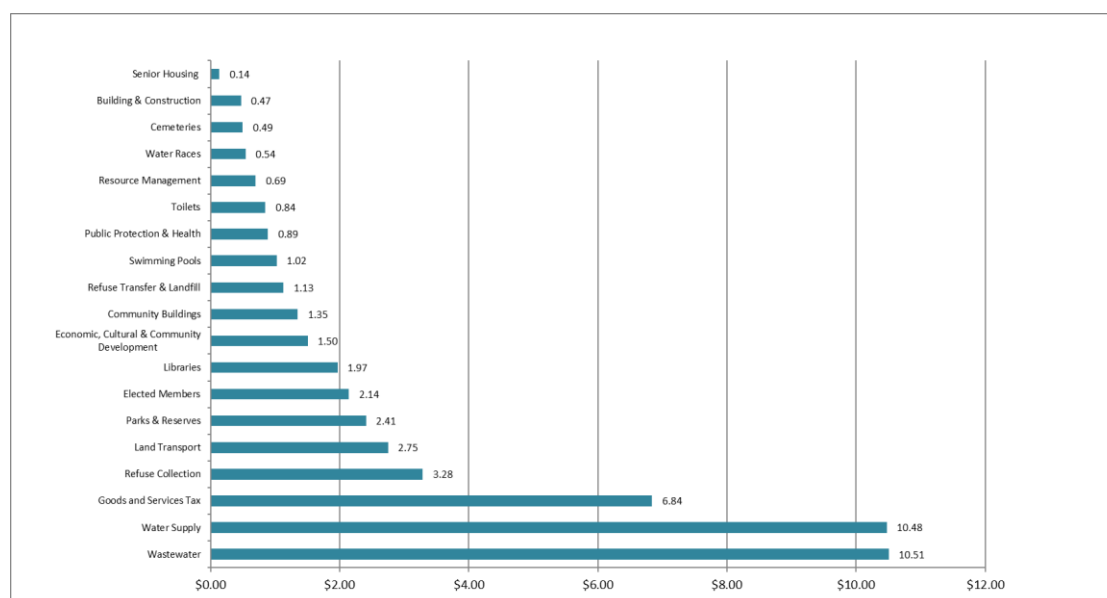
| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) | \$ | 571 | \$ | 591 | 3.50% | \$ | 20 |
| Reserves & Civic Amenities – Urban | \$ | 418 | \$ | 446 | 6.70% | \$ | 28 |
| Water Charge | \$ | 593 | \$ | 631 | 6.41% | \$ | 38 |
| Wastewater Charge | \$ | 582 | \$ | 602 | 3.44% | \$ | 20 |
| Refuse Collection Levy | \$ | 187 | \$ | 183 | -2.14% | -\$ | 4 |
| Total Urban Targeted Rates: | \$ | 2,351 | \$ | 2,453 | 4.34% | \$ | 102 |

Targeted Rates - Rural:

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) | \$ | 571 | \$ | 591 | 3.50% | \$ | 20 |
| Reserves & Civic Amenities – Rural | \$ | 221 | \$ | 234 | 5.88% | \$ | 13 |
| Total Rural Targeted Rates: | \$ | 792 | \$ | 825 | 4.17% | \$ | 33 |

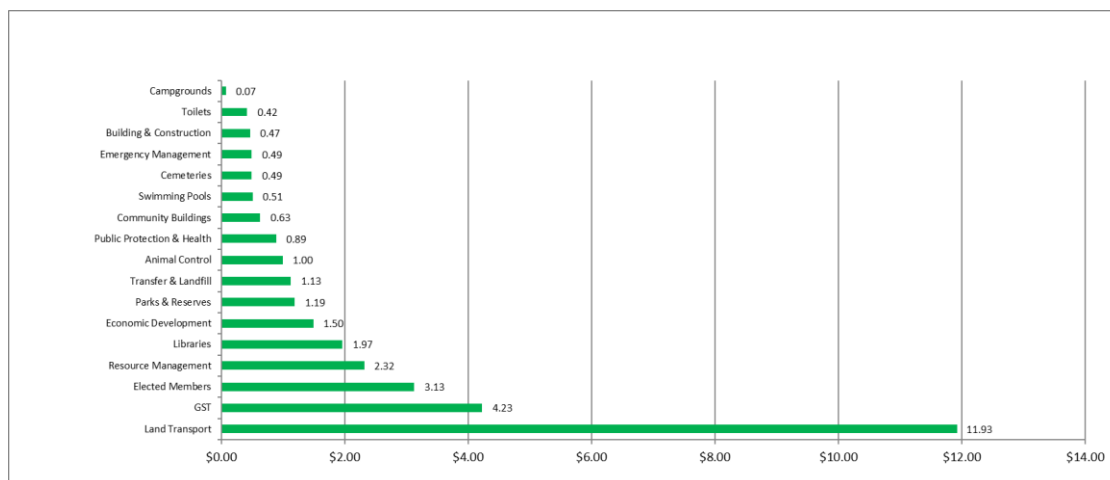
What you get for your Urban Rates

The indicative rates levy per week (on average) is presented graphically below for each service of Council.

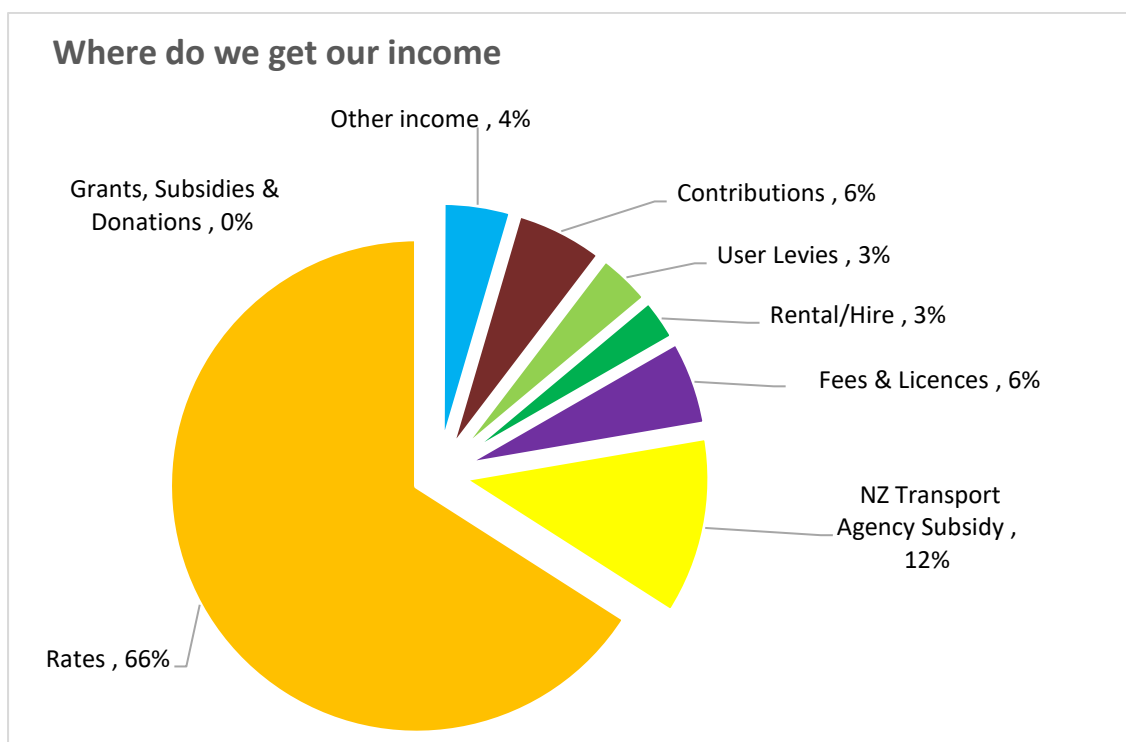


What you get for your Rural Rates

The indicative rates levy per week (on average) is presented graphically below for each service of Council.

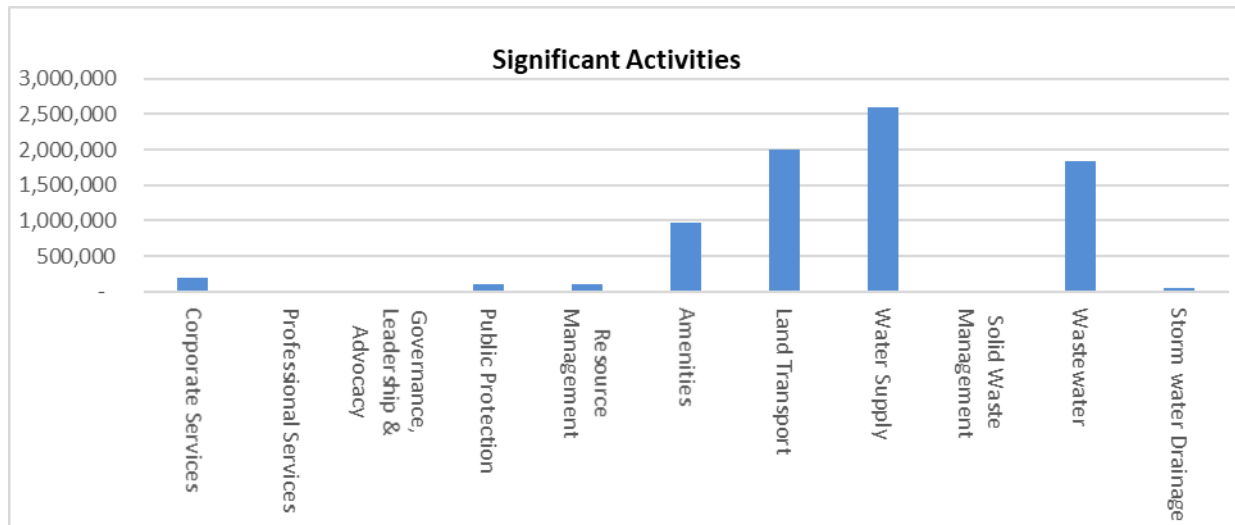


Annual Plan Rate Funding 2020/21



Projected Capital Expenditure

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

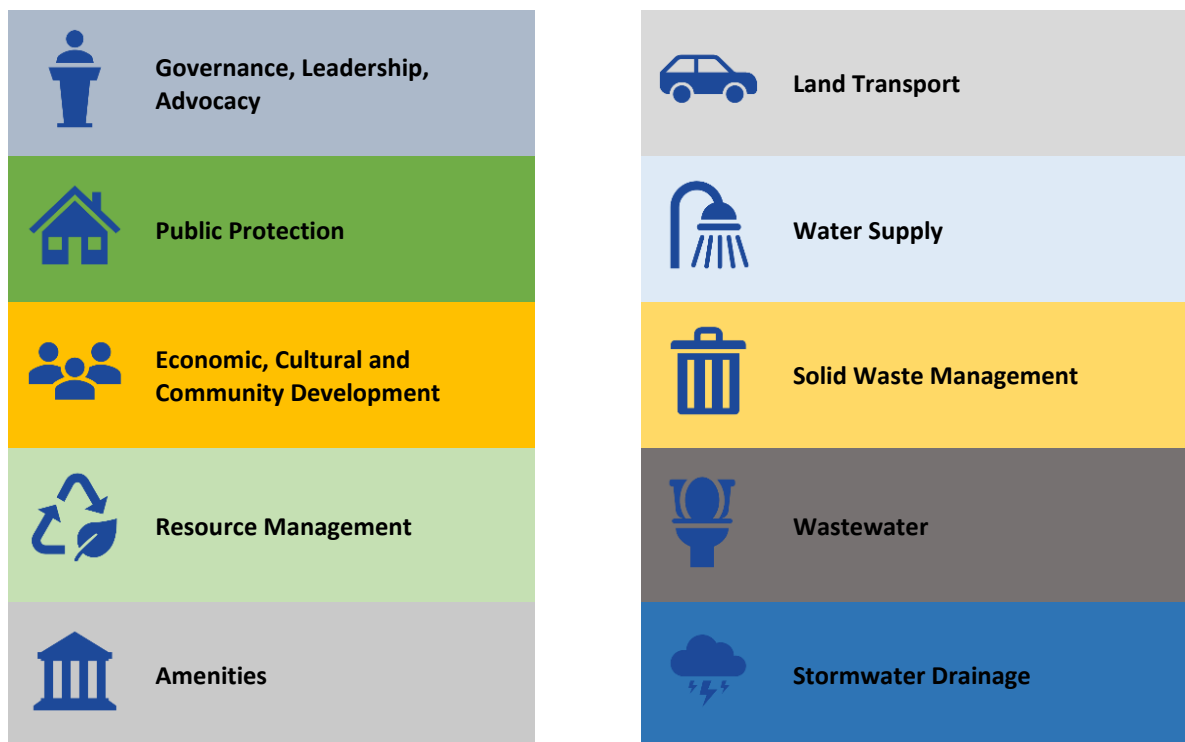


Significant Activities

Ngā Mahi Whakahirahira

The Community Outcomes define the future shape and form of social, cultural, economic and environmental wellbeing for the district.

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



Each significant activity comprises a number of sub-activities. The scope and cost of providing each significant activity is determined through a series of agreed levels of service. The quantity and quality of each level of service translates into cost – generally the higher the service the higher the cost. In a number of cases, the minimum levels of service are determined by statutory and regulatory compliance rather than community requirements.

The National Research Bureau (NRB) survey results in this document reflect the results of the survey completed in October 2018.

The following section defines the services, costs and performance indicators for each significant activity. Council is satisfied that the level of funding provided in this Annual Plan will maintain the levels of service established in the 2018/2028 Long Term Plan.



Governance, Leadership, Advocacy

Description

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

- » enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and
- » promote the social, economic, environmental and cultural 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 three elements to governance under the Act, these are listed below.

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

Representation

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

on behalf of the Council on decisions and policies made by the Council.

In the interests of efficiency, and to provide separation between the Council's regulatory and non-regulatory roles, the Council may choose to establish committees. Representation on and delegations to committees is decided by the Mayor 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 five publicly notified committees and one subcommittee as follows:

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

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

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

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

Strategic Planning and Policy Development

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

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

This also involves planning and strategy development for urban and district growth to ensure growth is

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

Monitoring and Reporting

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

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

Community Outcomes to Which the Activity Contributes

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

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

The Activity Goal and Principal Objectives

The governance/leadership/advocacy activity goal is:

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

Council's principal objectives are:

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

- » to encourage and facilitate public consultation and opportunities for effective public partnership in Council's decision-making process;
- » to keep people informed and hold a sound database of information;
- » to use best practice to achieve measurable results and to continue to make South Wairarapa a great place in which to live and 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 obligations.

Assets we Look After

There are no assets that this activity manages.

Projects for 2020/21

- » Development of the Long Term Plan 2021/31 and Spatial Plan.

Significant Negative Effects

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

Statement of Service Performance - Governance, Leadership and Advocacy

| SERVICE LEVEL | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR) | | | | | | HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED |
|---|---|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | 2005 BASELINE | 2018/19 RESULTS | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 - 2027/28 | |
| Opportunities are provided for the community to have its views heard | Ratepayers and residents feel they can contact a Council member to raise an issue or problem | 52% | 69% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | NRB Survey |
| | Ratepayers and residents feel that the Mayor and councillors give a fair hearing to their views | 63% | 47% | 75% | 80% | 80% | 80% | NRB Survey |
| Council determines what activities it should engage in through consultation and regulatory requirements then sets clear direction | Ratepayers and residents are satisfied with Council's decisions and actions | 39% | 65% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | NRB Survey |
| | Ratepayers and residents are satisfied with how Council allocates rates/funds to be spent on the services and facilities provided (target peer group age) | 77% | 61% | 75% | 80% | 80% | 80% | NRB Survey |
| Community boards make decisions that consider local issues | Community board decision making; reports on local issues | GTN 92% FTN 95% MTN 95% 2015 | GTN 89% FTN 87% MTN 91% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | Community board reports and minutes |
| | % of ratepayers and residents who know how to contact a community board member | 65% 2015 | 60% | 75% | 75% | 75% | 75% | NRB Survey |
| Opportunities are available to raise local issues and understand what will happen as a result | Ratepayers and residents satisfied with the way Council involves the public in the decision it makes | 49% 2015 | 36% | 55% | 65% | 75% | 75% | NRB Survey |
| Opportunities are available to raise issues relating to Māori through the Māori Standing Committee (MSC) | The MSC makes recommendations to Council in relation to policy and plan development and resource management applications | MSC representation on working parties and similar groups is considered by Council on all occasions | 100% | 100% applicable applications | 100% applicable applications | 100% applicable applications | 100% applicable applications | Māori Standing Committee minutes |

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

| | 2020 Annual Plan \$,000 | 2021 LTP \$,000 | 2021 Annual Plan \$,000 |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sources of operating funding | | | |
| General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties | 1,102 | 988 | 1,122 |
| Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply) | - | - | - |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | - | - | - |
| Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply | - | - | - |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | - | - | - |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts | 60 | 28 | 49 |
| Total operating funding (A) | 1,162 | 1,016 | 1,171 |
| Applications of operating funding | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 558 | 512 | 662 |
| Finance costs | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 594 | 493 | 523 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| Total applications of operating funding (B) | 1,154 | 1,007 | 1,187 |
| Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B) | 8 | 8 | (16) |
| Sources of capital funding | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | - | - | - |
| Development and financial contributions | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | - | - | 16 |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| Total sources of capital funding (C) | - | - | 16 |
| Applications of capital funding | | | |
| Capital Expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | - | - | - |
| - to improve the level of service | - | - | - |
| - to replace existing assets | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | 8 | 8 | - |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | - | - | - |
| Total applications of capital funding (D) | 8 | 8 | - |
| Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D) | (8) | (8) | 16 |
| Funding Balance (A-B)+(C-D) | | | |



Public Protection

Description

Public protection activities and responsibilities arise under a range of legislation and are listed below.

