

**Consultation 2017/18**

**Support Papers**

**Council activities and services**

## Governance

### This group of activities...

includes the following services and programmes:

- Council and Committees and other democratic processes
- public communication, consultation, and information.

### ...contributes to the community outcomes

#### *Strong and positive leadership*

- by conducting Council business in an open, transparent, and democratically accountable manner
- through democratic decision-making at a local level
- by reporting progress against outcomes
- by encouraging participation within the district
- by representing the district's interests.

The Council's continued involvement in the Governance group of activities is contained in:

- Local Government Act 2002, which provides the Council with the power of general competence to undertake any business or activity given certain provisos
- Electoral Act 2001
- Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

### Role and purpose of local government

The Local Government Act 2002 (and its subsequent amendments) sets out the purpose and functions of local authorities.

Under section 10:

*The purpose of local government is—*

- (a) to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and*

- (b) to meet the current and future needs of communities for good-quality local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions in a way that is most cost-effective for households and businesses.*

and

*good-quality, in relation to local infrastructure, local public services, and performance of regulatory functions, means infrastructure, services, and performance that are—*

*(a) efficient; and*

*(b) effective; and*

*(c) appropriate to present and anticipated future circumstances.*

### What we will deliver

Section 14 of the Local Government Act 2002 sets out the principles that the Council must follow when performing its role. These are summarised as follows:

- conduct its business in an open, transparent, and democratically accountable manner
- make it aware of and have regard to the views of the community.

When making decisions, the Council must:

- take account of the diversity of its community and its communities' interests, now and into the future
- consider the likely impact of any decision on those interests
- provide opportunities for Māori to contribute.

The Council must also:

- ensure prudent stewardship, and efficient and effective use of its resources
- take a sustainable development approach, by taking into account the social, economic, environmental, and cultural interests of its community, now and in the future.

In addition to the Local Government Act, the Council has responsibilities and duties to perform under a number of other Acts, many of which are referred to in this document under the relevant Council activity.

### What is different from the LTP

The upgrade of the mayoral vehicle is planned for 2017/18. This was not included in the Long Term Plan.

## How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			Measuring system
		2017 Annual Plan	2018 LTP	2018 Annual Plan	
Governance is managed at the best possible cost for the level of service	Expenditure within approved budget	100%	100%	100%	Regular financial reporting to the Council
Open and transparent conduct of Council business	Agenda items within 'public excluded'	≤5%	≤5%	≤5%	Council minutes
Representation of residents by elected members	Residents rate the performance of the Mayor and councillors as 'very good' or 'fairly good'	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%	Survey of residents every three years <sup>1</sup>
Effective monitoring of the financial and non-financial performance of the Council	The annual report is adopted within statutory timeframes, with an unqualified audit opinion	100%	100%	100%	Annual report

## Assets

### Existing assets

- Mayoral vehicle
- Furniture and office equipment
- Computer and laptop.

<sup>1</sup> NRB Communitrak™ Survey—every 3 years. The next survey is planned for 2017.

## Renewals plan

Renewal expenditure is work that does not increase an asset's design capacity but restores, rehabilitates or renews an existing asset to its original capacity.

No renewals are planned over the next year.

## Capital plan

Capital works are those that create new assets, or works that upgrade or improve an existing capacity. They may result from growth, social, or environmental needs.

Capital works in this group of activities in the next year are as follows:

Item	2017/18 LTP \$	2017/18 Annual Plan \$
Mayoral vehicle	-	15,000

## How the group of activities is funded

### Capital

All new capital expenditure or renewal of existing capital items for the Governance group of activities will be funded by way of the annual depreciation provision.

There are no planned capital costs.

### Annual costs

The general approach to funding of the annual net services is that those who benefit (either directly or indirectly) should pay.

The district as a whole benefits generally from governance. Every resident is equally able to share this benefit should they wish. Every resident shares in the result of the Council's decision-making.

Governance costs are 100 percent funded from the Uniform Annual General Charge.

## **Key assumptions and uncertainties**

Proposals for change to local government reorganisation in the Wairarapa and Wellington regions are currently being reconsidered by the Commission and are unlikely to take effect during the next financial year.

At this stage, the timing and extent of any changes are not known. For the purposes of this Annual Plan, it is assumed that there will be no significant changes to Carterton District Council during 2017/18. If however any changes arise from current governance proposals under consideration, it is likely that Carterton District Council will cease to exist.

Changes in other legislation affecting local government or devolution of central government functions to local government are likely to influence the capability and capacity of the Council.

Changing demographics is likely to result in the Council needing to review more regularly the services it provides and the level of service of these activities. These and other uncertainties and assumptions are discussed below as they affect each of the Council's activities.

## Community support

### This group of activities...

includes the following services and programmes:

#### Community development

- providing information, advice, and advocacy services to a wide range of people and community groups
- providing grants to initiatives that support our strategic objectives
- providing and supporting community facilities, amenities, and events
- supporting projects that encourage people to develop skills and increase employment opportunities
- supporting volunteer networks by providing volunteering opportunities

#### Parks and reserves

- maintenance and ongoing development of Carrington, Howard Booth, South End, Sparks, and Millennium Parks, Memorial Square, their facilities, and a number of small reserves
- acquisition of land for the extension of the parks and reserves network
- urban street mowing and maintenance of the various civic areas and recreation reserves scattered throughout the urban area
- maintenance and ongoing development of the district's rural reserves
- management of the Council's forestry assets at the Kaipaitangata and miscellaneous small roadside blocks.

#### Community amenities

- Carterton Events Centre
- Clareville Cemetery
- Outdoor Swimming Complex
- public toilets
- Carterton Holiday Park
- a number of Council-owned properties, some of which are leased.

### ...contributes to the community outcomes

*A vibrant and prosperous economy*

*A safe district*

*A healthy district*

*A district that enjoys creativity and recreation*

*A district that encourages lifelong learning*

*A district that values and protects its natural environment*

*A district that promotes sustainable infrastructure and services*

Access to cultural and community development services builds social cohesion and contributes to overall cultural and social well-being. The Council contributes because it is part of the social fabric that makes the Carterton community vibrant and a great place to live in.

Providing grants supports a wide range of initiatives—encouraging healthy lifestyles, enhancing social cohesion, protecting people's health and safety, and ensuring people have access to basic needs.

Supporting volunteer networks retains knowledge, expertise and resources in the community.

Community facilities bring people together and help them to access opportunities. They also contribute to people's sense of belonging and pride.

Parks and reserves make an important contribution to the well-being and lifestyle of the community. They provide areas for relaxation, sporting activities, and green and attractive open spaces in built-up areas. The Council's continued involvement in parks and reserves is contained in the Reserves Management Act 1977, which requires the Council to preserve and manage for the benefit and enjoyment of the public land for recreational use whether active or passive.

Economic growth is vital to the development of the district and region. The Council contributes to economic development initiatives to support business growth, employment, and tourism to the district and region. And a well-maintained and safe Holiday Park attracts business for the local economy.

The maintenance and operation of a range of properties contributes to the overall well-being of the district's community, and is important to the economic and social fabric of the district.

## What we will deliver

### Community development

Community development seeks to empower individuals and groups by providing them with the skills they need to effect change in their own communities.

Structured intervention gives communities greater control over the conditions that affect their lives. This does not solve all the problems faced by a local community, but it does build up confidence to tackle such problems as effectively as any local action can. Community development works at the level of local groups and organisations rather than with individuals or families.

To this end, the Council makes contributions in conjunction with the region's other territorial authorities to organisations to provide agreed services to the Wairarapa region, provides direct funding to the community, or advocates on the community's behalf.

### Parks and reserves

The parks and reserves are managed under reserves management plans. These plans are due for review. A best practice management regime ensures the facilities meet the standard required for each amenity.

Forestry assets are managed to balance recreational use with providing the best return for the community.

The level of service determines the amount of funding that is required to maintain, renew, and upgrade the parks and reserves. Changes in the level of service will impact on funding requirements, and vice versa.

### Community amenities

The Council aims to maintain the Events Centre in good condition and to maintain the existing levels of service.

The Council's continued involvement in the Cemetery is contained in the Burials and Cremations Act 1964 and Cremation Regulations 1973, which require the Council to make provision for and manage burials within the district, and the Historic Places Act 1993, as the

cemetery contains burials that predate 1900 and it is deemed to be an archaeological site and subject to the provisions of the Act.

The Outdoor Swimming Complex is managed to comply with NZS 5826:2000 Pool Water Quality. The assets are kept in a condition to maintain the existing level of service.

The Public Toilets are clean and useable during opening hours.

The Carterton Holiday Park will be maintained and managed at its existing level of service.

Public and leased properties are managed to a level that provides the best return for the community.

The level of service determines the amount of funding that is required to maintain, renew and upgrade the community amenities. Changes in the level of service will impact on funding requirements, and vice versa.

## What is different from the LTP

In April 2016, the Council adopted a new strategic approach for managing the Events Centre. This included promoting the Centre as a venue for hire, giving priority to corporate hirers, who would be charged more commercial hireage fees, and developing strategic alliances with providers of complementary services. This has resulted in more revenue forecast and changes to capital and operating expenditure.

The annual plan includes some capital expenditure items not in the Long Term Plan. These include \$100,000 for Cemetery fixtures (such as berms, walls, paths, and buildings), \$120,000 to refurbish the storage room at the Events Centre into an additional meeting room and building a new storage shed, and \$21,500 for a photo booth, portable bar, and other new furniture and equipment at the Events Centre.

## How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			Measuring system
		2017 Annual Plan	2018 LTP	2018 Annual Plan	
Community support is managed at the	Expenditure within approved budget	100%	100%	100%	Regular financial reporting to the

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			Measuring system
		2017 Annual Plan	2018 LTP	2018 Annual Plan	
best possible cost for the level of service					Council
A range of amenities of a standard satisfactory to residents	Residents satisfied with public swimming baths	≥75%	≥75%	≥75%	Survey of residents every three years <sup>2</sup>
	Residents satisfied with public toilets	>75%	>75%	>75%	Survey of residents every three years
	Percentage of Carterton residents who are members of the Library	>75%	>75%	>75%	Operational records
Effective use of grant monies	Community grants budget is distributed in accordance with the Council policy	100%	100%	100%	Operational records
High quality sports fields, parks, and reserves	Residents (who have used or visit a park or reserves) satisfied	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%	Survey of residents every three years
	High profile or offensive graffiti is removed within 4 hours of the Council being aware of it	100%	100%	100%	Operational records
Prompt response to all health and safety incidents	Calls with a potential public health or safety risk are responded to within 30 minutes	100%	100%	100%	Complaints register

## Assets

### Existing assets

- Library collection

<sup>2</sup> NRB Communitrak™ Survey—every 3 years. The next survey is planned for 2017.

- Carrington Park
- Howard Booth Park
- Memorial Square
- Millennium Park
- South End Park
- a number of small reserves
- Clareville Cemetery
- Outdoor Swimming Complex
- Toilets
- Carterton Holiday Park
- Events Centre
- Halls
- Forestry.

### Maintenance and operating

Routine and programmed maintenance is the regular ongoing day-to-day work necessary to keep assets operating, including when portions of the asset fail and need immediate repair to make the asset operational again. Routine maintenance work is carried out by the Council's Operations Department.

### Renewals plan

Renewal expenditure is work that does not increase an asset's design capacity but restores, rehabilitates, or renews an existing asset to its original capacity.

Renewals in this group of activities in the next year are as follows:

Item	2017/18 LTP \$	2017/18 Annual Plan \$
Carrington Park lighting	8,392	8,000
Park bins and picnic tables	1,574	-
Holiday park furniture and equipment	13,637	8,000
Cemetery fixtures	-	100,000
Cemetery equipment	-	4,000
CCTV cameras	-	19,144

Item	2017/18 LTP \$	2017/18 Annual Plan \$
Swimming pool building— strengthening or replacement	314,700	-
Swimming pool shade sails	-	20,000
Events Centre furniture and equipment	48,254	42,200
Library books	75,528	74,000

### Capital plan

Capital works are those works that create a new asset that did not previously exist or works that upgrade or improve an existing assets capacity. They may result from growth, social, or environmental needs.

Capital works in this group of activities in the next year are as follows:

Item	2017/18 LTP \$	2017/18 Annual Plan \$
Park amenities	12,588	18,000
Kaipaitangata multi-purpose recreation park	26,225	26,000
CCTV cameras	6,144	-
Cemetery extensions	15,735	-
Events Centre Auditorium equipment	26,225	-
Events Centre storage shed	-	100,000
Events Centre refurbish storage room into meeting room	-	20,000
Events Centre photo booth	-	15,000
Events Centre new furniture and equipment	-	6,500

## How the group of activities is funded

### Capital

New capital or renewal of existing capital items for community support will be generally funded by way of the annual depreciation provision or by loans. Parks and reserves, and other property may also be funded from recreation reserve levies or special funds. Where capital items are loan-funded, rates will fund the principal repayment and interest expense during the terms of the loan, after which rates will fully fund the annual depreciation expense.

### Annual costs

The general approach to funding of the annual net services is that those who benefit (either directly or indirectly) should pay.

The Community support group of activities is funded by a combination of Uniform Annual General Charge, general rates, and fees and charges.

### Key assumptions and uncertainties

- There will be an ongoing requirement for this activity.
- Increasing promotion of the need to be physically active and lead physically active lifestyles may result in increased demand and requests for different activities and facilities to be available in this group of activities.
- As the district becomes more built-up there may be an increasing demand for more recreational reserves/areas for active and passive recreation pursuits.
- This will require ongoing reviews of the resources required to meet expectations.

### Significant negative effects

It is possible that significant negative effects of this group of activities could arise.

Parks and reserves can be a congregating point for anti-social behaviour. Noise and increased traffic movements could affect residents next to community amenities. The provision by the Council of a holiday park may 'crowd out' private sector accommodation providers. The location of cemeteries needs to be carefully assessed to ensure that soil and land type is suitable for burials as run-off could cause public health risks. The Council considers that it can manage these risks.



## Regulatory and planning

### This group of activities...

includes the following services:

- administration of the responsibilities imposed on the Council under Section 31 of the Resource Management Act 1991, the primary focus being the management of the effects of activities on the environment according to the rules set out in the District Plan
- maintenance and development of the Council's Geographic Information System (GIS), which provides a cadastral mapping database that graphically depicts property and road boundaries, and holds valuable data about each property in the district, eg location of Council service, planning zones, natural hazard areas, and resource consents
- environmental health
- licensing the sale and supply of alcohol
- civil defence and emergency management
- animal and dog control
- building control
- rural fire control.

### ...contributes to the community outcomes

*A safe district*

*A healthy district*

*A district that values and protects its natural environment*

The Resource Management Act places specific statutory functions on territorial authorities to promote the sustainable management of natural and physical resources. Appropriate policy and programmes are promoted and implemented to ensure minimal adverse effect on the environment.

And there are other legislative requirements to provide and manage that are important for the health and safety of the district's community and environment.

*A vibrant and prosperous economy*

*A district that promotes sustainable infrastructure and services*

The regulatory and planning group of activities benefits every resident and society in general by promoting sustainable development, whilst encouraging development to occur in a way that benefits the district and region.

The District Plan balances environmental safeguards and protection for natural assets in conjunction with the rights of property owners wishing to undertake property development. Community infrastructure needs are included in the District Plan guidelines for new development.

### What we will deliver

The Council's continued involvement in the regulatory and planning group of activities is contained in a range of legislation, including:

- Resource Management Act 1991 and subsequent amendments, which require the Council to sustain the potential of natural and physical resources to meet the reasonable and foreseeable needs of the next generation
- Health Act 1956 and amendments, which require the Council to improve, promote and protect public health
- Food Act 2014, which makes sure that businesses prepare and sell food that is safe and suitable to eat—the Council will continue to be the regulatory authority
- Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012, which requires the Council to enforce safe and responsible sale, supply, and consumption of alcohol in the Carterton district
- Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002, which requires the Council to plan adequately for emergencies and for response and recovery in the event of an emergency
- Dog Control Act 1996 and amendments, which require the Council to put measures in place to control dogs in public places, through registration, prevent nuisances and ensure public safety
- Animal Welfare Act 1999, which requires the Council to ensure owners of animals, and persons in charge of animals, attend properly to the welfare of those animals
- Building Act 2004 and amendments, which require the Council to ensure that there is strong decision-making at every stage of the building or renovating process
- Fencing of Swimming Pools Act 1987, which requires the Council to promote the safety of young children by requiring the fencing of swimming pools
- Forest and Rural Fire Act 2002, which requires the Council to maintain a rural fire organisation capable of responding to fire events

- Local Government Act 2002, which provides the Council with the power of general competence to undertake any business or activity given certain provisos, eg the making of bylaws.

Changes in the level of service will impact on funding requirements, and vice versa.

## What is different from the LTP

A replacement animal pound is now planned for 2017/18. It will be either a facility for Carterton District at a cost of \$60,000, or a joint facility for the three Wairarapa district councils where Carterton's contribution will be less than \$60,000. The Annual Plan assumes a Carterton facility.

A joint pound facility was included in the long-term plan for 2015/16, but did not proceed.

Carterton's contribution to the review of the Wairarapa Combined District Plan was included in the Long Term Plan as \$70,000 operating expenditure in 2021/22. It is now intended to start in 2017/18, with the \$81,000 cost recognised as capital expenditure and amortised over the life of the new District Plan.

Under the Food Act 2014, new Food Act and Regulations took effect on 1 March 2016. There are transitional periods for a number of functions and the introduction of new functions, which Territorial Authorities are required to carry out. These functions include:

- receiving and processing (administration) of applications for registration of food premises
- compliance and monitoring activities in relation to template food control plans
- verification activities for premises operating under a template food control plan.