- » 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
- » Emergency management and civil defence
- » Gaming machine numbers and venues
- » Location of brothels
- » Psychoactive substances
- » Hazardous substances
- » Trade waste

Public Nuisance and Health

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

Noise

The Combined Wairarapa District Plan sets noise limits and Council aims to enforce these for the benefit of residents and those operating any business or activity that has a noise component. In addition, Council enforces section 326 of the Resource Management Act 1991 relating to excessive noise.

Safe and Sanitary Buildings

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

- » building works subject to consent meet the appropriate design and construction standards;
- » 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 2013;
- » Policy for Control of Dogs 2013;
- » 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.

Emergency Management and Civil Defence

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

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

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

The 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 1.9 staff dedicated to the area.

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

¹ The Co-ordinating Executive Group is a requirement of the Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act 2002 and is made up of the Chief Executives of GWRC, the district and city councils and district health boards in the region, along with senior

representatives from NZ Policy, NZ Fire Service, Wellington Lifelines Group and the Regional Commissioner for the Ministry of Social Development.

Community Outcomes to Which the Activity Contributes

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

| Healthy Economically Secure People | Educated and knowledgeable people | Vibrant and strong communities | Sustainable South Wairarapa |
|--|--|--|---|
| •By providing services which help to protect the community | •By contributing to Council's database of public information | •By providing services which help to protect the safety and welfare of the community | •By providing services in a sustainably managed way |

The Activity Goal and Principal Objectives

The public protection activity goal is:

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

The Council's principal objectives are:

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

Assets we Look After

The only assets under this activity are motor vehicles.

Projects for 2020/21

- » Continue scanning existing and new building consent files.

- » Continue process to scan environmental services files (applications, consents, permits).
- » Investigate and construct a new dog pound.
- » Respond to changes in legislation which may require additional projects to be initiated, particularly the adjustments to the Building Act.

Key Projects for 2021/22 and Beyond

- » Continue scanning existing and new building consent files.
- » Maintain accreditation as a Building Control Authority. Next bi-annual review is due in 2022.

Significant Negative Effects

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



Statement of Service Performance – Public Protection

| SERVICE LEVEL | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR) | | | | | | HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED |
|---|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | 2005 BASELINE | 2018/19 RESULTS | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/2022 - 2027/28 | |
| Food services used by the public are safe | Premises have appropriate FMP in place and meet the risk based standards set out in the Plan | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Council inspection records |
| | Premises are inspected in accord with regulatory requirements | 100% | 76% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Council inspection records |
| The sale and supply of alcohol is controlled and responsible drinking is promoted | Premises are inspected as part of licence renewals or applications for new licences | 100% 2016 | 88% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Council inspection records |
| | Premises that are high or medium risk are inspected annually, while low risk premises are audited no less than once every three years | 75% 2016 | 72% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Council inspection records |
| | Compliance activities are undertaken generally in accord with the Combined Licencing Enforcement Agencies agreement | 100% 2016 | NA | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | CLEG agreement and Council records |
| The Council will respond when I need some help with noise control | % of calls received by Council that have been responded to within 1.5 hours | 90% | 99% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Council inspection records |
| Dogs don't wander freely in the street or cause menace to or harm humans or stock | Undertake public education, school and community visits to promote safe behaviour around dogs and/or responsible dog ownership | 6 visits 2016 | Dog newsletter sent to all dog owners June 2019 | New material produced and distributed | 3 Visits | 3 Visits | 3 Visits | Council records |
| | Complaints about roaming and nuisance dogs are responded to within 4 hours | 91% 2016 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Council records |
| | Complaints about dog attacks on persons or stock are responded to within 1 hour | 62% 2016 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Council records |
| Stock don't wander on roads, farmers are aware of their responsibilities | Stock causing a traffic hazard is responded to within 1 hour | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Council records |
| People are prepared for a civil defence emergency | Ratepayers and residents prepared for an emergency | 74% 2016 | 74% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | NRB Survey |
| | Regional Civil Defence Emergency Annual Plan achieved | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | WREMO records |

Statement of Service Performance – Public Protection (continued)

| SERVICE LEVEL | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR) | | | | | | HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED |
|--|---|--|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | 2005 BASELINE | 2018/19 RESULTS | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/2022 - 2027/28 | |
| Council certifies all consented work complies with the building code – ensuring our communities are safe | Code Compliance Certificate applications are processed within 20 working days | 95% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Council records |
| | Building consent applications are processed within 20 working days | 85% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Council records |
| The Council processes, inspects and certifies building work in my district | Council maintains its processes so that it meets BCA accreditation every 2 years | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Building Consent Authority |
| | Council inspects new building works to ensure compliance with the BC issued for the work, BWOF's and Swimming Pools | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Building Consent Authority |
| | Earthquake prone buildings reports received and actioned | 63.43% 2016 | 87% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Council records |

South Wairarapa District Council Prospective Funding Impact Statement for the Year Ending 30 June 2021 for Public Protection

| | 2020 Annual Plan | 2021 LTP | 2021 Annual Plan |
|--|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 |
| Sources of operating funding | | | |
| General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties | 645 | 576 | 838 |
| Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply) | - | - | - |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | - | - | - |
| Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply | 1,123 | 1,097 | 1,162 |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | - | - | - |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts | 46 | 31 | 46 |
| Total operating funding (A) | 1,815 | 1,704 | 2,046 |
| Applications of operating funding | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 1,452 | 1,360 | 1,673 |
| Finance costs | 46 | 12 | 12 |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 272 | 260 | 506 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| Total applications of operating funding (B) | 1,769 | 1,632 | 2,191 |
| Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B) | 46 | 53 | (145) |
| Sources of capital funding | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | - | - | - |
| Development and financial contributions | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | 120 | (12) | 172 |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| Total sources of capital funding (C) | 120 | (12) | 172 |
| Applications of capital funding | | | |
| Capital Expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | - | - | - |
| - to improve the level of service | 120 | - | 95 |
| - to replace existing assets | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | 45 | 59 | (69) |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | - | - | - |
| Total applications of capital funding (D) | 166 | 60 | 27 |
| Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D) | (46) | (72) | 145 |
| Funding Balance (A-B)+(C-D) | | | |



Economic, Cultural and Community Development

Description

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

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

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

Community Outcomes to Which the Activity Contributes

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

Healthy Economically Secure People

- By contributing to the economic development of the district

Educated and knowledgeable people

- By contributing to the cultural development of the district

Vibrant and strong communities

- By contributing to the social and community development of the district

Sustainable South Wairarapa

- By contributing to the environmental wellbeing of the district



The Activity Goal & Principal Objectives

The economic, cultural and community development activity goals are:

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

The Council's principal objectives are:

- » to create a climate for and give encouragement to organisations and individuals to take initiatives in the stimulation of economic growth, tourism and employment opportunities in the district;
- » to encourage interest in the social development of the district with the aim of assisting individuals and community groups to help themselves.
- » to encourage cultural development for the benefit of the district and Wairarapa as a whole;
- » to provide community leadership, facilitation, advocacy and contribute to funding where it can by way of grants;
- » to actively develop a safe, inclusive and cohesive community by:
 - » 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.

Assets we Look After

There are no assets that this activity manages.

Projects for 2020/21

- » Work with the other Wairarapa councils, Ko Wairarapa Tenei and community organisations to coordinate the Wairarapa's recovery from the impact of Covid-19.
- » Continue to implement the Wairarapa Economic Development Strategy and Action Plan.
- » Continue to implement the Wairarapa Region Positive Ageing Strategy.
- » Continue work on promoting and enhancing the district.
- » Continue grant funding specifically targeted at the district's youth.
- » Continue to implement the Council's Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.

Significant Negative Effects

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

Statement of Service Performance – Economic, Cultural and Community Development (continued)

| SERVICE LEVEL | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR) | | | | | | HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED |
|---|---|--|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | | 2005 BASELINE | 2018/19 RESULTS | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22- 2027/28 | |
| Programmes that aim to improve the health and safety of our communities can be accessed | Support, and where appropriate, funding is provided to organisations and agencies to help them deliver their programmes and services to their communities | Yes | 11 grants made | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Council records |
| Organisations that support art, heritage and cultural activities are supported | Support, and where appropriate, funding is provided to organisations and agencies to help them deliver their programmes and services to their communities | Yes | 10 grants made | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Council records |

South Wairarapa District Council Prospective Funding Impact Statement for the Year Ended 2021 for Economic, Cultural and Community Development

| | 2020 Annual Plan | 2021 LTP | 2021 Annual Plan |
|--|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 |
| Sources of operating funding | | | |
| General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties | 564 | 486 | 613 |
| Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply) | - | - | - |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | - | - | - |
| Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply | - | - | - |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | - | - | - |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts | - | - | - |
| Total operating funding (A) | 564 | 486 | 613 |
| Applications of operating funding | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 3 | 1 | - |
| Finance costs | 5 | 6 | 13 |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 70 | 62 | 93 |
| Other operating funding applications | 485 | 417 | 1,518 |
| Total applications of operating funding (B) | 564 | 486 | 1,623 |
| Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B) | - | - | (1,010) |
| Sources of capital funding | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | - | - | - |
| Development and financial contributions | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | - | - | 1,010 |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| Total sources of capital funding (C) | - | - | 1,010 |
| Applications of capital funding | | | |
| Capital Expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | - | - | - |
| - to improve the level of service | - | - | - |
| - to replace existing assets | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | - | - | - |
| Total applications of capital funding (D) | - | - | - |
| Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D) | - | - | 1,010 |
| Funding Balance (A-B)+(C-D) | | | |



Resource Management

Description

Council, together with CDC and MDC, 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.

Community Outcomes to Which the Activity Contributes

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

Educated and knowledgeable people

- By contributing to people's confidence that they can achieve their aspirations

Vibrant and strong communities

- By contributing to people feeling safe, are proud to live and have a sense of belonging

Sustainable South Wairarapa

- By ensuring that the district is sustainably managed where economic development and responsible environmental management go hand in hand



The Activity Goal and Principal Objectives

The resource management activity goals are:

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

Assets we Look After

There are no assets that this activity manages.

Projects for 2020/21

- » Developing a draft Spatial Plan in conjunction with the Long Term Plan.
- » Continuing the review of the WCDP.
- » Developing outdoor lighting rules in the WCDP to support the proposed establishment of an international Wairarapa Dark Sky Reserve.

Projects for 2021/22 and beyond

- » Continue work on the Spatial Plan.
- » Continue the review of the WCDP.

Statement of Service Performance – Resource Management

| SERVICE LEVEL | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR) | | | | | | HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED |
|---|---|--|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | | BASELINE | 2018/19 RESULTS | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/2022 - 2027/28 | |
| All resource consents will be processed efficiently | Consent applications completed within statutory timeframes | 100% 2008 | 89% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Council records |
| | s.223* certificates issued within 10 working days | 100% | 96% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Council records |
| | s.224* certificates issued within 15 working days of receiving all required information (note no statutory requirement) | 100% 2016 | 96% | 95% | 95% | 95% | 95% | Council records |
| Council has a district plan that provides certainty of land-use/environmental outcomes | Ratepayers and residents satisfied with the image of the closest town centre shown as "satisfied" | 70% 2008 | 89% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | NRB Survey |
| | The District Plan has a monitoring programme that provides information on the achievement of its outcomes (AER's) | Yes 2016 | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Council records |
| People are prepared for a civil defence emergency | Ratepayers and residents prepared for an emergency | 74% 2016 | 74% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | NRB Survey |
| | Regional Civil Defence Emergency Annual Plan achieved | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | WREMO Records |
| <i>Land Information Memoranda</i> It is easy to purchase information on any property in the district | LIMs contain all relevant accurate information (no proven complaints) | 100% 2008 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Council records |
| | Non-urgent LIMs are processed within 10 days | 100% 2008 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Council records |

Notes

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

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

| | 2020 Annual Plan | 2021 LTP | 2021 Annual Plan |
|--|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 |
| Sources of operating funding | | | |
| General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties | 479 | 475 | 592 |
| Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply) | - | - | - |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | - | - | - |
| Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply | 233 | 181 | 233 |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | - | - | - |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts | 10 | 2 | 16 |
| Total operating funding (A) | 723 | 658 | 841 |
| Applications of operating funding | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 611 | 549 | 757 |
| Finance costs | - | - | 2 |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 113 | 106 | 166 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| Total applications of operating funding (B) | 724 | 655 | 925 |
| Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B) | (1) | 3 | (84) |
| Sources of capital funding | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | - | - | - |
| Development and financial contributions | 362 | 389 | 437 |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | - | - | 114 |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| Total sources of capital funding (C) | 362 | 389 | 551 |
| Applications of capital funding | | | |
| Capital Expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | - | - | - |
| - to improve the level of service | - | - | - |
| - to replace existing assets | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | 361 | 392 | 467 |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | - | - | - |
| Total applications of capital funding (D) | 361 | 392 | 467 |
| Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D) | 1 | (3) | 84 |
| Funding Balance (A-B)+(C-D) | | | |



Amenities

Description

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Community Outcomes to Which the Activity Contributes

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

Healthy Economically Secure People

- By providing amenities to assist active communities

Educated and knowledgeable people

- By providing amenities to assist people achieve their aspirations

Vibrant and strong communities

- By providing amenities for outside communities to feel safe, so that they are proud to live here and have a sense of belonging

Sustainable South Wairarapa

- By providing amenities which are sustainably managed



The Activity Goals and Principal Objectives

The amenities' activity goals 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 Council's objectives are:

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

Assets we Look After

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

Featherston

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

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

Rural

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

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, and Pain Farm.

Projects for 2020/21

- » Continue to trial extended swimming pool hours.
- » Work with the Ministry of Education, Kuranui College and community stakeholders to replace the college gymnasium and manage community access.
- » Work with Greytown community stakeholders to consider options for providing sport and recreation space in the town.
- » Complete maintenance upgrades on Council-owned buildings and housing for seniors.
- » Complete maintenance upgrades at Pain Farm.
- » Improvements at Greytown playground and swimming pool.
- » Install exercise equipment in parks and reserves.
- » Install lights in Stella Bull Park, Greytown.

Projects for 2021/22 and Beyond

- » Upgrades to the Featherston Mesopotamia.
- » Develop a conservation plan to stabilise Carkeek Observatory and provide community access.

Significant Negative Effects

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

Statement of Service Performance – Amenities

| SERVICE LEVEL | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR) | | | | | | HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED |
|--|--|--|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | | BASELINE | 2018/19 RESULTS | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 - 2027/28 | |
| Parks and reserves enhance the quality of life in our communities | Users satisfied with parks and reserves | 86% 2005 | 88% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | NRB survey |
| Our playgrounds in parks and reserves are safe and enjoyed by the community | Ratepayers and residents are satisfied with Council playgrounds | 82% 2016 | 78% | 85% | 85% | 85% | 85% | NRB survey |
| | Council playground equipment that meets national standards | 93.4% 2016 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Council records |
| Clean safe public swimming pools can be accessed in the district | Council pools comply with NZ swimming pool water testing standards | 90% 2008 | 92% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Council records |
| | Ratepayers and residents satisfaction with Council swimming pools | 59% 2008 | 73% | 65% | 68% | 70% | 72% | NRB survey |
| Provision of some low cost housing for the elderly (or in line with Council policy) in each town | Occupancy of pensioner housing | 97% 2008 | 91% | 94% | 94% | 94% | 94% | Council records |
| Well maintained hall facilities that are available for the public to book | Ratepayers and residents satisfied with town halls | 74% 2016 | 71% | 80% | 80% | 80% | 80% | Council records |
| Public toilets are convenient, clean and safe | Ratepayers and residents satisfied with public toilet facilities | 60% 2005 | 87% | 85% | 87% | 90% | 90% | NRB Survey |
| The libraries provide relevant and up-to-date books and services | Taking programmes out into the community and providing a wide variety of programmes in the library | 31 2016 | 26 | >3 per library | >3 per library | >3 per library | >3 per library | Council records |
| | % of ratepayers and residents satisfied with libraries | 83% 2005 | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | NRB Survey |
| Council has a reserve management plan | Council maintains and updates Reserve Management Plans as required | No 2015 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Council records |

South Wairarapa District Council Prospective Funding Impact Statement for the Year Ended 30 June 2021 for Amenities

| | 2020 Annual Plan | 2021 LTP | 2021 Annual Plan |
|--|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 |
| Sources of operating funding | | | |
| General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties | 2,775 | 2,765 | 3,034 |
| Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply) | - | - | - |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | - | - | 13 |
| Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply | - | - | 70 |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | - | - | - |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts | 632 | 534 | 550 |
| Total operating funding (A) | 3,407 | 3,299 | 3,667 |
| Applications of operating funding | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 2,149 | 2,141 | 2,538 |
| Finance costs | 171 | 203 | 187 |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 738 | 674 | 731 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| Total applications of operating funding (B) | 3,057 | 3,019 | 3,456 |
| Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B) | 350 | 280 | 211 |
| Sources of capital funding | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | - | - | - |
| Development and financial contributions | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | (51) | (51) | 180 |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | 200 | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| Total sources of capital funding (C) | 149 | (51) | 180 |
| Applications of capital funding | | | |
| Capital Expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | 50 | 51 | - |
| - to improve the level of service | 400 | - | 86 |
| - to replace existing assets | 678 | 695 | 890 |
| | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | (630) | (517) | (585) |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | - | - | - |
| Total applications of capital funding (D) | 498 | 229 | 391 |
| Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D) | (350) | (280) | (211) |
| Funding Balance (A-B)+(C-D) | | | |



Land Transport (Roothing and Footpaths)

Description

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

The provision and management of roads is a function of local authorities in the terms of the Local Government Act 2002 including the relevant provisions of the 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 52%. For the Special Purpose Road (Cape Palliser Road) subsidy rates are 100% for the year transitioning to 52% by 2024.