With the Council undertaking only statutory functions, it is automatically deemed to be a Verification Agency under the Act for the above functions and no further requirements need be met to operate. The Council will continue processing new applications and renewals with greater emphasis being applied to auditing operators' food control programmes.

Existing food premises operating under the Food Hygiene Regulations 1974 are to be transitioned over a period of three years (March 2016-March 2019). New operators (either new premises or premises under new ownership) must operate under the Food Act 2014.

Until 2019 a dual system will exist with both the Food Act 1981 regulations, and Food Act 2014 regulations. Until a food business transitions to the Food Act 2014 regime, they will be subject to Council's current Food Hygiene Registration and Fees.

Fees and charges have been determined for registration of premises under both the Food Act 1981 and the Food Act 2014.

## How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			Measuring system
		2017 Annual Plan	2018 LTP	2018 Annual Plan	
The regulatory and planning service is managed at the best possible cost for the required level of service	Expenditure is within approved budget	100%	100%	100%	Regular financial reporting to the Council
Timely processing of applications	LIMs <sup>3</sup> processed within 10 working days	100%	100%	100%	Operational records
	Non-notified and notified resource consents processed within statutory timeframes	100%	100%	100%	Operational records
	PIMs <sup>4</sup> and building consents processed within statutory timeframes	100%	100%	100%	Operational records

<sup>3</sup> Land Information Memorandums

<sup>4</sup> Project Information Memorandums

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			Measuring system
		2017 Annual Plan	2018 LTP	2018 Annual Plan	
Prompt responses to enquiries and complaints	Complaints are responded to within 4 working hours, to advise the complainant what action will be taken and in what timeframe	100%	100%	100%	Operational records
Safe and healthy food premises and liquor outlets.	Known food premises and liquor outlets in the district are registered or licensed	100%	100%	100%	Operational records

## Assets

### Existing assets

- Geographic Information System (GIS)

### Renewals plan

Renewal expenditure is work that does not increase an asset's design capacity but restores, rehabilitates, or renews an existing asset to its original capacity.

Renewals in this group of activities in the next year are as follows:

Item	2017/18 LTP \$	2017/18 Annual Plan \$
GIS data and equipment	5,255	5,000
Regulatory software and equipment	10,510	5,000

## Capital plan

Capital works are those works that create a new asset that did not previously exist or works that upgrade or improve an existing asset's capacity. They may result from growth, social, or environmental needs.

Capital works in this group of activities in the next year are as follows:

Item	2017/18 LTP \$	2017/18 Annual Plan \$
Animal pound	-	60,000
Combined District Plan review	-	81,000

## How the group of activities is funded

### Capital

New capital expenditure or renewal of existing capital items for the regulatory and planning group of activities will be funded by way of the annual depreciation provision or by loans.

### Annual costs

The general approach to funding of the annual net services is that those who benefit (either directly or indirectly) should pay.

The cost of resource management and planning services after taking into account fees and charges received is funded by a targeted rate, calculated on the capital value of every rateable property in the district.

Fees and charges are made for resource consents, building control, food hygiene, licensing sale and supply of alcohol, and dog registration. The remainder in this group of activities is funded from general rates.

## Key assumptions and uncertainties

- There will be an ongoing requirement for this activity.

- The demand for this activity will increase and not reduce.
- This will require ongoing reviews of the resources required to meet expectations.
- This will increase user fees and charges for these services.

### **Significant negative effects**

It is possible that significant negative effects of this group of activities could arise.

Rules, regulations, and safeguards can restrict or direct people's actions. This can be seen as a hindrance and can affect people's choices (eg commercial development, upgrading heritage buildings, or running community events) and imposes compliance costs.

## Roads and footpaths

### This group of activities...

includes the management and operation of a safe and efficient roading and footpath network that serves the needs of the Carterton district. The network comprises roads, bridges, footpaths, street lighting, and road signs. The Council also contributes funding for the Wairarapa Road Safety Council.

### ...contributes to the community outcomes

*A vibrant and prosperous economy*

*A safe district*

*A district that enjoys creativity and recreation*

*A district that promotes sustainable infrastructure and services*

The roading and footpath network benefits every resident in the district and society in general and are essential for the social, economic and cultural well-being of the district and region.

Under the Local Government Act 2002, the Council controls all roads and streets in the district except State Highway 2.

A well-maintained reliable roading network supports the economic vibrancy of the district and region by the efficient transport of goods from business to business.

Residents and visitors feel safe when the roads, streets, footpaths, and street lighting are well-maintained and reliable.

Recreation opportunities in the district are supported by well-maintained, reliable and safe roads to recreation areas and for recreational activity.

Public road safety education programmes and campaign through the Wairarapa Road Safety Council supports community lifelong learning and improved safety of the public.

## What we will deliver

The district roading network is managed under the *Roading Activity Management Plan 2014* that sets out the targets for asset condition, performance, and levels of service.

The levels of service for the roading network have been developed taking into account the following general considerations:

- community expectations and the Council's response the customer feedback
- legislative requirements, eg Land Transport NZ Act 1989 and Local Government Act 2002
- sustainable economic and safety matters embodied in the community outcomes
- community affordability.

The level of service determines the amount of funding that is required to maintain, renew, and upgrade the road infrastructure to provide customers with the level of service provided. Changes in the level of service will impact on funding requirements.

## What is different from the LTP

The roading capital programme is significantly more than the LTP. I don't know why and have to find out.

## How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			Measuring system
		2017 Annual Plan	2018 LTP	2018 Annual Plan	
Roads and footpaths are managed at the best possible cost for the required level of service	Expenditure is within approved budget	100%	100%	100%	Regular financial reporting to the Council

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			Measuring system
		2017 Annual Plan	2018 LTP	2018 Annual Plan	
Safe roads	Change from previous year in number of fatal and serious injury crashes on local road network	<1 fatal <3 serious injury	<1 fatal <3 serious injury	<1 fatal <3 serious injury	NZTA CAS <sup>5</sup> reports
Up-to date, 'fit for purpose' network and facilities	Compliance with maintenance contract response times	90%	90%	90%	Monthly contract reports
	Average quality of ride on the sealed local road network	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%	% VKT <sup>6</sup> smooth per NZTA report
	Percentage of the sealed local road network that is resurfaced	≥6%	≥6%	≥6%	NZTA annual achievement report
	Percentage of footpaths compliant with condition standards <sup>7</sup>	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	Footpath survey
	Residents satisfied with the district's footpaths	≥60%	≥60%	≥60%	Survey of residents every three years <sup>8</sup>
Easy-to-see and understood traffic signs and markings	Regulatory signs repaired or replaced within 2 days of advice of a fault	≥95%	≥95%	≥95%	Contract reports

<sup>5</sup> NZTA's Crash Analysis System

<sup>6</sup> Vehicle-kilometres travelled

<sup>7</sup> Footpath condition standards set out in the Rooding Activity Management Plan

<sup>8</sup> NRB Communitrak<sup>TM</sup> Survey—every 3 years. The next survey is planned for 2017.

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			Measuring system
		2017 Annual Plan	2018 LTP	2018 Annual Plan	
	Non-regulatory signs repaired or replaced within 21 days of advice of a fault	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%	Contract reports
	Road signs and markings found missing or not visible	≤5%	≤5%	≤5%	Contract reports (six-monthly safety inspections)
Safe footpaths	Fault reports and public complaints are acknowledged within 2 days	≥90%		≥90%	Complaints register
Response to service requests	Service requests relating to roads and footpaths responded to within 10 days	≥90%		≥90%	≥90%
Lighting for safety, navigation, and security	Street lighting faults are repaired within 2 weeks	100%		100%	Contract reports (monthly audits)

## Assets

### Existing Assets

Further information can be found in *Rooding Activity Management Plan 2014*.

Rooding component	Quantity	Units	Comment
Pavement <sup>9</sup> —sealed	Urban 28.2	km	area 1,851,543 m <sup>2</sup>
	Rural 261.2	km	
Pavement—unsealed	Urban 0.2	km	area 603,132 m <sup>2</sup>
	Rural 155.9		

<sup>9</sup> 'Pavement' is the road surface, not the footpath.

Roading component	Quantity	Units	Comment
Bridges	52	number	15 two lane bridges 37 single lane bridges
Culverts > 600mm dia.	253	number	
Culverts < 600mm dia.	1,475	number	
Kerb and channel	44.5	km	
Catchpits	350	number	
Stormwater channel	193.1	km	
Guard rails	601	metres	
Sight rails	240	metres	
Footpaths	47.5	km	
Street lighting	526	number	108 managed for NZTA 138 in parks and reserves
Signs	1,419	number	

### Asset valuations

Valuation of the road infrastructural assets was undertaken by Opus International Consultants Ltd as at 30 June 2014. The valuation basis is optimised depreciated replacement cost, which is in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

Network component	Optimised replacement cost (\$)	Optimised depreciated replacement cost (\$)	Annual depreciation (\$)
Formation	53,443,000	53,443,000	-
Pavement	46,025,000	37,771,000	646,000
Drainage	15,358,000	7,600,000	236,000
Footpaths	7,207,000	3,604,000	106,000
Signs and markings	327,000	185,000	28,000
Traffic facilities	56,000	28,000	2,000
Bridges and culverts	31,640,000	15,170,000	280,000
Street lighting	607,000	304,000	18,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 154,663,000</b>	<b>\$ 118,105,000</b>	<b>\$ 1,316,000</b>

### Maintenance and operating

Routine and programmed maintenance is the regular ongoing day-to-day work necessary to keep assets operating, including instances where portions of the assets fail and need immediate repair to make the asset operational again. Routine maintenance is undertaken by Fulton Hogan Ltd under contract to the Council and the standards of work are controlled by that contract. The maintenance contract was let in conjunction with the two other Wairarapa councils, but it remains a separate contract with Carterton directly.