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

Community Outcomes to Which the Activity Contributes

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

Healthy Economically Secure People

- By advocating for better transport systems for the community with regard to health services, employment opportunities and social services

Educated and knowledgeable people

- By ensuring land transport, in all its forms, is safe for the community and that it encourages a sense of pride and belonging

Sustainable South Wairarapa

- By ensuring all transport options and telecommunications add to the sustainability of the South Wairarapa

A place that is accessible and easy to get around

- By demonstrating advocacy and commitment to achieving improved land transport options and services and telecommunications



The Activity Goals 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.


Assets we Look After

This activity maintains the following assets (as at 1 July 2016):


Bridges

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

Street Lights

| Urban | |
|--|-----|
|  | |
| Featherston | 332 |
| Greytown | 282 |
| Martinborough | 283 |
| Rural | |
| | 34 |


Pavement (roads)

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

Kerb & Channel

| Urban | |
|---------------|--------|
| Featherston | 21.3km |
| Greytown | 20.8km |
| Martinborough | 27.5km |

Footpaths (concrete, asphalt, metal)

| Urban | |
|--|--------|
|  | |
| Featherston | 20.5km |
| Greytown | 17.1km |
| Martinborough | 21.3km |

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- 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.

Projects for 2020/21

- » Develop works programme for 2020/21 from the bridge inspection programme results.
- » Increase maintenance and renewal for roads.
- » Maintain and plant urban trees.
- » Complete annual seal extension, reseal and re-metaling programmes.
- » Increase footpath maintenance.
- » Develop a walking and cycling plan in conjunction with the Council's Spatial Plan.

Projects for 2021/22 and beyond

- » Complete annual seal extension, reseal and re-metaling programmes.

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.

Statement of Service Performance – Land Transport (Roading and Footpaths)

| SERVICE LEVEL | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR) | | | | | | HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED |
|--|---|--|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | | BASELINE | 2018/19 RESULTS | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/2022 - 2027/28 | |
| The roads are maintained to ensure that they are safe and comfortable to travel on | Using the RAMM measurement system, average smooth travel exposure on urban roads to be 85% and rural roads 95% with maximum variation of 5% | 100% | 97% | 95% | 95% | 95% | 95% | Council records |
| | Ratepayers and residents fairly/very satisfied with the roads | 81% | 68% | 75% | 80% | 85% | 85% | NRB Survey |
| | 5% of sealed roads are resealed each year subject to availability of NZTA subsidy | 100% | 92% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Council records |
| | The pavement condition index as measured by the NZTA pavement integrity index | 93% 2016 | 97.8% | 95% | 95% | 95% | 95% | NZTA |
| | The number of crashes causing injuries is reduced | 27 2016 | Reduced by 6 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | NZTA |
| | The number of fatalities and serious injury crashes on the local road network | 3 2016 | Increased by 2 | <7 | <7 | <7 | <7 | NZTA |
| Footpaths can be safely used to get around town | Ratepayers and residents are satisfied with footpaths in the district | 63% 2016 | 62% | 65% | 70% | 75% | 75% | NRB Survey |
| | Availability of footpaths on at least one side of the road down the whole street | 84.8% | 72% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | Council records |
| | Footpath Condition rating 95% compliant with SWDC AMP Standard | New | NA | 95% | 95% | 95% | 95% | Council records |
| | The % of customer service requests relating to roads and footpaths responded to within 48 hours | 86% 2016 | 91% | 80% | 85% | 90% | 95% | Council records |
| | Meet annual plan footpath targets | Yes 2016 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Council records |

Notes

1. Baseline length of footpaths is worked out on the basis that 49,190m length is completed out of total length of 58,015m.
2. Smooth travel exposure (STE) is percentage of travel undertaken on roads with a roughness less than 150 NAASRA (National Association of Stats Roading Authorities) counts. NAASRA counts are a measure of road roughness (reflecting smoothness of road) i.e. the higher the count the rougher the road. Compared to other Councils' roads in New Zealand, South Wairarapa District Council's roads smoothness standard is very high. It is difficult to improve smooth travel exposure further but roads will be maintained to current level with $\pm 5\%$ variation.
3. $\pm 10\%$ variation for seal extensions and reseals is to take into consideration location and site conditions of work.
4. Levels of service from reseal and rehabilitation programmes (other roads) can be achieved from expenditure levels similar to 2011/12 budgets.
5. KPIs will be reviewed to align with the One Network Road Classification in 2018.

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

| | 2020 Annual Plan | 2021 LTP | 2021 Annual Plan |
|--|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 |
| Sources of operating funding | | | |
| General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties | 3,364 | 3,627 | 3,008 |
| Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply) | - | - | - |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | 2,412 | 2,257 | 2,742 |
| Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply | - | - | - |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | - | - | - |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts | 253 | 232 | 265 |
| Total operating funding (A) | 6,030 | 6,117 | 6,015 |
| Applications of operating funding | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 2,409 | 2,552 | 3,836 |
| Finance costs | 37 | 45 | 38 |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 720 | 712 | 493 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| Total applications of operating funding (B) | 3,166 | 3,309 | 4,367 |
| Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B) | 2,864 | 2,807 | 1,649 |
| Sources of capital funding | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | - | - | - |
| Development and financial contributions | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | (114) | (119) | 6 |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | 294 | 259 | 319 |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| Total sources of capital funding (C) | 179 | 140 | 325 |
| Applications of capital funding | | | |
| Capital Expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | - | - | - |
| - to improve the level of service | 215 | 216 | 215 |
| - to replace existing assets | 2,165 | 1,783 | 1,796 |
| | | - | |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | 663 | 949 | (37) |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | - | - | - |
| Total applications of capital funding (D) | 3,044 | 2,948 | 1,974 |
| Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D) | (2,864) | (2,807) | (1,649) |
| Funding Balance (A-B)+(C-D) | | | |



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.

In South Wairarapa district, there are presently three public water supply systems serving Featherston and Greytown, Martinborough and Pirinoa with 4152 serviced and 211 serviceable water connections.

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

Greytown and Featherston – Waiohine River

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

Water then passes through the ultra-violet treatment plant and supplies both Greytown and Featherston and is dosed with chlorine. The storage onsite is being increased to provide a further eight mega litres. Commissioning of this is due to be completed early this financial year.

A 3.9km 300mm pipeline supplies water from the plant to the existing pipeline crossing the

Tauherenikau River, joining the 300mm gravity trunk main from Tait's Creek and supplying the Boar Bush reservoir, which has a capacity of 450,000 litres.

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

Featherston – Boar Bush Gully Catchment

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

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

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

Featherston – Tait's Creek Intake Weir

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

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

Greytown Well

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

It is planned to install additional filtration equipment at the plant in 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 equivalent of ten properties, about 25 people, including the Pirinoa School, Pirinoa store and the Pirinoa Community Hall.

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



Sources of Water for Water Races

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

Featherston – Tauherenikau River (Longwood Water Race)

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

Greytown – Waiohine River (Moroa Water Race)

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

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

Water Supply and Water Race Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ruamāhanga Whaitua

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

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

Annual Plan is unknown at this stage, but will be clearer once the proposed GWRC Natural Resources Plan change has been completed.

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 change means that WWL now manages Council's three waters assets. Council retains ownership of the assets.

Community Outcomes to Which the Activity Contributes

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

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

The Activity Goals 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 Tauherenikau 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.

Assets we Look After

Water Sources Urban

The **sources** of water are:

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

Water Sources Rural (Stock Water Races)

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

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

Projects for 2020/21

- » Increase storage at Featherston-Greytown WTP to enable 2 days water supply in case of break.
- » Install an additional supply bore at Featherston-Greytown WTP.
- » Removal of manganese from Martinborough water supply.
- » Implement any changes required by new drinking water legislation.
- » Develop a draft Water Conservation Action Plan for consultation during the Long Term Plan process.

Projects for 2021/22 and Beyond

- » Maintain water supplies to meet consent requirements.
- » Implement the Water Conservation Action Plan.

Significant Negative Effects

A water supply that does not meet minimum health standards could cause health problems for users. Council uses contemporary techniques to ensure the water supply is fit for use.

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

Statement of Service Performance – Water Supply

| SERVICE LEVEL | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR) | | | | | | HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | | BASELINE | 2018/19 RESULTS | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/2022 - 2027/28 | |
| Potable water demand | The average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the territorial authority | 728 Lt 2016 | 487 Lt | <400 Lt | <400 Lt | < 400Lt | < 400 Lt | Council records |
| The Council provides reliable and safe drinking water supplies | Compliance with resource consent conditions/water permit conditions to “mainly complying” or better | 95% 2008 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Council records |
| The water provided is safe to drink | Water supply systems comply with Ministry of Health Drinking Water Standards - Bacteriological | 95% 2018 | MBA: No GTN: No FSTN: No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Council records |
| | Water supply systems comply with Ministry of Health Drinking Water Standards - Protozoa | MBA: No GTN: No FSTN: No 2016 | MBA: No GTN: No FSTN: No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Council records |
| Customer satisfaction* * | The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water taste per 1000 connections | 1.73 2016 | 0 | < 15 | <14 | <13 | <12 | Council records |
| | The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water odour per 1000 connections | 2.01 2016 | 0 | <15 | <14 | <13 | <12 | Council records |
| | The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water pressure or flow per 1000 connections | 4.03 2016 | 5.66 | <15 | <14 | <13 | <12 | Council records |
| | The total number of complaints received by the local authority about continuity of supply per 1000 connections | 5.75 2016 | 6.65 | <15 | <14 | <13 | <12 | Council records |
| | The total number of complaints received by the local authority about drinking water clarity per 1000 connections | 3.16 2016 | 5.66 | <15 | <14 | <13 | <12 | Council records |
| | Total of all water complaints per 1,000 connections | 16.68 2016 | 17.97 | <75 | <70 | <65 | <60 | Council records |

Statement of Service Performance – Water Supply (continued)

| SERVICE LEVEL | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR) | | | | | | HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED |
|---|--|--|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | | BASELINE | 2018/19 RESULTS | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 - 2027/28 | |
| Fault response times where the local authority attends a call-out in response to a fault or unplanned interruption to its networked reticulation system, the following median response times measured | Ratepayers and residents satisfied with level of service for water | 46% 2008 | 69% | 65% | 75% | 80% | 80% | NRB Survey |
| | Attendance for urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site in < 1 hour | 66% 2016 | 77% Median Time 0.25 hrs | 75% | 80% | 85% | 90% | Council records |
| | Resolution of urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption in < 8 hours | 82% 2016 | 88% Median Time 1.6 hrs | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | Council records |
| | Attendance for non-urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site in < 2 working days | 76% 2016 | 71% Median time 0.91 days | 75% | 80% | 85% | 90% | Council records |
| | Resolution of non-urgent call-outs: from the time that the local authority receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm in < 5 working days | 88% 2016 | 87% Median time 1.54 days | 75% | 80% | 85% | 90% | Council records |
| There is adequate water for urban fire fighting | Fire hydrants tested annually that meet NZ Fire Service Code of Practice | 0% 2015 | 28% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | Council records |
| Maintenance of the reticulation network | The % of real water loss from the local authority's networked reticulation system identified by establishing and measuring night flow | 45.5% 2016 | MBA: 13% GTN: 39% FTN: 9% | <30% | <30% | <30% | <25% | Council records |

Notes

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

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

South Wairarapa District Council Prospective Funding Impact Statement for the Year Ended 30 June 2021 for Water Supply

| | 2020 Annual Plan | 2021 LTP | 2021 Annual Plan |
|--|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 |
| Sources of operating funding | | | |
| General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties | | | |
| Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply) | 2,281 | 2,513 | 2,422 |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | - | - | - |
| Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply | 139 | 9 | 189 |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | - | - | - |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts | 133 | 93 | 140 |
| Total operating funding (A) | 2,553 | 2,615 | 2,752 |
| Applications of operating funding | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 1,272 | 1,253 | 1,958 |
| Finance costs | 131 | 150 | 139 |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 381 | 365 | 315 |
| Other operating funding applications | | | |
| Total applications of operating funding (B) | 1,784 | 1,768 | 2,413 |
| Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B) | 769 | 848 | 339 |
| Sources of capital funding | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | - | - | - |
| Development and financial contributions | 179 | 195 | 260 |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | 1,375 | 316 | 303 |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| Total sources of capital funding (C) | 1,554 | 511 | 563 |
| Applications of capital funding | | | |
| Capital Expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | - | - | - |
| - to improve the level of service | 2,000 | 430 | 1,984 |
| - to replace existing assets | 548 | 350 | 618 |
| | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | (225) | 579 | (1,700) |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | - | - | - |
| Total applications of capital funding (D) | 2,323 | 1,358 | 902 |
| Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D) | (769) | (848) | (339) |
| Funding Balance (A-B)+(C-D) | | | |



Solid Waste Management

Description

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

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

In South Wairarapa district there is one manned transfer and recycling station at Martinborough and manned recycling stations at Featherston, Greytown, Martinborough, and Pirinoa. There are unmanned recycling depots at Hinakura, Pirinoa and Ngawi.

Private collection services are also available in the district including coastal areas particularly during tourist seasons, and disposal of this material is allowed at the Council's transfer station.

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

A total of 4,210 properties are charged for 4,363 refuse collection services. Urban properties are compulsory and rural properties by choice provided they are on the collection service routes.

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

Community Outcomes to Which the Activity Contributes

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

| Healthy Economically Secure People | Vibrant and strong communities | Sustainable South Wairarapa |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By providing services which help to protect the health of the community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By providing services which help to protect the safety of the community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By providing services in a sustainably managed way |

The Activity Goal and Principal Objectives

The solid waste management goal is:

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

The Council's principal 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.

Assets we Look After

This activity pertains to Council's ownership and maintenance of the Martinborough transfer station, and the Featherston, Greytown and Hinakura, Ngawi and Pirinoa recycling centres.

Projects for 2020/21

- » Develop a draft Waste Minimisation Action Plan for consultation during the Long Term Plan process.
- » Upgrade transfer station in accordance with resource consent.

Projects for 2021/22 and beyond

- » Implement the Waste Minimisation Action Plan.
- » Continue upgrade of transfer station.

Significant Negative Effects

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



Statement of Service Performance – Solid Waste

| SERVICE LEVEL | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR) | | | | | | HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED |
|--|---|--|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | BASELINE 2005 | 2018/19 RESULTS | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 - 2027/28 | |
| Recycling stations are accessible and maintained | Number of communities with recycling centres | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Council records |
| Refuse and recycling collection services are provided and waste minimisation actively promoted | Volume of waste disposed out of district | 1995 tonne 2008 | Reduced by 6.6% | Decreasing by 2.5% from prior year | Decreasing by 2.5% from prior year | Decreasing by 2.5% from prior year | Decreasing by 2.5% from prior year | Council records |
| | % of ratepayers and residents satisfied with the level of service | 83% 2005 | 71% | 70% | 75% | 90% | 85% | NRB Survey |

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

| | 2020 Annual Plan | 2021 LTP | 2021 Annual Plan |
|--|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 |
| Sources of operating funding | | | |
| General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties | 1,163 | 1,204 | 1,184 |
| Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply) | - | - | - |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | - | - | - |
| Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply | 290 | 242 | 330 |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | - | - | - |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts | 202 | 169 | 194 |
| Total operating funding (A) | 1,655 | 1,615 | 1,708 |
| Applications of operating funding | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 1,464 | 1,432 | 1,482 |
| Finance costs | - | 6 | 1 |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 158 | 154 | 151 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| Total applications of operating funding (B) | 1,622 | 1,592 | 1,634 |
| Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B) | 33 | 23 | 74 |
| Sources of capital funding | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | - | - | - |
| Development and financial contributions | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | - | (11) | 19 |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| Total sources of capital funding (C) | - | (11) | 19 |
| Applications of capital funding | | | |
| Capital Expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | - | - | - |
| - to improve the level of service | 125 | - | - |
| - to replace existing assets | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | (92) | 11 | 93 |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | - | - | - |
| Total applications of capital funding (D) | 33 | 11 | 93 |
| Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D) | (33) | (23) | (74) |
| Funding Balance (A-B)+(C-D) | | | |

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 4,209 pans are serviced and 260 properties serviceable.

The wastewater schemes are:

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

Featherston – Urban

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

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



Greytown – Urban

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

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

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

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

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

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

Martinborough – Urban

Martinborough operates entirely as a gravity system.

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

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

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

Lake Ferry

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

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

Summary of Infrastructure

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

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

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

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

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

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

A summary of data is held in Council's geographical information system (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 waters assets. Council retains ownership of its three waters assets

Community Outcomes to Which the Activity Contributes

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

| Healthy Economically Secure People | Sustainable South Wairarapa |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By ensuring that adequate public systems are provided, at an affordable cost | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By ensuring that all of the reticulated systems operate as efficiently as possible; that the conditions are complied with |

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.