It is expected that the impacts of future demand will be met by the allowances for renewal and capital expenditure works. Therefore, other than those changes required by NZTA policy changes, the required maintenance and operational costs associated with roads and footpaths are not expected to significantly change.

### Renewals plan

Renewal expenditure is work that does not increase an asset's design capacity but restores, rehabilitates, or renews an existing asset to its original capacity.

Renewals in this group of activities in the next year are as follows:

Item	2017/18 LTP \$	2017/18 Annual Plan \$
Kerb and channel replacement	100,285	124,800
Components structures	68,376	86,000
Footpath resurfacing	93,240	93,240
Pavement rehabilitation	250,712	297,600
Reseals	382,906	454,600
Traffic services	72,934	88,000
Unsealed road metalling	300,854	365,000

### Capital plan

Capital works are those works that create a new asset that did not previously exist, or works that upgrade or improve an existing capacity. They may result from growth, social, safety, or environmental needs.

The initial assessment of future demand has indicated that the demand for new works or upgrades to the roading infrastructure are likely to be for safety and network resilience works resulting from network inspections, safety audits and public feedback.

Capital works in this group of activities in the next year, including the introduction of LED lighting, are as follows:

Item	2017/18 LTP \$	2017/18 Annual Plan \$
Minor improvements	310,800	295,000
Traffic management facilities	93,240	126,600

## How the group of activities is funded

### Capital

New capital expenditure and renewal of existing capital items for the roads and footpaths group of activities will be funded by depreciation, loans, or NZTA subsidy.

### Annual costs

The general approach to funding of the annual net services is that those who benefit (either directly or indirectly) should pay.

Net funding for this group of activities is by way of general rates and NZTA subsidy. The programme for subsidised work is agreed with the NZTA, who administers the government roading subsidy programme. The current subsidy rate is 53 percent.

## Key assumptions and uncertainties

- There will be an ongoing requirement for the provision of this activity.
- The demand for this activity will remain. However there is some uncertainty about how the service will be affected by changing government requirements, eg changes in NZTA directives/policies, changes in legislation, further changes in subsidies/funding criteria.
- The impact on levels of service and on subsidy funding of NZTA's national road classification and performance measures proposal is not known yet, but is likely to come into effect in 2018.

## Risk management

The Council has a Risk Management Strategy and Framework, which is consistent with SNZ HB 4360:2000 Risk Management for Local Government and AS/NZS 4360:1999 Risk Management, to ensure risks are managed on a consistent basis. The Strategy ensures that risk management is an integral part of the culture for all parties associated with the management and operation of the Council's roading infrastructure assets.

In addition to the above NZTA carries out regular audits to ensure that the Council as a Road Controlling Authority is meeting standards in relation to technical and financial requirements.

## Significant negative effects

It is possible that significant negative effects of this group of activities could arise.

While roads and footpaths are being constructed, maintained or repaired, there is the possibility of safety risks, environmental damage, dust and road noise (impacting on business viability and residents), and adverse impacts on archaeological, cultural and historical places.



## Sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage

### This group of activities...

includes the management of the urban reticulated sewerage system, pumping stations, sewage treatment plant, sewage disposal service for the Waingawa Industrial Zone, and the management of the impact of any discharge into the environment.

### ...contributes to the community outcomes

*A vibrant and prosperous economy*

*A safe district*

*A healthy district*

*A district that values and protects its natural environment*

*A district that promotes sustainable infrastructure and services*

The urban reticulated sewerage system and treatment facilities contribute to a range of objectives.

Effective collection and disposal of treated sewage contributes to community health and minimises public health risk. Effective sewerage reticulation supports a vigorous residential and commercial community. Reticulation and sewage treatment infrastructure capable of meeting resource consent requirements minimises adverse impact on the environment.

### What we will deliver

The Council's continued involvement in sewerage and the treatment and disposal of sewage, and associated ownership of assets, is contained in the:

- Local Government Act 2002 (Section 130), which requires the Council to continue to provide wastewater and sanitary services and maintain its capacity to do so
- Health Act 1956 and subsequent amendments, which require the Council to provide adequate sanitary works, the definition of which includes 'sanitary services'.

The urban reticulated sewerage network is managed under the *Asset Management Plan—Municipal Wastewater Treatment and Disposal: March 2015*, which sets out the targets for asset condition, performance, and levels of service.

In Waingawa, sewerage services are provided by the Carterton District Council, who has an agreement with Masterton District Council to treat and dispose of the sewage.

The level of service for the sewerage and treatment infrastructure has been developed taking into account the following general considerations:

- community expectations and the Council's response to customer feedback
- legislative and consent requirements
- sustainable health and environmental matters embodied in the community outcomes
- community affordability.

The level of service determines the amount of funding that is required to maintain, renew, and upgrade the sewerage infrastructure to provide customers with the level of service provided. Changes in the level of service will impact on funding requirements.

### What is different from the LTP

The most significant item in this group of activities where 2017/18 differs from that planned in the 2015–2025 Long Term Plan is the second reservoir on Daleton Farm. A 100,000m<sup>3</sup> holding dam was to start being designed and developed in 2017/18.

This has now started a year earlier and the reservoir to be twice the capacity at 200,000m<sup>3</sup>. The impact is an increase in capital expenditure in 2017/18 of \$4,100,000.

The other significant departure from the Long Term Plan for 2017/18 is the deferral of \$100,000 of the resource consent costs for the disposal of treated sewage.

### How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			Measuring system
		2017 Annual Plan	2018 LTP	2018 Annual Plan	
The sewerage service is managed at the best possible	Expenditure is within approved budget	100%	100%	100%	Regular financial reporting to the Council

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			Measuring system
		2017 Annual Plan	2018 LTP	2018 Annual Plan	
cost for the required level of service					
System and adequacy	Number of dry weather sewerage overflows per 1000 connections	≤5	≤5	≤5	Operational records
Management of environmental impacts	Number of abatement notices	≤ 1	≤ 1	≤ 1	Operational records
	Number of infringement notices	0	0	0	Operational records
	Number of enforcement orders	0	0	0	Operational records
	Number of successful prosecutions	0	0	0	Operational records
Response to sewerage system faults <sup>10</sup>	Median attendance time <sup>11</sup>	≤ 1 hour	≤ 1 hour	≤ 1 hour	Operational records
	Median resolution time <sup>12</sup>	≤ 4 hours	≤ 4 hours	≤ 4 hours	Operational records
Customer satisfaction	Total number of complaints received per 1000 connections <sup>13</sup>	≤20	≤20	≤20	Operational records

## Assets

Further information can be found in the Wastewater Asset Management Plan.

<sup>10</sup> sewerage overflows resulting from a blockage or other fault in the territorial authority's sewerage system

<sup>11</sup> from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site.

<sup>12</sup> from the time that the territorial authority receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution

<sup>13</sup> total number of complaints received about: sewerage odour; sewerage system faults; sewerage system blockages; and the Council's response to issues with its sewerage system, expressed per 1000 connections to the territorial authority's sewerage system.

## Existing assets

The urban reticulation system consists of:

- domestic pipes on private land—approximately 2,300 connections
- pipes and manholes of the municipal system— pipes ranging in size from 80 mm to 380 mm diameter, and 38 km of underground piping
- 15 pump stations located throughout the urban area to lift sewage from low-lying areas up into the gravity network.

The sewage treatment plant comprises a contra-shear, a clarifier, a sludge digester, three two-stage oxidation ponds, 16 wetland plots, and an ultra-violet disinfection unit. Treated wastewater is then discharged either to land via a centre-pivot irrigator or a stream that flows into Mangatāre.

## Asset valuations

Valuation of the sewerage and treatment infrastructural assets was undertaken by Opus International Consultants as at 30 June 2016. The valuation basis is optimised depreciated replacement cost, which is in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

Replacement cost is the cost of rebuilding the existing asset to an equivalent level of service. The assets have been depreciated on a straight line basis over the economic life of the asset.

Network component	Optimised replacement cost (\$)	Optimised depreciated replacement cost (\$)	Annual depreciation (\$)
Reticulation	9,099,296	3,110,762	121,222
Sewer fittings	2,013,240	853,886	25,166
Pump stations	590,578	391,927	17,604
Sewage treatment plant	3,046,747	1,374,234	76,889
Sewerage upgrade	1,024,544	448,661	47,990
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 15,744,404</b>	<b>\$ 6,179,470</b>	<b>\$ 288,871</b>

## Maintenance and operating

Routine and programmed maintenance is the regular ongoing day-to-day work necessary to keep assets operating, including instances where portions of the asset fail and need

immediate repair to make the asset operational again. Routine maintenance work is carried out by the Council's Operations staff for work required in the Carterton district.