Assets we Look After

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

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

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

Projects for 2020/21

- » Continue to develop wastewater treatment systems to meet the requirements of the new resource consents including irrigation to land in all three towns.
- » Upgrade the wastewater network as needed to facilitate future development.
- » Increase the capacity of the main to Greytown WWTP.
- » Continue inflow and infiltration investigations and targeted renewals.

Projects for 2021/22 and beyond

- » Continue to develop wastewater treatment systems to meet the requirements of the new resource consents.
- » Seek resource consent for Featherston.
- » Continue irrigating to land programme.

Significant Negative Effects

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

Statement of Service Performance – Wastewater

| SERVICE LEVEL | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR) | | | | | | HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED |
|--|---|--|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | | BASELINE | 2018/19 RESULTS | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 - 2027/28 | |
| Council provides waste water services that effectively collect and dispose of waste water | Number of blockages per 1000 connections | 4.97 2015 | 10.69 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | Council records |
| | Ratepayers and residents satisfaction with waste water services | 67% 2005 | 57% | 53% | 57% | 60% | 70% | NRB survey |
| | Number of dry weather sewerage overflows per 1000 connections | 1.73 2016 | 0 | <10 | <10 | <10 | <10 | Breach of Consent |
| | Attendance time: from notification to arrival on site <1 hr | 54% 2016 | 40% Median time: 1.07 hrs | 70% | 75% | 80% | 85% | Council records |
| | Resolution time: from notification to resolution of fault < 4 hours | 72% 2016 | 38% Median Time: 10.3 hrs | 75% | 80% | 85% | 90% | Council records |
| Waste water disposal does not create any smells, spill or health issues and causes minimal impact on the natural environment | % of resource consent conditions complied with to mainly complying or better* | 90% 2008 | 97% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | Council records |
| | No. of abatement notices | 0 2016 | 0 | <2 | <2 | <2 | <2 | Council records |
| | No. of infringement notices | 0 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Council records |
| | No. of enforcement notices | 0 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Council records |
| | No. of convictions | 0 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Council records |
| | No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about sewage odour | 1 2016 | 0.95 (4) | < 15 | < 15 | < 15 | < 15 | Council records |
| | No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about sewage system faults | 2.24 2016 | 2.38 (10) | < 15 | < 15 | < 15 | < 15 | Council records |
| | No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about sewage system blockages | 10.45 2016 | 6.65 (28) | < 15 | < 15 | < 15 | < 15 | Council records |
| | No. of complaints per 1000 connections received about the response to issues with sewage | 0.2 2016 | 0 (0) | < 15 | < 15 | < 15 | < 15 | Council records |
| | Proportion of urgent waste water service requests responded to within 6 hours of notification | 100% 2015 | 69% (31/45) | 95% | 95% | 95% | 95% | Council records |

Note:

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

South Wairarapa District Council Prospective Funding Impact Statement for the Year Ended 30 June 2021 for Wastewater

| | 2020 Annual Plan | 2021 LTP | 2021 Annual Plan |
|--|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 |
| Sources of operating funding | | | |
| General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties | - | - | - |
| Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply) | 2,193 | 2,711 | 2,311 |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | - | - | - |
| Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply | - | - | - |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | - | - | - |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts | 396 | 374 | 469 |
| Total operating funding (A) | 2,589 | 3,085 | 2,780 |
| Applications of operating funding | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 739 | 659 | 1,168 |
| Finance costs | 530 | 618 | 494 |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 326 | 309 | 259 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| Total applications of operating funding (B) | 1,596 | 1,586 | 1,920 |
| Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B) | 993 | 1,498 | 860 |
| Sources of capital funding | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | - | - | - |
| Development and financial contributions | 301 | 304 | 338 |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | (208) | (260) | (407) |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| Total sources of capital funding (C) | 93 | 44 | (69) |
| Applications of capital funding | | | |
| Capital Expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | 295 | - | - |
| - to improve the level of service | 504 | 516 | 1,378 |
| - to replace existing assets | 315 | 322 | 467 |
| | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | (28) | 704 | (1,053) |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | - | - | - |
| Total applications of capital funding (D) | 1,086 | 1,542 | 791 |
| Surplus (deficit) of capital funding | (993) | (1,498) | (860) |
| Funding Balance | | | |



Stormwater Drainage

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.

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

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

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.

Community Outcomes to Which the Activity Contributes

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

| Vibrant and Strong Communities | Sustainable South Wairarapa |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •By ensuring that people feel safe and are proud to live here | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •By ensuring that the stormwater systems, whether Council's or private, operate as efficiently as possible |

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.

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.

Projects for 2020/21

- » Continue renewal and upgrading of stormwater drains.
- » The Water Race Subcommittee will commence a comprehensive review of water races to determine if they remain fit for purpose.
- » WWL will commence a review of stormwater data before conducting a full review of stormwater infrastructure.

Projects for 2021/22 and beyond

- » Continue renewal and upgrading of stormwater drains.

Significant Negative Effects

If our stormwater systems are not properly maintained and upgraded, flooding may impact the well-being of ratepayers and their dwellings, as well as the profitability of local businesses.

Statement of Service Performance – Stormwater Drainage

| SERVICE LEVEL | KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS | PERFORMANCE TARGETS (FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR) | | | | | | HOW IT WILL BE MEASURED |
|---|---|--|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | | BASELINE | 2018/19 RESULTS | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/2022 - 2027/28 | |
| Stormwater drains are well operated and maintained by the Council | % of ratepayers and residents satisfied with stormwater drains | 50% | 48% | 58% | 59% | 60% | 60% | NRB survey |
| | % of urgent (any blockage causing extensive flooding of buildings or other serious flooding) requests for service responded to within 5 hours | 90% | 100% | 95% | 95% | 95% | 95% | Council records |
| | No. of flooding events | 0 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Council records |
| | No. of habitable floors affected per flooding event per 1000 properties connected | 0 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Council records |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Consent Compliance | No. of abatements notices | 0 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Council records |
| | No. of infringement notices | 0 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Council records |
| | No. of enforcement notices | 0 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Council Records |
| | No. of convictions | 0 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Council Records |
| | Median Response time to flooding events(Notification to personnel reaching site in hrs) | 0 2016 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Council Records |
| | No. of complaints about stormwater per 1000 properties connected | 0 2016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Council records |

Note:

We have no properties connected to the stormwater system.

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

| | 2020 Annual Plan | 2021 LTP | 2021 Annual Plan |
|--|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 |
| Sources of operating funding | | | |
| General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties | 193 | 253 | 240 |
| Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply) | - | - | - |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | - | - | - |
| Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply | - | - | - |
| Internal charges and overheads recovered | - | - | - |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts | 13 | 8 | 13 |
| Total operating funding (A) | 206 | 261 | 253 |
| Applications of operating funding | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 49 | 53 | 120 |
| Finance costs | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | 74 | 68 | 56 |
| Other operating funding applications | - | - | - |
| Total applications of operating funding (B) | 129 | 127 | 182 |
| Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B) | 78 | 134 | 72 |
| Sources of capital funding | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | - | - | - |
| Development and financial contributions | - | - | - |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | - | - | 52 |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | - | - | - |
| Lump sum contributions | - | - | - |
| Other dedicated capital funding | - | - | - |
| Total sources of capital funding (C) | - | - | 52 |
| Applications of capital funding | | | |
| Capital Expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | - | - | - |
| - to improve the level of service | - | - | - |
| - to replace existing assets | 56 | 58 | - |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | 21 | 77 | 123 |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | - | - | - |
| Total applications of capital funding (D) | 78 | 134 | 123 |
| Surplus (deficit) of capital funding | (78) | (134) | (72) |
| Funding Balance | | | |

Financial Information

Financial Assumptions

Significant forecasting assumptions and risks underlying the financial estimates in the Annual Plan are identified in the Long Term Plan (LTP) 2018/2028 and cover the following.

1. General Forecasting Assumptions

Preamble

The Annual Plan, along with all forward planning documents, are subject to the risks associated with making assumptions about the future.

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

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

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

Levels of Service

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

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

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

Population Growth

Forecasting assumptions will be updated for the 2021-2031 LTP.

We have obtained population projections thought to 2043 compiled by 'id Consultants' (ID), a Melbourne-based company with a New Zealand presence since 2010. The forecasts from ID have allowed us to explore what is driving population change in South Wairarapa communities.

Forecast information predicts how the population, age structure and household types will change between now and 2043.

The resident population in the district is currently round 10,406 people and is expected to increase to 11,421 by 2028 and approximately 12,333 by 2043.

Projections used for our last LTP indicated a population of 10,250 by 2043 so the latest projections reflect the increased growth in the district over the past three years, which is expected to continue.

The median age is currently 45.2 years (compared to 38 nationally) and is projected to increase to 49 by 2043.

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

Number of Rateable Properties Growth

The number of rateable properties is assumed to be 7,166 by 2028; this is a growth of 7.6% from the 2019 year (6,660).

| FORECASTING RATING UNITS BY YEAR | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| YEAR | FORECASTING RATING UNIT |
| 2020 | 6,173 |
| 2021 | 6,722 |
| 2022 | 6,829 |
| 2023 | 6,889 |
| 2024 | 6,949 |
| 2025 | 7,007 |
| 2026 | 7,061 |
| 2027 | 7,113 |
| 2028 | 7,166 |

| RISK | LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY | REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Growth does not meet assumption | Medium | <p>The growth has been based on figures from ID consultants and takes into account ongoing development in the district. Should such growth not continue then some projects will not go ahead and expenditure will be lower than forecast. If the growth is greater than predicted, then some projects will go ahead earlier than forecast, and expenditure will be higher than forecast.</p> |

New Zealand Transport Agency

Subsidies from New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) have been included at the approved rate for the 2020/21 year. NZTA confirmed that the subsidy rate for most roads would be 52% from 2017 and 100% for the Special Purpose Road (SPR).

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

Water Metering

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

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

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

2. Financial Forecasting Assumptions

Revaluation of Non-Current Assets

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

Revaluation movements will be shown in the statement of financial position. Revaluations are carried out at three-year intervals.

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

Interest Rates

The range of interest rates on term debt is calculated at 1.60% to 3.42%. To allow for anticipated timing of capital expenditure, on selected loans interest expenditure is provided for on only 50% of forecast new loan amounts each year.

The interest on investments is calculated at 2.00%.

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

Depreciation

Over the term of the Plan, Council has elected to fully fund depreciation on all assets with the exception of land transport (where approximately 48% of depreciation is funded due to 52% of land transport capital expenditure being funded by NZTA) and specific amenities that Council has identified would not be replaced or replacement would be funded by rates and insurance (includes playgrounds, swimming pools, housing for seniors, Ngawi Hall, Waihinga Centre, ANZAC/Kiwi Hall and Greytown Town Centre) at the time required. In addition we propose to not fund 35% of depreciation of water and wastewater underground assets.

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

It is assumed that:

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

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

Asset Lives

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

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

Asset Condition

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

| RISK | LEVEL OF UNCERTAINTY | REASONS AND FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY |
|---|----------------------|--|
| Asset Management Plans are incomplete. Condition ratings and life cycle demand assumptions are erroneous. | Low to Moderate | Asset management plans are updated annually following 'best practice' as prescribed by the New Zealand Infrastructure Asset Management Manual. For instance, for roading asset inventories and condition ratings are stored and maintained in the RAMM database and in the AMP. The new AMP was audited by NZTA in 2017/18 and found to be adequately maintained. |

Sources of Funds for Future Replacement of Assets

This is detailed in Part 3 Significant Activities under each significant activity. Sources of funding are also included in the Revenue and Financing Policy. The funding of the replacement of future assets is based on the following assumptions:

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

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

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

Inflation

Inflation – Operating Revenues and Expenses

2020/21 revenues and expenses have been predicted. Beyond this, inflation has been included in the LTP. Inflation has been predicted using the BERL (Business & Economic Research Limited) forecasts of price level change adjusters and is as follows.

| YEAR | LOCAL GOVT ADMINISTRATION | SALARIES AND WATER RATES LOCAL GOVT SECTOR | ROADING | WATER SUPPLY WASTE-WATER STORM-WATER | PLANNING AND REGULATION |
|---------|------------------------------|---|---------|--|----------------------------|
| 2018/19 | 2.1% | 1.6% | 2.0% | 3.0% | 2.0% |
| 2019/20 | 2.0% | 1.6% | 2.2% | 2.8% | 2.1% |
| 2020/21 | 2.0% | 1.7% | 2.2% | 2.4% | 2.1% |
| 2021/22 | 2.1% | 1.8% | 2.3% | 2.5% | 2.1% |
| 2022/23 | 2.2% | 1.8% | 2.4% | 2.6% | 2.2% |
| 2023/24 | 2.3% | 1.9% | 2.4% | 2.7% | 2.3% |
| 2024/25 | 2.3% | 1.9% | 2.5% | 2.8% | 2.3% |
| 2025/26 | 2.4% | 2.0% | 2.6% | 2.9% | 2.4% |
| 2026/27 | 2.5% | 2.0% | 2.7% | 3.0% | 2.4% |
| 2027/28 | 2.5% | 2.1% | 2.8% | 3.2% | 2.5% |

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

Investments and Return on Investments

The Council's long-term special funds will be retained in their present form throughout the Plan. Additions and withdrawals from the funds have been accounted for each year through the Plan where identified and required. An interest rate of 2.00% has been assumed for the return on the special funds investment.

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

Commitments and Contingencies

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

Opening Balance Sheet

To provide a more accurate forecast, the opening balance sheet figures are based on a forecast closing balance sheet, not the closing 2019/20 Annual Plan figures.

Rounding Differences

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

Insurance

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

Climate Change

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

Heavy rain/storms will become more frequent requiring Council to consider the level of flood protection and the capacity of the three town's stormwater drainage system.

More frequent droughts may affect the security of water supply to all three towns.

Sea level rise may generate additional issues along coastal roads from rising tides and coastal erosion from storm surge.

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

Martinborough Town Hall

The Council assumes that the all of the external funding for the Waihinga Centre will be received.

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.

Authorisation for Issue

The Council is responsible for the prospective financial statements, underlying assumptions and other related disclosures. This document was authorised by Council on Wednesday 30 June 2020.

Statement of Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2020

Reporting Entity

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

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

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

The financial forecasts of the Council are for the financial years from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020. The financial forecasts were authorised for issue by Council from 26 June 2019.

Basis of Preparation

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

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the SWDC have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Act 2002, which includes the requirement to comply with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP).

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

These financial statements comply with PBE Accounting Standards.

Measurement Base

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

Functional and Presentation Currency

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

Changes in Accounting Policies

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

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

Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue

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

Rates Revenue

The following policies for rates have been applied:

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

Rates 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 GWRC are not recognised in the financial statements, apart from the Statement of Cash flows, as SWDC is acting as an agent for the GWRC.

Other Revenue

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

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

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

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

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

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Financial Contributions

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

Borrowing Costs

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

Grant Expenditure

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

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

Leases

Finance Leases

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

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

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

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

Operating Leases

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

Debtors and Other Receivables

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

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

Financial Assets

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

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

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

Purchases and sales of investments are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the SWDC commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the

financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the SWDC has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

The categories of financial assets are:

Loans and receivables

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

Held to maturity investments

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

Fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense.

- » Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense are those that are designated into the category at initial recognition or are not classified in any of the other categories above. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of, or realise, the investment within 12 months of balance date. The Council includes in this category:
- » Investments that it intends to hold long-term but which may be realised before maturity; and
- » Shareholdings that it holds for strategic purposes.

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

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

Fair Value

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

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

Impairment of Financial Assets

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

Loans and other receivables, and held to maturity investments

Impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the SWDC will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the debt. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, and default in payments are considered indicators that the asset is

impaired. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate. For debtors and other receivables, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. When the receivable is uncollectible, it is written-off against the allowance account. Overdue receivables that have been renegotiated are reclassified as current (that is, not past due). Impairment in term deposits, local authority stock, government stock, and community loans, are recognised directly against the instruments carrying amount.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense

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

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

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

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

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

Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

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

Any impairment losses for write-downs of non-current assets held for sale are recognised in the statement of Comprehensive revenue and expense.

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

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

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of:

Operational Assets

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

Restricted Assets

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

Infrastructure Assets

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

Heritage Assets

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

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

Additions

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

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

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

Disposals

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

Subsequent Costs

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

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

Depreciation

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

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

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

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

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

Revaluation

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

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

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

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

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

Land and Buildings

An independent valuation is carried out to ascertain fair value as determined from market-based evidence by. The most recent valuation was performed by Angela Scott (BBS (VPM), MPINZ), Rupert Yortt BBS (VPM), David Cornford BBS (VMP), MPINZ of QV Asset & Advisory, and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2019.

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

Infrastructure Assets

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

At fair value determined on a depreciated replacement cost basis by an independent valuer. At balance date the SWDC assesses the carrying values of its infrastructure assets to ensure that they do not differ materially from the assets' fair values. If there is a material difference, then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued. The most recent valuation was performed by John Vessey (BE (Civil), BA (Economics), FIPENZ (Civil), CPEng, and IntPE) of Opus International Consultants on 30 June 2018. Additions are recorded at cost.

Playground equipment

At fair value determined on a depreciated replacement cost basis by an independent valuer. At balance date the SWDC assesses the carrying values of its playground equipment to ensure that they do not differ materially from the assets' fair values. If there is a material difference, then the off-cycle asset classes are revalued. The most recent valuation was performed by John Vessey (BE (Civil), BA (Economics), FIPENZ (Civil), CPEng, and IntPE) of Opus International Consultants on 30 June 2018. Additions are recorded at cost.

Vested Assets

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

Library Collections

At depreciated replacement cost in accordance with the guidelines released by the New Zealand Library Association and the National Library of New Zealand in May 2002. Library valuations are performed by Colin Gerrard (BSc, MSc, GIPENZ) and Ian Martin (BE, MIPENZ) of AECOM New Zealand Limited, and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2017.

Assets Held for Sale

Assets held for sale are valued annually at the lower of carrying value and fair value less costs to sell and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2018. Assets held for sale are valued at the agreed sale price.

Intangible Assets

Software Acquisition and Development

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

Staff training costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Amortisation

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

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

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

Investment Properties

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

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

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

Investment properties are valued annually at fair value as determined from market-based evidence by an independent valuer. The most recent valuation was performed by Jamie Benoit BAppl Sci (VFM and Ag) of QV Asset & Advisory, and the valuation is effective as at 30 June 2018.

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

Impairment of Property, Plant, Equipment and Intangible Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Creditors and Other Payables

Creditors and other payables are recorded at their face value.

Employee Entitlements

Short-term Employee Entitlements

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

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

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

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

Presentation of Employee Entitlements

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

Long-term Employee Entitlements

Superannuation Schemes

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

Provisions

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

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

Borrowings

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

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

Equity

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

The components of equity are:

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

Restricted and Council Created Reserves

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

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

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

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

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

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

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

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

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

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Cost Allocation

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

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

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

Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

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

Landfill Aftercare Provision

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

Infrastructural Assets

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

These include:

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

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

Critical Judgments in Applying the SWDC's Accounting Policies

Management has exercised the following critical judgments in applying the SWDC's accounting policies for these financial statements.

Classification of Property

SWDC owns a number of properties, which are maintained primarily to provide housing to pensioners. The receipt of market-based rental from these properties is incidental to holding these properties. These properties

are held for service delivery objectives as part of the SWDC's social housing policy. These properties are accounted for as property, plant and equipment.

Prospective Total Surplus/ (Deficit)

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

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

Rounding Differences

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

Prospective Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ending 30 June 2021

| 2020 Annual Plan \$,000 | | 2021 Annual Plan \$,000 | 2021 LTP \$,000 | 2022 LTP \$,000 |
|---|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| OPERATING INCOME | | | | |
| 14,760 | Rates | 15,371 | 15,298 | 15,639 |
| 128 | Rates penalty | 123 | 146 | 149 |
| 614 | Interest | 399 | 567 | 657 |
| 21 | Internal Interest Loans | | 21 | |
| 1,276 | Fees & licences | 1,304 | 1,203 | 1,229 |
| 733 | User levies | 830 | 731 | 747 |
| 75 | Commissions | 75 | 72 | 74 |
| 2,412 | NZ Transport Agency Subsidy | 2,742 | 2,257 | 2,220 |
| 85 | Petrol tax | 87 | 87 | 89 |
| 215 | Grants, subsidies & donations | 13 | 16 | 16 |
| 613 | Rentals | 646 | 527 | 538 |
| | Assets vesting in council | | | |
| 1,136 | Contributions | 1,355 | 1,148 | 1,162 |
| | Share revaluation | | | |
| | Profit on sale of assets | | | |
| | Gain on asset revaluations | 39 | 39 | 40 |
| 87 | Miscellaneous income | 323 | 143 | 146 |
| 22,155 | Total operating income | 23,309 | 22,255 | 22,706 |
| OPERATING COSTS | | | | |
| 1,160 | Governance, leadership & advocacy | 1,187 | 1,016 | 1,035 |
| 1,811 | Public protection | 2,218 | 1,691 | 1,732 |
| 724 | Resource management | 925 | 658 | 665 |
| | Economic, cultural & community | | | |
| 564 | development | 1,624 | 486 | 493 |
| 3,613 | Amenities | 4,029 | 3,572 | 3,635 |
| 5,449 | Land transport | 6,785 | 5,963 | 5,839 |
| 2,714 | Water supply | 3,657 | 2,845 | 2,927 |
| 1,655 | Solid waste management | 1,727 | 1,603 | 1,633 |
| 2,133 | Wastewater | 2,553 | 2,265 | 2,309 |
| 248 | Stormwater drainage | 305 | 261 | 285 |
| 30 | Rate debtors written off | 30 | 42 | 42 |
| 20,101 | Total operating costs | 25,040 | 20,402 | 20,597 |
| 2,054 | Total surplus/(deficit) | (1,732) | 1,853 | 2,109 |
| Tax expense | | | | |
| 2,054 | Total surplus/(deficit) after tax | (1,732) | 1,318 | 1,853 |
| Note: Total operating costs include: | | | | |
| 4,614 | Depreciation | 5,208 | 5,285 | 5,377 |
| 614 | Interest | 2,922 | 801 | 828 |

Prospective Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expenses for the Year Ending 30 June 2021

| 2020 Annual Plan | | 2021 Annual Plan | 2021 LTP | 2022 LTP |
|---------------------|--|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| \$,000 | | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 |
| 2,054 | Total surplus/(deficit) | (1,732) | 1,853 | 2,109 |
| | Vested assets | | | |
| 1 | Increase/(decrease) in share revaluation reserve | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve | | 24,094 | 2,770 |
| 1 | Total other comprehensive Revenue and expense | 1 | 24,096 | 2,771 |
| 2,055 | Total Other Comprehensive Revenue and Expense | (1,731) | 25,948 | 4,880 |

Prospective Statement of Changes in Net Assets / Equity for the Year Ending 30 June 2021

| 2020 Annual Plan | | 2021 Annual Plan | 2021 LTP | 2022 LTP |
|---------------------|--|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| \$,000 | | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 |
| 452,370 | Equity at Start of Year | 449,962 | 410,399 | 436,347 |
| 2,055 | Total comprehensive revenue and expenses | (1,754) | 25,948 | 4,880 |
| 454,425 | Equity at end of year | 448,208 | 436,347 | 441,227 |

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

Prospective Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2021

| 2020 Annual Plan | | 2021 Annual Plan | 2021 LTP | 2022 LTP |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| \$,000 | | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 |
| ASSETS | | | | |
| Current assets | | | | |
| 222 | Cash and cash equivalents | 68 | 222 | 222 |
| 11,904 | Short term deposits | 3,700 | 10,849 | 13,709 |
| 3,301 | Loan redemption reserves deposits | 5,362 | 3,377 | 3,998 |
| 3,981 | Investments | 3,345 | 4,042 | 4,170 |
| 2,671 | Debtors and other receivables | 2,171 | 2,683 | 2,737 |
| 17 | Inventories | 52 | 33 | 33 |
| | Assets held for sale | | | |
| 22,097 | Total current assets | 14,698 | 21,206 | 24,869 |
| Non-current assets | | | | |
| 500 | Investments | 496 | 356 | 357 |
| 265 | Intangible assets | 57 | 123 | 101 |
| 8,468 | Investment properties | 9,100 | 7,938 | 7,989 |
| 448,031 | Property, plant and equipment | 453,252 | 430,346 | 431,386 |
| 457,264 | Total non-current assets | 462,905 | 438,763 | 439,833 |
| 479,361 | Total assets | 477,603 | 459,969 | 464,702 |
| LIABILITIES | | | | |
| Current liabilities | | | | |
| 2,423 | Creditors and other payables | 2,856 | 2,459 | 2,483 |
| 290 | Employee entitlements | 475 | 236 | 236 |
| 911 | Public debt - current portion | 5,000 | 344 | 1,601 |
| 34 | Provision Current Portion | 35 | | |
| 3,658 | Total current liabilities | 8,366 | 3,040 | 4,320 |
| Non-current liabilities | | | | |
| 20,833 | Public debt – non-current portion | 20,675 | 20,137 | 18,712 |
| 445 | Landfill aftercare provision | 354 | 444 | 442 |
| 21,278 | Total non-current liabilities | 21,029 | 20,581 | 19,155 |
| Equity | | | | |
| 156,255 | Public equity | 152,294 | 141,617 | 138,246 |
| 27,716 | Special reserves and trust funds | 24,418 | 33,418 | 38,898 |
| 3 | Share revaluation reserve | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 270,451 | Asset revaluation reserve | 271,491 | 261,306 | 264,076 |
| 454,425 | Total equity | 448,208 | 436,347 | 441,227 |
| 479,361 | Total liabilities and equity | 477,603 | 459,969 | 464,702 |

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

Prospective Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ending 30 June 2021

| 2020 Annual Plan | | 2021 Annual Plan | 2021 LTP | 2022 LTP |
|---|--|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| \$,000 | | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | | | | |
| Cash was received from: | | | | |
| 14,888 | Rates | 15,494 | 15,444 | 15,788 |
| 2,628 | Government grants & subsidies | 2,755 | 2,273 | 2,236 |
| 85 | Petrol tax | 87 | 87 | 89 |
| 3,555 | Other income | 4,504 | 3,688 | 3,800 |
| 2,922 | Regional council rates | 2,922 | 3,098 | 3,284 |
| 614 | Interest on investments | 399 | 567 | 657 |
| 24,691 | | 26,162 | 25,155 | 25,853 |
| Cash was applied to: | | | | |
| 16,261 | Payments to suppliers & employees | 19,155 | 14,032 | 13,845 |
| 2,922 | Regional council rates | 2,922 | 3,098 | 3,284 |
| 619 | Interest paid | 683 | 801 | 828 |
| 19,802 | | 22,760 | 17,931 | 17,957 |
| 4,889 | Net cash flow from operating activities | 3,401 | 7,224 | 7,896 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES | | | | |
| Cash was received from: | | | | |
| | Sale of fixed assets | | | |
| 245 | Term investments & advances | | 124 | 128 |
| | Investments in loan redemption & sinking funds | | 911 | 634 |
| 245 | | | 1,035 | 763 |
| Cash was applied to: | | | | |
| 7,641 | Purchase of fixed assets | 8,387 | 4,543 | 3,636 |
| 245 | Term investments, shares & advances | | 124 | 128 |
| 1,002 | Investments in loan redemption & sinking funds | 1,422 | 1,103 | 1,116 |
| 8,888 | | 9,809 | 5,770 | 4,881 |
| (8,643) | Net cash flow from investing activities | (9,809) | (4,735) | (4,118) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES | | | | |
| Cash was received from: | | | | |
| 1,740 | Drawdown of public debt | 3,775 | 945 | 176 |
| 1,740 | | 3,775 | 945 | 176 |
| Cash was applied to: | | | | |
| | Repayment of public debt | | 911 | 344 |
| | | | 911 | 344 |
| 1,740 | Net cash flow from financing activities | 3,775 | 34 | (169) |
| (2,014) | Net increase/(decrease) in cash held | (2,633) | 2,523 | 3,609 |
| 21,423 | Add cash at start of year (1 July) | 15,108 | 15,967 | 18,490 |
| 19,409 | Balance at end of year (30 June) | 12,475 | 18,490 | 22,099 |
| REPRESENTED BY: | | | | |
| 222 | Cash and bank | 67 | 222 | 222 |
| 11,904 | Short term deposits and cash investments | 3,700 | 10,849 | 13,709 |
| 7,283 | Loan redemption reserves | 8,707 | 7,419 | 8,168 |
| 19,409 | | 12,474 | 18,490 | 22,099 |

Schedule of Prospective Capital Expenditure for the Year Ending 30 June 2021

| Total Capital Expenditure Annual Plan 30 June 2020 | | Carried forward Capital Budget 30 June 2020 | New Capital Expenditure 30 June 2021 | Total Capital Expenditure 30 June 2021 | Total Capital Expenditure LTP 30 June 2021 |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| \$,000 | | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 |
| GOVERNANCE, LEADERSHIP & ADVOCACY | | | | | |
| PUBLIC PROTECTION | | | | | |
| | Motor vehicles | 52 | 70 | 122 | |
| | IT Software | | | | |
| 1 | Equipment/Furniture | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 120 | Dog Pound | 240 | | 240 | |
| 121 | | 292 | 71 | 363 | 1 |
| RESOURCE MANAGEMENT | | | | | |
| | Emergency Management water storage tanks | | 25 | 25 | |
| | | | 25 | 25 | |
| AMENITIES | | | | | |
| 62 | Playgrounds | 8 | 90 | 98 | 90 |
| 400 | Playgrounds - Waihinga | | | | |
| 99 | Parks & reserves | 100 | 266 | 366 | 266 |
| 10 | Campgrounds | | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 31 | Swimming pools | 90 | 133 | 223 | 133 |
| 50 | Infrastructure for visitors | | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 47 | Cemeteries | 30 | 35 | 65 | 35 |
| 81 | Community housing | 50 | 112 | 162 | 32 |
| 10 | Community buildings | | 26 | 26 | 11 |
| 60 | Investment buildings | | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 5 | Greytown town centre | | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 172 | ANZAC Hall | | | | |
| 100 | Library books | | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| | Furniture and Fittings | | 45 | | |
| | Signage | | 60 | 60 | |
| | Motor Vehicles | | | | |
| 1,128 | | 278 | 946 | 1,179 | 746 |
| LAND TRANSPORT | | | | | |
| 31 | Signs & guardrails (Other Roads) | | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 126 | Seal extensions (Other Roads) | | 126 | 126 | 126 |
| 456 | Reseals (Other Roads) | | 457 | 457 | 457 |
| 51 | Reseals (SPRs) | | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| 215 | Rehabilitation (Other Roads) | | 215 | 215 | 215 |
| 46 | Rehabilitation (SPRs) | | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| | New footpath | | 72 | 72 | 90 |
| 510 | Renewal footpaths | | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 108 | Drainage | | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 9 | Drainage (SPR) | | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 337 | Minor safety works (Other Roads) | | 337 | 337 | 337 |
| 131 | Minor safety works (SPRs) | | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| 5 | Traffic services (SPRs) | | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| | Structures (Other Roads) | | | | 21 |
| 21 | Structures (SPR) | | 21 | 21 | |
| 318 | Road metalling | | 319 | 319 | 319 |
| 16 | Road metalling (SPRs) | | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| | Motor Vehicles | | 30 | 30 | |
| 2,380 | | | 2,011 | 2,011 | 1,999 |

Schedule of Prospective Capital Expenditure for the Year Ending 30 June 2021 Continued

| Total Capital Expenditure Annual Plan 30 June 2020 | | Carried forward Capital Budget 30 June 2020 | New Capital Expenditure 30 June 2021 | Total Capital Expenditure 30 June 2021 | Total Capital Expenditure LTP 30 June 2021 |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| \$,000 | | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 | \$,000 |
| | WATER SUPPLY | | | | |
| 342 | Cyclical renewal | | 389 | 389 | 350 |
| 80 | Featherston supply supplementation | | | | |
| | Water race up grade and consents | | 100 | 100 | |
| 2,000 | Martinborough Manganese removal for filtration | | | | 430 |
| | Waihine Water Supply upgrade | | 397 | 397 | |
| | Memorial Park Stage 3 upgrade | | 1,296 | 1,296 | |
| | Boar Bush | | 86 | 86 | |
| | Water Modelling | | 52 | 52 | |
| | Control Systems | | 43 | 43 | |
| 126 | Reservoirs | | 238 | 238 | |
| 2,548 | | | 2,602 | 2,602 | 780 |
| | SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT | | | | |
| 125 | Development work | | | | |
| | Transfer station upgrade | | | | |
| | Wheelie bins | | | | |
| 125 | | | | | |
| | WASTE WATER | | | | |
| 315 | Reticulation renewals | | 467 | 467 | 322 |
| | Alternative disposal systems (Greytown) | | 400 | 400 | |
| 504 | Alternative disposal systems (Featherston) | | 445 | 445 | 516 |
| | Gravity main Papawai Rd Greytown | 1,800 | | 1,800 | |
| | Donald St Pump Station | | 60 | 60 | |
| | Treatment Plant upgrades | | 432 | 432 | |
| 295 | Martinborough capacity upgrade | 300 | 40 | 340 | |
| 1,113 | | 2,100 | 1,844 | 3,944 | 838 |
| | STORMWATER DRAINAGE | | | | |
| 56 | Reticulation upgrade | | 59 | 59 | 58 |
| 56 | | | 59 | 59 | 58 |
| | CORPORATE SERVICES | | | | |
| 10 | Council offices | 500 | 11 | 511 | 11 |
| 11 | Furniture | | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| | IT hardware | | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 46 | IT software | | 94 | 94 | 34 |
| | Website upgrade | | 30 | 30 | |
| 33 | IT disaster recovery server | | | | |
| 8 | Office equipment | | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| | GIS | | | | 11 |
| 109 | | 500 | 201 | 701 | 122 |
| | PROFESSIONAL SERVICES | | | | |
| 60 | Motor vehicles | | 30 | 30 | |
| 60 | | | 30 | 30 | |
| 7,641 | Total Capital Expenditure | 3,170 | 7,789 | 10,914 | 4,543 |