### Renewals plan

Renewal expenditure is work that does not increase an asset's design capacity but restores, rehabilitates, or renews an existing asset to its original capacity.

Renewals in this group of activities in the next year are as follows:

Item	2017/18 LTP \$	2017/18 Annual Plan \$
Grout manholes	6,306	6,000
Road cones and signage	6,306	6,000
Mains repairs and replacement	315,300	315,300
Resource consents	-	100,000
Camera	21,020	6,000

### Capital plan

Capital works are those that create new assets, or works that upgrade or improve an existing capacity. They may result from growth, social or environmental needs.

Capital works in this group of activities in the next year are as follows:

Item	2017/18 LTP \$	2017/18 Annual Plan \$
Construct substitute ephemeral water way	-	100,000
Power supply	-	85,000
Duplicate digester	-	35,000
Gas flare at digester	-	10,000
Shelter belt and fencing	-	5,000
Extend water main to Gallons Road	-	10,000
Cover sludge drying beds	-	50,000

Item	2017/18 LTP \$	2017/18 Annual Plan \$
Sludge dewatering equipment	52,550	-
Duplicate soil/bark filter	52,550	-

## How the group of activities is funded

### Capital

New capital and renewal of existing capital items for the sewerage group of activities will be funded by way of the annual depreciation provision and/or by loans.

Individual loans will be sought for the accelerated renewals of the sewer mains, and the expansion of the sewage treatment capacity. During the terms of these loans, rates will fund the principal repayment and interest expense, after which rates will fully fund the annual depreciation expense.

### Annual costs

The general approach to funding of the annual net services is that those who benefit (either directly or indirectly) should pay.

The Council has deemed that provision of the urban sewerage services provide a public benefit to the whole district and 10 percent of the cost of delivering the service is charged by way of general rates across all property owners in the district. The balance of funds required comes from targeted rates as follows:

- Owners of residential properties that are connected to the public sewerage system pay a set targeted rate for sewage disposal.
- All other properties that can be connected directly or through a private drain to the public sewerage system pay a set targeted rate on the basis that they can be connected.

Similarly, the provisions of sewerage services for Waingawa provides a benefit to the whole district and 10 percent of the cost of delivering the service is charged by way of general rates across all property owners in the district. The balance of funds required comes from targeted rates as follows:

- A targeted rate of a fixed amount on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit that is connected to the Waingawa Sewerage service.

- A rate based on capital value on all properties connected or able to be connected to the Waingawa Sewerage Service.

### **Key assumptions and uncertainties**

- Sewerage assets will remain in Council ownership throughout the planning period and there will be an ongoing requirement for this activity.
- The demand for this activity will gradually increase over time.
- Maintenance works will continue to be delivered by the Council's Operations Department. Renewal, upgrade, and new works will normally be completed by contractors selected by competitive tender or day work rates.
- GWRC will approve the Council's resource consent for sewage treatment and disposal consistent with the planned capital improvements included in this Plan. If this is unacceptable to GWRC then the Council will have to review its proposed improvement plan to meet requirements.
- In the short to medium term, the supply of services to Waingawa from Masterton District Council will be adequate.

### **Risk management**

Risk management processes aim to be generally consistent with the intentions of AS/NZS 4360:2004 'Risk Management' Standard, of a scale appropriate to the asset.

In this context, Carterton's risk management criteria are:

- the fulfilment of legal and statutory obligations
- identification of critical assets—all assets for this activity are equally critical to the function of each other
- the safeguarding of public and employees' health and safety requirements
- third party damages and losses
- loss of service, extent and duration, impacts of natural disasters
- contingency planning for foreseeable emergency situations.

### **Significant negative effects**

It is possible that significant negative effects of this group of activities could arise.

There are health and safety risks associated with the sewerage network, the treatment and disposal of sewage, and overflow incidents. Infrastructure failure could result in loss of income and business.

The disposal of treated wastewater to ground or river will impact on the groundwater and riverwater values. There may be community concerns about waterway health and associated values arising from the disposal of treated waste.

## Stormwater drainage

### This group of activities...

includes managing the urban stormwater system (including street kerb collection, and piped and open drains) and identifying flood prone areas, reviewing known trouble areas and developing cost-effective solutions.

### ...contributes to the community outcomes

*A safe district*

*A district that values and protects its natural environment*

*A district that promotes sustainable infrastructure and services*

The Council provides the stormwater system to provide effective collection and disposal of surface water from various areas that are serviced within the Carterton urban area.

Complying with resource consents protects the environment and ensures the resource is being used sustainably.

Residents feel safe as the possibility of flooding during storm events is reduced and they know that their enquiries will be responded to in a specified time frame.

Infrastructure is capable of reducing the impacts of flooding to people and property.

Development is managed to ensure appropriate provision for stormwater drainage.

## What we will deliver

The urban reticulated stormwater network is managed under the *Asset Management Plan—Municipal Stormwater System: March 2015*, which sets out the asset condition, performance, and levels of service.

The levels of service for the stormwater asset have been developed taking into account the following general considerations:

- community expectations and the Council's response to customer feedback
- consent requirements
- sustainable health and environmental matters embodied in the community outcomes
- community affordability.

The level of service determines the amount of funding that is required to maintain, renew and upgrade the stormwater infrastructure to provide customers with the level of service provided. Changes in the level of service will impact on funding requirements.

## What is different from the LTP

No significant changes are proposed to the activities set out in the Long Term Plan.

## How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			Measuring system
		2017 Annual Plan	2018 LTP	2018 Annual Plan	
Urban stormwater is managed at the best possible cost for the required level of service	Expenditure is within approved budget	100%	100%	100%	Regular financial reporting to the Council

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			Measuring system
		2017 Annual Plan	2018 LTP	2018 Annual Plan	
System and adequacy	Number of flooding events <sup>14</sup>	≤1	≤1	≤1	Operational records
	For each flooding event, the number of habitable floors affected, per 1000 properties connected.	≤1	≤1	≤1	Operational records
Management of environmental impacts	Number of abatement notices	0	0	0	Operational records
	Number of infringement notices	0	0	0	Operational records
	Number of enforcement orders	0	0	0	Operational records
	Number of successful prosecutions	0	0	0	Operational records
Response to stormwater system issues	The median response time <sup>15</sup> to attend a flooding event	≤ 3 hours	≤ 3 hours	≤ 3 hours	Operational records
Customer satisfaction	Total number of complaints <sup>16</sup> received per 1000 properties connected	≤10	≤10	≤10	Operational records

<sup>14</sup> an overflow of stormwater from the Council's stormwater system that enters a habitable floor

<sup>15</sup> measured from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site

<sup>16</sup> total number of complaints received about faults or blockages, expressed per 1000 customers charged in their rates for council stormwater services.

## Assets

Further information can be found in the Stormwater Asset Management Plan.

### Existing assets

- 12.4 km of piped stormwater reticulation in the urban area ranging in diameter from 150 mm up to 1200 mm
- 267 sumps and 126 manholes
- about 6.5 km of open drain in the urban area
- about 20 km of open drain in the rural area, some of which also forms part of the rural water race network.

### Asset valuations

Valuation of the infrastructural assets for stormwater was undertaken by Opus International Consultants Ltd as at 30 June 2016. The valuation basis is optimised depreciated replacement cost, which is in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.

Replacement cost is the cost of rebuilding the existing asset to an equivalent level of service. The assets have been depreciated on a straight line basis over the economic life of the asset.

Network component	Optimised replacement cost (\$)	Optimised depreciated replacement cost (\$)	Annual depreciation (\$)
Reticulation	7,046,331	4,552,139	70,864
Open drains	251,978	182,915	1,260
Manholes	679,371	509,953	6,794
Sumps	285,336	20,815	2,853
Soak pit chambers	84,921	75,538	849

Network component	Optimised replacement cost (\$)	Optimised depreciated replacement cost (\$)	Annual depreciation (\$)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 8347,938</b>	<b>\$ 5,521,359</b>	<b>\$ 82,620</b>

### Maintenance and operating

Routine and programmed maintenance is the regular ongoing day-to-day work necessary to keep assets operating, including instances where portions of the assets fail and need immediate repair to make the asset operational again. Routine maintenance is carried out by the Council’s Operations Department staff.

### Renewals plan

Renewal expenditure is work that does not increase an asset’s design capacity but restores, rehabilitates, or renews an existing capacity to its original capacity.

No renewals are planned in the next year.

### Capital plan

Capital works are those that create new assets or works that upgrade or improve an existing capacity. They may result from growth, social or environmental needs.

No capital works are planned in the next year.

### How the group of activities is funded

#### Capital

New capital expenditure and the renewal of capital items for the stormwater activity will be funded by way of the annual depreciation provisions and by loans.