Prospective Statement of Special and Separate Funds for the Year Ending 30 June 2021

| | Activities To Which The Reserve Relates | Opening Balance \$,000 | Transfers In \$,000 | Transfers Out \$,000 | Closing Balance \$,000 |
|---|---|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| District Property | | | | | |
| To be used for Town Centre Development | All activities | 41 | (65) | | (24) |
| Asset Realisation | | | | | |
| Capital gains from the sale of Council Assets that have been realised overtime. | All activities | 298 | | | 298 |
| Plantation Reserve | | | | | |
| For road protection schemes and seal extensions in the future. | All activities | 10 | | | 10 |
| Community Board Reserves | | | | | |
| <i>Community Board funds Carried over:</i> | | | | | |
| Featherston | Governance | | 28 | 28 | |
| Greytown | Governance | | 28 | 28 | |
| Martinborough | Governance | | 28 | 28 | |
| Beautification reserve | Governance | | 32 | 32 | |
| Restricted Reserves | | | | | |
| - To provide for the acquisition and development of reserves and open spaces in response to the needs arising from subdivision and development, | All activities | 1,069 | 437 | 558 | 949 |
| - to protect conservation values, | | | | | |
| - to provide opportunities for public access to and along water bodies, | | | | | |
| Water Race Reserves | | | | | |
| <i>Water races funds Carried over:</i> | | | | | |
| Featherston/Longwood Water race | Water | (53) | 69 | 69 | (53) |
| Moroa | Water | 209 | 74 | 74 | 209 |
| Trusts | | | | | |
| <u>Campground Memorial:</u> | Amenities | 7 | | | 7 |
| <u>Pain Farm</u> | Amenities | 228 | 5 | | 233 |
| Pain Farm: maintaining and improving the Borough's parks, sports grounds, camping ground, swimming baths, providing, equipping and maintaining sports facilities and a children's playground. | | | | | |
| Infrastructure Contributions | | | | | |
| -to safeguard the health of inhabitants and protect the natural environment for inappropriate disposal of sewage, | All activities | 2,395 | 506 | 506 | 2,396 |
| - to prevent damage to property or amenity from the indiscriminate and uncontrolled runoff of Stormwater, | | | | | |
| - to ensure sufficient water is available for fire fighting purposes | | | | | |
| - to provide for the safe and convenient movement on roads of motor vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians within and through the Wairarapa. | | | | | |
| Combined District Plan Reserve | | | | | |
| To Spread the costs of the District plan over the life of the plan | Resource Mngmt | (34) | 30 | | (4) |
| Wastewater Reserve | | | | | |
| To Spread the initial costs of the Wastewater project - Land | All Water | 254 | | 254 | |
| Maintenance Reserve | | | | | |
| To cover maintenance to buildings | All activities | (76) | 33 | 8 | (51) |
| Roading Reserve | | | | | |
| General operating and capital expenditure reserve for Roading | Roading | 800 | 300 | 300 | 800 |
| Housing Reserve | | | | | |
| (Housing for seniors) | Amenities | (146) | 106 | 89 | (129) |
| Loan Redemption Reserve | | | | | |
| | All activities | 3,940 | 1,422 | | 5,362 |
| Depreciation Reserves | | | | | |
| To fund new capital projects | All activities | 16,665 | 5,950 | 8,199 | 14,416 |
| | | 25,607 | 8,983 | 10,172 | 24,418 |

Funding Impact Statement for the Year Ended 30 June 2021

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

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

Rating System

Introduction

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

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

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

General Rates

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

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

- » **Group 1 Commercial** - A rate of 0.0041487 per dollar of rateable land value. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$263,072.
- » **Group 2 Urban** - A rate of 0.0020743 per dollar of rateable land value. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$1,331,613
- » **Group 3 Rural** - A rate of 0.0019137 per dollar of rateable land value. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$3,894,402.
- » In addition, the Council has set a Uniform Annual General Charge on each rating unit of \$591. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$3,712,671. Council’s UAGC has not exceeded the 30% rating cap requirement specified in Section 21 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002.

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

Differential Matters and Categories

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

The differential categories are:

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

Separately Used or Inhabitable Part of a Rating Unit

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

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

Water Races

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

The Featherston–Longwood rate will be 0.0016603 per dollar of land value. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$78,775.

The Moroa rate will be 0.0003894 per dollar of land value. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$85,100.

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

Wastewater Disposal

Council proposes to set a uniform targeted rate for wastewater disposal based on each separately used or inhabitable part of a rating unit which is serviced by a connection to the system of \$602 per serviced connection. Serviceable rating units, which are those that could be connected to the system but are not at this time, will be 50% of this charge of \$301 per serviceable connection. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$2,657,581.

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

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

Water Supply

Council proposes to set a uniform targeted rate for water supply based on each separately used or inhabitable part of rating unit for all urban, rural or commercial rating units which are serviced by a connection to the system of \$631 per serviced connection. Serviceable rating units which are those who could be serviced but are not at this time will be 50% of this charge \$316 per serviceable connection.

The uniform targeted rate will apply to each connection. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$2,785,719.

An additional targeted rate is proposed where the volume exceeds 350m³ per year for all metered connections. This charge will be \$1.84 per m³, for the 2020/21 year. The aforesaid volume will be reviewed as and when required in future.

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

Amenities

Council proposes a uniform targeted rate for all rating units in the urban areas of Featherston, Greytown and Martinborough for the provision of amenity facilities of \$446 per urban rating unit. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$1,541,298.

Council proposes a different uniform targeted rate for all rating units in the rural area of the district for the provision of amenity facilities of \$234 per rural rating unit. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$660,556.

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

Refuse Collection

The Council proposes to set a uniform, targeted rate for rubbish collection and disposal, of \$183 this will apply to rating units and separately inhabited parts of rating units where the Council provides refuse collection or use of disposal facilities. The total we anticipate to raise from this rate is \$830,101.

Overall Rating Levels

The combined effect on individual rating units of a 2.27% increase in total rates will vary considerably from rating unit to rating unit depending on the different types of rates and valuations applicable.

Statement of Funding Sources

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

Prospective Funding Impact Statement – High Level Financial Information for the Year Ended 30 June 2020

| | 2020 Annual Plan \$,000 | 2021 LTP \$,000 | 2021 Annual Plan \$,000 |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sources of operating funding | | | |
| General rates, Uniform Annual General charges, Rates penalties | 10,286 | 10,394 | 10,638 |
| Target rates (other than a targeted rate for water supply) | 4,474 | 5,224 | 4,733 |
| Subsidies and grants for operating purposes | 2,412 | 2,257 | 2,755 |
| Fees, charges, and targeted rates for water supply | 1,786 | 1,530 | 1,985 |
| Interest and Dividends from investments | 477 | 567 | 399 |
| Local authorities fuel tax, fines, infringement fees, and other receipts | 1,268 | 1,030 | 1,763 |
| Total operating funding (A) | 20,703 | 21,001 | 22,273 |
| Applications of operating funding | | | |
| Payments to staff and suppliers | 13,844 | 13,372 | 17,207 |
| Finance costs | 1,129 | 1,286 | 1,081 |
| Internal charges and overheads applied | | | |
| Other operating funding applications | 485 | 417 | 1,518 |
| Total applications of operating funding (B) | 15,459 | 15,076 | 19,806 |
| Surplus (deficit) of operating funding (A-B) | 5,244 | 5,925 | 2,467 |
| Sources of capital funding | | | |
| Subsidies and grants for capital expenditure | | | |
| Development and financial contributions | 842 | 888 | 1,035 |
| Increase (decrease) in debt | 1,121 | (158) | 1,957 |
| Gross proceeds from sale of assets | | | |
| Lump sum contributions | 494 | 259 | 319 |
| Other dedicated capital funding | | | |
| Total sources of capital funding (C) | 2,457 | 989 | 3,311 |
| Applications of capital funding | | | |
| Capital Expenditure | | | |
| - to meet additional demand | 397 | 73 | |
| - to improve the level of service | 3,363 | 1,161 | 3,758 |
| - to replace existing assets | 3,881 | 3,308 | 4,473 |
| Increase (decrease) in reserves | 60 | 2,371 | (2,452) |
| Increase (decrease) of investments | | | |
| Total applications of capital funding (D) | 7,701 | 6,914 | 5,778 |
| Surplus (deficit) of capital funding (C-D) | (5,244) | (5,925) | (2,467) |
| Funding Balance (A-B)+(C-D) | | | |

Rates Examples

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

| | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | % Increase |
|---|---------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Residential Land Value | \$ 250,000 | | |
| General rate | \$ 524 | \$ 519 | |
| Targeted rates | \$ 2,351 | \$ 2,453 | |
| Total Rates | \$ 2,875 | \$ 2,972 | 3.40% |
| Estimated increase per week: | | \$ 1.86 | |
| Commercial Average Land Value | \$ 250,000 | | |
| General rate | \$ 1,048 | \$ 1,037 | |
| Targeted rates | \$ 2,351 | \$ 2,453 | |
| Total Rates | \$ 3,399 | \$ 3,490 | 2.68% |
| Estimated increase per week: | | \$ 1.75 | |
| Lifestyle Average Land Value | \$ 500,000 | | |
| General rate | \$ 962 | \$ 957 | |
| Targeted rates | \$ 792 | \$ 825 | |
| Total Rates | \$ 1,754 | \$ 1,782 | 1.60% |
| Estimated increase per week: | | \$ 0.54 | |
| Rural Average Dairy Farm Land Value | \$ 2,600,000 | | |
| General rate | \$ 5,002 | \$ 4,976 | |
| Targeted rates | \$ 792 | \$ 825 | |
| Total Rates | \$ 5,794 | \$ 5,801 | 0.10% |
| Estimated increase per week: | | \$ 0.12 | |
| Rural Average Pastoral Farm Land Value | \$ 1,930,000 | | |
| General rate | \$ 3,713 | \$ 3,693 | |
| Targeted rates | \$ 792 | \$ 1,416 | |
| Total Rates | \$ 4,505 | \$ 5,109 | 0.70% |
| Estimated increase per week: | | \$ 0.64 | |

Rates and Charges

The following table shows the rating change from the 2019/20 year to the 2020/21 year.

| | 2019/20 \$ | 2020/21 \$ | Change % | Change \$ |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Targeted Rates - Urban: | | | | |
| Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) | \$ 571 | \$ 591 | 3.50% | \$ 20 |
| Reserves & Civic Amenities – Urban | \$ 418 | \$ 446 | 6.70% | \$ 28 |
| Water Charge | \$ 593 | \$ 631 | 6.41% | \$ 38 |
| Wastewater Charge | \$ 582 | \$ 602 | 3.44% | \$ 20 |
| Refuse Collection Levy | \$ 187 | \$ 183 | -2.14% | -\$ 4 |
| Total Urban Targeted Rates: | \$ 2,351 | \$ 2,453 | 4.34% | \$ 102 |
| Targeted Rates - Rural: | | | | |
| Uniform Annual General Charge (UAGC) | \$ 571 | \$ 591 | 3.50% | \$ 20 |
| Reserves & Civic Amenities – Rural | \$ 221 | \$ 234 | 5.88% | \$ 13 |
| Total Rural Targeted Rates: | \$ 792 | \$ 825 | 4.17% | \$ 33 |

Appendices

Elected Member Contacts

Mayor and Councillors

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Mayor Alex Beijen Chairperson | 58 Shooting Butts Road RD4 Martinborough 5784 | Phone (06) 306 9611 xtn 832 (business) Cell (027) 488 8266 Email the.mayor@swdc.govt.nz |
|----------------------------------|---|---|

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Cr Garrick Emms Deputy Mayor | 78 Longwood East Road Featherston 5771 | Cell (027) 444 1193 Email garrick.emms@swdc.govt.nz |
|---------------------------------|---|---|

| | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Cr Brenda West | 99 Watt Street Featherston 5710 | Cell (021) 273 6325 Email brenda.west@swdc.govt.nz |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---|

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Cr Ross Vickery | 103 Fitzherbert Street Featherston 5710 | Phone (06) 308 8038 Cell (027) 513 1417 Email ross.vickery@swdc.govt.nz |
|-----------------|--|--|

| | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Cr Rebecca Fox | 9 Garrity Lane Greytown 5712 | Phone (06) 304 7288 Cell (021) 517 190 Email rebecca.fox@swdc.govt.nz |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---|

| | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Cr Leigh Hay | 9 Wood Street Greytown 5712 | Phone (06) 304 9876 Cell (021) 710 103 Email leigh.hay@swdc.govt.nz |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---|

| | | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Cr Alistair Plimmer | 255A No 1 Line RD1 Featherston 5771 | Cell (027) 254 7842 Email alistair.plimmer@swdc.govt.nz |
|---------------------|---|---|

| | | |
|----------------|--|--|
| Cr Pam Colenso | 30 New York Street Martinborough 5711 | Phone (06) 306 9503 Cell (027) 441 4892 Email pam.colenso@swdc.govt.nz |
|----------------|--|--|

| | | |
|----------------|--|---|
| Cr Pip Maynard | 17A Cambridge Road Martinborough 5711 | Phone (06) 306 8363 Cell (021) 683 638 Email pip.maynard@swdc.govt.nz |
|----------------|--|---|

| | | |
|------------------|--|--|
| Cr Brian Jephson | Palliser Bay Station RD2 Featherston | Phone (06) 308 8956 Cell (027) 502 6198 Email brian.jephson@swdc.govt.nz |
|------------------|--|--|

Featherston Community Board

| | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| Mark Shepherd Chairperson | 61-63 Waite Street Featherston 5710 | Cell (027) 308 8035 Email mark.shepherd@swdc.govt.nz |
|------------------------------|--|---|

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Sophronia Smith | | Cell (021) 382 062 Email sophronia.smith@swdc.govt.nz |
|-----------------|--|--|

| | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Claire Bleakley | 605 Western Lake Road Featherston 5710 | Phone (06) 308 9842 Cell (027) 348 6731 Email claire.bleakley@swdc.govt.nz |
|-----------------|---|--|

| | | |
|------------------|--|---|
| Jayson Tahinurua | | Cell (027) 233 1121 Email Jayson.Tahinurua@swdc.govt.nz |
|------------------|--|---|

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Cr Garrick Emms Deputy Mayor | 78 Longwood East Road Featherston 5771 | Cell (027) 4441193 Email garrick.emms@swdc.govt.nz |
|---------------------------------|---|--|

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Cr Ross Vickery | 103 Fitzherbert Street Featherston 5710 | Phone (06) 308 8038 Cell (027) 513 1417 Email ross.vickery@swdc.govt.nz |
|-----------------|--|--|

Greytown Community Board

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Ann Rainford Chairperson | 6 Horton Street Greytown 5712 | Phone (06) 304 9960 Cell (021) 0833 1468 Email ann.rainford@swdc.govt.nz |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Graeme Gray | 20 Market Road Greytown 5712 | Phone (06) 304 9407 Cell (027) 480 4336 Email grame.gray@swdc.govt.nz |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--|

| | | |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Shelley Symes | 179 West Street Greytown 5712 | Cell (021) 176 8748 Email shelley.symes@swdc.govt.nz |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---|

| | | |
|--------------|--|---|
| Simone Baker | | Cell (027) 479 0584 Email simone.baker@swdc.govt.nz |
|--------------|--|---|

| | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Cr Rebecca Fox | 9 Garrity Lane Greytown 5712 | Phone (06) 304 7288 Cell (021) 517 190 Email rebecca.fox@swdc.govt.nz |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---|

| | | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Cr Alistair Plimmer | 255A No 1 Line RD1 Featherston 5771 | Cell (027) 254 7842 Email alistair.plimmer@swdc.govt.nz |
|---------------------|---|---|

Martinborough Community Board

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Mel Maynard (Chairperson) | 36 Cologne Street Martinborough 5711 | Cell (027) 231 8867 Email mel.maynard@swdc.govt.nz |
|------------------------------|---|---|

| | | |
|--------------|--|---|
| Aidan Ellims | | Cell (027) 497 2767 Email aidan.ellims@swdc.govt.nz |
|--------------|--|---|

| | | |
|----------------|---|--|
| Nathan Fenwick | 27 Kitchener Street Martinborough 5711 | Phone (06) 306 8848 Cell (027) 518 5237 Email nathan.fenwick@swdc.govt.nz |
|----------------|---|--|

| | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| Michael Honey | 149 Dublin Street Martinborough 5711 | Phone (06) 306 9990 Cell (027) 600 0579 Email michael.honey@swdc.govt.nz |
|---------------|---|--|

| | | |
|----------------|--|--|
| Cr Pam Colenso | 30 New York Street Martinborough 5711 | Phone (06) 306 9503 Cell (027) 441 4892 Email pam.colenso@swdc.govt.nz |
|----------------|--|--|

| | | |
|----------------|--|---|
| Cr Pip Maynard | 17A Cambridge Road Martinborough 5711 | Phone (06) 306 8363 Cell (021) 683 638 Email pip.maynard@swdc.govt.nz |
|----------------|--|---|

Non-Elected Member Contacts

Māori Standing Committee

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| Narida Hooper | 20a Haringa Road | Cell (021) 314 180 |
| Pae tu Mokai o Tauria | Carterton 5791 | Email narida@heputiputi.co.nz |

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| Karen Mikaera | 16 Bell Street | Cell (027) 496 2551 |
| Pae tu Mokai o Tauria | Featherston 5710 | Email k.mikaera@gmail.com |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Carlene Te Tau | | Email tctt.svp@gmail.com |
| Rangitane o Wairarapa | | |

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Andrea Rutene | | Email rutene.floody@gmail.com |
| Ngāti Kahungunu | | |

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Nathan Maynard | C/O Peppers Parehua | Email maynardnz@zoho.com |
| Hau Ariki Marae | New York Street West Martinborough 5741 | |