### Annual costs

The general approach to funding of the annual net services is that those who benefit (either directly or indirectly) should pay.

The Council has deemed that provision of the stormwater service provides a public benefit to the whole district of 10 percent of the cost of delivering the service. This is charged by way of general rate across all property owners in the district.

The balance of the funds required come from targeted rates applied to owners of property in the urban area calculated on land value.

### Key assumptions and uncertainties

- Stormwater assets will remain in Council ownership and control throughout the planning period and that there will be an ongoing requirement for this activity.
- Demand for this activity will gradually increase over time.
- Any dam in the Waingawa catchment will not impact on the operation of the water races, and their ability to help evacuate water during high rainfall.
- Maintenance works will continue to be delivered by the Council’s Operations Department. Renewal, upgrade, and new works will normally be completed by contractors selected by competitive tender or day work rates.

### Risk management

Risk management processes aim to be generally consistent with the intentions of AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk Management Standard, however of a scale appropriate to the asset.

In this context, Carterton’s risk management criteria are:

- the fulfilment of legal and statutory obligations
- identification of critical assets—all assets for this activity are equally critical to the function of each other
- the safeguarding of public and employees’ health and safety requirements
- third party property damage and losses

- loss of service extent and duration, impacts of natural disasters
- contingency planning for foreseeable emergency situations.

### **Significant negative effects**

It is possible that significant negative effects of this group of activities could arise.

There are health and safety risks associated with operating the stormwater network and flooding incidents. Infrastructure failure could result in loss of income and business.

The effects of contaminated stormwater could impact on the groundwater and riverwater values. There may be community concerns about waterway health and associated values arising from the disposal of stormwater containing contaminants.



## Waste management

### This group of activities...

includes the following services:

- management of the Dalefield Road Transfer Station facilities
- provision of a weekly kerbside refuse and recycling collection
- daily collection of refuse from street refuse bins in the CBD and other public spaces
- promotion of waste minimisation and recycling.

### ...contributes to the community outcomes

#### *A healthy district*

#### *A district that values and protects its natural environment*

#### *A district that promotes sustainable infrastructure and services*

Waste management is essential for the health, well-being and quality of life of the Carterton community.

A regular kerbside collection and transfer station service for the disposal of residual solid waste minimises environmental impacts and protects the health of Carterton residents.

The level of residual waste is further reduced through the adoption of waste minimisation practices and promotion.

An accessible transfer station protects the environment by minimising fly dumping.

### What we will deliver

There is a legislative requirement in terms of the Local Government Act 2002, for the Council to:

- encourage efficient and effective waste management services

- ensure that management of waste does not cause a nuisance or be injurious to public health
- consider the issues related to sustainability of its waste management activities and achieve improved collaboration with its communities and other agencies
- adopt a Waste Management Plan via the special consultative procedure.

The Council provides a weekly kerbside residual waste and recycling collection service and transfer station facilities at Dalefield Road. The Transfer Station provides for green waste disposal, steel and general recycling facilities as well as residual waste disposal. Access to the Transfer Station is available six days per week. Contractors provide management and operational services for the Transfer Station, recycling depot and the weekly kerbside collection.

The level of service determines the amount of funding that is required to maintain, renew and upgrade the waste management service to provide customers with the level of service provided. Changes in the level of service will impact on funding requirements.

### What is different from the LTP

No significant changes are proposed to the activities set out in the Long Term Plan.

### How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			Measuring system
		2017 Annual Plan	2018 LTP	2018 Annual Plan	
Waste management is managed at the best possible cost for the required level of service	Expenditure is within approved budget	100%	100%	100%	Regular financial reporting to the Council

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			Measuring system
		2017 Annual Plan	2018 LTP	2018 Annual Plan	
Refuse and recycling services of a satisfactory standard	Urban residents are satisfied with refuse collection and with kerbside recycling	≥85% (kerbside refuse collection)	≥85%	≥85%	Survey of residents every three years <sup>17</sup>
Adverse effects of waste on the environment are minimised	Compliance with resource consent conditions including compliance monitoring	100%	100%	100%	Resource consent

## Assets

### Existing Assets

The transfer station site comprises the following:

- entry kiosk
- transfer station for the collection and storage of residual waste prior to export
- green waste and recycling facilities
- weighbridge.

### Maintenance and operating

The day-to-day maintenance and operation of the Dalefield Road transfer station is undertaken by contractors on behalf of the Council. The same contractor is responsible for the weekly urban residential kerbside refuse and recycling collection.

<sup>17</sup> NRB Communitrak™ Survey—every 3 years. The next survey is planned for 2017.

## Renewals plan

Renewal expenditure is work that does not increase an asset's design capacity but restores, rehabilitates, or renews an existing asset to its original capacity.

Renewals works in this group of activities in the next year are as follows:

Item	2017/18 LTP \$	2017/18 Annual Plan \$
Transfer Station buildings refurbishment	-	40,000

## Capital plan

Capital works are those works that create new assets, or works that upgrade or improve an existing asset's capacity. They may result from growth, social or environmental needs.

No capital works are planned in the next year.

## How the group of activities is funded

### Capital

New capital expenditure and renewal of existing items for the waste management activity will be funded by way of the annual depreciation provision and/or by loans.

### Annual costs

#### *Urban refuse and recycling collection*

The Council has deemed that the provision of the urban refuse and recycling collection provides a public benefit and 5 percent of the cost of delivering the service is charged by way of general rates across all property owners in the district.

The balance of funds required for the urban refuse and recycling collection comes from a targeted rate on all property owners in the urban area or where the Council has a collection service. In addition, there are fees and charges from the sale of refuse bags and recycling bins.

### *Transfer Station*

The Council has deemed that the provision of the transfer station provide a public benefit to the whole district. All users of the transfer station are required to pay a gate charge for disposal of their refuse. The balance of funds required to operate the transfer station come from general rates levied on all property owners in the district.

## **Key assumptions and uncertainties**

- There will be an ongoing requirement for the provision of this activity.
- Demand for this activity will gradually increase, and not reduce.
- Increasing demand for environmentally-friendly and sustainable approaches to managing the district's waste may result in a change in the current level of service.
- Additional or changing legislative requirements may result in a change in the current level of service.
- Residual waste is currently freighted to a landfill site in Marton. This disposal arrangement remains in place until 2018, before when the Wairarapa councils will need to review the current arrangements in light of the operating and regulatory environment that applies at the time.

## **Significant negative effects**

It is possible that significant negative effects of this group of activities could arise.

There are health and safety risks associated with the operations at the transfer station. Dumping of waste along roadside and other public places has a detrimental effect on the environment and could pose health and safety risks.

## Water supply

### This group of activities...

includes the following services:

- management of the district's urban water reticulation and treatment facilities
- promotion and education of water conservation methods
- provision of potable water to the Waingawa Industrial Zone
- management of the Carrington and Taratahi Water Races for stock use, non-potable domestic and industrial use, rural fire fighting, and stormwater control.

### ...contributes to the community outcomes

*A vibrant and prosperous economy*

*A safe district*

*A healthy district*

*A district that values and protects its natural environment*

*A district that promotes sustainable infrastructure and services*

Economic development prospects are enhanced by an affordable and reliable water supply.

Water is an essential commodity for farming and for business viability. A reliable water service is important for business viability and animal health. A reliable water supply is a requirement for the efficient operation of existing and new business infrastructure.

The safety of district's property is protected by providing water at an appropriate pressure to put out fires. The firefighting capability of the rural water service supports a safe community

It also supports community and property safety through the firefighting capacity of the system.

A public water supply system provides water suitable for drinking for the general well-being and health of its community. A high quality water supply is fundamental to

community health. Water that complies with Drinking Water Standards provides the community with assurance it is safe and healthy to drink.

The adoption of conservation-based strategies encourages appropriate usage of the water resource. Collective ownership of resources will reduce the environmental impact of multiple individual systems. The environment is protected by providing a community supply with parameters around consumption rather than individuals being left to source their own water supplies.

A sustainably derived rural water service managed to protect and enhance the natural environment. Complying with resource consents protects the environment and ensures the resource is being used sustainably.

### What we will deliver

The Council's role is to ensure that the community has an adequate water supply that is sustainable for future generations and does not adversely affect the environment.

The Council's continued involvement in the water activity and ownership of assets is contained in:

- Local Government Act 2002 (Section 130), which requires the Council to continue to provide water services and maintain its capacity to do so
- Health Act 1956 and subsequent amendments, which require the Council to provide adequate sanitary works; the definition of which includes 'water works'.

The urban reticulated water network is managed under the *Asset Management Plan—Municipal Water Supply: March 2015*, which sets out the targets for asset condition, performance, and levels of service.

The urban water supply services the Carterton urban community, a number of rural properties on the periphery of the urban boundary and properties along SH2 North to Chester Road and part way up Chester Road.

The Council manages the Carrington and Taratahi Water Race systems so that property owners and businesses who have access to the water races have an adequate supply of non-potable water that is sustainable and does not adversely affect the environment.

In Waingawa, potable water services will be supplied by the Masterton District Council.

The levels of service for the water supply asset have been developed taking into account the following general considerations:

- community expectations and the Council's response to customer feedback
- legislative requirements, eg Drinking Water Standards
- sustainable health and environmental matters embodied in the community outcomes
- community affordability.

For example legislative requirements and public health objectives have driven the capital works programme to enhance treatment. Sustainability objectives have driven the need to minimise leakage of treated water from the reticulation system and the introduction of water metering.

A sustainable, safe, and healthy water supply is delivered at an appropriate water pressure to properties permitted to be connected to the urban water supply at the lowest possible cost to maintain the service.

The level of service determines the amount of funding that is required to maintain, renew, and upgrade the urban water infrastructure to provide customers with the level of service provided. Changes in the level of service will impact on funding requirements.

The rural water service is under the oversight of the Water Race Committee, which is made up of councillors and community members elected by water race users. The Committee determines policy, sets targets for maintenance, and monitors the proactive cleaning programme.

## What is different from the LTP

Capital expenditure in 2017/18 on water mains is planned to be more than provided in the Long Term Plan. In addition, new telemetry and meters will be commissioned for the Kaipaitangata treatment plant.

## How we will measure what we deliver

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			Measuring system
		2017 Annual Plan	2018 LTP	2018 Annual Plan	
The urban water service is managed at the best possible cost for the required level of service	Expenditure is within approved budget	100%	100%	100%	Regular financial reporting to the Council
Safety of drinking water	Compliance with part 4 of DW Standards <sup>18</sup> (bacteriological requirements)	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	National Water Information NZ database
	Compliance with part 5 of DW Standards (protozoal requirements)	Full compliance	Full compliance	Full compliance	National Water Information NZ database
Maintenance of the reticulation network	Real water loss from networked reticulation system	≤15%	≤15%	≤15%	Treatment system and water meter data <sup>19</sup>
Fault response times	Median time to attend <sup>20</sup> urgent <sup>21</sup> call-outs	≤2 hours	≤2 hours	≤2 hours	Operational records
	Median time to resolve <sup>22</sup> urgent call-outs	≤4 hours	≤4 hours	≤4 hours	Operational records

<sup>18</sup> New Zealand Drinking Water Standards

<sup>19</sup> total water outlet from Kaipaitangata and Supplementary reservoirs less sum of water meter usage

<sup>20</sup> from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel reach the site

<sup>21</sup> an urgent call-out is one that leads to a complete loss of supply of drinking water

<sup>22</sup> from the time that the Council receives notification to the time that service personnel confirm resolution of the fault or interruption

The service broken down into measurable components	Performance measure	Target for year ending June			Measuring system
		2017 Annual Plan	2018 LTP	2018 Annual Plan	
	Median time to attend non-urgent <sup>23</sup> call-outs	≤12 hours	≤12 hours	≤12 hours	Operational records
	Median time to resolve non-urgent call-outs	≤24 hours	≤24 hours	≤24 hours	Operational records
Customer satisfaction	Number of complaints <sup>24</sup> received per 1000 connections	≤15	≤15	≤15	Operational records
Demand management	Average consumption of drinking water per day per resident within the district	≤400 litres	≤400 litres	≤400 litres	Operational records
Urban water system of a satisfactory standard	Urban residents are satisfied with the urban water service	≥90%	≥90%	≥90%	Survey of residents every three years <sup>25</sup>
Water resources are used sustainably	Reduction in community water consumption	≥2.5% per annum	≥2.5% per annum	≥2.5% per annum	Operational records
	Compliance with water resource consent conditions	100%	100%	100%	Resource consent

## Assets

Further information can be found in the Urban Water Asset Management Plan.

<sup>23</sup> a non-urgent call-out is one where there is still a supply of drinking water

<sup>24</sup> complaints received about any of the following: drinking water clarity; drinking water taste; drinking water odour; drinking water pressure or flow; continuity of supply; or the Council's response to any of these issues

<sup>25</sup> NRB Communitrak<sup>TM</sup> Survey—every 3 years. The next survey is planned for 2017.

## Existing assets

- Kaipaitangata dam 4,546 cubic metres
- Kaipaitangata reservoirs 500 and 1000 cubic metres
- Kaipaitangata Filtration Reservoir 500 cubic metres
- Lincoln Road Supplementary Supply 42 litres per second
- Lincoln Road Reservoirs 200 and 300 cubic metres
- underground water mains 9.0 km trunk supply  
39.5 km reticulation piping
- a hydraulic model of the urban network
- Taratahi Water Race 242 km
- Carrington Water Race 36 km

## Asset valuations

Valuation of the urban water infrastructural assets was undertaken by Opus International Consultants Ltd as at 30 June 2016. The valuation basis is optimised depreciated replacement costs, which is in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

Replacement cost is the cost of rebuilding the existing asset to an equivalent level of service. The assets have been depreciated on a straight line basis over the economic life of the asset.

Network component	Optimised replacement cost (\$)	Optimised depreciated replacement cost (\$)	Annual depreciation (\$)
Reticulation	12,787,331	4,754,609	174,599
Reticulation fittings	3,476,811	1,043,125	258,964
Supplementary supply	1,010,140	416,087	34,602
Kaipaitangata headworks	577,424	151,718	7,155
Treatment plant	2,775,252	1,465,443	78,278
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 20,625,959</b>	<b>\$ 7,830,982</b>	<b>\$ 553,598</b>

### Maintenance and operating

Routine and programmed maintenance is a regular ongoing day-to-day work necessary to keep assets operating, including instances where portions of the asset fail and need immediate repair to make the assets operational again. Routine maintenance is carried out by the Carterton District Council's Operations staff for work required in the Carterton district.

### Renewals plan

Renewal expenditure is work that does not increase an asset's design capacity but restores, rehabilitates, or renews an existing asset to its original capacity. A contingency fund operates for the water races to provide funds for replacing or repairing the river intakes when they are damaged from time to time by river floods.

Renewals in this group of activities in the next year are as follows:

Item	2017/18 LTP \$	2017/18 Annual Plan \$
Mains upgrade / replacement	124,560	170,000
Information system data	6,747	6,500
Water race culvert headwalls	15,570	15,000

### Capital plan

Capital works are those works that create new assets, or works that upgrade or improve an existing assets capacity. They may result from growth, social or environmental needs.

Capital works in this group of activities in the next year are as follows:

Item	2017/18 LTP \$	2017/18 Annual Plan \$
Carrington race improvements	16,608	7,000
Taratahi race improvements	16,608	6,400
Kaipaitangata treatment plant telemetry and meters	-	50,000

### How the group of activities is funded

#### Capital

New capital expenditure and the renewal of existing capital items for the water activity will be funded by way of the annual depreciation provision and/or loans.

#### Annual costs

The general approach to funding of the annual net services is that those who benefit (either directly or indirectly) should pay.

The Council has deemed that provision of the water activity provides a degree of public benefit to the whole district, 10 percent of the cost of delivering the service is charged by way of general rate across all property owners in the district. The balance of the funds required will come from targeted rates.

#### Urban water

All properties connected to the urban water supply are metered. Each property connection is charged a fixed amount in rates for an allowance of up to 225 cubic metres per year. Water usage above 225 cubic metres is charged a rate per cubic metre. This charge is invoiced separately from land rates.

#### Waingawa

A targeted rate of a fixed amount on every separately used or inhabited part of a rating unit that has been fitted with a water meter or meters and is connected to the Waingawa Water Supply service.

A targeted rate per cubic metre of water supplied, as measured by meter, for all water consumed. This rate will be invoiced separately from land rates.

#### *Rural water races*

A targeted rate on a differential basis, calculated on land area, on rating units within the Carrington and Taratahi water race system classified areas as follows:

- Class A Land area 200 metres either side of the centreline of the water race.
- Class B Land area from 200 to 500 metres either side of the centreline of the water race.
- Class C Land area able to be irrigated from water drawn from natural watercourses fed from a water race system, calculated from conditions of the applicable resource consent.

A Rural Water Services Rate, on every rating unit situated in the Carrington and Taratahi Water Race Classified Areas for provision of the service.

### **Key assumptions and uncertainties**

- Water supply assets will remain in Council ownership and control throughout the planning period and that there will be an ongoing requirement for this activity.
- Demand for urban water will gradually increase over time.
- Maintenance works will continue to be delivered by the Council's Operations staff for work required in Carterton district. Renewal, upgrade and new works will normally be completed by contractors selected by competitive tender or day work rates.
- That GWRC will approve the Council's application for resource consent to take adequate water from the Kaipaitangata Stream for the urban water supply. If this is unacceptable to GWRC then the Council will have to review its proposed improvement plan to meet requirements.
- Any dam in the Waingawa catchment will not impact on the operation of and water take for the water races.
- Masterton District Council will be able to supply services to Waingawa.

- The operational and maintenance requirements for this activity could change depending on conditions imposed by any new resource consents.

### **Risk management**

Risk management processes aim to be generally consistent with the intentions of AS/NZS 4360:2004 Risk Management Standard however of a scale appropriate to the asset.