One vacancy
Hau Ariki Marae

Two vacancies
Papawai Marae

| | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|--|
| Teresa Aporo | 305 Hinakura Road | Cell (022) 066 3088 |
| Kohunui Marae | RD4 Martinborough 5784 | Email teresaaporo@gmail.com |

| | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Terry Te Maari | 3009 Lake Ferry Road | Email terryte123@gmail.com |
| Kohunui Marae | Pirinoa RD2 Featherston 5772 | |

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|--|
| Mayor Alex Beijen | 58 Shooting Butts Road | Phone (06) 306 9611 xtn 832 (business) |
| | RD4 | Cell (027) 488 8266 |
| | Martinborough 5784 | Email the.mayor@swdc.govt.nz |

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--|
| Cr Garrick Emms | 78 Longwood East Road | Cell (027) 444 1193 |
| Deputy Mayor | Featherston 5771 | Email garrick.emms@swdc.govt.nz |

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--|
| Cr Pip Maynard | 17A Cambridge Road | Phone (06) 306 8363 |
| | Martinborough 5711 | Cell (021) 683 638 |
| | | Email pip.maynard@swdc.govt.nz |

| | | |
|------------------|----------------------|--|
| Cr Brian Jephson | Palliser Bay Station | Phone (06) 308 8956 |
| | Palliser Bay Road | Cell (027) 502 6198 |
| | RD 2 | Email brian.jephson@swdc.govt.nz |
| | Featherston 5772 | |

Council Directory

| Council Directory | | |
|---|--|--|
| Council Office | Location: 19 Kitchener St Martinborough Postal: PO Box 6 Martinborough 5741 <u>AFTER HOURS</u> Emergency calls only Rural Fire Officer Cell Dog Control Officer or Dog Control Officer Cell Noise Control (call free) | Phone (06) 306 9611 Fax (06) 306 9373 Web www.swdc.govt.nz Email enquiries@swdc.govt.nz (06) 306 8440 (027) 289 9609 (06) 308 9076 (027) 441 2737 0800 664 732 |
| Civil Defence Emergency Management Wairarapa | | Phone 0800 239 247 |
| Featherston Service Centre/Library | Fitzherbert Street Featherston | Phone (06) 308 9030 Fax (06) 308 9020 Email featherston@swdc.govt.nz |
| Greytown Service Centre/Library | Greytown Town Centre 89 Main Street Greytown | Phone (06) 304 9061 Email greytown@swdc.govt.nz |
| Martinborough Library | Waihinga Centre Texas Street Martinborough | Phone (06) 306 9758 Email martinborough@swdc.govt.nz |
| Greytown Campground | Kuratawhiti St Greytown | Phone (06) 304 9387 Web www.greytowncampground.co.nz |
| Martinborough Campground | Cnr Princess & Dublin St Martinborough | Phone 0800 780 909 Web www.martinboroughcamping.com |

2020-2021 Schedule of Fees and Charges

Fees shown are inclusive of GST

| COMMUNITY SERVICES | FEE \$ |
|--|-------------------|
| COUNCIL OFFICES | |
| 19 Kitchener Street, Martinborough 5711 | |
| Postal: P O Box 6. Martinborough 5741 | |
| Website: www.swdc.govt.nz | |
| | |
| Opening Hours: | |
| 8:00am-4.30pm Monday - Friday | |
| | |
| Rubbish Bags – purchased from Council Office and Service Centres (bundle of 10) | 10.00 |
| | |
| Photocopying: Black and white (per copy) | |
| Single sided A4 | 0.20 |
| Single sided A3 | 0.40 |
| Double sided A4 | 0.30 |
| Double sided A3 | 0.80 |
| | |
| Photocopying: Colour (per copy) | |
| Single sided A4 | 0.30 |
| Single sided A3 | 0.50 |
| Double sided A4 | 0.50 |
| Double sided A3 | 1.00 |
| | |
| Street Index – with rates | 127.00 |
| | |
| Photocopy plans etc: | |
| Time involved to retrieve and/or photocopy plans (per 10 minutes) | 10.00 |
| | |
| Any other services not covered elsewhere (per hour) | 75.00 |

| LIBRARY / SERVICE CENTRES | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | <u>FEATHERSTON</u> | <u>GREYTOWN</u> | <u>MARTINBOROUGH</u> |
| | (Library & Service Centre) | (Library & Service Centre) | (Library Only) |
| | | Greytown Town Centre | Waihinga Centre |
| | 70-72 Fitzherbert Street | 89 Main Street | Texas Street |
| | Ph: 06 308 9030 | Ph: 06 304 0961 | Ph: 06 306 9758 |
| | | | |
| Opening Hours: | | | |
| Monday | 9.30am – 5.00pm | 9.30am – 5.00pm | 9.30am – 5.00pm |
| Tuesday | 9.30am – 5.00pm | 9.30am – 7.00pm | 9.30am – 5.00pm |
| Wednesday | 9.30am – 5.00pm | 9.30am – 5.00pm | 9.30am – 5.00pm |
| Thursday | 9.30am – 7.00pm | 9.30am – 5.00pm | 9.30am – 5.00pm |
| Friday | 9.30am – 5.00pm | 9.30am – 5.00pm | 9.30am – 5.00pm |
| Saturday | 10.00am - 12.00pm | 10.00am - 12.00pm | 10.00am - 2.00pm |
| Sunday | Closed | Closed | Closed |

| CHARGES FOR ALL LIBRARIES: | Fees \$ |
|---|---------------------|
| Rental – Adult | No Charge |
| Rental – Children and Youth | No Charge |
| Magazines | No Charge |
| Reservation of Books | 0.50 |
| Replacement Cards | No charge |
| Overdue charges (Adult only) | |
| From 5.00pm on the date stamped in the book | 0.50 |
| Seven days following the date stamped in the book | 1.00 |
| Every seven days thereafter, another | 1.00 |
| Theft/Worn Out | No charge |
| Lost Library Book | At replacement cost |
| Inter-loan Items | 10.00 |
| Book Covering: | |
| Paperback | 0.50 |
| Hardback | 1.00 |
| Large | 2.00 |
| Photocopying: Black and White (per copy) | |
| Single sided A4 | 0.10 |
| Single sided A3 | 0.40 |
| Double sided A4 | 0.20 |
| Double sided A3 | 0.80 |
| Photocopying: Colour (per copy) | |
| Single sided A4 | 0.20 |
| Single sided A3 | 0.50 |
| Double sided A4 | 0.40 |
| Double sided A3 | 1.00 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Internet | No charge |
| Printouts (per page) | 0.20 |
| DVD/Video Hire (one week) | 2.00 |
| Laminating | |
| A3 | 3.00 |
| A4 | 2.00 |
| Fax Service: | |
| Per page | 0.50 |
| Australia per page | 2.00 |
| Rest of World per page | 5.00 |

POOLS

FEATHERSTON

| Opening Hours | School Terms | School Holidays And Public Holidays |
|-------------------|------------------|--|
| Monday | 2.00pm – 7.30pm | 1.00pm – 7.30pm |
| Tuesday | 2.00pm – 5.30pm | 1.00pm – 5.30pm |
| Wednesday | 2.00pm – 7.30pm | 1.00pm – 7.30pm |
| Thursday | 2.00pm – 5.30pm | 1.00pm – 5.30pm |
| Friday | 2.00pm – 7.30pm | 1.00pm – 7.30pm |
| Saturday - Sunday | 11.00am – 7.30pm | 11.00am – 7.30pm |
| | | |

GREYTOWN

| Opening Hours | School Terms | School Holidays And Public Holidays |
|-------------------|------------------|--|
| Monday | 2.00pm – 7.30pm | 1.00pm – 7.30pm |
| Tuesday | 2.00pm – 5.30pm | 1.00pm – 5.30pm |
| Wednesday | 2.00pm – 7.30pm | 1.00pm – 7.30pm |
| Thursday | 2.00pm – 5.30pm | 1.00pm – 5.30pm |
| Friday | 2.00pm – 7.30pm | 1.00pm – 7.30pm |
| Saturday - Sunday | 11.00am – 7.30pm | 11.00am – 7.30pm |
| | | |

MARTINBOROUGH

| Opening Hours | School Terms | School Holidays And Public Holidays |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Monday - Friday | 2.00pm – 7.30pm | 1.00pm – 7.30pm |
| Saturday - Sunday | 11.00am – 7.30pm | 11.00am – 7.30pm |
| | | |
| No Charges (All towns) | | |

SPORTS STADIUM

| FEATHERSTON SPORTS STADIUM AND ANNEX | FEES \$ |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Hours | |
| Daytime: 8:00am – 6:00pm | |
| Evening: 6:00pm – 12:00am | |
| | |
| Rates | |
| Daytime: | 85.00 |
| Evening: | 52.00 |
| Hourly: (Stadium) – minimum 2 hours | 11.00 per hr |
| Hourly: (Annex) – minimum 2 hours | 2.50 per hr |

COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

| ALL VENUES – SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE | FEES \$ |
|---|--------------------|
| Fees and Charges – (in addition to hire charges) | |
| | |
| Deposit (if required) | 50% of hire charge |
| Bond (if alcohol to be served) | 300.00 |
| Additional Cleaning fee - per hour (if required) | 35.00 |
| - Small & Medium venues (1 hour minimum) | |
| - Large venues (2 hours minimum) | |
| Projector/TV use - per session | 20.00 |
| PA/Sound System use - per session | 30.00 |
| Access to Kitchen Facilities (Small and Medium venues) | 20.00 |
| Custodian Call-out – per hour (if required) | 25.00 |

SMALL VENUES (6 – 20 GUESTS) *

| GREYTOWN UPSTAIRS ROOMS (ONLY AVAILABLE DURING LIBRARY OPENING HOURS) GREEN ROOM AND JOE REWI ROOM | FEES \$ |
|---|------------|
| | |
| Weekday – morning or afternoon | 30.00 |
| Weekday – full day | 55.00 |
| Saturday – 10.00am – 12.00 noon | 25.00 |
| | |
| * Actual room capacity will depend on the venue being hired | |

| MEDIUM VENUES (20 – 150 GUESTS) * | |
|---|--------------------|
| MARTINBOROUGH SUPPER ROOM, FEATHERSTON KIWI HALL AND/OR SUPPER ROOM, GREYTOWN WBS ROOM | FEES \$ |
| | |
| Meetings/Conferences/Performances | |
| Weekday – morning or afternoon | 50.00 |
| Weekday – full day | 90.00 |
| Monday to Thursday evening | 50.00 |
| Friday evening, Saturday, Sunday, Public Holidays | 110.00 |
| | |
| Functions – (Weddings/Dinners/Balls) | |
| Weekday – morning or afternoon | 110.00 |
| Weekday – full day | 200.00 |
| Monday to Thursday evening | 120.00 |
| Friday evening, Saturday, Sunday, Public Holidays | 270.00 |
| | |
| Displays/Exhibitions/Sale of Goods/Auctions (Clear Floor) | |
| Community Group and Free Admission Event | 25.00 per day |
| Admission Charged or Commercial: | |
| Weekday – morning or afternoon | 35.00 |
| Weekday – full day | 60.00 |
| Monday to Thursday evening | 35.00 |
| Friday evening, Saturday, Sunday, Public Holidays | 80.00 |
| | |
| Sport and Fitness | |
| Clear floor, activities with no audience | 25.00 per hr |
| | |
| Pack In/Out Per Day | 25.00 |
| | |
| * Actual room capacity will depend on the venue being hired | |

| LARGE VENUES (50 – 300 GUESTS) * | |
|---|--------------------|
| GREYTOWN TOWN CENTRE FORUM, GREYTOWN TOWN CENTRE FORUM & WBS ROOM, ANZAC HALL (INCL. SUPPER ROOM), MARTINBOROUGH TOWN HALL (INCL. SUPPER ROOM) | FEES \$ |
| Kitchen Access Included in Hire Charge | |
| | |
| Meetings/Conferences/Performances | |
| Weekday – morning or afternoon | 110.00 |
| Weekday – full day | 210.00 |
| Monday to Thursday evening | 120.00 |
| Friday evening, Saturday, Sunday, Public Holidays | 350.00 |
| Each hour after midnight | 100.00 |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| | |
| Functions – (Weddings/Dinners/Balls) | |
| Weekday – morning or afternoon | 185.00 |
| Weekday – full day | 295.00 |
| Monday to Thursday evening | 200.00 |
| Friday evening, Saturday, Sunday, Public Holidays | 450.00 |
| Each hour after midnight | 100.00 |
| | |
| Displays/Exhibitions/Sale of Goods/Auctions (Clear Floor) | |
| Community Group and Free Admission Event | 25.00 per day |
| | |
| Admission Charged or Commercial | |
| Weekday – morning or afternoon | 50.00 |
| Weekday – full day | 75.00 |
| Monday to Thursday evening | 50.00 |
| Friday evening, Saturday, Sunday, Public Holidays | 125.00 |
| | |
| Sport and Fitness | |
| Clear floor, activities with no audience | 25.00 per hr |
| | |
| Pack In/Out Per Day | 50.00 |
| | |
| * Actual room capacity will depend on the venue being hired | |

| PARKS AND RESERVES | FEES \$ |
|--|--------------------|
| Use of any Council park or reserve <i>(Bookings must be made in advance on the Event Application Form for events, or the Application to Use Form for seasonal sports use)</i> | No Charge |
| | |
| Additional rubbish bins | At cost |
| Additional toilet cleaning/stocking | At cost |
| Lost keys | Replacement cost |
| Staff call out | 50.00 |

| CEMETERIES | FEES \$ |
|---|--------------------|
| Burial | |
| Adult | 700.00 |
| Child – Under 10 | 320.00 |
| Infant – Under 1 | 150.00 |
| Burial of Ashes | 220.00 |
| Extra Depth Charge (not available in Featherston) | 275.00 |
| Top Soil Charge | 320.00 |
| Burial on weekends, holidays or before noon on a Monday or the day after a Public Holiday | 1075.00 |
| Additional Fee – Non-Resident | 850.00 |
| Breaking Concrete | Actual cost |
| Disinterment or Re interment by Arrangement | Actual cost |
| | |
| Plot Fee | |
| Adult | 1000.00 |
| Infant under 1 | 160.00 |
| Child under 10 | 320.00 |
| Cremation Plot / Columbarium Wall | 260.00 |
| | |
| RSA | |
| No charge for plot, or out of district fee – charge interment fee only. | |

| HOUSING FOR SENIORS | OLD RENT PER WEEK \$ | OLD RENT PER FORTNIGHT \$ | NEW RENT PER WEEK \$ | NEW RENT PER FORTNIGHT \$ |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Greytown | | | | |
| Westhaven (Double) | * 100.00 | * 200.00 | 110.00 | 220.00 |
| Martinborough | | | | |
| Cecily Martin (Double) | * 110.00 | * 220.00 | 120.00 | 240.00 |
| Featherston | | | | |
| Burling (Single) | * 95.00 | * 190.00 | 100.00 | 200.00 |
| Burling (Double) | * 110.00 | * 220.00 | 110.00 | 220.00 |
| Matthews (Double) | * 115.00 | * 230.00 | 120.00 | 240.00 |
| | | | | |
| * Covid 19 freeze on rent increases for six months from 26 March 2020 | | | | |
| New Rents would come into effect from 24 September 2020, or the date the freeze is lifted | | | | |

| DOG REGISTRATION | | FEES \$ |
|---|---------|----------------------|
| General Fees: | | |
| Urban | Entire | 108.00 |
| | Desexed | 77.00 |
| Rural | Entire | 66.00 |
| | Desexed | 43.00 |
| Flat fee for up to 10 Rural Dogs | | 215.00 |
| Additional Rural dogs over 10 (per additional dog) | | 21.50 |
| | | |
| Late Fees: | | |
| Urban | Entire | 160.00 |
| | Desexed | 115.00 |
| Rural | Entire | 98.00 |
| | Desexed | 64.50 |
| Late Flat fee for up to 10 Rural dogs | | 308.00 |
| Additional Rural dogs over 10 (per additional dog) | | 32.50 |
| | | |
| Impounding Fees: | | |
| First Impounding | | 80.00 |
| Second Impounding | | 170.00 |
| Third Impounding | | 270.00 |
| Housing (per day) | | 25.00 |
| | | |
| Other Fees: | | |
| Costs and expenses relating to seizing a dog | | Actual cost plus 10% |
| Surrender a dog for euthanasia | | Actual cost plus 10% |
| Permit application to keep more than two dogs in an urban area, including breeder | | 144.00 |
| Replacement registration tag (if tag lost or damaged) | | 8.00 |
| Bark Control Collars | | Actual cost plus 10% |