In this context, Carterton's risk management criteria are:

- The fulfilment of legal and statutory obligations.
- Identification of critical assets where this is appropriate. In the case of Carterton all assets for this activity are equally critical to the function of each other.
- The safeguarding of public and employees' health and safety requirements.
- Third party property damage and losses.
- Loss of service extent and duration, impacts of natural disasters.
- Contingency planning for foreseeable emergency situations.

### **Significant negative effects**

It is possible that significant negative effects of this group of activities could arise.

There are health and safety risks associated with operating and managing the water supply network.

Infrastructure failure or flooding beside the water races could result in loss of income and business, or property damage.

Excessive water extraction from the Kaipaitangata Stream, Waingawa and Mangatāre Rivers, and their associated aquifers could have adverse impacts on the environment or on community perceptions of waterway health and associated values.





## CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

### PROSPECTIVE FUNDING IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2018

Annual Plan 30 June 2018	Governance	Community Development	Parks and Reserves	Community Amenities	Regulatory & Planning	Roads & Footpaths	Sewerage	Stormwater	Waste Management	Water Supply	Administration	
ALL	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
<b>Sources of Operating Funding</b>												
General Rates, UAGC, Rates Penalties	7,137,218	714,452	457,529	1,053,254	1,910,546	551,245	1,616,854	178,891	23,356	407,582	198,509	25,000
Targeted Rates (other than Water Supply)	4,197,082	-	-	-	-	471,633	-	1,610,018	210,200	118,650	1,786,581	-
Subsidiaries & Grants - Operating	752,049	-	22,100	-	3,800	-	726,149	-	-	-	-	-
Fees, Charges & Target Rates for Water Supply	1,662,000	-	-	-	208,000	606,000	-	350,000	-	278,000	220,000	-
Internal Charges & Overheads Recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,380,647
Local Authorities Fuel Tax, Fines, Infringement Fees & Other	329,099	2,000	4,500	17,300	102,439	13,500	94,500	47,860	-	-	-	47,000
Interest and dividends from investments	74,424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,424
<b>Total Operating Funding</b>	<b>14,151,872</b>	<b>716,452</b>	<b>484,129</b>	<b>1,070,554</b>	<b>2,224,785</b>	<b>1,642,378</b>	<b>2,437,502</b>	<b>2,186,769</b>	<b>233,555</b>	<b>804,232</b>	<b>2,205,090</b>	<b>2,527,071</b>
<b>Applications of Operating Funding</b>												
Payments to Staff & Suppliers	10,517,916	535,463	417,280	563,353	1,321,619	1,169,556	1,687,757	793,986	66,160	714,190	1,113,324	2,135,228
Finance Costs	573,300	5,775	-	-	181,398	1,514	39,272	270,573	17,698	-	57,069	-
Internal Charges & Overheads Applied	165,910	165,910	70,711	312,178	386,979	444,615	180,104	374,283	45,183	26,982	373,702	-
Other Operating Funding Applications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Applications of Operating Funding</b>	<b>11,091,216</b>	<b>707,148</b>	<b>487,991</b>	<b>875,531</b>	<b>1,889,996</b>	<b>1,615,685</b>	<b>1,907,133</b>	<b>1,438,841</b>	<b>129,041</b>	<b>741,172</b>	<b>1,544,096</b>	<b>2,135,228</b>
<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Operating Funding</b>	<b>3,060,656</b>	<b>9,305</b>	<b>(3,861)</b>	<b>195,023</b>	<b>334,789</b>	<b>26,693</b>	<b>530,369</b>	<b>747,928</b>	<b>104,514</b>	<b>63,060</b>	<b>660,994</b>	<b>391,843</b>
<b>Sources of Capital Funding</b>												
Subsidiaries & Grants - Capital	954,751	-	-	-	-	-	954,751	-	-	-	-	-
Development & Financial Contributions	317,200	-	-	102,400	-	-	101,400	51,250	10,250	-	51,900	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Debt	467,174	(14,358)	-	-	(51,727)	59,066	(40,684)	314,727	(9,569)	-	209,720	-
Gross Proceeds from Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lump Sum Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Sources of Capital Funding</b>	<b>1,739,125</b>	<b>(14,358)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>102,400</b>	<b>(51,727)</b>	<b>59,066</b>	<b>1,015,467</b>	<b>365,977</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>261,620</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Applications of Capital Funding</b>												
Capital Expenditure - Meet Additional Demand	204,000	-	-	-	118,000	81,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
Capital Expenditure - Improve Level of Service	393,900	-	-	44,000	3,500	-	-	290,000	-	-	56,400	-
Capital Expenditure - Replace Existing Assets	3,320,084	45,000	-	37,144	268,200	60,000	1,930,840	433,300	-	40,000	191,500	314,100
Increase / (Decrease) in Reserves	881,797	(50,053)	(3,861)	216,279	(106,638)	(55,241)	(385,004)	385,604	105,195	23,060	674,714	77,743
Increase / (Decrease) of Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Application of Capital Funding</b>	<b>4,799,781</b>	<b>(5,053)</b>	<b>(3,861)</b>	<b>297,423</b>	<b>283,062</b>	<b>85,759</b>	<b>1,545,836</b>	<b>1,113,904</b>	<b>105,195</b>	<b>63,060</b>	<b>922,614</b>	<b>391,843</b>
<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Capital Funding</b>	<b>(3,060,656)</b>	<b>(9,305)</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>(195,023)</b>	<b>(334,789)</b>	<b>(26,693)</b>	<b>(530,369)</b>	<b>(747,928)</b>	<b>(104,514)</b>	<b>(63,060)</b>	<b>(660,995)</b>	<b>(391,843)</b>
<b>Funding Balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## CARTERTON DISTRICT COUNCIL

### PROSPECTIVE STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2018

Annual Plan 43,281 ALL	Governance \$	Community Development \$	Parks and Reserves \$	Community Amenities \$	Regulatory & Planning \$	Roads & Footpaths \$	Sewerage \$	Stormwater \$	Waste Management \$	Water Supply \$	Administration \$	
<b>Revenue</b>												
General Rates, UAGC, Rates Penalties	7,112,218	714,452	457,529	1,053,254	1,910,546	551,245	1,616,854	178,891	23,356	407,582	198,509	-
Targeted Rates (other than Water Supply)	4,197,082	-	-	-	-	471,633	-	1,610,018	210,200	118,650	1,786,581	-
Rates penalties	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Finance revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,250
Interest on Internal Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Funds interest	73,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,924
Fees and charges	1,662,000	-	-	-	208,000	606,000	-	350,000	-	278,000	220,000	-
Recoveries	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-
Commissions	48,000	-	-	-	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	45,000
NZTA subsidy	1,680,900	-	-	-	-	-	1,680,900	-	-	-	-	-
Petrol tax	62,500	-	-	-	-	-	62,500	-	-	-	-	-
Grants and subsidies	25,900	-	22,100	-	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rentals	149,599	-	-	5,300	96,439	-	-	47,860	-	-	-	-
Contributions	317,200	-	-	102,400	-	-	101,400	51,250	10,250	-	51,900	-
Forestry harvest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit on sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets vested in council	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation gains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous revenue	37,500	2,000	4,500	12,000	4,500	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Internal charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,354,397
<b>Total Operating Funding</b>	<b>15,423,823</b>	<b>716,452</b>	<b>484,129</b>	<b>1,172,954</b>	<b>2,224,785</b>	<b>1,642,378</b>	<b>3,493,654</b>	<b>2,238,019</b>	<b>243,805</b>	<b>804,232</b>	<b>2,256,990</b>	<b>2,527,071</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>												
Governance	710,607	710,607	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community support - community development	487,991	-	487,991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community support - parks & reserves	1,076,488	-	-	1,076,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community support - community amenities	2,464,420	-	-	-	2,464,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regulatory & planning	1,648,431	-	-	-	-	1,648,431	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads & footpaths	3,307,281	-	-	-	-	-	3,307,281	-	-	-	-	-
Sewerage	2,214,363	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,240,613	-	-	-	-
Stormwater	252,817	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252,817	-	-	-
Waste management	779,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	779,341	-	-
Water Supply	2,247,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,247,460	-
Internal charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,354,397
Bad debts	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
Loss on sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifted assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Operating Expenditure</b>	<b>15,229,198</b>	<b>710,607</b>	<b>487,991</b>	<b>1,076,488</b>	<b>2,464,420</b>	<b>1,648,431</b>	<b>3,307,281</b>	<b>2,240,613</b>	<b>252,817</b>	<b>779,341</b>	<b>2,247,460</b>	<b>2,394,397</b>
<b>Surplus / (Deficit) of Operating Funding</b>	<b>194,625</b>	<b>5,845</b>	<b>(3,861)</b>	<b>96,466</b>	<b>(239,634)</b>	<b>(6,053)</b>	<b>186,373</b>	<b>(2,594)</b>	<b>(9,012)</b>	<b>24,891</b>	<b>9,530</b>	<b>132,674</b>