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

| ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES – SAFE FOOD, BYLAWS, NOISE, GENERAL, GAMBLING | FEES \$ |
|---|---|
| Food Act Registration | 100.00 |
| Food Act Verification (1.5 hours) | 265.00 |
| EHO Hourly Rate for Compliance Enforcement | 148.00/hr |
| Camping Ground (per annum) | 260.00 |
| Relocatable Home Park | 150.00 |
| Hairdressers Registration (per annum) | 260.00 |
| Offensive Trade Registration (per annum) | 260.00 |
| Bylaw Permit Fee (includes hawkers, advertising signs, hoardings, street stalls [large], amusement galleries, event registration) | 156.00 |
| Bylaw Permit Fee (includes street stall [small]) | 21.50 |
| Beauty Therapy, Tattooing and Skin Piercing (registration and inspection fee one hour) | 156.00 |
| Amusement Devices – for one device, for the first seven days of proposed operation or part thereof | 11.50 |
| - Additional Device – first week (or part week) | 2.30 |
| - Additional Weeks (or part week) per device | 1.15 |
| | |
| Noise Control | |
| Noise control charges (seizure) - per callout to property | 160.00 |
| Return of seized equipment – administration and return fee per property, PLUS: | 102.00 |
| Burglar alarm disconnection (if required) | Electrician/ Service callout charges plus 10% |
| General | |
| Abandoned vehicles removal and disposal | Actual costs + 10% |
| Bylaws Enforcement (incl. long grass removal (fire risk) and removal of vegetation over-hanging public places). | Actual costs + 10% |
| | |
| Gambling | |
| Venue and gaming machine per consent | 357.00 |

| ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES - LIQUOR LICENSING | FEES \$ |
|--|--------------------|
| Licence Applications | As per Act |
| Manager's Certificates | As per Act |

| PLANNING - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT; LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTS | FEES \$ |
|---|-------------------------|
| Deemed Permitted Boundary/Marginal Activities | |
| Permitted Boundary Activity (PBA) | 230.00 |
| Permitted Marginal Activity (PMA) | 230.00 |
| | |
| Non-Notified Land Use | |
| Controlled | 560.00 |
| Restricted Discretionary | 660.00 |
| Restricted Discretionary (minor) | 357.00 |
| Discretionary | 825.00 |
| Discretionary (Heritage – Minor) | 357.00 |
| Non-Complying | 1,590.00 |
| | |
| Non-Notified Subdivision | |
| Controlled | 1,275.00 |
| Restricted Discretionary | 1,345.00 |
| Discretionary | 1,755.00 |
| Non-Complying | 1,960.00 |
| | |
| Limited Notified Application | 2,090.00 |
| | |
| Publicly Notified Application | 2,660.00 |
| | |
| Plan Change | |
| <i>All fees are a deposit only. Where the costs for processing an application exceed the fee deposit, the additional cost will be payable.</i> | |
| Staff time (per hour) | 148.00 |
| Plan change | 5,700.00 |
| | |
| Additional Charges | |
| Site Inspections (per inspection up to one hour, then hourly rate shall apply) | 100.00 |
| Pre-hearing | 535.00 |
| Hearing | 1,225.00 |
| Hourly rate above deposit | 148.00 |
| External consultancy | Actual cost + 10% |
| Engineering plans for approval | No Charge to Applicant* |
| Protected trees | No Charge to Applicant* |
| <i>* Fees will not be charged for applications relating to in-ground disturbance work/trimming or removing trees listed in Appendix 1.4 (Notable Trees) of the Wairarapa Combined District Plan. This only applies where no other aspect of the proposal requires resource consent; e.g. a yard encroachment.</i> | |
| | |
| Certification | |

| | |
|--|----------|
| S223 Certificate (surveying approval) | 316.00 |
| S224 Certificate (subdivision Certificate) | 408.00 |
| S226 Certificate (de-amalgamation) | 382.00 |
| S240/241 Approval (de-amalgamation/amalgamation) | 382.00 |
| S243 Approval (easements) | 382.00 |
| S348 of LGA Approval | 382.00 |
| S139 Certificate (Certificate of Compliance) | 665.00 |
| S176 Outline Plans | 665.00 |
| S125 Request to extend Consent Timeframe | 408.00 |
| S357 Objection to Decision/Conditions of Consent | 665.00 |
| S10 Existing Use Certificates | 665.00 |
| Planning Certificate (SSoA 2012) | 77.00 |
| | |
| S127 Variation to Consent | |
| Land Use Consent | 825.00 |
| Subdivision Consent | 1,755.00 |
| | |
| Land Information Memorandum Report | |
| LIM – Urgent (5 working days) | 460.00 |
| LIM – Standard (10 working days) | 255.00 |
| | |
| Certificate of Title Searches | 30.00 |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| BUILDING CONSENTS AND PIMs <i>Description: P & D = Plumbing and Drainage</i> | <i>All fees 15% GST Inclusive. The total fee, including levies is to be paid at lodgment time</i> | |
| | PIM FEES \$ | TOTAL FEE EXCLUDING BRANZ AND DBH LEVIES \$ |
| Minor Work | | |
| Solid Fuel Heater | 47.00 | 306.00 |
| Inbuilt Solid Fuel Heater | 47.00 | 428.00 |
| Minor Plumbing & Drainage Work e.g. Fittings/Drain Alteration, Solar Panel | 47.00 | 387.00 |
| Drainage Work e.g. New Effluent Disposal System – Minor Subdivision Services | 47.00 | 990.00 |
| Wet Area Shower | 47.00 | 490.00 |
| Marquee >100sqm | 47.00 | 292.00 |
| Also see discretionary exemptions for marquees (Schedule 1 Exempt Building Work) | | |
| | | |
| Sheds/Garages/Conservatories Etc. | | |
| All Swimming Pool and Pool Fences | 47.00 | 641.00 |
| Garden Sheds/Carports & Other Minor Works | 47.00 | 519.00 |

| | | |
|--|--------|-------------------------------------|
| Minor Farm Buildings Sheds 1-6 Bays etc, incl. Farm Bridges | 94.00 | 679.00 |
| Larger Farm Buildings (if P&D included add Minor P&D fee) | 94.00 | 1,066.00 |
| Proprietary Garages Standard (if P&D included add Minor P&D fee) | 94.00 | 717.00 |
| Proprietary Garages with Fire Wall | 94.00 | 830.00 |
| Proprietary Garages with Sleepout (if P&D included add Minor P&D fee) | 94.00 | 830.00 |
| Garages, Simple Custom Design Single Level (if P&D included add Minor P&D fee) | 94.00 | 896.00 |
| <i>If outbuilding to be built wholly as Sleepout use Dwelling fee</i> | | |
| Transportable Outbuilding (Yard built to be moved offsite) | 94.00 | 1,311.00 |
| Residential Repile | 47.00 | 585.00 |
| Residential Removal | 47.00 | 245.00 |
| | | |
| Residential New Dwellings (including Multiproof) | | |
| Single Storey - Urban | 377.00 | 3,678.00 |
| Single Storey - Rural | 377.00 | 4,432.00 |
| Multi-Storey - Urban | 566.00 | 4,055.00 |
| Multi-Storey - Rural | 566.00 | 4,809.00 |
| Transportable Dwelling (Yard built to be moved off site) | 94.00 | 2,886.00 |
| <i>Note: Double Units Charged at Single Unit Rate Plus 50%</i> | | |
| | | |
| Residential Dwelling Additions & Alterations | | |
| Internal Alterations (No external envelope work) | 47.00 | 602.00 |
| Internal Alterations with P&D | 47.00 | 753.00 |
| Single Storey | 94.00 | 2,244.00 |
| Single Storey with P&D | 94.00 | 2,546.00 |
| Multi Storey | 189.00 | 2,527.00 |
| Multi Storey with P&D | 189.00 | 2,829.00 |
| | | |
| Relocated Residential Dwellings (Includes Transportable Dwellings placed Onsite) | | |
| <i>Note: If Relocation includes Alterations or Additions; add Alteration & Addition rate as above</i> | | |
| Relocated Residential Dwelling - Urban | 566.00 | 1,697.00 |
| Relocated Residential Dwelling - Rural | 566.00 | 1,999.00 |
| | | |
| Commercial/Industrial | | |
| Commercial demolition | 47.00 | 585.00 |
| Single Storey Shop Fit Outs | 94.00 | 1,216.00 |
| Multi Storey Shop Fit Outs | 94.00 | 1,518.00 |
| Single Storey Multi Unit Apartments/Motels | 377.00 | 2,226.00 plus 452.00 per unit |
| Multi Storey Multi Unit Apartments/Motels | 566.00 | 2,602.00 plus 755.00 per unit |

| | | |
|---|----------|--|
| Minor Commercial Work e.g. Signs/Shop Fronts/Minor Fit Outs (No P&D) <\$20,000 | 189.00 | 943.00 |
| Commercial/Industrial <\$50,000 | 302.00 | 1,939.00 |
| Commercial/Industrial \$ 50,001 - \$100,000 | 453.00 | 3,206.00 |
| Commercial/Industrial \$100,001 - \$150,000 | 604.00 | 4,111.00 |
| Commercial/Industrial \$150,001 - \$250,000 | 754.00 | 5,017.00 |
| Commercial/Industrial \$250,001 - \$350,000 | 905.00 | 5,922.00 |
| Commercial/Industrial \$350,001 - \$500,000 | 1,056.00 | 6,827.00 |
| Commercial/Industrial \$500,001 - \$1,000,000 | 1.056.00 | 7,431.00 |
| Commercial/Industrial Agricultural > \$1,000,001 | 1.056.00 | 7,431.00 plus 755.00 per \$100,000 value |
| <i>Development levies may apply to commercial building consents. Please check with Council.</i> | | |
| | | |
| Other Charges | | |
| Administration Fee – Payable on all building consent applications | | 79.00 |
| Re-inspection Fee (includes ¾ hour inspection) – plus \$189/hour over and above first ¾ hour | | 151.00 |
| Amendment Fee (includes ½ hour assessment) – plus \$189/hour over and above first ½ hour plus additional inspections | | 283.00 |
| Minor Variation Fee – No application form required (includes ¾ hour processing) | | 151.00 |
| BRANZ Levy is \$1.00 per \$1,000. of GST Inclusive work of \$20,000. or more | | |
| Building Levy is \$1.75 per \$1,000. of GST Inclusive work of \$20,444. or more | | |
| <i>The building consent fee does not include the cost of any structural or fire engineer's assessment which may be required.</i> | | |
| Structural Engineering or Fire Engineering Assessment/Peer Review | | Cost + 10% |
| Fire and Emergency Design Review | | No Charge |
| Building Warrant of Fitness – audit inspection fee per hour | | 189.00 |
| Compliance Schedule – new or amended | | 189.00 |
| Building Warrant of Fitness - Renewal | | 102.00 |
| Certificate of Acceptance – Building consent fee for the applicable building payable with lodgment, plus actual cost charges at \$189.00 per hour payable on issue of certificate. | | |
| Change of Use Notification | | 189.00 per hour |
| Building Certificate (Sale and Supply of Alcohol) | | 78.00 |
| Building Consent Exemption Fee (Schedule 1 Exempt Building Work) | | 283.00 |
| Application for Certificate of Public Use | | 283.00 |
| Application for a Modification of Waiver to a Building Consent | | 94.00 |
| Building Consent Minor Works printed | | 10.00 per 10 mins |
| Building Consent Residential Consents printed | | 50.00 |
| Building Consent Commercial Consents printed (based on time taken) | | 50.00 + |
| Scan Documents, Dropbox, Email, Google Drive (per property) | | 20.00 |

| | | |
|--|--|-----------|
| Infrastructure Protection Deposits (refundable) | | 1,000.00 |
| - All relocated dwellings (onto site or off site) | | |
| - All work over a value of \$100,000. | | |
| - All commercial work in urban areas with a value of more than \$20,000. | | |
| - And at Officer's discretion when there is a risk to infrastructure | | |
| | | |
| Swimming Pool Charges – Existing Pools | | |
| Triennial audit carried out by Council Officer | | 189.00 |
| Site re-visit by Council Officer | | 94.50 |
| Admin Fee for Audit carried out by IQPI | | 94.50 |
| Removal of Pool – Owner to supply evidence (photos) | | No charge |

| INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES | FEES \$ |
|--|--------------------|
| Water and Sewer Connections | |
| (All New Dwellings on Town Supply) | |
| Road Opening Bond | 550.00 |
| Water Administration Fee (paid to Council) | 67.00 |
| Sewer Administration Fee (paid to Council) | 67.00 |
| 1. New water and sewer connections are administered by Council | |
| 2. The applicant must use a contractor acceptable to Council | |
| 3. No work may commence until the administration fee has been paid, and Council's maintenance contractor or the contractor have been notified | |
| 4. Council's maintenance contractor must be advised of <u>all</u> work | |
| | |
| Sewerage | |
| Dumping Septic Tank Waste | |
| Per cubic metre | 62.00 |
| Trade Waste Application | 150.00 |
| Trade Waste Annual Permit Fee | 20.00 |
| | |
| For large discharges | |
| Flow | 0.56/m3 |
| BOD | 0.59/kg |
| SS | 0.61/kg |
| | |
| Capital Contributions * | |
| Financial Contribution water | 3,736.83 |
| Financial Contribution sewer | 2,013.17 |
| | |
| <i>* Note there are specific charges levied under the RMA/Wairarapa Combined District Plan in relation to Greytown developments. Contact SWDC for more detail.</i> | |
| | |
| Water Rates | |
| Ad hoc water reading fee | 40.00 |

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Urgent water reading fee (within 48hrs) | 100.00 |
| Use over 350m ³ | 1.84 per m ³ |
| | |
| Vehicle Crossings | |
| Vehicle Run Up Charge | 550.00 |
| <i>(Refunded after completed to Council specifications)</i> | |
| | |
| Rapid Numbers | |
| Rapid Numbering (per number) | 50.00 |
| | |

| TRANSFER & RECYCLING STATIONS | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| | <u>FEATHERSTON</u> | <u>GREYTOWN</u> | <u>MARTINBOROUGH</u> | <u>PIRINOA</u> |
| | Recycling Station | Recycling Station | Transfer and Recycling Station | Recycling Station |
| | 60 Johnston Street | Cotter Street | Lake Ferry Road | 3031 Lake Ferry Road |
| | | | | |
| Monday | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| Tuesday | Closed | 1.00pm - 3.30pm | Closed | Closed |
| Wednesday | Closed | Closed | 1.00pm – 3.00pm | 1.00pm – 3.00pm |
| Thursday | 11.00am – 3.00pm | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| Friday | Closed | Closed | Closed | Closed |
| Saturday | 11.00am – 3.00pm | 10.00am – 12.00pm | 10.00am - 4.00pm | 10.00am – 12.00pm |
| Sunday | 11.00am – 3.00pm | 10.00am – 1.00pm | 10.00am – 1.00pm | 3.00pm – 5.00pm (May – August) 4.00pm – 6.00pm (September – April) |

| REFUSE | FEES \$ |
|---|--------------------|
| General Refuse (Martinborough Only) | 190.00 per tonne |
| <i>A minimum charge of \$10.00 per load will apply</i> | |
| | |
| RECYCLING | FEES \$ |
| Clean and sorted recyclable items | No charge |
| Replacement Recycling Bins | 17.50 |
| Replacement Wheelie Bins | 60.00 |
| | |
| Green Waste (Recycling Stations) | |
| Car Boot | 5.00 |
| Van/Trailer Up to 250 kg | 15.00 |
| Large Trailer/Small Truck Up to 2 tonne | 30.00 |
| Large Truck Up to 6 tonne | 45.00 |
| Larger loads by the discretion of Council's Operator | |
| | |
| Car Bodies – Stripped (Martinborough Only) | 30.00 |
| | |
| Tyres (Martinborough Only) | |
| Tyres (per tonne) | 510.00 |
| Car & 4WD Tyres – up to four tyres on rims | 3.00 each |
| Truck, Tractor or Earthmover Tyres, more than four tyres per load (any type) or mixed load containing tyres | 510.00 per tonne |
| | |

Glossary

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| AEE | Assessment of Environmental Effects |
| AMP | Asset Management Plan |
| BERL | Business and Economic Research Limited |
| BCA | Building Consent Authority |
| CDEMG | Civil Defence Emergency Management Group |
| DOC | Department of Conservation |
| DV | Depreciated Value |
| EEO | Equal Employment Opportunities |
| ETS | Emissions Trading Scheme |
| FRS | Financial Reporting Standard |
| GST | Goods and Services Tax |
| IFRS | International Financial Reporting Standards |
| LAPP | Local Authorities Protection Programme |
| LGA | Local Government Act |
| LCFA | Local Government Funding Authority |
| LTP | Long Term Plan |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NAASRA | National Association of Australia State Roading Authorities |
| NZTA | New Zealand Transport Agency (formerly Transfund, Land Transport Safety Authority and Transit NZ) |
| NEW CAPITAL | Capital Expenditure on New Infrastructure Assets |
| NMuA | National Multi-use Approval. Applies to building structures that are constructed to a standard and repetitive design |
| NRB | National Research Bureau |
| RAMM | Road Asset Maintenance Management |
| RENEWAL CAPITAL | Capital Expenditure on Renewal of Infrastructure Assets e.g. Sewer or Water Pipes |
| RLTC | Regional Land Transport Committee |
| RLTS | Regional Land Transport Strategy |
| RMA | Resource Management Act |
| SL | Straight Line |
| SPR | Special Purpose Road |
| SUIP | Separately Used or Inhabited Part. Applies to the levying of targeted rates and includes any portion of any separate rating unit used or inhabited by any person, other than the ratepayer (as defined by Clause 11 of the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002) having the right to use or inhabit that portion by virtue of a tenancy, lease, license or other agreement. |
| SWCCP | South Wairarapa Council Community Plan |
| UAC | Uniform Annual Charge – a charge made on each property, but to which a differential can be applied, e.g. 70% urban 30% rural. |
| UAGC | Uniform Annual General Charge – a charge made equally to each property. |
| VESTED CAPITAL | Capital Expenditure on Assets by Others with Ownership Vested in Council. |
| WLS | Wairarapa Library Service |